

Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 6c a Copy.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Text of New Treaty Between the Two Powers

WILL MAINTAIN PEACE IN ASIA AND THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

London, Sept. 27.—The text of the new agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed by Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, on Aug. 12, was issued by the Foreign Office last evening. The momentous document is a brief one, comprising less than eight hundred words, including eight articles and a preamble. The preamble reads:

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded between them on Jan. 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following articles, which have for their object:

"A—Consolidation and the maintenance of general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

"B—The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"C—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

The text of the treaty follows:

Article 1—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion either of Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble to this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those men-

Article 2—should either of the high contracting parties be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and both parties will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any power or powers involved in such war.

Article 3—Japan, possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Article 4—Great Britain, having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Article 5—The high contracting parties agree that neither will, without consulting the other, enter into a separate arrangement with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in this preamble.

Article 6—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality, unless some other power or powers join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, will conduct war in common, and will make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Article 7—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance shall be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who will, from time to time, consult one another, fully and freely, on all questions of mutual interests.

Article 8—The present agreement shall be subject to the provisions of article 6, and come into effect immediately after the date of signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case neither of the parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of said ten years of an intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the parties shall have denounced it; but if, when the date for the expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war the alliance shall ipso facto continue until peace shall be concluded.

The treaty is signed by Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of Great Britain, and by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, on behalf of Japan.

A MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

With the treaty was issued a despatch to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Hardinge, with the request that the treaty be communicated to the Russian Government. This despatch is explanatory of the delay in publishing the treaty, due to the progress of negotiations looking to peace between Russia and Japan. In it Lord Lansdowne says:

"The Russian Government will, I trust, recognize that this new agreement is an international instrument to which no exception can be taken by any of the powers interested in the affairs of the Far East."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne says: "Great Britain, I believe, may count on

the good will and support of all the powers in endeavoring to maintain peace in Eastern Asia, and in seeking to uphold the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that empire. On the other hand, the interests of the contracting parties are of a kind upon which they are fully entitled to insist, and the announcement that these interests must be safeguarded is one which can create no surprise, and need give rise to no misgivings."

Special mention is made of articles 2 and 3. Of the latter Lord Lansdowne says: "It recognizes in the clearest terms the paramount position which Japan at this moment occupies, and must henceforth occupy in Korea, and her right to take the measures which she may find necessary for the protection of her political, military and economic interests in that country. It is, however, expressly provided that such measures must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of other nations. The treaty at this point differs conspicuously from that of 1902. It has, however, become evident that Korea, owing to its close proximity to the Japanese empire, and to its inability to stand alone, must fall under the control and the tutelage of Japan. His Majesty's Government observes with satisfaction that this point has been readily conceded by Russia in the treaty of peace, and there is every reason to believe that similar views are held by the other powers with regard to the relations which should subsist between Korea and Japan. His Majesty's Government ventures to anticipate that the alliance thus concluded, designed as it is for objects that are purely peaceful, and for the protection of rights and interests the validity of which cannot be contested, will be regarded with approval by the government to which you are accredited. The British Government is justified in believing that the conclusion of this alliance may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war was so happily brought to an end, and its members earnestly trust that the alliance may for years to come be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope."

A similar despatch was addressed to Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador at Paris.

Accompanying the agreement is a letter from Lord Lansdowne to the British ambassadors at St. Petersburg for transmission to the Russian and French governments, respectively, in which the Foreign Secretary courteously reviews the agreement, and carefully points out that the new defensive alliance is not intended as a menace, but rather as a guarantee of peace and prosperity in the Far East, in which all countries may participate.

The main features of the new agreement have already been anticipated in the Associated Press despatches from London and Paris. The pithy articles of the official text, however, bring out forcefully the tremendous importance to both countries of this alliance, which practically makes Great Britain Japan, and Japan Great Britain for the purposes of defence in the regions of East Asia and India. This inclusion of India specifically as a point at which any aggression by a foreign power will call for the assistance of Japan finds much favor with the press of London, the morning papers, in long, laudatory articles, welcoming the new and more extensive alliance of the two insular kingdoms, west and east, as giving immediate relief from the dangerous thundercloud which for so many years hung over the Indian frontier.

The 'Post' accuses Great Britain of an anti-European policy. It declared that Lord Lansdowne's assurances are mere words intended to conceal the truth, and hopes that Russia will distrust the British protestations of friendship.

The 'Deutsche Tages Zeitung' describes the treaty as an offensive instrument, containing the germs of a breach of peace. It advises Germany to redouble her vigilance in foreign affairs, and to keep her powder dry.

The 'Lokal Anzeiger,' taking the same view, advocates that the better answer would be the conclusion of a Russo-German treaty of alliance, into which France might be brought, if willing, advantageously to all three powers. The paper suggests that such an alliance was actually the purpose of M. Witte's visit to Rominten, and declares that the German Government favors the idea.

Several journals seek to spread the idea that the alliance is an unequal bargain, in which Japan gives everything and receives nothing. Prof. Schiemann, a well-known politician, elaborating this idea in the 'Kreuzzeitung.' Generally, in conversation, the opinion is expressed that Lord Lansdowne has achieved a masterpiece of diplomacy.

The 'Voessische Zeitung' and the 'Cologne Gazette' are conspicuous exceptions in the chorus of fear and indignation.

NO ENTHUSIASM IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Sept. 27.—Tokio received the publication of the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance to-day without any demonstration. The 'Kokumin' argues that Great Britain's explicit recognition of Japan's protectorate over Korea is a fair equivalent for the new burden of India upon Japan. The majority of the people show no enthusiasm.

JAPANESE PRESS.

Tokio, Sept. 28.—The newspapers are almost a unit in welcoming the alliance with England, especially as regards its extension of scope and enhancement of power.

The 'Jiji' expresses unqualified satisfaction with it, and, despite its severe criticisms of the peace terms with Russia, warmly welcomes the Japanese Cabinet's achievement.

The 'Asahi' and 'Nichi Nichi' consider the conclusion of the alliance the

greatest diplomatic feat of modern times. With reference to the alliance, the leading metropolitan newspapers express satisfaction. While holding the ministry responsible for the blunders of the Peace Conference, they do not withhold the praise due the controllers of one of the most important international agreements of modern times.

In business circles there is general jubilation. The Bourse is remarkably active and there is an all-round advance in prices.

RUSSIANS INDIGNANT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Politicians, military men and officials, whose creed is Russian expansion in Asia, are enraged and indignant over the Anglo-Japanese treaty. They declare it as preposterous that England and Japan should arrogate to themselves the prerogative of arbitrators of the fate of the whole of Asia. The Liberals are pleased with the treaty, believing that it will check, at least temporarily, the bureaucratic territorial aims in the East and compel attention to home problems. The newspapers have not as yet commented upon the treaty.

The publication of the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has revealed nothing new, diplomatic circles having been communicated with confidentially before this. It is supposed that there are some secret clauses. The expression 'defence of Asia' is taken to be too indefinite for a full text. A diplomatist told the 'Gazette' correspondent that high Russian circles were anxious to know what impression the text of the treaty had made in America.

AN OPPOSING ALLIANCE.

London, Sept. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Standard' says it is an indisputable fact that German diplomacy is exceedingly active. The consensus of opinion is that the Emperor William is urging the Czar to form a continental alliance to offset the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

AUSTRIAN OPINION.

Vienna, Sept. 27.—That England has come victorious out of a war that she did not wage is a commonly expressed opinion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The newspapers here regard it as a diplomatic triumph laying the foundation for an Anglo-Japanese mastery of Asia. Some fears are expressed lest it provoke a Russo-German alliance, the cost of which Austria might have to pay in the Balkans.

LACK OF BRITISH COLONIAL VIEWS.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Sept. 29.—The Manchester 'Guardian' says we are hearing what all the world thinks about the Japanese alliance except from our own colonies. There is somewhat of a grim frown in the masses of telegrams where an extract from Australian, Canadian and New Zealand papers should be. We have been looking for a message from British Columbia to say that the legislature would not pass again the repeatedly adopted bill forbidding Japanese to set foot in the colony.

BAKU HORRORS

An Englishman Writes of His Terrible Experiences in Russian Oil City

REINFORCEMENTS OF 11,000 MEN ARRIVE—TROOPS WARNED NOT TO FIRE ON FOREIGN CONSULATES.

London, Sept. 26.—Interesting incidents of the experiences of Englishmen connected with the oil industry at Baku are reaching their relatives in England. Mr. Williams, one of four Englishmen rescued from a mob at Balakban, writes that the stories of the horrors give but a feeble idea of the actual occurrences. He adds: "I was shut up in my place at Zabrat for five days without any water except local mineral water. All the people here were crying and fainting. All around were fires and rifle shots. Ten Armenians were killed out of those in our own yard. You could not walk a yard without several shots being fired at you. We tried to save the wounded, but the shooting was too good, and we had to give up the attempt."

Mr. Edward MacCallum, another rescued British subject, fully confirms the stories of massacre, burning and pillage. After describing the commencement of the outbreak on Sept. 2, when the Armenians massacred 300 Tartars, he described how during the night of Sept. 3 Tartars entered the workmen's barracks at Romani and massacred everybody in them within an hour. Five hundred Tartars surrounded the works where Mr. MacCallum was stationed, and forced him to give up the Armenians hiding on the premises. He added: "Fourteen of these were butchered in our yard with fiendish brutality. One man had his entire stomach cut out. The band sacked the neighborhood in the most systematic manner. They had carts ready to take away their plunder to the Tartar villages. Fifty Cossacks, with a police chief, arrived on the scene, but did nothing except look on at the work of massacre. The whole time we were besieged we lived on condensed salt water."

HUNGARIAN CRISIS

Independent Party Claim a Hundred Thousand New Adherents.

EXCITEMENT SPREADING IN BUDAPEST.

Budapest, Sept. 26.—The popular excitement is spreading. The independent party, it is believed, has gained 100,000 new adherents at the expense of the Liberals and Socialists. The wild talk continues. Many newspapers openly advocate a prompt rupture with Austria. One paper, referring to the King's supposed intention to dissolve the Diet, says that these will be the last elections ever held under Francis Joseph. The newspaper, 'Fuegleten Magyarorszag,' which printed the revolutionary editorial entitled 'Francis Joseph's Fist,' has been confiscated, and if the government acts consistently, others are likely to be seized.

To hear the language on the streets and in the cafes one would imagine that the popular anger must result in some irreparable action. There are some wild stories of the King's intention to abdicate the crown of Hungary if the next elections favor the Independents. Archduke Franz Ferdinand replacing him as an autocratic ruler. It is possible, however, despite the popular furor the leaders will not take any overt revolutionary step, and it is not expected there will be any conspicuous act before the conference to be held on Oct. 30. It is pretty certain that the leaders do not regard matters as having reached a final crisis. After the torchlight procession that was held last night the coalitionists held a meeting and adopted a resolution condemning emphatically anything tending to excite the masses to rise in revolution.

DISORDER IN VIENNA

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MAKE A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE PREMIER.

Vienna, Sept. 26.—When the Lower House reassembled to-day the opening moments were marked by a tumultuous Social Democratic demonstration against the Premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, who has incurred the wrath of the Social Democrats by his attitude on the question of electoral reform, he having advised the Emperor to refuse to consent to the introduction of universal suffrage in Hungary. The uproar lasted for some time, shouts of 'withdraw and resign,' being heard above the general din.

The Premier ultimately succeeded in obtaining a hearing, and reminded the House of the government's promise to execute faithfully its agreements with Hungary, provided the latter fulfilled her part, especially the continuance and completion within a stated time of the commercial treaty negotiations. Should Hungary not agree to the Austrian views on this point the government would take steps for the protection of Austrian interests. The Premier further declared that an incorrect view had been taken of his attitude towards universal suffrage for Hungary. He claimed that he had not exercised alleged decisive influence in the matter, and said he made a principle of not interfering in the internal affairs of Hungary.

The Premier declared that he had in no way opposed the extension of the suffrage on the broadest basis, but in Austria especially there were difficulties in the way, as universal suffrage could only be established there on the firm and lasting foundation of a settlement of national affairs. There had been no change in the government's political line of action, he said, and at the right time he would introduce a bill dealing with the question of the language to be used in the Hungarian army. The Premier added that the matter of the nationalization of the railways was under consideration.

Dr. Kozel, the Minister of Finance, in presenting the budget, urged the reform of the national finances and the simplification of the administrative system. The budget for 1906 was presented by the Minister of Finance in the Lower House of the Austrian Diet to-day. It estimates the revenue at \$34,405,482 and the expenditure at \$363,803,442.

BUDAPEST RIOTS.

Budapest, Sept. 27.—Between 40 and 50 persons were injured in riots here to-night, when Socialists and adherents of the coalition party, including students, clashed opposite the Royal Hotel, and for two hours there were scenes of wild and tremendous excitement. The Royal Hotel is the headquarters of the Independence Club, in which is the council room of the coalition leaders.

The students and other supporters of the coalition had arranged for a gigantic torchlight procession to-night, but during the day Socialists issued inflammatory proclamations, calling on all Socialists and others opposed to the coalition to gather and fight for their rights, which they said the coalition was trying to side track under cover of an alleged affront by the King-Emperor to the whole nation. Owing to these proclamations, the coalition leaders decided to postpone the torchlight pro-

cession, seeking thus to avoid bloodshed.

At 8 o'clock about 1,500 Socialists gathered outside the Independence Club, and announced their intention of entering and tearing down the council room. A large force of police was present, and was assisted by 150 leading citizens.

The mob made an effort to enter, but was vigorously opposed by the police. A fight ensued and amid the wildest clamor several persons were stabbed; but the Socialists were finally scattered. Fifteen minutes later, however, the Socialists again gathered. By this time many adherents of the coalition appeared and a free fight ensued. A dense mass of humanity surged in every direction, shouting and singing the 'Marseillaise' and other songs. Knives, sticks and stones were used vigorously.

In the meanwhile, a thunderstorm came up and vivid lightning lit up the square, while the thunder added a note of terror. Rain fell in torrents and dampened the ardor of the combatants, who were finally dispersed by the police.

It is reported that over forty persons were wounded, eight of them seriously. Scattered fights continued and Socialists marched to a building in which is published a coalition newspaper, where they broke the windows and attempted to gain an entrance. The mob was held back by the police while the printers and editors threw furniture from the windows on the heads of the crowd. Here, too, several persons received wounds. Finally quiet was restored.

The general situation certainly has grown worse, while the feeling throughout Hungary against the dynasty is increasing. It is stated that the Emperor has issued orders that in the event of disturbances harsh measures must be avoided if possible. Revolutionary cries are frequently heard.

Buda-Pest, Hungary, Sept. 27.—The committee of the coalitionists have issued a manifesto to the nation in reply to the programme submitted to its leaders by the Emperor. The manifesto declares that some points of His Majesty's programme are not in conformity with the constitution, referring especially to his contention that the question of the language of command in the Hungarian army must be entirely eliminated from discussion. It is asserted that this is equivalent to the abolition of the nation's right to control its own affairs, for which there is no legal authority.

The newspapers characterize the statements of the Austrian premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, in the Reichsrath yesterday as unwarrantable interference with Hungary's internal affairs.

Vienna, Sept. 27.—Count Crimsky, the Hungarian nobleman who was appointed by the Emperor to negotiate with the Hungarian coalitionists, had a long private audience with His Majesty to-day in connection with the Hungarian situation.

MANY LIBERALS WENT OVER.

Frankfurt, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' from Budapest says that 200 members of the Liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies have gone over to the coalition.

RIOTS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Buda-Pest, Sept. 28.—The excitement among the students led to riots to-day at the university. Three students with Socialist tendencies were attacked by Nationalist students and roughly handled. Afterwards some 300 Nationalist students marched to the hospitals, visiting those who were injured during the rioting yesterday evening.

The theology students are also joining the Nationalist movement. A meeting of students has been called for to-night to discuss the situation.

THE PORTE AND MACEDONIA

A NOTE FROM SIX POWERS DECLARES THEIR RECENT DECISION TO BE UNALTERABLE.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—A collective note from the six powers has been handed to the Porte declaring that their decision to resume international control of the finances of Macedonia is unalterable. The text informs the Ottoman Government that the foreign delegates appointed as controllers will arrive at Salonica on Oct. 1 and requests that the necessary instructions be sent to the provincial authorities so that the delegates may enter on their functions without delay.

There is increasing friction between the British embassy and the Porte in consequence of the delay in the payment of an indemnity to the owners of British ghips attacked by Arab pirates in the Red Sea.

The embassy's latest note pointed out that unless the matter was satisfactorily settled soon the incident would assume a graver aspect.

BRITAIN'S KEY TO CHINA SEA

SUCH IS SINGAPORE CHARACTERIZED BY ADMIRAL FOURNIER.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Admiral Fournier, in the course of an interview published to-day, says the British naval station at Singapore gives a strategic base sufficient absolutely to prevent the passage of naval forces within the China Sea and is capable of suppressing commercial communication between China and Europe. Thus Singapore becomes Great Britain's key to the door of the China Sea.

EXODUS TO CANADA.

Australians Tired of Home Land and Labor Conditions

LOOK TO CANADA AS A LAND OF FREEDOM FOR INDIVIDUAL ENERGY.

Dr. W. H. Fitchett, who recently travelled from Australia to Canada by the steamer 'Manuka,' of the 'All-red Route,' has written to the Melbourne 'Argus' some interesting sketches of his fellow-passengers. The sketches, which mostly relate to those who were leaving Australia and New Zealand for Canada, and the reasons for their emigration, will be found more than usually interesting at this time when labor questions on this continent are the most perplexing of any.

Dr. Fitchett writes:— Australian politicians would find the decks of the 'Manuka' an uncomfortable, but perhaps very wholesome, school. Disgust with Australian politics amongst Australians themselves is bitter and loud on every deck; and that politics are driving people from Australia finds abundant proof. Here is a sugar-grower from Queensland, who drops off at Fiji in search of some happy land where he will not be compelled to employ laborers of only one particular color of skin. Here is a business man from New South Wales, accustomed to deal with big affairs, who discourses on the Arbitration Act with a gloomy energy and an ordered wealth of facts which would strangely disturb the complacency of Mr. B. R. Wise, if he could only hear it. Here is an architect and engineer, who has spent more than forty years in Australia and New Zealand, and is leaving both, as he explains, not because he has failed, but that his sons may have a chance of success. When he was himself a young fellow of twenty-one in Australia—this is forty years ago—he earned £250 a year, and had a future; to-day his son, aged twenty, is in a big warehouse, does the work of a man, gets the wages of a boy, and has no prospects. So this father is taking his family to a country where, as he puts it, 'a young fellow has a chance.' Australia, he admits, in climate, soil, and all natural conditions, has immense advantages over Canada; but, then, in Victoria every third inhabitant lives in Melbourne. The social state—for a new country—is artificial and evil. In Western Canada, for which this father and his sons are bound, out of every hundred inhabitants, 92 are on the land, and only eight in the towns. He knows of a Canadian town where the houses cannot be built fast enough for the people; and to this architect's paradise he is betaking himself. In ten or twenty years he calculates Australia will have mended its ways, and be acting on a saner policy; but pending that beneficent event he emigrates.

But discontent with Australian politics is by no means confined to the saloon, and to the class represented by the saloon passenger-list. It is just as strong in the third class, of whom 34 are men; and they are all leaving Australia. They are a ripple which shows the flow of what is not yet a tide, but which may easily become one. They are not failures. They have cash in their pockets, brains in their heads, skill in their fingers. They are carpenters, farmers, gardeners, millers; most of them with families; all of them with money. Some of them, indeed, are, in their way, small capitalists. They are exactly the men whom it would pay Australia to import at almost any cost; but they are leaving it, and in almost every case owing to some deep disgust with its legislation. The disgust has various roots. Sometimes it is because Parliament has done too much; sometimes because it does too little, and always because it does the wrong thing. New Zealand, it is somewhat surprising to find, is represented in this outward flow. Many cases might be given from the passenger-list of this or recent steamers. Here is a farmer from Otago, for example, who puts \$800 in the purser's hands for safe-keeping; another farmer with an even bigger amount of cash from Wellington; yet another farmer, from Auckland, with £1,100 solid cash in his pockets, and better wealth still in the shape of three fine sons and a daughter. They are all going to a country where the farmer gets the freehold of the land he clears and cultivates, for the discontent in New Zealand with the leasehold system, if inarticulate, is both deeper and wider than New Zealand legislators realize or will admit. It has certainly cost New Zealand many families.

A farmer from South Australia, with thirteen children, was on the last steamer outward, and is another example of the best sort of asset Australia is losing. Here is another man turning his back on Australia, with plenty of money in his pockets, and wife and children about him.

Advertisements.

Dyspepsia

Is an indication that the stomach and other digestive organs are weak, tired or debilitated. It causes no end of aches and pains and is most common where people bolt their meals and hurry and worry as they do in this country.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cures dyspepsia — it has "a magic touch" in this disease.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Dyspepsia, No. 5. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

He is half-farmer, half-grazier, and was the first man, he claims, to make cheese for the market in Queensland. He is of a fine type, rich in savoirdness and practical sense, and tells his tale with a frankness and humor altogether delightful. He had built up a big and prosperous dairy; but when the drought lay here in Queensland he had to import lucerne from Victoria to keep his cows alive. The railway department, instead of helping the oppressed farmers, chose this exact moment for raising rates. As a result, the narrator goes on, 'we all voted dead against the Philip Government at the general election; but,' he adds, with a rueful sigh, 'the Labor party into power, and meant for us being out of the frying pan into the fire.' Parliament, too, afflicted him with many irritations. There were government inspectors who came to teach him the dairy business, and were as innocent of it themselves as so many town-bred old maids; and he had to pay three-pence per head for every cow he possessed for the sake of supplying these inspectors with a salary they did not earn and a knowledge they did not possess. It was, he complains with rueful energy, a wasted threepence. So he is leaving Australia for ten years, by which time he reckons the country will have been whipped back into sane politics, and it will be safe for the farmer with a small capital to return.

For those who are leaving Australia, somewhat, all intend to come back to it. Australia, this man holds, is the finest country, with the finest climate, under heaven. It is only afflicted with a mysterious disease known as 'politics.' No one can talk with the men lying on the fore-hatch of the 'Manuka' without seeing that what may be called the smaller capitalists are becoming uneasy in Australia, and are leaving it.

Here is another type, a stonemason, who has been twenty-five years in New South Wales, but is an Englishman by birth. He is a well-built, intelligent, and good-looking fellow, belongs to one of the strictest of the labor unions, and is plainly a leader in it. He is naturally an ardent unionist. His trade, he claims with pride, works only eight hours a day, and he favors the policy of working either shorter hours a day or fewer days per week, in order to distribute the work over all the members of the union, and so keep up the rate of wages. He refuses to believe that high wages increase the cost of production, and so limit the amount of work to be done. Increased cost, he argues, is always 'passed on' to the consumer. What he fails to see is that, at some stage of the process, he himself is a consumer, and the increased wages he gets at the beginning of the process means higher prices for what he consumes at the other end. That this is so is proved by the experience of the man who sits besides him. He is an engineer, a middle-aged, smileless man, with an aged mother and wife, who is leaving Australia for Canada. He also is a unionist, but, he declares with gloomy energy, the union did him no good. He always got work, he explains, in Australia, but saw no prospect before him. He had tried all the colonies, and, curiously enough, found himself worst off in New Zealand. The wages were higher there than in Australia, but the purchasing power of money was less. Everybody in the town, he complains belonged to a ring. The bakers were a ring; the butchers were a ring, etc., and so more money on less wages in Queensland, or in New South Wales, than in New Zealand. He is leaving Australia in disgust, and his case certainly proves what ought to need no proof—that an increase in the cost of producing a thing means in the long run an increase in the cost of the article produced, and that the increase must be paid by the consumer, and we are all producers and consumers.

The stonemason, ardent unionist though he is, has one complaint against the unions. They forbid a man, he says, making the best of himself. He is a very quick and capable workman; but, he argues frankly, 'if I am working beside a slower man, and get no more wages than he does, why should I work faster?' So he lowers his pace to that of his slower comrade, and the effect of a state-fixed wage, he admits with a sigh, is to bring all workmen down to the level of the poorest; and slowest man of the group. He contends, with great force, that there ought to be different grades of workmen, and the man who can do better work, or more work, should be classed according to his capacity, allowed to do his best, and get a higher rate of wages. But, he admits, the unions themselves won't tolerate this at present. A man who 'makes the pace' faster for his fellow-workmen is looked upon as a traitor, and, if he got higher wages as a result, it would be branded as 'blood money.' But he hopes, as the unions grow wiser, they will consent to a classification of workmen, with higher wages for better men, so that a man may be allowed to make the best of himself.

A WAIL FROM AUSTRALIA

MR. COGHAN COMPLAINS THAT WHOLE TRUTH IS NOT REPORTED ABOUT CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Sept. 26.—Mr. T. A. Coghlan, of New South Wales, in his report on why emigrants avoid Australia, says that in 1885 twice as many British emigrants went to Australia as to Canada. Last year, however, five persons went to the Dominion for every one that went to the Commonwealth. The English press, Mr. Coghlan declares, lavishes all possible praise on Canada, while pursuing exactly the opposite course towards Australia. Contract immigration laws in Canada and Australia are very similar. In Canada they are strictly enforced and there are continual cases of immigrants being turned back and their employers heavily fined. Noting about this appears in the English press. Little or no mention is made publicly of the months of cheerless winter, the want of rain over large areas, the destruction of the crops, the disappointment of many immigrants, and the return of many more.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—Fred Foote, who murdered Mat Gannon, Mayor of Spooner, in Beaudette, Minn., some months ago, following a long series of border outlaws, was sentenced to fifteen years in Stillwater Penitentiary on numerous counts.

HORSES WANTED

Five Hundred Required for South African Constabulary

COMMUNICATION RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL CONSIDERED BY CABINET COUNCIL.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—A despatch in the following terms from the High Commissioner for South Africa to the Governor-General was considered by council yesterday. It was decided that the terms were scarcely attractive enough to tempt any Canadian horse dealers. At the same time the despatch is published, so that if any should feel desirous of taking the matter up they may do so:— 'About five hundred horses will be required for South African constabulary between now and February. Can you forward by telegraph tender to supply, conditions as follows: To be landed at Durban, inspection and selection of horses to be made by representative of South African Constabulary not later than fifteen days after disembarkation. South African Constabulary to have full power of rejecting all or any of the consignment on any of the following grounds: Unsoundness, unsuitability for work, want of condition, faulty conformation. Size 14-2 to 15-1 hands, five to seven years of age. Must be geldings or mares. The latter will be given preference. Conformation for riding only, not for draught. Stamp required is that for rural constabulary. Horses should be stout, thick-set, but with quality, and should be about three-quarters thoroughbred. Good market for horses in South Africa at present. Am also communicating by cable with Secretary of State for Colonies and Governor-General of Australia and Governor of New Zealand.'

WHISKEY KILLED BOY

AND NOW LEIZERT GETS SIX MONTHS FOR GIVING IT TO HIM.

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 25.—John Leizert, of Hainesville, was found guilty at the assizes here to-day of causing the death of Herman Farrell, the six-year-old son of James Farrell, of Pleasant Valley, Dundas county, and was sentenced by Justice Street to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

At the home of Mrs. James Farrell, on Saturday evening, May 13, were three children, aged respectively six, ten and twelve years. To them came Leizert, considerably intoxicated, and carrying a bottle of whiskey. He gave the boys whiskey at their request, and then left the house in the direction of South Mountain. On the road Leizert met Mrs. Farrell, mother of the children, and returned to the house with her, when they found the youngest and eldest of the children very sick. Neighbors came, and as the children became decidedly worse, it was decided to summon a physician. Sobered by fright, lest the children might die, Leizert himself went post haste to South Mountain for a doctor, and Dr. Ferrier found the youngest child was already dying, and another ill. Dr. Ferrier worked till after midnight with the boy, who passed away at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. An inquest was held, and Leizert was committed for trial. He came up at the June sessions and counties court before Judge O'Reilly, and was found guilty of manslaughter with a recommendation to mercy. His counsel had the case reserved, and it turned out that this court had no jurisdiction. The result was that the case came up afresh at the assizes, with the above result. In the evidence, it was shown that liquor was frequently drunk in the Farrell home by the children and mother, and that Leizert knew of this.

NEW COMERS' EXPERIENCES

WHAT SOME OF THEM TELL AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER.

In a letter to the London 'Daily Telegraph,' the special correspondent of that journal, writing from Montreal, gives instances of successful types of the 'Daily Telegraph emigrants' who left West Ham in the early part of the year, and are now on their road to independence. One man who has found employment with the Cotton Company at Cornwall, Ontario, writes to a friend:—

'If you came out here you would be doing yourself a bit of good, and if you go round to my son Bill he will tell you all about it, as I have written and told him how things go. Will you please tell him to come out to Canada as soon as he can, as I want to see him out of a starting country? I should like you to see the Sundays' dinners we are getting out here—a joint of meat (ten or twelve pounds) and potatoes, besides pudding and preserved fruit. We have not gone short once. The houses are better than they are in London, and you pay \$4 to \$5 a month. I am pleased to tell you that the beer-shops are closed on Sunday, and at seven p.m. on Saturday.'

One of the emigrants sent out to Canada direct by the Shilling Fund—that is to say, one of those despatches without the assistance of any society—writes from Fingal, Ontario. This man was a carpenter in Stratford, with two children, and he had the intention of taking up with his trade. His story, however, runs:—

'The farmer wanted a man and wife for a farm; but they said, though we had children, they would give us a trial, as they had a cottage. I thought they seemed very nice people, and that I would like the change of work. So I went, and found everything that I could wish. We lived in the cottage a month, and the farmer bought another farm of 200 acres and put us on it. I have the cattle to see after, and we have the

large house to live in, the milk of a cow, and a pig for winter store meat. The kitchen-garden is about 100 feet by 50 feet, and there is a large orchard. I have wood for firing. The money is \$180 for the first year. It is not as much as I earned at my trade, but I must be satisfied. My wife soon learned how to milk the cow and to drive, which is very handy, as we live three or four miles from the stores and post-office.'

The following are extracts from other emigrants settled in Ontario:— (Uxbridge).—'I wish I had been in Canada twenty years ago. I am getting \$15 a month, with house, milk and firing found. The Canadian people are the best I ever met. We had nothing to put in our new house. I started work on April 9, and before the 11th three rooms were all furnished by neighbors, who gave bedsteads and bedding, and even table knives and forks.'

(Sandwich).—'I have a good master. I don't know much about farming, but he will teach me, and by the end of the season I think I shall be worth more to him than I am getting now.'

(Sunderland).—'(From a man with a wife and three children.) I have a nice, comfortable place, and the house is part furnished. I get \$10 a month, with firing found, and my own board.'

All the West Ham folk who have accepted engagements with farmers for 12 months are secured against the privations of the coming winter. Nor is there any cause for anxiety in respect of men who have obtained regular work in towns.

Mr. W. B. Wood, of Stratford, Ont., writes to the Edinburgh 'Scotsman':— 'I have noticed a few letters from emigrants giving their varied experiences as newcomers to Canada, and I should like to correct the false impressions likely to be conveyed by some of their statements. I am a Scotsman, and came out to this country two and a half years ago, and started work on a 200-acre farm in the spring of the year. I found the work hard to start with (having been a clerk at home), but after a little experience I found that I was able to do it easier than I expected. If a man is in a fair physical condition, there is no reason to be frightened to tackle farming in Canada. I have now been nearly three summers with the one farmer, and like the life. The Canadian farmer has been labelled a good deal by emigrants, and, although I admit there are some of them who are pretty hard to get along with, the majority of them are a very fine class. They treat a man like themselves and families, and, if the man is any good at all, he will never have any cause to regret coming among them. A man has to work in this country harder than at home in the busy seasons, but the farmer has to do this himself, and he is not going to pay a man to sit and look at him. The board I have always found the very best, and at all times I have received the greatest kindness from my employer and his family, and everywhere I went I have been made welcome and well treated. In conclusion, let me say to the intending emigrant that if he will take off his coat and work he will get on, and if he is not prepared to do this, let him stay at home, as this country has no room for idlers. I will only be too pleased to answer any inquiries as to the conditions out here by any one caring to write me.'

THE HULL DAM

QUEBEC INTERESTS WIN IN FIGHT WITH THOSE ON ONTARIO SIDE OF OTTAWA RIVER.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Judge Rochon this morning delivered his decision dismissing the application of the water power lessees on the Ontario side of the Ottawa river at the Chaudiere for an injunction restraining the E. B. Eddy Company and other Quebec interests from proceeding with the construction of a dam regarded by the Ontario interests as likely to menace the volume of water on the Ottawa side of the river. Judge Rochon placed reliance on the affidavits of Mr. E. B. Eddy and others, who swore that the work was not designed in any way to injure the Ontario interests.

NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH LINES

SIR ROBERT BOND COMPLETES ARRANGEMENTS FOR \$2,000,000 LOAN TO MR. R. G. REID.

London, Sept. 26.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, has completed arrangements for the issue to-day of a loan of \$2,000,000 to be paid to Mr. R. G. Reid for the Newfoundland telegraph lines. The interest will be at three and a half percent.

PRESIDENT DISQUALIFIED

MAY MEETING OF BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAY OFFICIALS WAS LEGAL.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Fortin yesterday in a case in connection with the affairs of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company. The decision was on the petition by which Mr. R. D. McEibbin asked that the annual meeting of May last be declared null and void, and that the Hon. Mr. J. R. Thibodeau and Mr. C. N. Armstrong be declared to have been disqualified to vote or to be elected at such meeting, and that they be condemned to pay a fine of four hundred dollars for having voted and consented to be elected directors. The Court found that the meeting was regularly called and held. The Hon. Mr. Thibodeau was declared to be disqualified, as president, he not having paid a call on the shares which he held as sequestrator. Mr. Armstrong was found to have been duly qualified.

BANQUET FOR MR. WHITNEY.

The members of the Jacques Cartier Club have decided to tender a banquet to the Hon. Mr. Whitney, Premier of Ontario and the Hon. Mr. Rheaume, Minister of Public Works in the Ontario Cabinet. The date fixed is Oct. 10.

PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U.

SUCCESSFUL GATHERING AT RICHMOND.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Provincial W. C. T. U. was held in the Presbyterian Church, Richmond, from Tuesday to Friday of last week, and was largely attended. Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, president, in the chair. In the afternoon the convention was formally opened. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall and was largely attended.

Mrs. Ewing, of Richmond, spoke of the great benefit the Danks Act had been to the county and of the wrong done in its repeal. Mrs. Dyer, of Brome, said Brome also regretted the repeal of the Scott Act, but reminded them that even yet Quebec had a hundred and seventy-two more municipalities under local option than Ontario.

Mr. Ewing brought greetings from Richmond. After some remarks by the Rev. Mr. Hepburn, pastor of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Watt, of the Congregational Church, thought the W. C. T. U. was the best working temperance organization in the country. Richmond had had a reverse, but not a defeat. To show how temperance sentiment had progressed we had only to look back a hundred years to the constitution of the first temperance society which provided that any member found grossly intoxicated should be fined twenty-five cents, unless it should happen to be the Fourth of July or some similar holiday. The time might not be far distant when we would see eye to eye in the question of total abstinence and prohibition. Those who insisted on these to-day might be called fanatics by some, but they had insurance societies and railway companies on their side and also the most noted physicians, who all declared that alcohol is not a food, but a poison.

The Rev. Mr. Carmichael, of the Presbyterian Church, said the purpose of the W. C. T. U. was the purpose of Christianity to make men self-controlling and in the spirit of God to stand erect.

The Rev. Mr. Paton, of the Methodist Church, said if it was true that the liquor traffic would abolish the church, it would abolish the church, but the church would be free from blame. During the past year the English Wesleyans had appropriated \$20,000 of the Twentieth Century Fund for direct temperance effort. The union was on God's side and he expected the town to derive great inspiration from their meetings.

Mrs. Rugg, of Stanstead, in returning the thanks of the Union for the greetings, showed the weakness of the so much advocated company and government control. The Subway Tavern, in New York, inaugurated with prayer by Bishop Potter, and with every regulation to make it respectable, had lived but one year. Russia was the only country that had tried government control and the drunkenness of that country was notorious. Norway and Sweden had been lauded because of the Gothenberg system. But according to Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell, as much liquor was consumed there as in Canada. The fact of the case was that the improvement in Norway and Sweden was due not to the Gothenberg system, but to the temperance campaigns held there, and to which King Oscar, God bless him, lent his strong support, and to the large prohibition areas, one of which surrounded the city of Gothenberg itself.

Wednesday morning Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, in her annual presidential address, laid special stress on the ruin the drink traffic works on the children. In one case not long ago the chief of police testified before a royal commission in Montreal to seeing a room without food or fire, in which a mother lay in a drunken stupor, her scant clothing frozen to the floor and her two little children near, locked in each other's arms, frozen to death. The 'do everything' policy of the Union was intended primarily for the salvation of the children. The liquor traffic of the United States kept at Washington ten picked men lobbying to repeal every law that in any way interferes with their trade, and the same number of men were sent to every state legislature for the same purpose. On the other hand Mrs. Sanderson pointed out the forces working for temperance. Twenty-six million children in the United States were being taught annually that alcohol is an enemy. In the Southern States seventeen millions out of twenty-seven millions were living under some form of prohibition, besides the three whole states under prohibition. Railways in the United States employ one million two hundred thousand men and two-thirds of these are not allowed to drink either on duty or off. In 1850, the last year of license in Maine, there were a population of 583,169, and there were only five banks with total deposits of ninety thousand dollars. In January, 1905, there were fifty-one banks, with deposits amounting to \$82,741,593.52. In the last fifty years the population of Maine has only increased 111,279 while the amount of money saved and put out at interest has increased to more than a hundred and eighty million dollars if the money in the hands of trust companies and loan and building societies were included. Fifty years ago the average bank deposit per capita was \$5.30 and to-day it is over \$110. While the increase in the population has been only twenty percent while the states total valuation has increased 282 percent.

In England fifteen thousand physicians had during the past year petitioned the Board of Education that temperance instruction be given in the schools.

An interesting letter was read from Mrs. Craig, formerly of Compton, and now of Olds, Alberta, telling of work in the North-West. Mrs. Bulyea, wife of the Hon. G. H. Bulyea, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, is Dominion superintendent of work in the North-West.

Mrs. Leet, the treasurer, reported receipts \$1,781.38; expenditure, \$1,237.57, with a balance on hand of \$543.81.

A TEMPERANCE PROBLEM.

On Thursday evening the speaker was Anna Shaw M. D. She is short and stout, with white hair, dark eyes that flash and pierce you by turns, a face brilliant with changing expression and a whole make-up which conveys unmistakably the impression that she says what she means and means what she says. Quick as her face changes, it no more than keeps up with the ideas that chase one another upon her lips. Why should a woman be condemned for doing something just because her grandmother never did it? was one of her questions at this evening's session of the convention. A man was never expected to follow every step of his grandfather and no farther. Then some men were so ready to say that women doing anything out of the ordinary were seeking notoriety. Yet, when women started the temperance crusade thirty years ago they had no thought of whether they would be led else they had never dared to take the step.

The most wonderful thing on earth was the development of a human soul, the value of any church, school, society or government was to be gauged only by its capacity for developing men and women; and outside of the church no organization had exercised such an influence on mankind as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Her first idea was simply to reform drunkards. In one week she herself had taken 100 pledges, and she went down on her knees and thanked God that he had made her the instrument of so much good. But when at the end of five weeks 85 of that 100 had gone back to drink, and at the end of eight weeks only two had stood firm, they realized their work must be directed not to the reforming of drunkards but to the stopping of the factors which were making them, the saloons. But on whom could they lay the responsibility? On the voters of the community, for by their votes they gave them government protection and made a rascally business legally respectable. There lay the root of the trouble, in the profit, men thought they were getting out of the business. The warden of a state prison had told her not long ago that in his report he dared not tell how much of crime was due to the traffic else his position would be gone.

We heard much of organic heredity and the right of every child to be well born, but every child had an equal right to the best social heredity, right influences surrounding him to so train him mentally and morally that the ideal should be real to him. And for this social heredity, not only his parents but every man and woman in the community was responsible for his share. Environment was a stronger influence in determining character than organic birth.

It was to help give every child not only right birth, but right surroundings, that the women of the W. C. T. U. were organized. There was no greater selfishness than that which seeks to save only oneself. The man or woman who worked only to that end would quickly prove that his or her soul was not worth saving.

This work had been begun in the United States in an attempt to stem the great tide of drunkenness that swept over the country after the civil war, when the government went into partnership with the traffic. The main plank in the women's platform was total abstinence. 'Temperance,' in their code, is not moderation in use of liquor; it was moderation in the use of all things useful and total abstinence in all things harmful. It was all very well for a man to say he could stop if he wanted to. The serious part of the business was that, after a few weeks or months, he did not want to.

To succeed in this fight women must have the ballot. Some men said they wished to 'relieve women of responsibility,' but that was not possible. Responsibility was the one thing in life worth having. It was every woman's right to have it, as God had made each responsible for her own salvation.

It was for the sake of the child that women were demanding prohibition. It was because it was necessary to the moral life of the child that he should be trained to see the evil of the drink traffic by seeing it outlawed by the government. How could women teach children that a thing was wrong when it had the sanction of the men of the country? Think of the difference in children trained under liquor influences and the young men she had talked with in prohibition states, who up to the age of 21 years had never even seen a saloon.

The treating habits of men came in for scathing ridicule as the 'silliest business on earth.' Imagine women unable to transact business with one another unless they treated one another to cigars, or considering one another unfriendly unless they swapped five-cent drinks! Some advocated the applying the profits of drink to education, but the nation which does that would soon dig its own grave. Britain was great not because of her wonderful navy or commerce or agriculture, but only as right ruled in the hearts of her people.

Men had made a fetish of motherhood, such men as Mr. Cleveland, in the 'Ladies' Home Journal,' whose wrong sayings sounded so like facts simply because he repeated them so many times on the same page. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, was good poetry to such a man, but any woman would tell him that it was not the hand that rocked the cradle, but the foot, and the 'rocking was all right as long as the little 'World' stayed in his cradle, but he had a way of growing out of it. And what could be the matter with the fathers' streets, that as soon as their sons left the cradle they had to stand in the middle of their own streets and chase them back to their mothers' doorways? Suppose only women smoked, would boys ever want to do it? Did you ever hear of a boy such a fool as to want to be a woman, or like one? No, his very first attempt at smoking is a result of the best aspiration in his nature, his desire to be a man. The crying need of the world was, more father in the home and more mother in the state. Women were asking for the ballot, that they might have the same chance to protect their homes that men now had to protect their business.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. J. G. Sanderson; vice-president, Mrs. S. W. Foster; recording secretary, Miss Bazin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Malackian; treasurer, Mrs. Leet.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

Text of Protocol of Agreement Signed at Karlstad.

CLAUSES IN ARTICLE 1 RELATING TO THE HAGUE COURT.

Stockholm, Sept. 25.—Article 1 in the protocol agreement as to dissolution between Norway and Sweden, relates to arbitration, and is subdivided into eight clauses as follows:—

A.—The two countries undertake to submit all matters of dispute to The Hague arbitration court which does not affect the independence, integrity or vital interests of either.

B.—In the event of a difference of opinion between the two countries as to whether a given question touches the vital interests of one of them, the matter shall be submitted to the arbitration tribunal for decision.

C.—Disputes in regard to the interpretation of the method of carrying out the agreement to be arrived at in connection with the dissolution of the union, shall not, however, be submitted to The Hague court.

D, E, F and G provides for the constitution of the court in accordance with the rules of The Hague convention, the exchanges of documents and who are qualified to act as arbitrators, etc.

H.—This agreement is to remain in force for a decade from the date of its signature. It may be extended for a similar further period if it is not denounced by either party at least two years before the expiration of the term of ten years.

Article two, dealing with the neutral zone, is sub-divided into nine clauses as follows:

A.—In order to ensure peace between the two countries a zone is to be provided on each side of the frontier which shall forever be neutral and must not be used by either country for war operations, nor can there be stationed or gathered within the zone armed military forces, except as necessary to maintain order or cope with accidents.

This zone shall be fifteen kilometres wide on both sides of the southern portion of the frontier of the two countries. Islands and straits shall be included in this zone, but portions of the sea, which shall be considered as within the zone, if either country constructs railways through the zone, troops may be transported and people living in the zone may be collected there for military duty, but must be immediately transported away.

Fortifications, war ports or depots for the army or navy must not be maintained nor new ones established within the zone. This agreement is suspended in case of a war against a common enemy, and also if either goes to war with a third power.

B.—Therefore the fortifications now existing within the above neutral zone shall be demolished, namely: The Norwegian groups of fortifications at Fredriksten, with Gyldenloev Oerbergjerget, and Veden and Hjelmkollen Oerje, with Kroksund and Dingarud.

C.—The above mentioned fortifications shall be demolished as such. The old fortifications at Fredriksten, Gyldenloev and Oerbergjerget may remain, but not as fortifications. Concerning the modern arrangement of the latter three, and concerning the action to be taken in regard to the other fortifications, more explicit agreements are related in a separate treaty of equal force with this.

D.—The measures mentioned in clause 'C' must be completed within eight months of this treaty becoming effective.

E provides that the above measures shall be carried out under the supervision of a commission composed of three officers of foreign nationality, neither Swedish nor Norwegian, each country choosing one and the third to be selected by those two, or, in case of a disagreement, by the President of Switzerland. More explicit rules concerning the control are to be contained in the aforementioned separate treaty.

F.—Fredriksten may remain the headquarters of the staff of the district, and a place of garrison and site of the non-commissioned officers' academy, to the same extent as before the erection of the new fortifications. The Kongsvingers group of fortifications may not be extended, either as regards the erection of armaments or the garrison, which latter hitherto has not exceeded 300 men, not counting conscripts holding their yearly exercises.

In consequence of the above agreements new fortifications may not be erected within ten kilometres of the old fortress of Kongsvingers.

The succeeding clauses provided that in case of disagreements as to the meaning of this clause, which diplomacy may be unable to solve, they shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal of three members chosen in accordance with The Hague convention.

The last clause reads:— "This agreement becomes effective immediately. It cannot be broken by only one party to the agreement."

Article 3 refers to reindeer pastures, etc., as follows:—

A.—For humanitarian reasons both countries agree to grant each country's nomadic Laplanders the privileges contained in the amendment of 1883 to the treaty of 1710, which amendment neither country shall demand to be cancelled without the consent of the other.

B.—enumerates the conditions under which Laplanders may pasture reindeer in Norway until the end of the year 1917.

C.—In ample time before the end of 1917 negotiations are to be opened concerning the above matter.

D stimulates arbitration in case of differences.

Article 4 deals with inter-traffic as follows:—

A.—Each country agrees, neither through prohibitory import or export laws in any way to interfere with or make difficult the transport or transit of goods. In case of war complications with or between other powers or in other extraordinary cases arms and ammunition and other war material shall be deemed contraband. Exception may

be made as demanded by international laws or the security of their own neutrality. Options may also be made for sanitary reasons.

B.—Transit goods must not be taxed with export duty or similar charges, nor must any distinction be made in charges of transit.

C, D and E—Contain rules concerning the charges on transit goods. The principal effect is that no higher charges shall be made than in the case of the country's own subjects.

F.—This agreement is for thirty years from Jan. 1, 1906, and may be prolonged for a similar period if notice of cancellation is not given at least five years previous to the end of that period.

G, and H—Contain special stipulations concerning the Ofoten Railway and arbitration.

Article 5, referring to common waterways, is as follows:—

A.—If a proposition is made for damming waterways or similar works within one country, that country's laws shall decide the matter, although the action may interfere with the water of the other country, the inhabitants of which have the same rights.

B.—In accordance with international precedents, it is stipulated that such works may not be carried out without the permission of the other country if a change of water course should substantially interfere with the use of such water for commercial purposes or cause great changes within an extended area.

C. and D—Concern matters of detail.

E.—This agreement is valid for 30 years, from Jan. 1, 1907, and is prolonged for an equal period if notice of cancellation is not given five years previously.

F.—Provides for an arbitration agreement.

The protocol was signed for Sweden by Christian Lundeberg, the Premier; Count A. F. W. Sjöstrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, Minister of Education and Church Affairs; and for Norway by Christian Michelsen, the Premier; Carl O. Berner, President of the Storting; J. Lovelid, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Benjamin Vogt, former Minister of the Interior.

The delegates agreed on the following order of business:— First—To each country's Parliament the above treaty shall be submitted for ratification, subject to the ratification of the other country, to be mutually binding, when, as stated hereinafter, Sweden recognizes Norway as an independent country dissolved from the union with Sweden.

Second—When the Riksdag and Storting have passed identical ratification bills a proposition will be laid before the Riksdag asking the Riksdag:— Firstly—On Sweden's part to cancel the Riktsakt (or charter of 1815, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of Norway and Sweden be indissoluble and irrevocable.

Secondly—To consent that the King may recognize Norway as a separate country from Sweden.

Thirdly—When such recognition is given, treaties will, in accordance with the Riksdag and Storting's decision consenting to the above agreement, be signed in accordance with the usual international procedure.

Fourthly—After these treaties are signed Sweden shall immediately notify all the foreign powers with which diplomatic relations are maintained of her recognition of Norway as an independent country.

Fifthly—Each country shall then request the foreign powers with whom common treaties exist to so modify such treaties that one country in no manner remains responsible for the acts of the other.

Sixthly—When Sweden has recognized Norway's independence and the above treaties are signed negotiations shall immediately be opened concerning the settlement of such matters, which must cease or be changed on account of dissolution of the union between the two countries.

SWEDEN SATISFIED.

Stockholm, Sept. 26.—Almost without a dissentient voice, the people of Sweden, so far as can be judged, by the opinion of the press here and elsewhere accept with satisfaction the terms of the agreement between Sweden and Norway, reached at Karlstad. The general opinion is voiced by the 'Social-Demokraten,' which in its leading editorial this morning says:—"Our principal objects, arbitration and the demolition of the frontier fortifications, having been attained, we trust that everybody in both countries will recognize that the two Scandinavian peoples mutually need each other's friendship, and that the agreement will bring more happiness to both."

In an interview with the Associated Press, Christian Lundeberg, the Premier, one of the Swedish commissioners, said:—"I am satisfied that the result of the conference will be satisfactory to Sweden, as with certain modifications, we gained almost everything asked for by the Riksdag. The result also ought to be satisfactory to Norway, as she gained the assurance of that independent position which has been the goal of all the efforts of the Norwegians. The concessions made by the Norwegian delegates at Karlstad were necessary in order to secure this result. Considering everything and in the interest of peace, it is to be hoped that the preliminary treaty will be ratified by both parliaments."

According to information received by the Associated Press, the neutral zone provided for in the agreement includes an area varying from three to twelve miles on each side of the frontier. On the Norwegian side the zone runs from the northwestern point of Kirkoen to the point where the Uyan crosses the 61st meridian. The coast zone meets rather closely because of the possibility of having to fortify against a foreign enemy. The arrangement in regard to fortresses, it is believed, will be satisfactory to all parties.

Expressions are heard of pleasure everywhere because the commission recognized the humanitarian principle of allowing the Laplanders to enjoy the privileges of pasturage for their reindeer undisturbed. This is particularly pleasing to the Swedes from a sentimental

standpoint, as the rights of the Laplanders are looked upon as time-honored. The settlement of the transit question establishes a foundation for peaceful intercourse between the two countries.

NORWAY ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

Christiania, Sept. 26.—All indications point to the acceptance by Norwegians generally of the terms of the agreement reached at Karlstad, though at present some persons are inclined to severely criticize the Norwegian commissioners for conceding so much to Sweden. As far as the Associated Press has been able to ascertain the result meets the approval of the great bulk of conservative opinion.

The press as a whole accepts the situation, though a few Chauvinists continue to voice their opposition to the agreement. The provincial press also appears to accept the result with equanimity.

The 'Verdensgang' this morning says: "We must acknowledge that our delegates obtained as much as possible, and that a large majority of the people of the nation agrees with the delegates that the question of the demolition of the fortifications was of secondary importance, considering the undoubted security obtained by Norway as the result of the convention."

PLACED BEFORE THE STORTHING.

Christiania, Sept. 26.—Herr Michelsen, the premier, laid the draft of the treaty providing for the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden before the Storting to-day, and it was submitted to a special committee.

Christiania, Norway, Sept. 29.—The special committee of the Storting, to which the question was referred, decided to-day by 12 votes to 6, to recommend to parliament the adoption of the government bill embodying the draft of the treaty providing for the separation of Norway and Sweden signed at Karlstad, on Sept. 23.

Paris, Sept. 27.—M. Levland, minister of foreign affairs of Norway, to-day gave the Temps' Christiania correspondent an authorized statement. He said Norway would take steps to secure an early recognition by the powers. This recognition would cover Norway's independent sovereignty without reference to the question of the government's status as a monarchy or a republic, which would be subsequently determined.

Christiania, Norway, Sept. 27.—A resolution signed by ten deputies was introduced in the Storting to-day proposing the summoning of a constituent Storting before the middle of November to decide on the future form of the Norwegian Government, and that a final decision of the matter be postponed until after the elections of 1906.

CANADA'S NAVY

LONDON JOURNALIST THINKS CANADA SHOULD BUILD HER OWN MEN-OF-WAR.

Mr. L. S. Amery, of the London 'Times' editorial staff, and author of the 'Times' history of the South African war, arrived in Montreal yesterday after a trip through the Canadian west. He said anyone who went through the west must be impressed with the fact that if all the arable land there were under grain the output would more than supply the British market. He announced himself as a strong supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and said he was of opinion that an imperial council for advisory purposes, composed of leading statesmen, such as was suggested by Sir Frederick Pollock, would accomplish many of the things now being suggested. Regarding the question of imperial defence, he said he thought Canada's best contribution would be to strengthen her own militia as much as possible, to strongly fortify Halifax and Esquimaux, and to build a yard where men-of-war could be turned out. Canada could then put a vessel or two on the Atlantic manned by her own men, of her own construction, and as a nucleus of her navy for protective purposes, and such ships should be under the British Admiralty.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMS

EXHIBITION AND SCHOLARSHIP RESULTS ANNOUNCED AT MCGILL.

The second year exhibition and third year scholarship examination results were announced at McGill yesterday as follows:—

Second year exhibitions, tenable for one year: Miss Helen McClughen, \$150; Miss Germain Sauvval, \$150 (Montreal High School); Montreal; H. T. Logan, \$75; Miss Annie Smith, \$75; A. G. McGougan, \$150 (Glencoe High School), Glencoe, Ont.

Third year: J. M. McKenzie, scholarship for biology and psychology, \$150, tenable for two years (Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown), Montague, P. E. I.

English and another language—S. C. Swift, \$150, tenable for two years (Petrolia High School), Petrolia, Ont.; Miss M. J. Eaton, tenable for two years, Montreal, Que.

French and German—Miss Ida Couture, \$100, tenable for two years, and Miss M. J. Eaton, \$150, tenable for two years. (Montreal High School), Montreal.

Latin and Greek—I. O. Vincent, \$150, tenable for two years (Stansted College), St. Armand Centre, Que.

Mathematics and Physics—F. W. Bates, Easton's Corners, Ont., bursary of \$75, tenable for one year, to be continued a second year, however, if standing in the third year is satisfactory.

Miss A. E. James, McGill Normal School, Montreal, bursary of \$75, tenable as above.

W. C. Macmillan, Montague, P. E. I., bursary of \$75, tenable for one year. H. F. Meldrum, Hull, Que., bursary of \$75, tenable for one year.

THE TRAVELLERS' TAX

A DELEGATION INTERVIEWS THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER ON THE SUBJECT.

A delegation of the British Agents Association of Canada, composed of Messrs. John H. Shaw, R. N. Smyth, John Barrett and J. Hugh Peattie, called upon the Provincial Treasurer, yesterday, in connection with the new tax on outside commercial travellers. They represented that although this tax, on its face, seemed to be a protection for the trade of the province, it would prove injurious, as retaliation was sure to come on the part of the other provinces, and they were opposed to any interference with inter-provincial trade.

After hearing the arguments of the delegates and discussing the question with them, Mr. McCorkill once more declared that he considered the principle of the new law unassailable, and it would certainly not be abolished, but he was disposed to favorably consider some of the suggestions made as to its application, and the whole matter would receive due attention.

MR. PERODEAU'S BILL

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SUCCESSION RIGHTS OF SURVIVING CONSORTS.

During the last session of the Quebec Legislature the Hon. Mr. Perodeau introduced a bill in the Legislative Council the object of which is to modify the present order of succession to the property of predeceasing consorts. The proposed change is summed up in the two following articles to be added to the Civil Code:—

224a. The wife succeeds to her husband; and the husband to his wife, when the deceased leaves no issue and has no father or mother living.

224b. If the deceased leave a consort and one child they inherit in equal portions. If he leave a consort and more than one child the consort takes one-third, and the children take the other two-thirds between them in equal shares.

If the deceased has died without issue, but has left a consort and a father and mother, the latter take one-third of the estate and the consort the other two-thirds. In such case, if there be only a father or a mother living the share of the pre-deceased in the third devolves to the survivor.

If there is issue or a father or mother or both, the wife cannot succeed to her husband unless she first abandon all her rights in any community of property that may have existed between them and all rights of survivorship accruing to her from him under her marriage contract or by law including dower, nor can the husband succeed to his wife unless he make a like abandonment.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Sept. 27.—Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, addressed a meeting of the Liverpool Provision Trade Association to-day. Mr. George Gall, the chairman, said Canadians made the best uniform cheese in the world. They had now a standard of cheese which would compete with any part of the world. Not only had the Canadians improved the cheese but also butter, and it now remained for them to send us more of their fine bacon.

Mr. Ruddick, in the course of his address, said that during his tour of England he had gained information which would be of advantage to cheese and butter makers of Canada. Mr. Ruddick suggested that everything possible should be done by importers to obviate the possibility of Canadian produce after its arrival, having to lie waiting before its removal from the docks.

A member of the trade, advertising to Mr. Ruddick's remarks, said the delay of Canadian shippers in promptly despatching the necessary documents relating to shipments frequently caused delay in the removal of the produce after it had landed from the steamer.

A Melbourne despatch states that Sir A. Deakin, the Federal Premier, has announced his intention to submit a concrete proposal on preferential trade before the present parliament is dissolved. This is regarded as foreshadowing a tariff bill making the offer of preference to Great Britain. Should the motion be rejected the issue will be carried to the country.

One hundred and ten immigrants leaving for Canada to-morrow will attend the funeral of Dr. Barnardo to-day.

London, Sept. 27.—A Bombay newspaper of Sept. 8, says that John A. Booth, a Canadian, sensationally ended his life in the Calcutta police station by taking a dose of poison he had secreted on his person. Booth had been arrested for collecting subscriptions purporting to be for the Japanese Red Cross Society. Letters written by Booth addressed to the Commissioner of Police, contained a confession of a murder committed in Manila.

London, Sept. 27.—The 'Sportsman's' Sydney correspondent, writing under date of Aug. 22, says there is a chance of something resulting in Durman's challenge. Mr. J. A. Benles, one of Stansbury's chief backers, states that he will not put any obstacle in the way if Stansbury desired to accept the challenge provided the conditions were fair and that the race would be rowed at a suitable time and liberal expenses allowed, if not, Durman would be allowed them to visit Sydney. It is considered unlikely that Stansbury would row in Canada until about next July.

London, Sept. 27.—Professor Richard Jebb, in an article in the 'Morning Post' on imperial organization, says that "sentiment of blood appeals more, I think, to those who stay at home than those who wander through the Empire. I mean that when you get to Canada you find half of the old-established population most prolific and half wholly French. To us Anglo-Saxons racial sentiment is apt to become like a red rag to a bull. French-Canadians being exceptionally amenable to political discipline, practically control the destiny of Canada, although in a minority. They are much more inclined than English-speaking Canadians to set together in federal politics, instead of splitting up into rival sections, so it generally happens that if French-Canadians stand together they get some support from the other race, and carry the day. Thus the French-Canadian is a factor that compels you to realize that imperial cohesion must depend on something more than blood."

Lord Strathcona did not accompany the delegates to the London International Commercial Association to Liege as arranged.

Mr. Herbert Laws Webb, writing in the 'Times,' says Sir William Mulock's endorsement of the Glasgow telephone system is no more than that of any eminent layman who might walk through a telephone exchange without in the least understanding what he saw. One cannot but admire the numerous tricks in Sir William Mulock rebuking the National Telephone Company for successfully conducting competition, which the Glasgow corporation provoked with the avowed aim of driving the company out of existence.

Lord Mount-Stephen was one of the chief mourners at Dr. Barnardo's funeral.

London, Sept. 28.—A Heathfield man, known as Cardiff Dewet, who has kept the police searching for him for six weeks, in a bantering letter intimates that he has escaped to Canada by the steamer 'Montague.'

London, Sept. 28.—The last party of the season consisting of two hundred Barnardo children, left for Canada yesterday.

London, Sept. 29.—Before leaving for Canada, Mr. Ruddick, the Dairy Commissioner, addressed a meeting of Manchester provision dealers. Mr. G. W. Little, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Ruddick, said this year had seen a marked appreciation of Canadian butter. As yet only four per cent of the trade here was represented by shipments from Canada, but the proportion would grow for Canada was now producing a magnificent article.

Mr. R. Graham, in seconding the motion, said the Canadian branch of the trade is the only one Manchester merchants have a chance of developing directly, and they are being thwarted and prevented from doing so entirely through the lack of proper shipping facilities. Butter, he said, ought to come direct to Manchester, and if there were a good service of steamers to the ship canal, with good refrigerators, merchants would make good use of them.

London, Sept. 28.—In the October number of the 'Fortnightly Review' there appears a twelve-page article entitled 'Notes on a citizen army,' by Lord Dundonald. He says:—"That such an organization as a citizen army for home defence is feasible, I have always believed, and my recent experience with the citizen militia in Canada has given me practical proof of the soundness of my belief."

He entirely disapproves of compulsory military service for adults in time of peace. The basis, he says, for a starting point of any scheme for a large voluntary citizen army must be by the military training of boys. After a lengthy review of his own work in Canada, Lord Dundonald says in the past all efforts to persuade colonial governments to maintain organized forces have been doomed to failure, and there is nothing in the history of the last five years to lead us to expect a change in their attitude, but all the advantages sought for might be obtained without any accompanying objections by applying the bonus system to the colonial forces. A colonial war service reserve might be instituted for which he says he is certain that whole regiments of colonial militia would volunteer. "My experience," Lord Dundonald says, "of Canadian citizen soldiers convinces me that many regiments would thus volunteer en masse."

As an instance of the great desire shown by the Canadian militia to take part in the campaigns of the Mother Country, Lord Dundonald mentions the offer of Major Morrison and of other officers of the Ottawa militia corps to take part in the Tibet expedition. Recent changes in the higher administration of national forces of Canada and Australia have brought about something like divorce between Imperial and Colonial military organizations. It is not necessary to emphasize the disadvantages, even the dangers of such tendency, and the whole question of Imperial unity is seriously affected by it.

The 'Yorkshire Post,' Leeds, says Lord Dundonald's relations with the Canadian militia were somewhat ruffled at the close, but he is no doubt justified in stating in the 'Fortnightly Review' that in principle, some of the proposals he made for reforming the Canadian militia were cordially adopted.

London, Sept. 28.—A few days ago the government received an offer from the Church Army that it would be responsible for the testing, training and escorting of two thousand emigrants to Canada next spring if the government would pay the passages to Canada. The Church Army now offers to emigrate five thousand men during the coming season, 3,000 men with families, and 2,000 single men. The government is asked to pay the fares and assist in maintaining the families pending the time of departure.

London, Sept. 29.—A Melbourne despatch states the Australian Government has received a communication from the Canadian Government asking whether the Commonwealth was prepared to establish a system of preferential trade relations with Canada. The federal government is considering the communication.

BY-ELECTION DATES

NOMINATIONS ON OCT. 7, AND POLLING A WEEK AGO.

At a cabinet meeting held in Quebec on Tuesday the date for the by-elections in St. Lawrence division, Montreal, and St. Sauveur division, Quebec, was officially fixed. Nominations in both divisions will take place on Oct. 7, and the voting on Oct. 14. Major G. W. Stephens is the Liberal candidate.

Mr. E. A. Lee will be returning officer for St. Lawrence division, and Sheriff Langelier for St. Sauveur.

Dr. Jobin and Mr. A. Rochelle are to be the candidates in St. Sauveur, where an election was rendered necessary by the resignation of Mr. Parent.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER

COPY OF MONTREAL 'WITNESS' OF NEARLY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

(Manitoba 'Free Press'.) A dear old lady who died just a day or two ago in the city, had had a life-long habit of collecting first copies of newspapers.

In her collection the oldest, now yellow with age, is a copy of the Montreal 'Witness'—weekly, of course; there surely was no daily then—of sixty years ago, Jan. 12, 1846, is the exact date.

The paper contains a lengthy editorial on 'Cheap and uniform postage in Canada,' and another upon the flight of the Mormons, telling how twenty-five companies of one hundred families each were about to leave Nauvoo for California with five thousand waggons, which would form a line twenty miles in length, and how a printing press and type would be carried in the van, from which would be issued a morning paper, so that the rear guard would know what was going on there.

The paper contains a lengthy editorial on 'Cheap and uniform postage in Canada,' and another upon the flight of the Mormons, telling how twenty-five companies of one hundred families each were about to leave Nauvoo for California with five thousand waggons, which would form a line twenty miles in length, and how a printing press and type would be carried in the van, from which would be issued a morning paper, so that the rear guard would know what was going on there.

The paper contains a lengthy editorial on 'Cheap and uniform postage in Canada,' and another upon the flight of the Mormons, telling how twenty-five companies of one hundred families each were about to leave Nauvoo for California with five thousand waggons, which would form a line twenty miles in length, and how a printing press and type would be carried in the van, from which would be issued a morning paper, so that the rear guard would know what was going on there.

THE ALLAN LINE THE GLASGOW-NEW YORK SERVICE SUSPENDED.

A Canadian Associated Press cable from London this morning says that the Allan Line have suspended their Glasgow-New York service. Trouble regarding the renewal of lease of the New York pier is given as the cause for the suspension of the service.

The above despatch was confirmed by Messrs. H. & A. Allan yesterday. Mr. Andrew A. Allan said it would not affect the Montreal sailings.

VILLE MARIE BANK

The liquidators of the Ville Marie Bank have issued their final report. The amount realized from the assets of the bank is \$746,391.05; double liability from shareholders, \$96,147.64, a total of \$842,538.69; notes in circulation to be redeemed amounted to \$350,156.97; dividends paid to depositors (17 per cent), \$245,072.50; privileged claims, \$13,819.38, and cost of liquidation, \$33,459.75.

MANSLAUGHTER NOTICE OF APPEAL GIVEN IN THE CAPOREALE CASE.

Rocco Caporale, an Italian, was found guilty last week in the Court of King's Bench of the manslaughter of a young Greek named Defters during a fight at the rear of a restaurant on St. Lawrence street, Montreal, in July last.

The prisoner's counsel has given notice that he will move for a new trial—and failing that, he will appeal on the ground that Mr. Justice Trenholme misdirected the jury in submitting that the four Italians who took part in the fatal fight were equally responsible for the man's death.

The defence is that one of the three other men, who have now left the country, gave the fatal blow with a knife.

KERNICKS ACQUITTED DEATH OF DORION MITCHELL AT ILE RONDE REMAINS A MYSTERY.

Charles Kernick and his wife were on Saturday evening acquitted by the jury in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal on the charge of having murdered Dorion Mitchell, a widower, 54 years of age, of Pointe Claire, at Ile Ronde, Lake St. Louis, on Aug. 3 last.

Mr. E. Guerin, K.C., prosecuted for the Crown, and submitted that Kernick struck Mitchell and then placed the unconscious body in the water. The story of his wife that the man was drowned while swimming from one island to another, was, said learned counsel, concocted in order to hide the crime.

Mr. J. P. Cooke, K.C., maintained that there was no case against the accused, and argued that the evidence was consistent with Mitchell having fallen and injured himself on the stones. He was afterwards accidentally drowned.

Mr. Justice Trenholme summed up strongly against Charles Kernick, and concerning the jury's verdict of not guilty in his favor, the judge told them he did not agree with their finding. However, Mrs. Kernick was not responsible for Mitchell's death.

HOTEL KEEPER BLAMED IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF A CUSTOMER AT JOLIBETTE.

In rendering their verdict yesterday, in the case of Magloire Massé, who died under rather strange circumstances, at Joliette, last week, the jury found that no crime had been committed, and that death had been caused by congestion of the brain. They blamed the proprietor of the hotel where Massé died for neglecting to furnish him medical attendance in due time.

London, Sept. 29.—A Melbourne despatch states the Australian Government has received a communication from the Canadian Government asking whether the Commonwealth was prepared to establish a system of preferential trade relations with Canada. The federal government is considering the communication.

MOROCCAN QUESTION.

Text of the Agreement Between France and Germany

SUBJECTS TO BE TREATED BY THE CONGRESS NOT INFRINGED UPON.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—It is stated to-day at the Foreign Office that the agreement between Germany and France upon the international Moroccan congress was ratified at the meeting last night.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The text of the agreement between Germany and France, in regard to Morocco will be published within twenty-four hours.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Temps' states that after the interview with Chancellor Prince von Bulow yesterday, M. Witte informed M. Bihourde, the French ambassador to Germany, that Russia was interesting herself in the Moroccan question.

HITCH OVER GERMAN LOAN.

Paris, Sept. 27.—It is learned from a German that a hitch in the negotiations with regard to Moroccan affairs is over the loan by German bankers of \$2,500,000 to the Moroccan Sultan.

SPANISH DEMANDS.

Madrid, Sept. 26.—The 'Epoca' says that the government has ordered the Spanish minister at Fez to demand in the most energetic manner complete satisfaction for the recent Moorish attacks on Spanish vessels.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD.

Paris, Sept. 28.—M. Rouvier, the premier of France, and Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador, at noon to-day signed the Franco-German accord concerning the Moroccan conference.

Proceeding the signatures, Dr. Rosen, representing Germany, and M. Revoil, on behalf of France, met at the Foreign Office and went over the final details of the protocol.

FEELING IN PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The Franco-German accord upon Morocco, signed to-day, arouses the keenest satisfaction, not only on account of Morocco, but chiefly because it terminates the suspense of months, which threatened to disturb the peace of Europe.

The accord is interpreted as a compromise in which each side secures advantages. Chancellor von Bulow's proposition to submit Moroccan questions to a conference is finally realized.

The official text of the accord says:—The negotiations between France and Germany on Moroccan affairs has successfully terminated.

DOYLE GUILTY

ACCUSED MURDERED HIS MOTHER IN BURFORD LAST FEBRUARY.

Brantford, Sept. 27.—Felix Doyle, charged with the murder of his mother in Burford township, in February last, who was placed on trial before Mr. Justice Anglin at the fall assizes, which opened in this city on Monday afternoon, was found guilty this morning.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

Adelaide, Australia, Sept. 27.—Wreckage washed ashore at Kangaroo Island points to the loss, with all hands, of the ship 'Loeh Vennacher,' which left the Clyde on June 14, bound to Adelaide and Melbourne.

company offers terms equal to those of the German contractors.

Finally, the accord provides for the submission of the programme without delay to the Sultan and the signatories of the convention of Madrid.

TO FIX BOUNDARY LINE

COURTS TO DECIDE THAT BETWEEN QUEBEC AND NEW-FOUNDLAND COAST STRIP IN LABRADOR.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Feeling that it is desirable to have the boundary between the Province of Quebec and Newfoundland coast strip along the Labrador peninsula clearly defined, the Quebec government, with the approval of the Federal authorities, will shortly take steps to have the subject threshed out in the courts.

Canada admits Newfoundland's claim to the coast strip of Labrador from Cape Chidley, at the entrance of Hudson Straits, to Anse Sablon, in Belle Isle Straits.

SLAUGHTER OF DEER

LAW BREAKERS USING ANOTHER ROUTE OF SHIPMENT.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 27.—Mr. Gendreau, game warden, who has been so active in seizing deer at Sherbrooke station which had been illegally killed, states that another route of shipment is now being tried.

MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATIONS

OPPONENTS OF TARIFF REVISION AND CANADIAN RECIPROCITY WIN.

Boston, Sept. 27.—That the opponents of tariff revision and reciprocity with Canada and the supporters of Mr. Eben S. Draper, of Hopedale, for the party nomination for lieutenant-governor, won the Republican primaries yesterday.

For attorney-general, District Attorney Dana Malone, of Greenfield, seemed to have met with the greatest success, and will probably lead his three competitors.

To-day Democratic caucuses will be held in nearly all the cities and towns, although in a number of places the caucuses were held with the Republicans yesterday.

BOYLE GUILTY

ACCUSED MURDERED HIS MOTHER IN BURFORD LAST FEBRUARY.

Brantford, Sept. 27.—Felix Doyle, charged with the murder of his mother in Burford township, in February last, who was placed on trial before Mr. Justice Anglin at the fall assizes, which opened in this city on Monday afternoon, was found guilty this morning.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

Adelaide, Australia, Sept. 27.—Wreckage washed ashore at Kangaroo Island points to the loss, with all hands, of the ship 'Loeh Vennacher,' which left the Clyde on June 14, bound to Adelaide and Melbourne.

ANGLO-JAPANESE SHIPPING COMBINE.

Company will Take Over Forty Steamships

FAR EASTERN HEADQUARTERS AND DISTRIBUTING CENTRE WILL BE AT PORT ARTHUR.

London, Sept. 28.—The 'Standard's' Liverpool correspondent reports the formation of a big Anglo-Japanese shipping and carrying combination, which will take over about forty steamships varying from 2,000 to 3,000 tons, which Japan acquired for transport work during the war.

London, Sept. 28.—Enquiries made in shipping circles to-day failed to confirm the circumstantial story sent out from Liverpool in regard to an Anglo-Japanese shipping combine.

CHINESE IN BOND

MR. PARMELEE TREAM ONLY WHILE IN CUSTODY.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—The attention of Mr. W. G. Parmelee, controller of Chinese immigration, was yesterday drawn to the complaint preferred in Tuesday's 'Witness' by Miss A. J. Hamilton, of Halifax, that acting under his instructions the Canadian customs authorities at Halifax refuse to permit Chinamen resident in the Nova Scotia capital to communicate with their fellow-countrymen passing through in bond Mr. Parmelee repeated his statement of some two or three weeks ago that he saw no objection to the Halifax Chinamen seeing their compatriots as they pass through.

The controller of Chinese added that several Chinese on their way through Halifax in bond had made their escape from custody and that if the customs officials now take particular care to prevent any more getting away it is probably because of this former experience.

NOT MUCH SHOW

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK SPEAKS OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE AS A PHENOMENON.

Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., when he addressed the McGill Faculty of Law on Tuesday afternoon, on the 'Jurisdiction of the Privy Council,' was listened to by not only many students, but by many members of the Bench and Bar.

Sir Frederick traced the history of the Privy Council down to 1830, when the Judicial Committee was formed, and proceeded to show how complex were the subjects with which that committee had to deal, ranging as they did from delicate questions of sacred Hindoo law to Roman-Dutch or Maltese law, which was quite unlike the Canadian or English or Scottish laws.

Sir Frederick touched on the discontent that had been shown in certain parts of the Empire in connection with matters that had come before the Judicial Committee, and said he was not prepared to express any opinion as to the

immediate chance of getting anything done in the way of consolidating it and the House of Lords, or the best way of beginning it.

Y.M.C.A. AT ALLANDALE

FREE SITE AND \$4,500 PROMISED BY GRAND TRUNK.

Barrie, Ont., Sept. 27.—Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has signified his willingness to contribute from his company \$4,500 and a free site for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at Allandale, to be used principally by the men working in the Grand Trunk shops there.

MOUNTAIN SPLITS

TOWN OF AJELLO, ITALY, THREATENED BY EARTH-QUAKE SHOCKS.

New York, Sept. 28.—A Rome despatch to the 'Herald' says:—A mountain near Ajello called Pietra Calandia, three hundred metres high, split in two yesterday, owing to shocks of earthquakes, and threatens to bury the town.

There was a terrible cyclone at Spananz, in the Province of Caserta. All the trees and telegraph poles were uprooted, houses were damaged and several people were killed and injured.

THE 'CHATHAM' BLOWN UP

DYNAMITE CARGO OF STEAMSHIP IN SUEZ CANAL EXPLODED

Port Said, Sept. 28.—The wreck of the British steamer 'Chatham,' which was sunk in the Suez Canal on Sept. 6, in order to prevent an explosion of a large quantity of dynamite, which formed part of the cargo, while the ship was menaced by flames, was blown up this morning.

The explosion was tremendous and the enormous displacement of water was visible from a spot five miles distant, whence the operations of blowing up the vessel were conducted.

The explosion was not felt at Port Said.

LORD AND LADY CURZON.

VICEROY OF INDIA AND PARTY TO SAIL FOR HOME ON NOV. 18.

Simla, India, Sept. 30.—The departure of Lord and Lady Curzon from India has been postponed, as King Edward desires the Viceroy to remain and officially welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales.

RAILWAY RETALIATION

IT IS STATED CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL ENTER COLUMBIA BASIN THROUGH SPOKANE.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 29.—The 'Oregonian' to-day says: 'Retaliation upon the Hill lines for building the Portland and Seattle Railway to reach Portland by the water level route along the Columbia river will come in the form of new traffic agreements by which the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will add to the Canadian Pacific into the Columbia basin through the Spokane gateway, it is said, and through such an arrangement use it as a weapon to combat the Northern Pacific and Great Northern for northern traffic.'

RUINED BY WAR

MAGUIRE SAYS HE LOST ALL HIS MONEY IN SOUTH AFRICAN INVESTMENTS.

J. Forbes Maguire, who came to this country a few months ago with the intention of making good, by hard work, one serious mistake of his life, left Montreal on Saturday on his way back to England, where he will be charged with having stolen, as agent, \$24 from the Birmingham branch of the Canada Life Assurance Company.

they intended to prosecute. It is said that the Canada Life Assurance Company had no desire to prosecute, but the Guarantee Company followed up the accused, and Detective McCaskill effected his arrest three months ago at Winnipeg.

CLEANSING NEW YORK

POLICE RAID A POOL ROOM AND ARREST TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

New York, Sept. 29.—Police with axes chopped their way through the walls into a pool room on University Place to-day and captured two hundred in the room.

This raid followed upon an appeal made by Mr. McAdoo, police commissioner, to the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company for assistance in locating pool-rooms.

For half an hour the imprisoned detectives stood off an angry, threatening crowd, while the squad of police outside chopped at the roof, finally entering by cutting a hole through the plaster.

Chas. Davis was arrested, charged with being the proprietor, and three men were held with him.

CANADIAN OYSTER SUPPLY

BEDS BEING DEPLETED AND NO STEPS TAKEN TO REPLENISH THEM.

According to the statements of a Montreal fish dealer the oyster beds of Malpeque, P. E. I., from which this city draws the major portion of its supply, will be totally barren ten years hence unless some steps are taken to have them restocked.

The explosion was not felt at Port Said.

SAME OLD GAME

A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER MAN SWINDLED OUT OF \$600 IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Serge Governoff, former owner of the 'Novi Krai,' a Port Arthur, Manchuria, newspaper, a well-dressed Russian, about 35 years of age, is stranded at the Palmer House, in this city, without a cent, and mourning the loss of \$600, which passed from him in a confidence game.

WARM IN THE WEST

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—The remarkably hot weather prevailing has caused crab-apple trees to bloom and apples are forming thereon.

FIFTY OF PARTY DIED.

Terrible Experiences of British Mission to Afghanistan

MEN SUFFERED FROM THE ELEMENTS, HUNGER, THIRST AND THE ATTACKS OF WILD ANIMALS.

London, Sept. 28.—The story told by members of the British mission who spent two and a half years in marking the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, in the Seistan region, shows that they encountered terrible hardships.

The mission consisted of eleven British officers, under Colonel Arthur Henry MacMahon, with survey and irrigation staffs, and two hundred native infantry and a transport service, embracing altogether some 1,500 men.

During the summer several persons died from sunstroke or thirst, while during the winter others were frozen. Last winter numbers of jackals and wolves, which abound in Seistan, went mad for some unexplained reason, and in large packs, attacked the men and animals belonging to the mission.

SANTIAGO VOLCANO.

Coffee Plantation in Nicaragua Destroyed by Hot Water From Eruption

Mazatlan, Mexico, Sept. 30.—The Santiago volcano in Nicaragua is in violent eruption and is throwing water and hot rocks over a considerable area.

The members of the mission tell many stories of heroism of individuals during periods when supplies ran out.

WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

As the result of a gunshot wound, Mrs. Joseph Faubert, of Nominag, Que., is lying at the Notre Dame Hospital in a critical condition.

YELLOW FEVER GERM

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY NEW ORLEANS PHYSICIANS.

New York, Sept. 28.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from New Orleans, says that Doctors O. L. Pothier, Joseph F. Hume, F. H. Watson and M. Court, announced yesterday that they had succeeded in identifying the cells found in the blood of yellow fever patients, and in making diagnoses through reference to these.

The experiments which have thus terminated in the discovery of the fever germ have been carried on in the laboratory of the New Orleans Charity Hospital simultaneously, but not in collaboration with the experiments carried on in the Emergency Hospital by Drs. Archinard, Rosenuy, Goldberger and others, working in the interests of the health authorities.

The report of the physicians is generally accepted as meaning that the greatest step—finding the active agent of the yellow fever—has been made, and that, having identified the animal organism that is always present in yellow fever blood, the next step—finding the preventive of the disease—will be accomplished in the near future.

AMERICAN POACHERS

Dunkirk, N.Y., Sept. 28.—The Canadian cruiser 'Vigilant' to-day captured 86 nets belonging to Captain Hanson, of the tug 'Arrow.' Captain Hanson saw the cruiser coming, and ran south into United States waters. No shots were fired. The fishermen are becoming scared of the 'Vigilant,' and take no chances of allowing her to get to close quarters when they are on the north of the boundary line.

PRINTERS' STRIKE

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Two hundred job printers will go out on strike here to-morrow to enforce the demand of the Typographical Union for an eight-hour day.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY.

Evidence That Three Companies Formed a Pool to Look After Legislation

EQUITABLE WAS 'ALL HYDE AND ALEXANDER,' SAID MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF.

New York, Sept. 29.—When the legislative committee on insurance investigation adjourned to-day until next Wednesday, it concluded a week in which greater progress had been made than in any week since the investigation was begun.

Alfred W. Maine, an associate auditor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to-day disclosed the fact that the Equitable Life, the Mutual Life and the New York Life companies had formed a pool to look after legislation between the various state legislatures.

He told of an agreement whereby special counsel was employed by one company in its territory, and the expense was shared by all. He never heard of money being paid to influence legislators.

Edward L. Devlin, the real estate manager of the New York Life for the United States and Canada, was called to testify to the cost of the building owned by the society in Paris.

Not the least important development of the day was the appearance on the stand of Jacob H. Schiff, head of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Schiff was the first witness and remained on the stand until two o'clock. He had waited in the committee's session chamber for a day and a half, being under subpoena, and when the usual time for recess arrived, Mr. Schiff desired to proceed, as he had an engagement for the afternoon.

Mr. Schiff made an impassioned attack on the state superintendent of insurance and statements he had made concerning Kuhn, Loeb & Co. during the investigation of the Equitable.

Mr. Schiff emphasized his remarks frequently with rappings on the table, raising his voice until he almost shouted. During his testimony, too, Mr. Schiff made the charge that the minutes of the finance committee regarding a certain meeting were false.

Mr. Schiff qualified this, however, by saying if the transaction under consideration, one in Union Pacific preferred, was actually made, he did not hear of it, though he was present at the meeting.

Again, during his testimony regarding the power of the Equitable finance committee, Mr. Schiff waxed warm in his explanation, and said that the entire committee was at the mercy of one man.

"It was all Hyde," said Mr. Schiff, "all Hyde and Alexander. Mr. Hyde wrote the messages regarding the offers made by my firm for participation in syndicates. Mr. Hyde signed all the receipts, Mr. Hyde wrote all the letters."

In the matter of the James H. Hyde and associates' syndicate, Mr. Schiff hotly accused Mr. Hyde of trying to shield himself. He said the position of a director in the Equitable was that of a negligible quantity, and that the directors were figureheads.

Mr. Schiff said that the minutes of a meeting of the finance committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in February, 1903, were false in recording the purchase of \$500,000 of Union Pacific preferred stock for 'holding account.'

Mr. Schiff said he was present at the meeting, and no such transaction was made. Asked if, apart from what he heard at that meeting, he wished it to be understood that the Equitable records were false, Mr. Schiff said that if such a transaction was made he did not hear it. He would like to take counsel before he made a direct answer.

Mr. Schiff expressed the opinion that it was wrong for James H. Hyde to participate personally in syndicate transactions. He did not know, he said, that Mr. Hyde had done so until these disclosures. "The Equitable," said Mr. Schiff, "was at the mercy of one man—either Alexander or Hyde. It seems to me it was all Hyde. Everything was Hyde."

The vice of the entire insurance situation has been irresponsible power.

against Congressman John M. Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner, Williamson's partner in the live stock business, and Marion R. Biggs, a Princeville, Ore., attorney, at one time United States commissioner at that place, late last night found all three defendants guilty of having entered into a conspiracy to suborn perjury by inducing locators to fraudulently file on Government land, providing them with money so to do, under agreement that these persons would convey title to Williamson and Von Gessner when patent was secured from the government.

Judge Bennett, attorney for the defendant, moved that they be given a new trial. Judge Hunt put the matter of hearing the motion over, and the court was adjourned.

HAGUE CONFERENCE

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE INSTRUCTED TO INVITE FOREIGN POWERS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—The Russian representatives abroad were instructed on Sept. 21 to invite the foreign powers to send delegates to a second Hague Conference, the labors of which will have a strictly practical character, especially, perhaps exclusively, dealing with the serious questions which arose during the Russo-Japanese war, and which demand an immediate settlement.

London, Sept. 27.—The 'Times' announces that a project is on foot in Paris for the establishment of an institution for the furtherance of international interests and for assisting in promoting harmony among the nations.

It has been decided to call the organization the Roosevelt Institute as a recognition of the services of the President of the United States for securing peace between Russia and Japan.

ZEMSTVOS CONGRESS

A POLITICAL PROGRAMME DECIDED UPON.

Moscow, Sept. 26.—The congress of zemstvos and municipalities to-day was presided over by Prince Dolgorouki. The congress decided on a political programme, which includes: Complete responsibility in the eyes of the law for all private individuals and officials alike; recognition of complete equality in the personal rights of all citizens of the empire; equality of rights of peasants with those of other classes of society; liberation of the village populations from administrative guardianship; abolition of the Zemski Natchalnik; immediate recognition of the inviolability of person and domicile; guarantees of the freedom of conscience, faith, speech, meeting and association, and of the press; abolition of the passport system, and the formation of a national assembly, which shall participate in legislation, institute a regular budgetary system, and have control over the legality of acts of the higher and lower administration.

The programme also advocates the national assembly and not on a class basis, the election of representatives being by universal and direct suffrage. The congress declares that there must be organized a special representative body, to be drawn from the zemstvos, formed on a democratic basis, and extended throughout the entire empire.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—M. Bouliguine, minister of the interior, has decided to give to Siberia fifteen representatives in the National Assembly.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The 'Novoe Vremya' states the Cabinet of Ministers with M. Witte as president, will be formed before the meeting of the National Assembly, to which only information previously approved by the whole Cabinet will be furnished.

Moscow, Sept. 27.—The Congress of the zemstvos and municipalities, at its session yesterday, in addition to the programme already cabled, adopted a special resolution on the subject of the judiciary. It declared itself in favor of the complete separation of the Department of Justice from the other branches of the administration, the irremovability of judges, the re-institution of the system providing for the election of judges, the trial of every case before a jury, the abolition of the capital punishment by administrative process, and the abrogation of the laws legalizing the proclamation of a modified form of martial law.

JEWIS IN UNIVERSITIES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—The council of professors has voted in favor of the unrestricted admission of Jews to the university courses, regardless of the regulation restricting Hebrew students to three percent of the student body. The rector of the university promised to give his hearty support to the recommendation.

COUNT WITTE

RUSSIAN PEACE ENVOY HONORED BY THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—M. Witte has been created a count.

At the invitation of the Emperor Nicholas, M. Witte lunched on board the imperial yacht 'Polar Star,' returning to St. Petersburg at 6 p.m.

Owing to the absence of the Emperor it is announced that the signature of the peace treaty will not take place until the end of next week.

The text of the telegram of Emperor Nicholas inviting M. Witte to come to Bjorkoe, follows:

"I congratulate you on your return from Washington after brilliantly carrying out my mandate, which was of the greatest importance for the state, and invite you to come and see me Friday aboard the yacht 'Polar Star' at Bjorkoe. The yacht 'Strola' is placed at your disposition in accordance with my wishes."

(Signed) NICHOLAS. Berlin, Sept. 30.—The Emperor William, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, in addition to conferring on M. Witte Germany's highest order, the Black Eagle, presented him with his portrait framed in gold, and inscribed with the Emperor's own hand.

THE DOUKHOBORS

Party of Twenty-five Tramp Four Hundred Miles in Quest of the Redeemer

FRIGHTFUL PRIVATIONS — ARRESTS BY N. W. MOUNTED POLICE — AN INVITATION FROM RUSSIA.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 1.—One of the most heartrending pilgrimages in the history of Doukhobor eccentricities has been brought to light by the arrest on Saturday at Canora, a small station on the Canadian Northern Railway, three hundred miles north-west of Winnipeg, of twenty-five religious fanatics, who had made a four-hundred-mile trek across the prairies in search of the Redeemer. The agitators of the band started from the Prince Albert district about the end of August, and succeeded in gathering strength in the villages of Thunder Hills and Yorkton districts, till the band numbered twenty-five, of whom eighteen were women and children. Sergt. Duncan, of the Mounted Police, at Kamack, effected the arrest and the party will be taken back to Prince Albert. The women and children were almost naked and their pinched faces bore witness to the frightful privations which they had endured in the long tramp. The feet of some of the band were blistered and bleeding and in the majority of cases they were bound in coarse hempen rope.

The police and government officials are puzzled as to the action to be taken in regard to these people. This band has been wandering over the wild country of the north, practically unknown to the officers of the law, and it is remarkable that they survived the hardships of the march.

A Winnipeg despatch says that Malcolm McMillan, of the McDonald-McMillan Company, has just made a contract with the Doukhobor community to do some of the heaviest work in building the line of the G. T. P. between Portage La Prairie and Touchwood Hills. The McDonald-McMillan Company have for some years employed numbers of Doukhobors in their railway building operations, and have a high opinion of the capacity of these people for such work.

AN OFFER FROM RUSSIA.

(Canadian Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The 'Berjevina Viedomosti' announces that the Russian Government has made an offer to the Doukhobors, inviting them back from Canada, and promising to return to them their lands, with freedom to cultivate them.

JUDGE NESBITT RESIGNS

MAY BE SUCCEEDED BY EITHER JUDGE OSLER OR JUDGE McLENNAN.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Mr. Justice Nesbitt bade good-bye to his colleagues on the Supreme Court Bench on Saturday. He had intended saying his adieu on Tuesday, but on account of the death of a friend, he had to leave for Toronto earlier than was expected. Before leaving he handed all his judgments to the Chief Justice. The choice of a successor lies, it is said, between Justice Osler and Justice McLennan, of the Ontario Court.

THE 'NATAL' LAUNCHED

NEW BRITISH CRUISER THE MOST POWERFUL IN THE WORLD.

Barrow-in-Furness, England, Sept. 30.—The Duchess of Devonshire to-day launched the armored cruiser 'Natal,' which Colonel Vickers, who presided at a luncheon subsequent to the launching, described as the most powerful cruiser in the world. Albert Vickers, of the firm of Vickers Sons & Maxim, builders of the engines of the 'Natal,' said she would probably be the last cruiser launched, as such vessels in future would be fast battleships and carry heavier guns. The displacement of the 'Natal' is 11,355; her speed will be 22.33 knots, and she will carry six 9.2-inch, four 7.5-inch, two 12-pounders, twenty-eight 3-pounders, and two machine guns.

PAID THE PENALTY

CHARLES KING HANGED AT ED-MONTON FOR MURDER OF EDWARD HAYWARD.

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 30.—Charles King, formerly of Salt Lake City, Utah, who killed Edward Hayward, a young Englishman, at Lesser Slave Lake, in September, 1901, and burned his remains, and whose execution was delayed a month owing to the celebrations attending the birth of the new province, was hanged this morning in the Mounted Police barracks' yard here.

THE 'WORLD' APOLOGIZES

TORONTO NEWSPAPER'S 'CHEERFUL' RETRACTION.

The Toronto 'World' this morning prints the following statement regarding its criticism of Montreal aldermen, under the heading, 'Explanations which the 'World' deems due to Alderman L. A. Lapointe and Alderman Louis Payette: 'In the months of May and June last the Toronto 'World' published a series of articles on the question of the extension of the Montreal Gas franchise, which was at that time before the Montreal City Council. The articles in question were written by a staff correspondent who went to Montreal with instructions to investigate the proposition in all its aspects and give a full portrayal of the

municipal situation. These articles cast aspersions upon the French-Canadian section of the Montreal City Council, which were entirely unjust. The 'World' was led to believe that the report it received of the situation was an accurate portrayal, but it is now ascertained that there was nothing to justify the singling out of the French-Canadian aldermen for such adverse criticism. The 'World' is now in a position to say that some of the articles in question did an injustice to the Montreal City Council, and particularly to Alderman L. A. Lapointe and Alderman Payette. The 'World' had no desire whatever to unfairly misrepresent the conduct, demeanor or character of any member of the Montreal City Council, and, in so far as it questioned the integrity of the above-mentioned gentlemen, it cheerfully retracts the personally offensive statements and regrets their publication. The 'World' understands that an article purporting to give an account of a typical meeting of the Montreal City Council was particularly objectionable to the members of that body. It seems that the author of the article in question gave his pen altogether too much license in dealing with the department of the aldermen in session. As a matter of fact, the council meetings in Montreal are as orderly and mannerly as could be desired. It is to be regretted that articles which were printed wholly on public grounds should have contained statements or references derogatory to the personal characters of Alderman L. A. Lapointe, Payette, Robillard, Couture and other members of the Montreal City Council. These explanations the 'World' makes in fairness to the above gentlemen.'

FATALITIES AT SEA

Fifteen Persons Drowned in Sinking of Steamship 'Hsinesho'

COLLISION OFF FINNISH COAST — TWENTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Chefoo, Oct. 1.—The coasting steamer 'Hsinesho,' plying between Shanghai and Tien tsin, struck and was totally destroyed by a mine 90 miles south of the Shantung promontory on Sunday morning. Fifteen persons on board the vessel were drowned, including among them two engineers, Lauchan and Muir. The foreign passengers and a portion of the crew of the 'Hsinesho' were rescued by two passenger steamers.

Helsingfors, Oct. 1.—The Swedish steamers 'Njord' and 'Robert' collided on Saturday evening near Hveen Island, in the Sound. The 'Robert' sank. Twenty persons were drowned.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF MR. JOHN GRIER.

Mr. John Grier died on Saturday at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born and educated in Ottawa, then by town. At twenty years of age he went into the timber and lumber business, and three years later was joined by his brother, Mr. Brockwell Grier, when the firm of J. & B. Grier was formed, and which has continued in business up to the present time without any change or interruption. Fifty-five years ago he married Miss Olive Dunning, who predeceased him thirteen years. Mr. Grier is survived by one son, Mr. J. W. Grier, and three daughters, Mrs. Calder, wife of the Rev. J. A. C. Calder, Fort Langley, B.C., Mrs. Chas. Wilson and Miss Olive C. Grier. The funeral, which is to be private, will take place on Tuesday.

THE LATE COUNT DE BRAZZA.

Marseilles, Sept. 29.—The body of Count de Brazza, the explorer who died at Dakar, Senegambia, arrived here to-day on the steamer 'Alpes,' and was landed with impressive military honors. The funeral will take place in Paris on Monday.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 28.—Mr. Edward J. Odium, B.A., C.E., of this city, one of the best-known civil engineers in Canada, died very suddenly at his home this morning after an illness of about an hour, the supposed cause of death being acute indigestion. Mr. Odium was born in Dublin, Ireland, fifty-eight years ago, and came to Canada in 1870. He has been on the engineering staff in the Department of Railways and Canals for the past thirty years, the greater part of which time he spent on the Welland canal here. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 29.—Mr. C. L. Farnsworth, Compton's oldest citizen, died on Wednesday night in his ninetieth year, which he celebrated about four weeks ago. He was born in Dudswell, but removed early in life to Compton, where he was for many years secretary of the Township of Compton, resigning owing to advancing age, twelve years ago.

Portage La Prairie, Sept. 27.—The Rev. W. Halstead, first Protestant minister stationed at Port Arthur, and one of the pioneers of the west, died on Monday.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 27.—Mr. John Mudie, barrister, died this afternoon after two weeks' illness, from a complication of diseases. He was born here about 1840, and practiced law for forty years.

Welland, Ont., Sept. 27.—Welland loses one of its oldest residents in the death of the Rev. Mr. McCuaig, pastor of the Presbyterian Church for the past eighteen years, who died suddenly here to-day, aged 65 years. He was ill only a few days. Three sons and one daughter survive: H. M. McCuaig, principal of the High School here; Dr. John McCuaig, and Mr. Bayne McCuaig, Erie, Pa., and Miss Effie McCuaig, at home.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Frank Beard, a well-known illustrator, died at his home in this city last night, of cerebral hemorrhage. He was widely known as the originator of 'Chalk Talk,' and for many

years has been connected with the 'Ram's Horn,' a religious publication. Mr. Beard was born in Cincinnati, sixty-three years ago.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—Dr. Louis J. A. Simard, one of Quebec's best known and most respected citizens, passed away this morning at three o'clock, after an illness that lasted for two years. Deceased was an oculist and aurist who practiced his profession in this city for many years, and also for a long period was a professor in connection with the Laval University, and dean of the medical faculty. He leaves to mourn his death three sons, Dr. Arthur Simard, the Rev. A. H. Simard, B.A., D.T., professor of astronomy, Laval University; Alf. Simard, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, and two daughters.

Compton, Sept. 29.—Mr. C. L. Farnsworth is dead. He was Compton's oldest citizen. Four weeks ago he celebrated his 90th birthday. Mr. Farnsworth was born in Dudswell and has lived here for over thirty years. For twenty years he was secretary of the municipality of Compton, retiring twelve years ago.

A NONAGENARIAN'S DEATH.

Another of Canada's pioneers has been laid to rest in the person of Mr. Samuel Rothwell, Shrewsbury, Que. The deceased was born in 1813 at Prospect House, County Kilkenny, Ireland. In the year 1831 he came to Canada with his parents and settled in the Township of Gore, Argenteuil County, where he resided until his death. He, like his forefathers, took an active part in military affairs, having served in the Canadian Rebellion and in the Fenian Raid, for which he received a medal and the veterans' grant. Mr. Rothwell was a staunch member of the English Church, being churchwarden for over thirty years. He leaves six daughters and two sons. His wife died ten years ago.

MRS. JAMES RAY.

(From a Correspondent.) On Sept. 18, Mrs. James Ray, of Marlow, Que., passed away to her heavenly home. For nearly two years she had been a sufferer from internal cancer. She bore her illness with great patience and Christian resignation, submitting her own will to that of God, whatever it might be, sickness or health, death or life; and in the end committed herself to him as one of his children. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one who showed great kindness to the ministers of the Gospel. She had great self-control, the testimony of one who resided in her house for several years being that he had never seen her ruffled in temper. She will be greatly missed in the community, the testimony of her neighbors. During her last illness she was waited on by her sister and daughter, the latter being her constant attendant, day and night, and never did any mother have a more devoted and dutiful daughter. All her nearest relatives, except one brother, were at her bedside when she breathed her last. Her remains were followed to the Marlow cemetery, where they were laid to rest, by a very large funeral procession.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS

DECIDED MAJORITY AGAINST ADOPTION OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Stockholm, Oct. 1.—Elections for members of the second Chamber of the Riksdag, which were held during September, have just been concluded. The question of the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden exercised little influence during the campaign, the predominant factors being the extension of the franchise and the adoption of proportional representation. The result shows a decided majority against the latter issue, indicating that there will be another deadlock in the Riksdag, as the first chamber stands committed to the proportional system. The members of the Left have a small majority in the new chamber. The Socialists hold fourteen seats, having gained several.

ROW AT COLON

LABORERS FROM MARTINIQUE REFUSE TO WORK ON PANAMA CANAL WORK.

Colon, Oct. 1.—Six hundred and fifty laborers from Martinique, brought here to-day on the French steamer 'Versailles,' under contract to work on the canal, refused to embark or submit to vaccination, which is imperative under the American sanitary regulations. They clamored to be taken back to Martinique, claiming they had been misinformed as to the conditions here before they embarked, and they later learned these conditions were intolerable and deadly. Yesterday morning, however, five hundred of them were with difficulty persuaded to land, and these were sent to points along the line of the canal. One hundred and fifty remained on board, and declined to leave the ship under any consideration. These were forcibly ejected from the vessel this afternoon by Panamanian and canal zone policemen, but not until nearly every one of them had been clubbed, and several were bleeding from bad wounds. All of yesterday and last night the 'Versailles' was guarded by Panamanian policemen.

BASUTOS RESTLESS

A FLYING COLUMN LEAVES PRETORIA FOR THE BORDER.

London, Sept. 27.—It is stated that a flying force left Pretoria on Sept. 26 for the border of Basutoland. Since the death of Lerothodi, the paramount chief, and the report of the last German defeat in South-West Africa, the Basutos have been restless, and a warlike feeling has been smoldering, ready to burst out at any moment. Young chiefs are traversing the country, stirring up a sort of holy war, but it is aimed more at the Boers than the British. It is alleged that the British residents at Maseru have urgently appealed to the High Commissioner to arm the farmers living on the borders. The Boers there are presently asking for permission to carry rifles. The Pondos are also reported to be restless, and anxious to join the Basutos.

KOMURA IN MONTREAL

The Famous Japanese Statesman Spoke of the New Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Baron Komura, the peace plenipotentiary who negotiated for Japan the treaty which terminated the Russo-Japanese war, passed through Montreal the other night, on the way from New York to Vancouver, where he will embark for Tokio.

He travelled in Sir William van Horne's private car, the 'Saskatchewan,' which was attached to the Rutland train, and was met at Montreal Junction by the Hon. T. G. Noose, Japanese Consul-General in Canada, and his secretary and attendants.

The Baron, who is still extremely weak, owing to his recent attack of typhoid fever, was in his berth when the visitors arrived, but he got up and was assisted to the drawing-room of the car, where he conversed with the Hon. Mr. Noose and Baron Kaneko.

He was robed in a dressing gown and blanket, and looked very ill and weak, as he leaned back in his seat smoking cigarettes. His close-cropped hair, dark complexion, and almost startling emaciation, accentuated his appearance of illness.

In reply to an interviewer, he very courteously consented to say a few words for publication, and dictated the following statement, asking at the close that it might be read over to him so that there might be no mistake. He said:—

"In coming to this country on my way home I have, first of all, to express my sincere regret at my inability to accept the invitation of the government of the Dominion to visit Canada on my way home after the peace conference.

"Though I deeply appreciated the extreme courtesies of the Dominion government and, personally, was very anxious to pay a visit to the country with which Japan has the most cordial relations, the imperative pressure of business and the lack of time, did not possibly permit me to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me, as a courtesy and the good will of the government.

"In the next place, I deem it fit to make a few remarks in regard to the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which has just been published. The new alliance, as the old alliance, has absolutely no aggressive character and is in no way intended to be a menace to any power. It is in its essential nature defensive, and purports to maintain a status quo in the Far East.

"The new alliance is, however, infinitely more effective in conserving the peace of the Far East, and this is owing to two reasons, first while the scope of the application of the old alliance was limited to Eastern Asia, the scope of the new alliance is extended to India; second, while under the old alliance either of the allies could remain neutral until the third power joined in the hostilities, under the new alliance the obligation to render mediatory assistance immediately arises when either of the allies engages in war in defence of its rights or interests in the regions defined in the agreement.

"I feel convinced that the new alliance will prove more conducive to the interests of the powers directly concerned as well as to the interests of the world at large as it will more effectively conserve the peace of the Far East than has been possible under the previous arrangement."

TOWN DESTROYED.

Many Persons Killed in Cyclone at Malmesbury, Near Cape Town.

Capetown, Sept. 29.—A cyclone struck Malmesbury last night, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, thirty-five miles from here, and reduced it to ruins. A number of people were killed.

BRANTFORD TRAGEDY

FATHER OBJECTED TO DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE AND KILLED HER AND THEN HIMSELF.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 30.—This morning an Armenian shot and killed his daughter, at the corner of Wellington and Clarence streets, and then turned the revolver and shot himself. He is still alive, but recovery is doubtful. He is still alive, but recovery is doubtful. The girl and a young man were walking along Wellington street on the way, it is said, to get married, when the father, who objected to the union, ran after them and fired five shots at them. One of the balls grazed the young man's cheek.

GAYNOR AND GRENE

A despatch from Ottawa this afternoon states:—The Justice Department has discharged its part in connection with the extradition of Gaynor and Grene to the United States. The warrant has been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor and all that remains before the prisoners are taken back to Georgia for trial is for the United States officials to establish their identity before the Lieutenant-Governor at Quebec.

A 'Witness' reporter made inquiries in Montreal to-day concerning the case, and he was informed that Messrs. G. F. White and G. S. Doyle, the United States marshals who have come to Montreal for the purpose of taking away Gaynor and Grene, will present their credentials—which are signed by the President of the United States himself—in use form, and the prisoners will probably be handed over on Wednesday.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—The Rev. Leonard Gaetz, D.D., a well-known Methodist minister, was nominated to-day by the Conservative convention at Red Deer, Alberta, as their candidate in the coming election.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE GEORGE CURE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the different views expressed in the 'Witness' for the solution of the labor problem.

Mr. Thompson assumes that if we taxed land values these conditions would be done away with.

To prove this, I need only refer to those who settle in this country on the land.

The socialistic theory is not an agricultural scheme for utopianism but an industrial one.

In conclusion, we do not expect free trade and the single tax all at once.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your space, and for free discussion, and for inviting expressions of opinions on the industrial problem.

Right here in our own country we do our best to foster the industrial at the expense of the agricultural and natural by offering bonuses to attract manufacturers to our towns and cities.

This great Russian writer sees clearly that proletarianism or industrialism lead to a greater and greater abridgment of the individual's freedom.

W. D. LAMB.

ions of toilers of this country. How this reaction can be brought about I do not know; but this I do know, that until men acquire a greater liking for rural life and economic independence and a corresponding dislike for urban environment and industrial dependence no improvement upon present conditions is possible.

BERNARD ROSE. 15 Vercheres avenue, Montreal.

'This is the truth tho' at enmity with the philosophy of ages.'

Sir,—I heartily thank you for your publication of my letter on the George cure, for the industrial problem.

Because, as the editor said, the single tax is just, reasonable, and very practical, but we don't want the people to know it.

You claim that it would not be fair to tax to the point of confiscation, the value of land that well-meaning people have bought.

I buy a dollar's worth of sugar, and I am taxed fifteen or twenty cents. Landowners can own and hold millions of acres, or it may be one acre worth millions, bringing in an income of thousands yearly, and not pay one cent tax on it to support the Federal government.

Again, will you deny that all the people of any country are not entitled to the same interest in their country, the same rights to the air, sunshine, rain, dew and land—all the gifts of nature?

And if the community creates that value, does not that value belong rightly to the community for public purposes? And if you tax for public purposes the private earnings of people, are you not robbing the laborers and enriching the land-owners?

The Winnipeg 'Tribune' has come out for making the holders of vacant land pay the same taxes as users of land.

In justice, should not the heaviest burden be on the most valuable lands, in villages, towns and cities?

There is an agitation to have a duty imposed on lumber to increase cost of building on the prairies, where there are no trees.

GOTHEBURG SYSTEM. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your issue of Sept. 23 Professor Macnaghten writes criticizing my address at Merrickville.

I quote with hearty approval the following sentence from Mr. M.'s letter: 'No sane man would propose to introduce the Gothenburg system in the same form as it exists in its parent city, into Canada (or any other country).'

such cases the folks at home, as well as the schoolboy, got better acquainted with the contents of the 'Book of books.'

I know of some Sunday-schools where there is a dearth of teachers, because the pupils in some of the classes are so inattentive and even rude that their teachers find the atmosphere rather unhealthy.

I note that Mr. Macnaghten in common with many other advocates of the system, lays stress upon what they call 'the principle of eliminating private profits from the sale of liquor; and disburse the public profits to public utilities.'

Personally, I take no stock whatever in that species of argument. It means neither more nor less than 'doing evil in that which is good.'

I was greatly pleased that Mr. Macnaghten endorsed the movement for female franchise.

SECRET GAMBLING. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday reporting the trial of the 'gamblers,' I read the curious fact that 'twenty-one of the men arrested, as a result of Sunday morning raids, represented to Mr. Lafontaine that the exposure of a public trial would mean the loss to them of their employment, the magistrate accordingly heard their cases privately.'

It seems to me that the reason gambling is forbidden is on account of the consequences it leads to, viz., robbing employers. Wherever a clerk or bookkeeper has gone astray, gambling and drinking was always the cause.

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED. THE DOUKHOBORS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Will you permit me once more to defend the Doukhobors, and more especially their leader, Peter Verighen, against recent derogatory and unjustifiable charges made against them by correspondents and others in the columns of the press.

To the charge of despotism on the part of the Doukhobors, and have, therefore, been able to tell only one side of the story.

tem of the Doukhobors, and have, therefore, been able to tell only one side of the story. There is usually another side. A half-truth may be egregiously erroneous.

Even we, who call ourselves an intellectual people, feel the necessity for leaders in church and state.

He successfully accomplished his object. He decreased the consumption of brandy by some fifty percent, and increased the consumption of beer by over four hundred percent.

It should be distinctly understood that the essential—the fundamental principle of the Gothenburg system is free trade in beer.

I note that Mr. Macnaghten in common with many other advocates of the system, lays stress upon what they call 'the principle of eliminating private profits from the sale of liquor; and disburse the public profits to public utilities.'

Personally, I take no stock whatever in that species of argument. It means neither more nor less than 'doing evil in that which is good.'

I was greatly pleased that Mr. Macnaghten endorsed the movement for female franchise.

SECRET GAMBLING. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday reporting the trial of the 'gamblers,' I read the curious fact that 'twenty-one of the men arrested, as a result of Sunday morning raids, represented to Mr. Lafontaine that the exposure of a public trial would mean the loss to them of their employment, the magistrate accordingly heard their cases privately.'

It seems to me that the reason gambling is forbidden is on account of the consequences it leads to, viz., robbing employers. Wherever a clerk or bookkeeper has gone astray, gambling and drinking was always the cause.

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED. THE DOUKHOBORS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Will you permit me once more to defend the Doukhobors, and more especially their leader, Peter Verighen, against recent derogatory and unjustifiable charges made against them by correspondents and others in the columns of the press.

tem of the Doukhobors, and have, therefore, been able to tell only one side of the story. There is usually another side. A half-truth may be egregiously erroneous.

Even we, who call ourselves an intellectual people, feel the necessity for leaders in church and state.

He successfully accomplished his object. He decreased the consumption of brandy by some fifty percent, and increased the consumption of beer by over four hundred percent.

It should be distinctly understood that the essential—the fundamental principle of the Gothenburg system is free trade in beer.

I note that Mr. Macnaghten in common with many other advocates of the system, lays stress upon what they call 'the principle of eliminating private profits from the sale of liquor; and disburse the public profits to public utilities.'

Personally, I take no stock whatever in that species of argument. It means neither more nor less than 'doing evil in that which is good.'

I was greatly pleased that Mr. Macnaghten endorsed the movement for female franchise.

SECRET GAMBLING. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday reporting the trial of the 'gamblers,' I read the curious fact that 'twenty-one of the men arrested, as a result of Sunday morning raids, represented to Mr. Lafontaine that the exposure of a public trial would mean the loss to them of their employment, the magistrate accordingly heard their cases privately.'

It seems to me that the reason gambling is forbidden is on account of the consequences it leads to, viz., robbing employers. Wherever a clerk or bookkeeper has gone astray, gambling and drinking was always the cause.

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED. THE DOUKHOBORS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Will you permit me once more to defend the Doukhobors, and more especially their leader, Peter Verighen, against recent derogatory and unjustifiable charges made against them by correspondents and others in the columns of the press.



Here's the happiest news that ever came to deaf people—news that means clear and perfect hearing for many, many victims of Deafness who have thought their cases hopeless.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON. Do your ears tick? Do your ears throb? Do your ears feel full?

NAME ADDRESS

part of Verighen the only reply necessary is that there is either a lack of knowledge concerning Doukhobor systems or a misuse of the word 'despot.'

As Verighen is only human, it is, of course, possible that the future may reveal human frailty on his part.

The 'Globe' correspondent's statement that before Verighen's arrival in Canada the Doukhobor system was not communistic is incorrect, inasmuch as they have been a communistic people ever since the origin of the sect a hundred and fifty years ago.

That they are not in sympathy with our educational system is true, but that they wish to educate their children is proved by the fact that they send their children to the private schools organized by Quakers and other Christian teachers.

It is not highly complimentary to Canadians to be compelled to accept the fact that although we are a Christian people we have manifested so little sympathy towards the Christian Doukhobors, who were driven from Russia by cruel persecution for conscience' sake, and who sought in Canada an asylum where they might find religious liberty; it is not complimentary, I say, that we have had so little sympathy for them that in pulpits and press there has been very little said in their defence, and only too many statements made which have been not only unkind and unchristian, but absolutely erroneous and unjust.

An Arab proverb points out the danger of permitting ourselves to be guided by those who know not and who know not that they know not. To know the Doukhobor people—that is, the real Doukhobor, not including the fanatical minority—is to lose most of our prejudices against these foreigners, and to respect and esteem them as a truly Christian people.

not a communistic people. Those who have studied them in their native villages and have seen the effects upon the character of the people of their communistic system (as contrasted with the effects of other systems upon other peoples), the higher ideals whereby men are judged, not by what they have but by what they are, the entire extinction of social caste and the substitution of a spirit of universal brotherly kindness and respect, the absence of degenerating pauperism and the equally degenerating pomp and arrogance of unconscionable wealth, the absence of crime and of all the grosser vices, including intemperance, and the Christian spirit of brotherly love, ever ready to extend the helping hand to all who may need help—these who have seen these things would not make any attempt to change the social and economic systems of the Doukhobors, much less to proselytize them from their primitive faith.

J. T. REID.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
 Sir,—In reading the Hon. Chester Holcombe's book on China and her interests of which a new edition has recently been brought out, I was struck by the record of the unwarranted interference with the right of self-government of China, of which Great Britain was guilty in the 'opium wars,' as these wars are known in China.

The Chinese prohibitory opium law, prohibiting both the domestic manufacture of opium from the poppy, and the importation of the foreign article, was observed and enforced by the Chinese officials.

The basis of the prohibitory law was the best interests of the citizens of the Empire, and showed the interest the governing classes took in the well-being of the people. Allow me to present a few testimonies as to the evil effects of the 'luxury use' of opium. The late Dr. Williamson, an extensive traveller and experienced missionary, says:—

'Its tendency to crime is most appalling. It lessens all sense of moral obligation. There is hardly an evil which I have not heard or seen perpetrated by these inticated mortals.'

David McLaren, J.P.D.L., says:—

'The gross licentiousness to which it provokes is another revolting feature of the indulgence. We are all too familiar with the disastrous effects of intoxicating liquors at home, but Sir George Staunton, who was the representative of the East India Company at Canton, said many years ago:—

'It is mere trifling to place the abuse of opium on the same level with the abuse of spirituous liquors. It is (i.e., the abuse) the main purpose in the former case, but in the latter it is only the exception.'

'It is to me vain to think otherwise of the use of the drug in China than as of a habit many times more pernicious, nationally speaking, than the gin and whiskey drinking we deplore at home.'

'This is the testimony of Sir Thomas Wade, at one time British ambassador at Peking.

The unanimous conclusion to which the Select Committee of the House of Commons came may sum up the effect of opium indulgence on the Chinese. 'The demoralizing influences of the opium trade are inconceivable and inseparable from its existence.'

What is the result among the people of Burmah. Here is the testimony of Sir Charles Aitchison, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, after an exhaustive examination, as reported to the Viceroy:—

'Among the Burmans the habitual use of the drug saps the physical and mental energies, destroys the nerves, emaciates the body, predisposes to disease, induces indolent and filthy habits of life, destroys self-respect, is one of the most fertile sources of misery, destitution and crime. . . . checks the natural growth of population, and enfeebles the constitution of succeeding generations.'

The Chinese understood the evils of using opium, and had passed prohibitory opium laws, which were enforced by the officials throughout China, as I have already said, but English traders (the East India Company) had fostered a contraband trade in the drug, shipping opium prepared in India, to China, and smuggling it into China at her closed ports.

In 1839 Commissioner Lin was sent to Canton, with instructions to extirpate this smuggling trade, Canton being an important seaport of China, in whose harbor it was known that there lay a number of 'receiving ships' laden with opium. These ships had been warned of this action on the part of the Chinese government, but had not paid attention to the warning. Consequently, when Lin arrived in Canton, the ships were still anchored in the harbor. He seized the cargoes of opium, amounting to 20,283 chests, valued at £2,000,000, and completely destroyed these injurious and contraband goods.

Shall I copy from D. McLaren's article on the opium traffic the succinct phrases descriptive of the awful bombardment of Canton? Shall I quote Lord Ellenborough's words when he says: 'The horrors of the opium war of 1840 exceeded those in any previous war recorded in modern history.' Shall I state with the greatest brevity possible that Dr. Arnold wrote of this war that it was 'so wicked as to be a national sin of the greatest possible magnitude.'

'The trip seemed to have made me sad.' 'Yes,' I said to Elliott, 'I am sad because when I look at that town I feel that I am earning for myself a place in the Litany immediately after plague, pestilence and famine' (battle and murder).

The memory haunted Lord Elgin. Months afterwards, referring to a then recent action, he says: 'Our men were opposed to poor troops, still they were troops and not crowds of women and children, who were the victims of the bombardment of Canton.'

D. McLaren, J.P., D.L., asks: 'In the stillness of his cabin did Lord Elgin hear the voice, "Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord; and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?" The answer had been given by anticipation. After the despatch of the British troops to China in order to shed these torrents of innocent blood, the Indian Mutiny, with all its atrocities, broke out; the Indian empire trembled to its foundations; the walls from Meerut, Delhi, Cawnpore, with its awful well, had filled the hearts of the civilized world with horror.'

I pass the Chefoo convention, but I must note briefly the Royal Commission on Opium, and the medical profession on opium. Dr. J. L. Maxwell, in his evidence before the Opium Commission, called attention to the important declaration concerning opium-smoking and opium-eating, signed by 5,200 medical men of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. Maxwell said: 'There are over five thousand signatures to this of members of the profession in Great Britain and Ireland, and amongst these five thousand there are ten Fellows of the Royal Society; fourteen teachers of materia medica; the three representatives of the profession in England who sit on the General Medical Council; the president of the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland; twenty-three members of the profession who have practised in India, four of whom have been professors in medical colleges in India, and one a late reporter on economic products to the governments of India; twelve members of the profession who have practised in China; twenty-one heads of asylums; four natives of India. These I have picked out of the midst of them, and I do not know that in the history of the profession, on any question of social or moral interest, there ever has been a paper which has been signed by such a vast number of my professional brethren as this paper against the opium traffic.'

The declaration of opinion is as follows:—

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

January, 1892.

We, the undersigned members of the medical profession, are of opinion:—

First, that the habit of opium smoking, or of opium eating, is morally and physically degrading.

Second, that the unrestrained sale of such a drug as opium is immediately associated with many and grave dangers to the well-being of the people of India.

Third, that the drug, opium, ought in India, as in England, to be classed and sold as a poison, and be purchasable from chemists only.

Fourth, that the Government of India should prohibit the growth of the poppy, and the manufacture and sale of opium, except as required for medical purposes.

Allow me to state that men who know China, missionaries who have been laboring in China for years, condemn the opium traffic in toto, and find in it the greatest hindrance to the spread of Christianity among the Chinese. Indeed, the opium traffic is one of those obstructions which should be removed in order that there should be 'straight paths for our feet,' and that the way should be prepared for the Lord of Salvation; who is also the Lord God of Sabaoth.

The memorial presented to the royal commission on opium, by British missionaries in China of twenty-five or more years standing is too long to lay before your readers on this occasion, but it is a most instructive and important document.

I will close with a quotation from J. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission. He says:—

'The opium traffic is evil, and only evil, and that continually. I do not believe there ever was, or ever will be, any one really acquainted with the facts of the case who, in his own heart, could doubt its injurious character. No words can give a true picture of the sorrow, the disease, the vice it engenders. It is sapping the vitality and destroying the morality of the greatest heathen nation in the world, and this under the iron tread of our so-called Christian nation. It is time, high time, that the question was looked into by all earnest Christians.'

'To our mind, nothing is more clear than that the Chinese had the right, the power, and the will to stamp out the use of opium in China at the time when they first came into collision with the powers of England. We are fully convinced that but for England they would then have accomplished this, and hence we feel that England is morally responsible for every ounce of opium now produced in China, as well as for that imported from abroad.'

Strongly as I sympathize with the temperance movement in our land, I am fully satisfied of this, that we shall never succeed in putting down intemperance in Britain while we are cursing India, China and Burmah with a far worse slavery for the sake of revenue.'

'How long, O Lord, how long!'

Minesing, Ont.
 BARA F. TRACY.

upon Mr. Mitchell, the chief customs officer for the port. The latter informed me that he was acting under orders from Ottawa. I then wrote a complaint against the way Chinese were treated, with a request that Chinese be permitted to visit their countrymen, and in order to show that I was not scheming at any possible contravention of the law—odious as it is—asked merely permission for them to visit in presence of a person who could identify them. The Chinese in transit cannot visit those in Canada, as such is contrary to the law, and I did not expect an officer to break the law. I simply requested him to lope off the spurs which he himself had fixed to the law. The chief controller of Chinese being laid aside from illness, Mr. F. C. O'Hara, acting chief controller, replied. After waiting till March for Mr. Parmelee's recovery, I wrote again, but Mr. O'Hara denied the privilege. After a further interval of four months, I sent a third letter, and Mr. Parmelee's reply conceded the request, but upon my showing the letter to Mr. Mitchell, other objections were raised. As the transportation companies were liable to the extent of five hundred dollars for each immigrant, they should be consulted. I could see the reasonableness of this, though I cannot see the reason of so much paternalism on the part of government officials when the transportation companies only are liable. It was understood that Mr. Mitchell was to talk over the matter with the transportation companies. After waiting three weeks or more for this, I consulted Mr. Mitchell again, and as nothing had been done, we resolved to find out for ourselves. Two Chinese were present at the interview with Mr. Chipman, at the C. P. R. office, who expressed himself as rather pleased that the Chinese in Halifax should visit those in transit. I had previously ascertained that Mr. Black, of Pickford & Black, did not object to their coming aboard his steamers. After my writing the result of our interview with the C. P. R. agent to Mr. Mitchell, he referred my letter to Mr. Parmelee, and received a reply which granted—nothing.

If there still exists a doubt as to whether Chinese in Halifax may visit Chinese in bond or not, Mr. A. S. Mitchell, of Halifax, can supply the information.

According to the present circumstances the father of a Chinaman living in Halifax may pass through the city and they would not be allowed to meet. Frequently Chinese pass through Halifax who cannot speak a word of English. In such cases, an interpreter's visits would not only be of help to the passengers, but to the transportation companies as well. This condition has been meekly borne by the Chinese for a year, and they and their friends do not see why it is necessary for it to be continued.

A. I. HAMILTON.
 305 Brunswick street, Halifax, N.S.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A splendid specimen of an entirely white swallow has been shot at Cleveley-on-the-Sea, Norfolk.

Owing to a scarcity in the supply, water in the Billericay district is being sold at a half-penny per gallon.

Two Afghan missionaries who wish to convert England to Mohammedanism, are staying in Liverpool.

George Lower, who took part in the Franklin relief expedition in 1850, has died at Liskeard, his native town.

A partridge, shot by a sportsman near Braintree, dropped into the funnel of a passing railway locomotive, and was lost to 'the bag.'

The Fylde Board of Guardians have recently employed some of the most stalwart women in the workhouse as stone-breakers.

A Holyhead woman's death is said to have been caused by the shock of blasting operations in the vicinity of her house.

General Booth's British tour ended in a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at the Albert Hall, where he addressed ten thousand of his followers.

Mr. Alfred Fletcher, seventy years old, of Maidstone, died from shock, caused by a rat jumping on him as he went down his cellar steps.

A hunted stag rushed into the town of Minehead and was torn to pieces by the hounds in the street in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

A Scarborough woman was rewarded with sixpence after sixteen hours' hard work in saving the life of a lady who had swallowed a quantity of laudanum.

With a view to the suppression of street betting, orders have been issued to the Birmingham police to arrest not only the bookmaker, but the man making the bet.

A Spanish seaman, sole survivor of a crew of seven, was picked up at sea after floating for three nights and two days on a plank, and has been landed at Plymouth.

While searching for a spoon which had been dropped on the kitchen floor a Swansea boy placed his hands in a hole in the boards, whereupon a rat bit off the end of his finger.

A Hull Corporation horse, described as a 'screw,' was condemned to be killed. Its execution, however, was postponed, and the other day, to its owners' amazement, it carried off a first prize at the Yorkshire show procession.

A jury, which was empanelled at a Southwark inquest recently had an extraordinary number of colors represented by the names of the jurors. There were Frederick Pink, George Gray, Edward Brown, George Black and Edmund White.

A boiler intended for a warship, and weighing twenty tons, is waiting by the roadside at Begbroke, Oxfordshire, until the Begbroke Bridge has been temporarily made strong enough to allow of its passing over.

After being knocked down by a mail van William John Latchford, timber merchant, of Kensington, said to the driver: 'You can go, I am all right.' He subsequently died from shock. An 'Accident' insurance policy for a thousand pounds was found on him.

A visitor to Bexhill-on-Sea lost a pearl necklace valued at £4,000. It was picked up by a little girl in poor circumstances, who used it as a plaything for several days before it was returned to its owner.

James Flack, seven years old, of Southey, near Lynn, was carried into the Downham Market Court in his mother's arms to answer the charge of stealing a silver watch. He was discharged as too young for prosecution.

The Local Government Board refused to sanction a draft of the by-laws of the Town Council of Dukinfield, Cheshire, owing to a full stop not having been put in. The draft has now been revised, and the town clerk informed the Board that every 'i' had also been dotted.

A speaker at the North-East Lancashire Conference of Women's Co-operative Guilds said she had been told by a nurse that the number of 'whiskey babies' in workhouses was appalling. The attendants, she said, had the utmost difficulty in getting them to take food unless it tasted of whiskey.

Much amusement was caused at Blackburn, recently, during the hearing of a charge of robbing hen-cotes. A farmer named Aspin picked out eleven eggs from forty found in the accused man's possession, and positively identified them as having been laid by his hens. The Bench, however, said there could be no conviction on such evidence.

The British Museum has recently become possessed of a copy of the New Testament with these words written on the flyleaf in the autograph of our late Queen: 'I. Cor. xiii. 4 and 8. Love suffereth long and is kind. . . . Love faileth not.—V. R. I., 1891.' The copy in question belonged to Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, F.S.A.

SCOTLAND.

Carlyle still has his worshippers. The number of visitors to his birthplace at Ecclefechan for the year ending Aug. 31 reached the total of 1,470, as against 1,400 for the preceding year.

Despite the recent heavy rain showers, there has been no material increase in the water supply in the numerous East Lothian districts, where a water famine has been existent all summer.

The Scottish steel trade is now enjoying a period of great prosperity. One firm in Scotland has secured, in competition with American, French, and German firms, large contracts from two foreign governments.

Montrose Town Council has resolved to confer the freedom of the burgh on Mr. John Morley, as well as Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on Oct. 19, when the Public Library presented by Mr. Carnegie will be formally opened by Mr. Morley.

Two Dunrother youths who stole some turpins from Boquhanran Farm the other day, will not readily forget the occurrence. Sheriff Blair severely admonished them, and sent them to write out fifty copies of the promise, 'I will not steal turpins.'

A new land scheme is about to be inaugurated in Scotland by the Marquis of Breadalbane, who has signified his readiness to break up the large sheep tracks which have come into his hands into crofts and small farms, and to offer them to suitable and experienced persons on long leases and reasonable terms.

Recent cases of typhoid fever in Leith having been traced to the eating of shellfish gathered at the foreshores at Seafield and Annfield, Dr. Robertson, medical officer of health for the burgh, has, with the sanction of the public health committee, caused notice-boards to be erected at these places warning the public of the danger in eating contaminated shellfish.

The Steel Company of Scotland have just received two important contracts from Continental governments for steel of high resistance and steel of moderate thickness for deck plating of warships. They secured the contracts in competition over the Carnegie, Essen, and other companies. The delivery will extend over two years.

Stornoway can now boast of a suite of public buildings which are worthy of her position as capital of the Outer Hebrides. Included in the edifice, or set of edifices, are a town hall, halls for the meetings of the Town, Parish and County Councils, a public library, a meeting place for a social institute, and a recreation room. Lord Rosebery formally opened the new buildings on Sept. 7, amidst great rejoicings.

Removal Notice

The Singer Store, formerly located at 1908 Notre Dame street has been removed to
NO. 344 WEST NOTRE DAME STREET,
 and from 2327 Notre Dame street to
NO. 719 WEST NOTRE DAME STREET,
 where our patrons will receive careful attention.

Whether you propose the purchase of a machine or not there is much to interest most women at any Singer Store—and all are cordially invited

By this sign you may know and will find Singer Stores Everywhere



These Machines are never sold to dealers Only from maker to user

These machines are now sold at lower prices, quality considered, than any other
 Needles and Repairs for All Makes of Sewing Machines
SEWING MACHINES RENTED AND EXCHANGED
Singer Sewing Machine Co.

begin early in the spring. These quarries were wrought several centuries ago, and from them came slabs of precious marble which adorn the interior of several ecclesiastical edifices in this country and on the continent of Europe.

a fig, and I have good "raisins" for saying so.'

Probably the oldest trading vessel afloat was lately in Granton Harbor, discharging timber from Norway. She was built in 1786 and is named 'De Tweede Broeder,' belonging to Denmark. The captain states that she is without doubt the oldest ship belonging to the mercantile marine of that country, in commission. The vessel is still staunch and strong, and in the captain's cabin the original chest of drawers is still preserved 119 years old.

Mr. William Day, aged seventy-one years, at present in Greenwich workhouse, hopes soon to be the possessor of an estate in Ireland. He was formerly a professional athlete.

The death occurred at Stirling, near Peterhead, of Mrs. Alexander Gordon, in the hundred and second year of her age. Mrs. Gordon, whose maiden name was Ann Forbes, and who was a native of Skene, where she was born in the summer of 1804, had been in remarkably good health until quite recently, and retained her faculties in a remarkable degree until near the end. She is survived by her husband, who is ninety-eight years of age, and who was for nearly sixty years manager of the granite quarries at Stirling Hill.

A portion of the Marquis of Downshire's Ulster estates, with an agricultural rental of £70,000 and a value of £1,750,000, has been offered for sale to the tenants. The proposed terms are an abatement of 17½ percent on rents fixed since 1896, and a 27½ percent reduction of rents fixed before that year.

While the 4.15 train was travelling from Gullane to Longniddry, recently the engine driver in rounding a corner saw a child playing on the four-foot way. With commendable promptitude he applied the Westinghouse brake and succeeded in drawing up the train within ten yards of the child. Hastily leaving the footplate he placed the little one in safety on the embankment, to the great joy of the mother, who appeared almost immediately thereafter. The exciting incident occupied but several minutes, and the train was soon speeding again on its journey to Longniddry.

In a Belfast police court James Simon O'Neill, who stated that he was the lawful heir to Lord O'Neill's estate at Shane's Castle, County Antrim, and had come from California to assert his right, was again brought up on the charge of begging. Dr. Montgomery declared O'Neill was a lunatic, and he was committed to the Belfast Asylum.

The trawler 'Primrose' has arrived at Dundee, and the captain reported that the vessel had met with a curious mishap while at the fishing grounds on the previous day, as a result of which the foremast went by the board and the wheelhouse was smashed. An exceptionally heavy catch was secured in the net, estimated at two hundred boxes. Much difficulty was experienced in getting the net on board, and while it was lifted clear of the water and the whole weight was resting on the vessel the main stay broke, and the mast fell, crashing into the wheelhouse, and completely demolishing the erection, while at the same time all the fishing gear was carried away. Fortunately, the master of the 'Primrose' had left his position in the wheelhouse to assist in landing the net, a few minutes before the accident occurred. It was burst by the wreckage, and subsequently the men on the trawler were able to recover ten boxes of fish.

Recruiting for the South African Constabulary is still going on and the recruiting staff officer, Major K. L. McLaren, has informed Mr. C. W. E. Briscoe, that since Aug. 15, 1900, on which date an article setting out the conditions of service in the corps appeared in the 'Weekly Irish Times,' no less than 229 Irishmen have applied for admission. Under the circumstances, it is pleasing to note that the regulations provide that where a number of men join from one place they will be squadded together as far as possible in the colony.

The opinion of Sir Theodore Martin, a Scot who tempers his patriotism with sound practical wisdom, has been sought with reference to the 'Auld Brig of Ayr' controversy. Sir Theodore has not been in Ayr for sixty years, but he supposes that a new bridge has become necessary owing to the growth of the town, and he thinks it perfectly natural 'that the Corporation should seek to remove the Auld Brig, provided that the new site is more convenient for the inhabitants.' He says that sentiment must go to the wall in a matter where public utility is concerned, and he asserts that if Lord Rosebery or anybody else will put the old bridge in thorough repair, and there is another convenient site for a new bridge, the Corporation will not stand in the way. 'Burns's poem,' he adds, 'will last, whatever becomes of the Auld Brig, and that is the chief matter. Sir William Arrol, constructor of the Forth and Tay bridges, has been empowered by the Ayr Council to report on the condition of the bridge.'

Among the memorials recently placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral one of the most interesting is a fine marble bust of the late Mr. Lecky, the famous historian. The bust is a replica of one executed some dozen years ago by the well-known sculptor, Sir Edgar Boehm, and is an excellent work of art. It is appropriately placed in the south aisle near the bust of Swift, for whose genius Mr. Lecky had so great an admiration, and of whose life he wrote a brilliant study in his 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland,' a revised version of which forms the preface to the new edition of Swift's work. It is fitting that the National Cathedral should possess a memorial of this great Irishman, whose funeral service was held within its walls.

A romantic story of real life has just come to light as a consequence of the marriage of Mrs. J. D. Bates, widow of an American millionaire, to Captain Henry F. Fitzroy, described as late of the British cruiser 'Charlybdis.' Mrs. Bates was born in Clones, County Monaghan, in humble circumstances. She emigrated to America thirteen years ago and obtained a situation as cook in the house of Mr. John D. Bates, in Commonwealth Avenue, the most aristocratic part of Boston. In 1885 Boston society was astonished by the announcement that the millionaire, who was sixty-one years old, had married his cook. Five years later Mr. Bates died, leaving his fortune of £1,600,000, to his widow. Her first act on obtaining control of this vast wealth was to return to Ireland and seek out an old sweetheart, to whom she had plighted her troth before emigrating to America. She found, however, that he, too, had married, and then, taking her sister Kathleen, as a companion, she started on a trip round the world. She met Captain Fitzroy at Bermuda, and the marriage, which took place on Aug. 17, followed.

The bridegroom, bride, bridesmaid, best man and officiating clergyman at a wedding in Tipperary were all named Egan.

A Swedisch company has taken a lease of the old marble quarries of Iona, and the far-famed white and serpentine marble is to be placed on the market on a large scale. Mining operations are to

IRELAND.

A farmer near Limavady has discovered ore on his land, which experts have found to be rich in gold.

The bridgroom, bride, bridesmaid, best man and officiating clergyman at a wedding in Tipperary were all named Egan.

An epitaph in Denmore churchyard reads:—'Here lies the remains of Geo. Hall, grocer. The world is not worth

the trouble of living in.'

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY WITNESS, \$3.00. WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.00. WORLD WIDE, \$1.50. NORTHERN MESSENGER, \$1.00.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount. In the case of a renewal subscription 25 per cent off the regular rate of the case. New subscription 50 per cent off the regular annual rates.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth \$4.50 for \$3.50. Weekly Witness and World Wide worth \$4.50 for \$3.50. Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger worth \$2.50 for \$2.00.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs) excepted Newfoundland, Great Britain, Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, also to the United States, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica, Trinidad.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale, can be inserted for 10c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for subscribers is two cents per word.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. Employment Wanted Situations Vacant, etc., 10c per insertion, up to 10 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province. REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection. Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: \$2.00 or under 3c; \$3.00 to \$5.00, 4c; \$5.00 to \$10.00, 5c.

Stamp are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers to \$40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, \$2.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, \$1.00. The People's Home, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 50c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, \$1.50.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, \$2.40; four, \$3.00; ten, \$7.50.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 50c each. Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or two renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 50c each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, \$1.50.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

OCTOBER, 1905

It is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

TO BUILD TROLLEY LINES IN HOLLAND.

Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 27.—J. George Kaehler, John F. Aiden, John N. Beckley, Chas. H. Palmer and Geo. U. Busby, of this city; George O. Smith and Walter D. Uptegraff, of Pittsburg; Newcomb Carlton, of New York, and Jos. H. Lusk, of London, England, are directors of a company incorporated at Albany, which will build trolley lines in Holland.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1905.

The outburst of wrath in the German press against the Anglo-Japanese treaty gives the lie to the statement of the semi-official prints that Germany has no ma-rauding thoughts with regard to China. Whatever may be the Kaiser's hopes or intentions, it is quite evident that the German people is in the temper of a dog that has had a bone pulled from between its teeth.

P. T. Barnum knew his countrymen when he said 'the public loves to be humbugged.' But he was a humorist of the old Down East type, and it was the humor of his humbugging that made his fame and fortune. M. Witte attempted to play the same rôle in a different sphere, but, lacking the great showman's humor, he made a sad mess of it.

A common sense order issued at Washington directs that all patent medicines, when found to contain an undue percentage of alcohol, shall be classed as spirituous liquors and their sale regulated as such. The patent medicine men are enraged at this designation of their sure cures as mere intoxicants, to be taxed as ordinary tipples.

A correspondent who signs himself 'One who has suffered' notices the fact that twenty-one of the men arrested as a result of the raid upon Montreal gambling houses represented to the judge that the exposure of a public trial would mean the loss to them of their employment.

public knowledge he deprived the community of its chief safeguard against an evil which has rendered law necessary, and deprived the employers of the delinquents, as well as the society in which they move, of the protection to which they had a fair right. When seven-eighths of the defalcations of employees are due to drink and gambling, surely, when a clerk is convicted, those who are confiding their affairs to him have a right to know it.

The Rev. Edwin Hobbs, in a pulpit address on church unity, asserts the essential unity of the real church and questions if outward and formal unity would under present conditions do anything to increase this unity of spirit. The churches are all islands in an archipelago, which, if the water were only drawn off, would be found to be a common country, but he finds the sea as such a uniter as a separator, and doubts if they would be the better just yet of the visible union that is to be revealed when there shall be no more sea.

It is hard to understand what advantage Argentina expects to gain by a policy of tariff retaliation against the United States. The country is prosperous, the most prosperous in South America, and the chief rival of the northern republic in growing wheat for export. She imports nearly all her agricultural machinery from the United States, and it is upon these machines that a high duty is to be levied, despite the fact that her farmers can buy them cheaper than they are sold to United States farmers.

If the Czar reads the newspapers published on this side of the Atlantic as he certainly should, if he wants to be up to date in the opinion of a people whose confidence he is said to be desirous of winning, he will discover that he is not taken so seriously by those keen observers as he seems to take himself.

United States, the first man in the world, but because of the grotesque inconsequence of his attitude. Forgetting, perhaps, that the criticism applies also to the first caller of the new peace conference, the United States papers point with scorn to the fact that the same despatches that announced the Czar's intention to call a second peace conference, announced that his government had decided to build a new fleet of warships for service in the Far East.

It is strange that in these days a well-appointed British mission should come to extremities not only through cold and heat, for which the conditions of the country in which it is working fully account, but also through hunger within about three hundred and fifty miles of a well-equipped military station and railway. The country known as Baluchistan, between Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean, is now virtually a part of India, the Khan of Khelat being a feudatory of the British crown.

One after another the larger banks are absorbing the smaller ones, so that, although new chartered banks are started from time to time, such as the Sovereign, Metropolitan, Crown and Home banks, the total of the chartered banks does not increase. Just the reverse, in fact, for there were thirty-eight chartered banks in business in 1896, when the Laurier Government went into power, whereas, now, there are only thirty-three.

been, indeed, to strengthen themselves by amalgamations and by spreading out their reserves. The smaller chartered banks have, most of them, also steadily added to their reserve accounts and put themselves in a position to weather a financial gale should such weathering at any time be necessary. The banks that have gone out of existence since 1896 include the Banque du Peuple, the Banque Ville Marie, and the Bank of Yarmouth, all of which failed; the Jacques Cartier Bank, which has changed its name to the Banque Provinciale du Canada; the Bank of British Columbia and the Halifax Banking Company, both of which were absorbed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce; and the People's Bank of Halifax, which was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal.

The 'Railroad Gazette,' of the United States, says that wheat-growing in the Canadian North-West is more profitable than gold-mining. For example, the Manitoba region, with a population of roughly, forty thousand souls, produced last year a hundred million dollars of agricultural returns, which shows an average of \$2,500 a year for each head of a family. The 'Railroad Gazette' says it knows of no like result elsewhere. The new Grand Trunk Pacific will increase the possibilities of the North-West by its new line by opening up an enormous addition to the wheat belt.

France will be gratified, no doubt, by the assurance from the Czar that he is taking an interest in the Morocco question, and will give her the fullest support. This friendly message, sent through M. Witte, came none too soon after that talkative gentleman's rather pointed censure of the attitude of France towards Russia during the late unpleasantness with Japan, compared with the friendliness of Germany. The attitude of France, he said, 'impressed us very disagreeably,' while the Emperor William was kind, 'proving his desire to spare us trouble and to help us in any little way he could.'

nations concerned than the old alliance. The coolness, not to say indifference, with which the French regarded M. Witte's censure was a sign of the value they now place on the Russian alliance. Probably they feel that British friendship is of more consequence, especially since the results of the war and the Anglo-Japanese alliance have made it necessary to the preservation of French interests in Indo-China that British friendship be cultivated. Far Eastern politics rule the situation, and the interests of Russia and Germany are as plainly concerned on one side as those of France, Great Britain and Japan are on the other. Russia may stand by France in the Morocco affairs. She could hardly do less and preserve the semblance of alliance. But the old combinations appear to be dissolving nevertheless.

THE NEW TREATY.

Mr. Balfour's cabinet may have failed badly as far as domestic statesmanship is concerned; its colonial wisdom in Africa and elsewhere may be questioned, but its foreign policy under Lord Lansdowne will always cause it to be remembered with pride and honor. The text of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan was issued by the British Foreign Office, last week. Although it is one of the most important documents of modern times, so far as the peace of the world and the overseas interests of Great Britain are concerned, it is a model of clarity and brevity—the preamble and the eight articles of the treaty only containing about five hundred and twenty words. The treaty as published does not differ in essence from the treaty as anticipated by the London press, some weeks ago, although it differs a little in detail. The preamble sets forth that, among other things, the treaty is made for the 'maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions,' but it does not, unless there be unpublished appendices, define and confine those interests as did the forecast of the treaty. In the forecast, the treaty was said to apply to all Asia up to the line crossing north and south through Persia, indicated by the fifty-first degree of longitude; but the treaty itself makes no such limitation. We pointed out at the time the forecast was published, a fortnight ago, that this limitation brought India and part of Persia within its scope, but curiously enough just excluded Bahrein and Bosphore, the two centres of British influence on the Persian Gulf. These two ports, however, hardly come within the expression eastern Asia and India, and the line referred to represents the utmost verge of Indian interests. Japan binds herself to come to Great Britain's aid should Russia or any other power attack her there. The treaty recognizes Japan's paramountcy in Corea, insures the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and maintains the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China and Corea. We hailed the first treaty that Great Britain made with Japan as one of the greatest pieces of statesmanship of the age. It at once straddled Japan in the front rank of civilized nations, and showed to the eastern world that the great British Empire recognized no essential superiority of the west over the east. The practical results of the treaty have been wonderful already. Japan was able to tackle Russia without fear of interference from any other nation. She has beaten her, the integrity of China is preserved, the open-door is maintained, and with the new treaty in force, the Russian bogey on the Indian frontier is hardly likely to frighten jingo Britishers for a long time.

One effect of the treaty will be to do away with what has been called the yellow peril. The dream of Russia was to exploit China's millions as an overpowering addition to her imperial force. Her principal terror, oft proclaimed, in the victories of Japan has been the fear that the innumerable yellow race, organized by the wonderful capacity of Japan, would be a peril to the western world. It would, indeed, be a pity if China, which has long since, as it were, grown out of the era of fisticuffs, should leave her industrialism, by which she is able to add so enormously to the world's wealth, and revert in any measure to the militarism which Japan seems to be herself anxious to lay aside with her fey, dalism. This alliance is practically a guarantee against any such result. Whatever might have grown out of a Japanese moral overlordship, such as seemed imminent, it is certain that, with Great Britain and Japan as the joint guardians of China's integrity, China will have no temptation to depart far from her peaceful ways, and Britain, at least, will be the last of the nations to encourage her in doing so. Britain's whole interest will be to ensure free trade and to develop commerce external and internal. The change that will take place in China in the next ten or twenty years will be unprecedented in the history of men. Western na-

tions should see to it, first, that the change shall be wrought with Christianity, and second, that they are prepared to face the conditions which China's infinite productive potentialities are sure to force upon the industrial world.

TARIFF COMMISSION AT WORK.

The Tariff Commission had not travelled very far on its way before it was brought face to face with the impossibility of framing any set of duty rates on protectionist lines which would give satisfaction all round.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—You say you have the market for ninety percent of what is now brought?

During the season at Nelson, Mr. Cronin, general manager of the Centre Star and War Eagle mines, in the course of a plea for lead duties instead of the present bonus, was asked whether the Canadian market would consume all the lead produced by Canadian mines.

At the meetings of the Commission in British Columbia, the chief features were the plea for a two dollars per thousand duty on rough lumber, the question of a lead duty, and the request of the mining interests generally for lower duties

on the explosives, mining candles, rubber goods, iron and steel manufactures, and so forth, which they claim form part of their raw materials. Concerning the necessity for lead duties, there is a noticeable diversity of opinion, which arises in part from the rival interests of the lead smelters and the lead miners.

THE LABRADOR DISPUTE.

The sister colony can offer no reasonable objection to the step contemplated by the Quebec Government in asking the courts for an authoritative pronouncement upon the disputed boundary line between Quebec and Newfoundland's coast strip of Labrador.

lands narrows down to six miles or less, the coast line is to travel across the bay or inlet at that point, everything beyond coming under the sway of the government that controls the adjacent mainland.

IMPERIAL ORGANIZATION.

Sir Frederick Pollock, who has come to this country to consult with our leading statesmen and citizens upon the subject of imperial organization, is well known as one of the greatest modern authorities on English law.

Sir Frederick deprecates any thought of attempting the construction of a formal constitution. That must grow. In his pamphlet, 'Imperial Organization,' he says that it assumes the consent of several independent legislatures, and involves a considerable modification of their existing authority.

Itself by a solemn act to a mere state legislature, or that the colonial governments would be willing to surrender any substantial part of their autonomy to some new federal senate or council.

These reasons have led Sir Frederick to renounce the invention of any new kind of executive or compulsory power, and to be content to work so as to form a council of advice which will have only what he calls 'persuasive' authority.

Sir Frederick's plan is on the line of natural evolution, and we must defer to his deep constitutional knowledge as to details. We have always been in favor of the renewal of imperial conferences as often as occasion offered, in the expectation that, from being occasional, they would in time get to be stated.

'GO NORTH AND SEE.'

The numerous news items contained in the United States newspapers of late dealing with friction along the border-lumber difficulties between loggers of Maine and New Brunswick, 'flag incidents' on the lake coast, and pursuit of United States fishing vessels by Canadian tugs on Lake Erie—'re-raid,' says the New York 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' 'the busy American for the moment that a proud and self-reliant people live between us and the Northern Lights.'

rather, a passionate development of an ideal that is as ancient as humanity, has become more and more manifest in the world, the ideal of nationality. Canada is already a nation to all intents and purposes, and she is likely less and less as time goes on to consent to lose her identity in that of the United States;

SINGAPORE.

The selection of Singapore as a naval base in the new policy adopted by the British Admiralty is a necessary step for the protection of British interests in the Far East, and in fulfilment of the conditions created by the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

DUAL KINGDOMS.

The more the King of Sweden defends himself in the newspapers the more evident is the impasse to which the dual monarchy had come. He tells us that he could not take the advice of his Norwegian ministers with regard to Norway because that advice affected Sweden, and presumably his Swedish ministers advised the contrary.

single monarchy. That he was right in refusing no one can question. That the Norwegians could get what they wanted in no other way but by secession is equally evident. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King of Hungary, is finding the same difficulty. An absolute monarch can rule any number of diverse peoples without any clashing of authority; his will is law in all.

CHURCH AND STATE

Milan, Sept. 26.—Cardinal Ferrari, the Archbishop of Milan, to-day visited King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena at the Royal Palace, where the sovereigns are sojourning.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' ALL THE WORLD OVER. The Czar and a New Hague Conference—The 'Sun,' New York. Japan's Task After Peace—By Count Okuma, Leader of the Opposition in Japan. In the 'Outlook,' London.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

There is already a self-supporting Presbyterian Church on the island of Iloilo in the Philippine Islands. For five years it was maintained as a mission.

Miss Susan Collins, the only representative of the Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of African descent, is in charge of the Orphanage at Quesusa, Africa, and has not lost an hour from sickness since June, 1904.

At Ngu Cheng, China, Miss Lydia Trimble was waited upon by some of the leading members in one of the villages, begging for two Bible women, saying, 'It is not much use for us to try to be Christians unless our wives can be taught.'

A writer from Oklahoma tells it:—'Here is an illustration of what a saloon may do in this country: In one corner of Oklahoma, a few miles from the Indian Territory line, there is a saloon from which have come in four years ten murders, sixteen assaults with intent to kill, and eighty-one cases on the commissioner's docket for the illegal introduction of whiskey into Indian Territory.'

Dr. Buckley, of the New York 'Christian Advocate,' says:—'You can not imagine how many slanders there are on missionaries. Some people say that missionaries are rolling in wealth, and to my knowledge there are some missionaries who don't get as much salary as a hod carrier, who gets \$2.00 a day for 300 days, and sometimes \$3.00 a day, which comes up to the \$900 a year mark.'

The colleges of Japan now have some 5,000 Chinese students who are receiving an up-to-date education. They will return to China as missionaries of Japanese civilization. Since Japanese civilization is not yet quite the same as Christian civilization, the present is a most critical moment for China, and calls for greatest efforts to make Christ lead both in Japan and in China.—'Bureau of Missions.'

In the hospitals of Japan one or more Christians are pretty sure to be found among the patients in almost every ward. The visits of missionaries to the hospitals serve to bring these men forward. They often aid in distributing literature and in explaining to others the Christian teaching. This incidental result of missionary visits to the Japanese hospitals—the strengthening of the faith of Christian soldiers by setting them to work for Christ—is apt to be overlooked.

It is said that China is undoubtedly the greatest slave country in the world. Of a population of 400,000,000, over one-fourth are slaves. Every family of means keeps its girl slaves, and a man's position is gauged by the number of slaves he keeps. At any age from three to fifteen, girls are sold, seven or eight being the age at which most of them change hands. The unfortunate slaves vary in price. The average is from \$2 to \$4. Much depends on the girl's appearance. The girls are mostly purchased to do housework, it being cheaper to buy than to hire.'

In a certain prison in Kentucky the inmates are encouraged to memorize the Holy Scriptures, and are receiving prizes for their proficiency in this line. This contest has been going on for about four months, 28 men being engaged. One young man, who recently came into the prison, and who was ignorant of God's Word, recited perfectly 1,402 verses; another, 1,359; another, 1,342; another, 1,212; another, 826, and so on down to 55. The total verses recited by the 28 men was 17,155. These verses were not all recited at once, but on Sundays during the three or four months of the contest.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVORITE TEXT.

A recently issued list of additions made to the Printed Book Department of the British Museum specifies amongst others a copy of the 'New Testament with these words written on the flyleaf in the autograph of the late Queen Victoria: '1. Cor. xiii., 4 and 8. "Love suffereth long, and is kind."—V.R.I. 1891.' 'Love faileth not.'—V.R.I. 1891.' The Testament has been presented to the Museum by Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, F.S.A., whose account of the origin of the inscription is given in these words:—

During the month of August, 1901, I was laid up for three weeks in the Luisen Hospital at Aachen, after undergoing an operation which necessitated

SUFFERED TORTURE FOR FOUR YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Wm. Doeg's Rheumatism.

He was so bad that he could not lie down, but had to sit night and day in a chair.

Sundridge, Ont., Sept. 29 (Special).—Mr. William Doeg, of this place, now a hale and hearty man, tells of his almost miraculous cure of Rheumatism by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'For four years I suffered excruciating torture,' says Mr. Doeg. 'I was scarcely an hour free from pain. I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair.'

'I was treated for rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried several medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair, I feared I never again would be free from pain. Then I read of some remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I procured a box and soon found they were doing me good and before I had finished the second box I was entirely free from pain and a new man.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in shape to take the cause—Uric Acid—out of the blood.

perfect quiet. Just before coming into the hospital I sent off to Lorne (Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll) a little pocket-book that I had had by me some time, and asked him to beg the Queen to write in it her favorite text (I knew the Queen's favorite hymn was 'Lead, Kindly Light,' and was curious to know what her favorite text or chapter might be). In a short time I got the little book back with a letter from Lorne, dated Osborne, August 2; in it he wrote, 'I asked the Queen before chapel to put something in your book, and she said what she liked best was the text about Charity, or Love; this was just as we were walking towards the church. The Bishop of Ripon, Boyd Carpenter, preached, and lo and behold! the text was exactly that of which the Queen had just spoken. The coincidence was very odd, and she was much struck by it.' So that the Queen's writing on the flyleaf of this little Bible must have been written on the afternoon of Aug. 2, my birthday. The Queen's alteration of 'Love' for 'Charity' is decidedly a better rendering of the sense of these beautiful texts.—'Westminster Gazette.'

A CHRISTIAN PRIME MINISTER.

Apolo Kagwa is prime minister of Uganda, Africa. He is a tall, powerful man, thirty-five years old, and is one of three regents who have charge of the little kingdom of Uganda. When he was young he heard the gospel from that dauntless missionary, Mackay of Uganda, and since then he has been a faithful Christian. Every day he studies the Bible, has family prayer, and goes to the missionaries for help in teaching the people. Only twenty-five years ago he and his tribe—the Baganda—were veritable heathen. His life is in every way remarkable when viewed from that standpoint. He built the first two-story house, he introduced sun-dried bricks, and afterwards the telephone and electric bells. He himself owns and can run a sewing machine, as well as a typewriter, and rides a bicycle. He is introducing among his people everything that will help in their advancement. He has written a fairly complete history of Uganda. His record of the cases he has tried in court is full, and the records of state affairs are kept in an orderly way. The Europeans who watch him are surprised at the energy and wisdom of the man, and his ability in accomplishing so much work. He was specially sent to England to attend the coronation of King Edward. What a marvel it is that such a man can be brought so to the front within the score and a half years since Stanley found the Baganda sunk in degraded heathenism!—'Baptist Missionary Magazine.'

HUDSON TAYLOR.

Mr. Elder Cumming gives this beautiful story of a conversation he once had with Mr. Hudson Taylor: 'I ventured to speak of the China Inland Mission, and to say that he must often have felt the wonderful honor that God had put upon him as the founder of the mission, and that I doubted whether any one then living had had a greater honor. He turned to me, and, with a voice trembling with suppressed feeling, said that he sometimes thought that God must have looked into the various countries and places to find some one weak enough to do such a work, so that none of the glory could go to the man himself, and that when he alighted upon him, God said: "This man is weak enough. He will do." Those who knew Mr. Taylor most intimately know that this was the genuine expression of his thought. In the fifty years during which he carried on his mission no less a sum than £1,000,000 was received by him.—'Missionary Magazine.'

MIRACULOUS INTERPOSITION.

A missionary of the South Chili Mission writes from Iai Ming Fu: 'I have just returned from a walk outside the city wall, among the little patches of grain that are now so fresh and green. How like the pictures of the Bible lands that I used to see. Flocks of sheep graze on the little hillocks, the shepherds in their midst, reminding me of Bible times. Patient oxen, sometimes alone, sometimes hitched with an Oriental ass; the walled city, the numerous little villages; the countless cone-shaped graves dotting the land, all this reminds me that I am in an Oriental country, and in Asia at that. Standing on a little hill outside the city, I counted twenty-one villages to the north-west. When standing on the city wall, as we did on Chinese New Year, one can count about ninety villages. You cannot realize the countless number of lost souls there are in this land.'

Heathen temples are numerous. They are usually one-room mud buildings. Sometimes the place of worship is only a mud, clay or stone shrine on a hill or 'high place,' bringing to my mind the 'high places' which the children of Israel made when they turned after the gods of the heathen in their midst, as related in 1. Kings 10th to 20th chapters. While out walking, we looked into one of the temples, a dirty, dusty room, with hideous idols of mud, clay, wood and stone standing all around the wall. Paper idols are also stuck on the doors and walls of the homes. The heathen are afraid to destroy these idols, lest some evil be sent upon them in revenge. As I looked at those horrible idols, how I wished God would cast them all down as he did Dagon of old. 1. Sam. v., 2-5.

Indeed, we hear that God is destroying idols these days here in China, in the same way. The following strange report comes from Suz Chuang:—'On the 20th of the second moon, Chao Lien Hsing, doing the work of an evangelist, went to Suz Chuang. The people pushed him out of their village, saying they did not want to hear the "foreigner's doctrine." In leaving, he laid their sins upon them for rejecting God, and going a short distance away, he knelt and prayed God to have mercy upon them and send the Holy Spirit to turn them to Jesus. That night a fire broke out in the village, destroying some property,

Later in the same night, a noise of fire was heard in the idol temple, the door of which had been laid up with bricks, (probably to protect the idols from robbers of temples). They tore down the bricks and found the clay idols failed to the floor and broken, and the ancestral tablet in flames. It was newly made with a picture of the devil painted on it to represent their ancestor. Another wooden idol was missing, which they afterwards found, head down, in the cess pool of an outhouse. They say no man could have entered the temple to destroy the idols. They were greatly frightened. Some said that God was punishing them, and some said it was the big idol in the city temple who was offended and had done it. So one delegation came to the chapel and told the story and bought gospels, asking Chao Lien Hsing to pray for them, while another delegation went and offered presents to the big idol and patently inquired of it who destroyed their idols and what they must do. The above is the report of one of our number who visited that village while on a tour. Praise the Lord! Our God is the same mighty God who cast down Dagon. He is the same yesterday, today and forever.—'Missionary Witness.'

BIBLES IN HOTELS.

(New York 'Christian Herald'.)

Strong testimony to the value of the Bible is given in an interview with a travelling salesman, published the other day in a daily journal. He says that in former times, when he went to the hotel after a day's business in a strange city, he found on the table of his room a Bible, in the reading of which he gained consolation and encouragement. Many a time, weary with the vexations of the day, and disgusted with the literature in the evening paper, he has taken up the Bible, finding it handy, and has derived good from the reading of it. He regrets that the thoughtful custom of putting a Bible in the rooms of the guests at hotels has of late fallen into desuetude, and that now it is rare to find the sacred volume in a hotel, either in town or country. Of course, the simple remedy for this difficulty would be that he carry his Bible with him. There are many editions which, in size and weight, would add but little to his baggage; besides, he would become attached to his own copy, and sure of always having it at hand.

We refer to his complaint, however, with a different object. Is not this an opportunity for Christian service? It would cost but a very small sum to the Christians of any city, to put a cheap copy of God's Word in every room of every hotel in their neighborhood. Who can tell how many visitors, like this man, would take up the Book, if it was there, and, reading it, might get light for their souls? Perhaps it was not realized that the volume was so thoroughly appreciated. It is not necessary to tell the Christian its value. It is to him the precious possession which cheers, consoles, stimulates and nourishes him in all circumstances. What may it not do for others? Can he do for his fellow man a better service than to place it within his reach. There are times when the reading of the Bibles might do inestimable good. Away from home, the traveller is beset by temptation. Perhaps the sight of the old Book, familiar to him in boyhood, would recall to his memory the warnings and entreaties of the Holy Spirit it contains, to cling to Christ and avoid sin. Or his soul may be sinking under the sordid character of the life he is obliged to lead. Within those covers are promises encouraging him to set his affections on things above, and assuring him of joys that are imparted to all who seek. Or he may be anxious and worried. There he may read of one who will keep him in perfect peace, if he stays his heart on God. The Book has a message for every weary, harassed soul. The traveller could easily go out and purchase a Bible, he is far more likely to seek other means of cheer. If the Book lay there on his table, inviting him to read it, he might take it up and find rest and peace when he most needs it. The experiment is worth making. It is for us to do our part and trust God to give his blessing.

A DISTINGUISHED INFANT.

(Baptist Missionary Magazine.)

Though not the first baby in South Lushai by any means Khongai-bula is distinguished by being the 'firstfruits of charity'—as his name may be rendered. Mr. and Mrs. Savidge adopted him and brought him up at the mission-house at Lungleh, and he has made them famous throughout the Lushai hills, Africa.

His mother died in giving him birth, and, according to the old custom in that land, they would have buried the living child in a pot beside its dead mother. But that has been changed now. The Lushais have no knowledge of artificial feeding, and they keep no domestic animal for giving milk. No amount of persuasion would make a Lushai woman nurse another's baby, and so the little creature had no chance of life. When Mr. and Mrs. Savidge first interested themselves in Khongai-bula he was 'only skin and bone, and the most pitiful object that eyes ever beheld.' They tried to arrange for someone to feed him on cow's milk, which they undertook to provide. But in vain, the Lushais were indifferent, thought it was an absurd experiment, and even suggested that cow's milk was an unclean sort of food! So Khongai-bula was adopted, washed, dressed, and laid in a cradle at the white man's house with a Maw's feeding-bottle. He showed no prejudice against the treatment, and, to the wonder and bewilderment of the natives, soon became plump and strong. The story spread over the hills like magic, and parties of Lushais began to come in to see this strange thing that had come to pass and to learn this lesson of Christian love and tenderness. It has been the best kind of advertisement to the mission. The baby and his little native nursemaid were often the centre of a wondering crowd on the verandah of the mission bungalow while the feeding bottle was being dealt with. They did not return home without hearing something more than

advice on feeding infants, and the missionaries have come to look upon their little foster-child as one of the means God has given them of winning the hearts of the people, and bringing home to them the love of the heavenly Father and the great gift of his Son. Mr. Savidge says: 'Now he is a fat, plump little fellow, fourteen months old, and the admiration of all. If he goes with us to a village he is by far the most important personage in the party. We have to keep in the background, for we hear the people asking if "Khongai-bula and Co." have arrived yet. The schoolboys are so anxious to know what language he is going to speak.'

REVIVAL IN MADAGASCAR.

The Welsh revival has already travelled far in its influence. The latest item of news is that a remarkable wave of revival has broken out in the Betsileo country in Madagascar, which was first evangelized by Welsh missionaries eighty years ago, and has many Welshmen still at work there. These missionaries, hearing of the Welsh movement, told the native Christians about it, and formed a 'solemn league and covenant' among them to prepare and pray for a similar revival. Quarrels were made up, injuries forgiven, and as far as possible every hindrance set aside. A few weeks were spent thus, and then the answer came in a profound sense of God's presence and power at a prayer-meeting. This led to the decision of eighty-three natives on the following Sunday, and at the May meeting that soon ensued, a typical wave of blessing swept over the gathering, which is still spreading and deepening as it flows. Those who are in the work ask for the prayers of all believers at home.—'The Christian.'

ONLY ONE SACRIFICE.

During Dr. Grenfell's visit recently to the United States a gentleman who knew Dr. Grenfell's long and arduous labors on the Labrador, knew, too, that he had cheerfully given up the prospect of a delightful furlough in England to make this tour to raise up friends and money for the mission, said to this intrepid man:

'Doctor, I am proud to meet a man who makes such a great sacrifice for his kind.' And Grenfell answered, with a jovial, honest laugh:

'Sacrifice! There is no sacrifice that a man can make in the world, I think, is to waste his time.'

And what he said a little later, when he talked about his work, might have sounded like 'preaching' from most men, but it did not sound so coming as it did from him, and spoken through simple, matter-of-fact conviction of its truth:—'People long ago accepted the saying that it is more blessed to give than to receive. But few of them seem really to know how very true it is. You can't do for others without being repaid a hundred times over.'

A DAY'S WORK IN MADURA MISSION STATION.

Mr. Jeffrey, of Dindigul, sends to the 'Missionary Herald,' the following notes of a day's work in India:—

'From lack of funds I have just dismissed three native helpers. What could I do? They were all excellent men and well trained in our schools for their work.'

'Here come the strange people of the hill tribes asking for a teacher to help lift them out of their degraded state. Two villages came over to Christianity last year. Now here comes the third. What shall I do? Although they are poor and are just escaping from a galling serfdom, they are building a schoolhouse and a house for a teacher at their own charge. A man is waiting to go. Shall I tell the people I cannot supply a teacher?'

'Now comes a man running who says that the catechist's house was burned last night. The catechist was of low caste extraction. He wore a coat, which was disrespectful on his part. Therefore the high caste Hindu burned his house while he and his family were sleeping inside.'

'Some Mohammedans, respectfully-looking men, have just presented me with betel nuts and fruits. I ask what is wanted. We are going to have a marriage in the family, and we hear that you are such a benevolent man; all the people speak of your kindness. We come to give you an opportunity to help pay our marriage expenses. You may give according to your benevolence.'

'Now appears a catechist: "Dear sir, you have sent me to this village to work. The schoolhouse leaks like a basket; what shall I do when it rains? My wife is trying each evening to teach fifteen young women who work in the fields all day. They have no place to study. What shall I do for them? As to my hut, we fear to sleep in it at night lest it fall and bury us."

'Another catechist at the door:—"Well, how is the new church building getting on?" "We are waiting for funds," he says. "The people have given voluntarily and freely all that they can. We now need only \$100 to finish this nice, strong building" (two or three thatched churches have already been burned in this village). "Tell me how the Roman Catholics raised money to put up their church." "They taxed the people by families. When a family would not or could not pay, that family name was written down and they had to give twenty-five rupees (\$8.33) for the next marriage or the next absolution given by the priest."

'Later comes a poor woman, a Christian, who last year fell into temptation. She comes to me with the tears of a penitent in her eyes. Formerly her husband deserted her and her child and ran away to a far country. She secured a position as ward cook in the municipal hospital. Here she was led astray by the vaccinator and was dismissed from service. His conscience gave her no peace until, five months ago, she forbade the vaccinator to come to her house. For five months she has struggled against poverty, and now in her want she, like the prodigal, has come seeking the Father's house. She begs me to lead

Advertisement for Royal Household Flour. Features a coat of arms with a crown and two lions, and the text: 'Royal Household Flour Is Always Uniform—Why? It is one thing to make flour pure, well balanced and strong, it is another thing to have it uniformly so—to make flour that is precisely the same in purity and nutriment on Saturday as on Monday—in May as in November. Because the "Royal Household" mills have the finest testing equipment available and unlimited resources for securing perfect wheat, they can and do produce—every working day in the year—flour of precisely uniform strength, nutriment and purity. That is why Royal Household Flour makes always the very best bread and pastry, year in and year out. That is why Royal Household Flour is the most reliable—the most successful flour—and being scientifically purified by electricity it is the purest—the best of all flours. The next flour you buy ask for "Royal Household"—and try it for yourself. Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.'

her to the throne of grace and counsel her as to the future. 'Who next? Ah! a rich farmer. He has come to file a suit in court. He brought no money to pay the stamp fees. He did not know the case was so urgent when he left his home ten miles away. It must go in to-day. He knows I am always glad to help the needy—will I loan him five rupees (\$1.67) till to-morrow? I tell him we can't afford to spoil our friendship for that sum, and bid him good-day.'

'Here comes a group of children from vacation to enter the boarding school. Sure of admission, they come with smiling faces, and line up in front of me to be assorted and adjusted for the few terms. And now the air is filled with the love-making of the pigeons in the dove-cote, mingled with the industrious buzz of children's voices in the school room just opposite my office door.'

'Thus the days go by, a word here and a helping hand there, receiving the little children and the big children, guiding where we can and declining where we can't; receiving all and dismissing the impostor, joyfully gathering in new villages, and as patiently as possible trying to endure under fires of persecution.'

LABRADOR GENERAL FUND.

We have received this week, for Dr. Grenfell's Mission in Labrador, the following sums:— Blackwell Methodist S. S., Blackwell... \$ 4 00 Carmel S. S., per Supt., Carmel 2 50 J. K. Finlayson, Paris... 1 00 Miss M. Corbett, Perth... 1 60 E. B. A., St. John... 50 Two Friends, Blackwell... 52 LABRADOR COT FUND. 'Back River'... \$ 2 00 In small sums... 1 00 Total previously acknowledged \$1,079 34 Total received for this mission up to Sept. 29... \$1,091 94

FROM DR. GRENFELL'S LOG.

One afternoon, conversing on board the 'Strathcona,' I was speaking to a man who some years ago had allowed his trap to be drawn from its moorings rather than go out on Sunday and so give the pretext to others in the harbor to go fishing on Sundays. He remembered the incident well, and I then told him that I had been speaking of this incident on one occasion in the United States and a man had given me a five dollar gold piece if I ever met the man again, so I said to him, here's a five-dollar gold piece as a memento to remember the incident by. 'I do not want any memento,' he said, 'but I will take the piece of money in the spirit you give it and at least I shan't be without any as long as I keep that piece stowed away.' Though he did

not say a word more, I could see that the incident had really pleased him very much, and in the evening his wife confided to me that it really had been a pleasure to him. I am sure it would have been just the same if it had been a memento only worth ten cents. To me it added a zest to the story, because it showed that the man was capable of human feelings, though when I saw the trap being torn away that Sunday morning I must confess I had dubbed him in my mind as a fanatic, but it is a noble trait in the character of our fishermen they cannot be tempted to do what they think wrong for any gain whatever.

THE STREAM.

Silvery clear, and silvery sweet, Here, where the sun and the shadows meet, With a lapsing lyrical undertone, Meanders past the stream at my feet. Silvery bright in the noonday sheen, Surge upon surge of shimmering green, Caressingly down to its crystal brink, The long lush gossamer grasses lean. And over and round it, all day long, The birds of the fields and woodlands throng, Now in the grasses and now in the air, A flurry of wings and a flight of song. And out of the woodland's dusky ways, And the warm wide fields wherein they graze, In a zigzag, leisurely, single file, Come the cattle to drink and stand at gaze, When the tender hues of the twilight die, And the glimmering fields in the gloaming lie, When the night descends, and the woodland calls To the vagrant wings in the earth and sky One clear low earth-voice all unaware, Of the silence and dark still dwells in the air, And still at my feet meandering past, Pierces the night with a lyric of prayer. J. C. M. DUNCAN.

Advertisement for Dr. Chase's Ointment. Text: 'To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, medicinal in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 50c a box, at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment.'

Agricultural.

CO-OPERATION

KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS FOR DANISH FARMER, WHY NOT FOR CANADIAN?

(Address by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at the Western Fair, London, Sept. 14, 1905.)

Co-operation in simple form, is as old as the history of mankind. The parents of the human race, according to history, first practiced co-operation on a fruit farm, and got on every well until they took in a third person, when trouble began.

By the term co-operation we understand the combined efforts of two or more persons for the general good of all concerned. Individual selfishness cannot exist in a successful co-operative effort.

The small farmer is a dominant factor in the progress of Denmark. It is interesting to note the rise and progress of what Professor Laing of the Dalum Agricultural School, calls 'the peasant class.'

The small farmers in a certain part formed a society and built a small creamery. At one of the leading agricultural and dairy shows, the butter from this creamery won the first prize.

Ordinarily, says Prof. Laing, 'the farmer will turn a crown (about twenty-five cents) over three or four times before he spends it, then probably he will not spend it at all, but for the cow or the creamery, no expense is too great.'

In Denmark they are happy to give a stranger all the pointers possible, and in two trips to Denmark I have not seen anyone indicate that he expected a 'tip' for his services.

To sum up the history of co-operative effort in Denmark—first, the Danish farmer realized his importance and what he could do; he then seized co-operation as the means to attain his objects, and applied it to the leading farm industries of the country.

At the risk of being told, 'comparisons are odorous,' we venture to make a few comparisons between Ontario, the Island of the Canadian provinces, and the Kingdom of Denmark.

Denmark averaged between 114 and 115 shillings. You ask the reason for this? We answer, first, because of the co-operative effort of the farmers to produce the finest butter possible by means of good milk, well equipped creameries, and the adoption of pasteurization as a means to insure uniformity of product.

This is the standard in British markets. A visit to the farmers' large co-operative establishment at Odensee, on the island of Funen, will convince a visitor that the farmers of Denmark have not exhausted all their energies on the creameries.

In connection with, but separate from the bacon establishment at Odensee, is the central station of one of the largest egg exporting societies. The eggs are bought by weight. From the sub-stations where the eggs are collected from the farmers, they are shipped in ordinary egg crates to the central station.

One of the most recent, and to my mind, the most important forms of co-operation is the formation of co-operative cow-testing associations. Usually from twelve to twenty farmers form a society, hire a person to do the work, buy the necessary apparatus, board and lodge the official tester while at the farm, and make all necessary arrangements to have the work carried on accurately and systematically.

If the Danish farmer finds co-operative testing of cows so important, why should not something similar be important to the Canadian farmer?

In cheese, of course, we make a much better showing, having supplied 75.6 per cent of British imports last year. A prominent Dane asked why it was that Canadians are able to make such good cheese, yet produce inferior butter?

If the Danish farmer has been able to do all this under conditions which are not clearly so favorable as those found in Canada, may we ask, why co-operation should not give equally as good results here if adopted by our farmers?

There is no reason at all why the farmers of Canada should not own and operate the creameries, cheeseeries, eggeries, beeferies, baconeries, fruiteries and breaderies of our Dominion, if they would but co-operate.

WHEN HENS MOULT

(The 'Epitomist,')

Late summer is the most debilitating time of the year for all human and animal life, various kinds of insects which feed on both excepted, and to fowls it is doubly so in that their old feathers then begin to loosen and fall out—sometimes so fast that the poor birds become quite bare and present a forlorn, distressed appearance indeed.

Some birds, nevertheless, will begin to moult much earlier than others, and aged ones or those thin in flesh are the latest of all. Cold weather, therefore, very frequently catches old hens before they are prepared for it, and when so they must feel extremely uncomfortable even if well housed.

Under favorable conditions and when it is reasonably certain that the system as laying eggs, and often a great deal more so must it be, then, under adverse circumstances. It is perfectly natural, of course, for a hen to lose her feathers at the proper period of the year, but though they drop out easily then it must be remembered that there are new ones behind the old, which cannot very well be grown unless the owner is in a strong, healthy condition.

Hence, the importance of feeding her liberally on wholesome food, and especially so if she is confined. Where poultry have unlimited range on the farm and are allowed to 'forage' at pleasure, most of the hens may come through the moult nicely without any extra care, but, alas! not show an inclination to lay as early as those which have received more attention.

Provided they are yarded their grain ration should generally be increased by one-third when moulting begins, and thus continued for several weeks. Give them a mash every few days of ground oats and bran, to which is added a handful of linseed meal; also, wheat and oats at night. A good mixture for a mash consists of one part of bran, a pint each of corn meal and meat scraps, and two tablespoonfuls of sulphur, mixed with boiling water; fed once a day, just a little warm, fowls in confinement will relish it very much, and it is sometimes more beneficial if mixed with hot milk instead of water.

Good, cool, fresh drinking water should be supplied, too, and occasionally with enough tea made from white oak bark added to color it slightly; this will help to tone the birds up and is perfectly harmless. Needless to say, grit and green food will be equally appreciated. The point is to do everything possible which will assist the moult without detriment to the hens, for the sooner the old feathers fall, that much faster will the new ones grow, thereby giving the bird an earlier opportunity to resume laying at an earlier date.

In looking over a number of copies of your valuable paper, I find instructions of every kind for the raising of poultry; their care and feed; their housing, etc., but no mention is made of the Russian mulberry tree in this connection, yet it is a very valuable tree in any poultry yard, large or small.

profusely, and during the last twenty years the trees have only failed to bear a full crop of berries, twice in southern Nebraska.

The berries, while not so large as some other cultured varieties, are of good size, varying in color from jet black to pink and pure white, and in taste from very sweet to somewhat tart. The ripening period is from six to seven weeks, small green berries to full grown ripe ones being found on the same branch.

The chickens (and the small children, too) are very fond of them. On my farm I have a small grove of mulberry trees not far from the poultry house and during mulberry season the chickens will make for that grove the first thing in the morning.

The wood of the Russian mulberry is also valuable for fence posts, as such posts will last as well as red cedar. Trees should be planted eight by eight feet; thus, in two or three years, they will make a good windbreak in winter and a nice shady place for the chickens in summer.

HOW BUTTER IS ADULTERATED.

Consul Hamm, writing from Hull, England, forwards an interesting table about butter. His conclusion about the falling off in United States butter ought to apply with equal if not with greater force to butter coming from Australia, France and Belgium.

The annual chemical review made by the British government of foods and drinks gives the following analysis of the preserving and coloring matter found present in the samples of imported butter analyzed.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Samples, Containing boron, and Coloring matter. Rows include Holland, Denmark, Australia, France, Sweden, Russia, Norway, Canada, United States, Belgium, South America, New Zealand, Germany, and Iceland.

If this is a correct analysis, and exported American butter contains as large a proportion of preserving and coloring matter as given in the table, it may account, in part, at least, for the large falling off in the imports of butter from the United States to Great Britain during the past ten years.

PUTTING UP THE SILAGE CROP.

It is a foregone conclusion with the successful dairymen that silos pay, and the only questions to settle are what kind, how they shall be built and filled. In the July agricultural bulletin of the New Hampshire State-Board of Agriculture, F. W. Taylor makes many interesting and valuable points in an article on the general subject of silos and feeding silage.

There are two or three very important points to be observed in building a silo of any form or kind of material. First, the silo must be airtight to prevent the work of putrefactive bacteria. Second, the walls must be smooth, so the silage may settle evenly and uniformly.

The size of the silo must be determined by the amount and kind of stock to be fed. From thirty to forty pounds a day is an average feed for a dairy cow. This amount is practically equal to one cubic foot and thus by multiplying the number of cows by the number of days they are to be fed, the number of cubic feet required in the silo may be obtained.

Farmers quite generally understand that silos should be made relatively deep in proportion to diameter. There is a dual object in this. More silage can be stored away in the given space owing to the compactness of the silage, and at the same time enough can be taken from the silo each day to insure fresh and sweet silage from week to week.

help greatly in packing if the fodder chances to be very dry.

Silage corn cannot be harvested to best advantage without one of the several makes of corn binders. One man with a machine and two good horses can cut and tie the corn in bundles cheaper and better than four men by hand.

There are crops other than corn which may be profitably put into the silo. At the New Hampshire station last year seventeen tons of oats and peas were cut and put in the silo at the time when oats were in the milk stage, and peas fairly well formed in the pods.

During the first week of September, 1904, six tons green second crop clover were put into the silo. On top of this was put corn silage, and when the clover was fed out during the month of April last, it was found to be in a perfect condition and was eagerly eaten by both dairy cows and sheep.

HENS IN DULL TIMES

(Dorothy, in the 'Country Gentleman,')

With only a small flock of hens, it is my ambition to have eggs every day in the year, and, unlike some of my ambitions, this one has been realized now for several successive years.

There are dull times in egg-production, as in most industries, but in this business when times are duller prices are higher; whoever keeps hens would prefer to have them lay in the off season.

Whether this happens now or in November, it becomes an immediate object to stimulate a fresh activity, so as to set the function of egg-production in motion again. The method of doing this, which has just been tried with marked success, consists in giving the hens what we all find beneficial—a change of food and of scene.

The flock in question, which had been laying satisfactorily in confinement, showed a decided tendency to 'shut down' after the intense heat of July. Eggs were becoming an occasional luxury, instead of an important part of the daily diet.

WEEDS SHEEP WILL EAT

Prof. Kennedy, of the Iowa Experimental Station, says that there are six hundred kinds of weeds and grasses growing in the agricultural states and of these sheep eat 50, horses eat 82, and cattle eat 86. He says sheep relish most weeds and do well on them and therefore every farm of a quarter section should have at least a flock of twenty-five sheep to help keep down the weeds, and that small flocks pay their way on most farms in this way.

Less labor is required in handling sheep than almost any other kind of stock. During a large portion of the year they will take care of themselves, and at the same time utilize the weeds and other wastes found on so many farms.

THE VALUE OF SKIM MILK.

Skim Milk is considered by many good feeders to be indispensable in the raising of hogs for profit. So much is this the case that many have given up the hog business when they began to sell their milk, having failed to make hogs show a profit without milk.

NOON HOUR SPELL

Many poultry keepers have the idea that the only time to realize a good price on poultry is at Thanksgiving or Christmas, so from all over the country poultry is rushed into the city markets and the result is a much lower price than was looked for.

Do the first culling in early summer when the chicks are about two months old and market the males and undesirable females weighing over one and a half pound each.

This is now one of the most important jobs of the dairyman's yearly work. It is hard work, from the cutting of the corn to the feeding of the cutter or properly packing the corn in the silo.

Fall ploughing and a short rotation are considered by farmers the best means of getting land free from grubs. It is believed that the upturning of the sod with thorough cultivation at this time, breaks up the earthen cells containing the helpless grubs and beetles, and destroys many of them, besides exposing many others to destructive frosts.

A correspondent writes as follows in an exchange: Last year we had a hatch in November. Of course, the chicks were well sheltered and cared for, but they paid for all the care and time required in raising them.

Owing largely to the great expansion of the dairy business during the past fifteen or twenty years, it is becoming more and more difficult to procure good stockers for feeding. To get satisfactory animals a farmer is almost compelled to breed his own.

WEEDS SHEEP WILL EAT

Skim Milk is anything but a perfect feed for calves. Without doubt it contains the qualities that are necessary for rapid, healthy growth, but the chemical combination, which in the whole milk ensures perfect assimilation, has been broken by the separating or skimming process, and its good qualities are unavailable to the young calf because the calf's stomach cannot assimilate it.

Herbageum is not expensive. If pigs are weaned at seven weeks it will cost less than 25 cents each to feed them Herbageum until they are six months old, at which age they should average good bacon weights.

Skim Milk is anything but a perfect feed for calves. Without doubt it contains the qualities that are necessary for rapid, healthy growth, but the chemical combination, which in the whole milk ensures perfect assimilation, has been broken by the separating or skimming process, and its good qualities are unavailable to the young calf because the calf's stomach cannot assimilate it.



The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Arthur Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: The knife came to hand promptly, and I am very pleased with it. It is a beauty. Thanks for it.

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE

Offer good till Nov. 1st, 1905

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools.

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as special premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

15.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard flag, retail value \$10.00 to \$12.00

10.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard flag, retail value \$7.00 to \$9.00

5.00 in subscriptions wins a 2 1/2-yard flag, retail value \$3.00 to \$5.00

2.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard flag, retail value \$2.75 to \$4.00

Per Year: 'Daily Witness' \$3.00 'Weekly Witness' 1.00 'World Wide' 2.00 'Northern Messenger'80

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for four libraries. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs. For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

ROUND SHOULDERED MEN. DUE LARGELY TO CARELESS HABITS DURING BUSINESS HOURS.

'Were it not for the vacation habit I am inclined to think that the average New York man would be even more round shouldered than he is,' said a physician to a New York 'Sun' reporter.

'For that reason I am more careful to emphasize the importance of taking a vacation to the young men than to the young women; for after middle age round shoulders are nearly always there to stay. If a man reaches the age of 45 or 50 without acquiring a stoop the chances are, provided his health is good, that he will be perfectly erect at 60 or 70.'

'When I was travelling in Europe last summer an Englishman who seemed to be more observing than most of his countrymen whom I have met, put this question to me:

'Why is it that the American women put up so much better an appearance than the men in figure and carriage?'

'This Englishman, I found, had never crossed the Atlantic and was basing his conclusion on the appearance of the Americans he met in Europe.'

'After that I kept my eyes open and took a few notes on my own behalf. I had to admit that, compared with the average Englishman, the American man appeared hollow chested and stoop shouldered, whereas the American woman held her own every time with the English woman.'

'What I said to the Englishman was this:—

'Perhaps American men work harder than you do over here. With us even the well-to-do, the almost rich, sit long hours every day at a desk, evidently caring less about the shape of their shoulders than the size of their bank account.'

'He got back at me with:—"But don't many women work long hours, too?"

'This I acknowledged, thinking of the thousands of typewriters, stenographers, telegraphers, and bookkeepers in the huge New York office buildings, and I hastened to change the subject.'

'When I got back to New York I began to study the matter, and now were I to meet that observing Englishman I might solve his curiosity. For instance, I have discovered that men of all classes, the educated as well as the illiterate, are mighty careless about the figure they cut when at work, whereas women wage earners care just as much about the set of their shirt waists when at work at the office as when at home—more, in fact.'

'Dropping into a typewriter place one day in search of a stenographer, I noticed that nearly every young woman in the room sat erect, shoulders back, chest out, and I have observed the same thing at the telephone exchanges, in telegraph offices and even in restaurants where young women eat at the lunch hour.'

Take at least two weeks' vacation in the summer, making a practice of walking several miles every day in the open air, shoulders back, head erect, and instead of lounging in a hammock when tired—an indulgence which tends to make round shoulders—lie flat on your back on the grass.'

A FAMOUS DIAMOND

(Jewellers' Circular Weekly.)

One of the most beautiful diamonds in the world is the Regent. It belongs to France. Besides its dimensions, which are considerable, it unites various qualities which further augment its value. When rough it weighed 410 karats. Its present weight is only 136 karats. Its cutting, which is of great excellence, required two years of work. It was valued in 1791 at 12,000,000 francs. This diamond was purchased in the rough state by the grandfather of William Pitt for 312,000 francs. The Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, acquired it in 1717 for the sum of 3,375,000 francs.

According to St. Simon, who gives an interesting recital of the purchase of the stone, there is quite a different version from that ordinarily accepted:

'Through an extremely rare opportunity, an employee in the diamond mines of the Grand Mogul was able to extract one of very large size. He found means of embarking and reaching Europe with his diamond. He took it to England, where the King admired it, without, however, deciding to buy it. A model of glass was made in England, and the man was sent with the diamond and model to Law, who proposed to sell it to the Regent for the King. The price frightened the Regent, who refused to buy it.'

'The state of the finances was an obstacle on which the Regent insisted. He feared incurring censure for so large a purchase, while there was trouble in providing for the most pressing necessities and many people were left in suffering.'

'I applauded this sentiment, but I said to him that it was not suitable to exercise the same economy for the greatest King of Europe as for a private individual; that the honor of the crown should be considered and the opportunity of procuring a diamond which would eclipse all others in Europe should not be lost. I did not leave the Duke of Orleans until I had obtained the promise that the diamond should be purchased. Law, before speaking to me, had represented to the possessor of the diamond that it would be impossible to procure the sum that he had hoped for, and the loss that would be occasioned by breaking it up into pieces, so that the price had been reduced to 2,000,000 francs, including the scraps that would come from the cutting. The bargain was concluded in this way. The interest of 2,000,000 was paid until the whole amount could be raised, and in the meantime 2,000,000 francs in precious stones was hypothecated.'

In the celebrated robbery at the Garde Meuble, in 1792, this stone was stolen and concealed behind a roof timber of a barn. As a result of a proclamation, it was recovered by a municipal officer named Sergeant.

The Regent was the most beautiful jewel in the coronation crown of King Louis XV. Later, it was held by Vanlerberghe, a banker, as a pledge for his advances. A historian of the times states that the wife of the banker took the opportunity of wearing it while it was in her husband's possession.

The First Consul in his turn pledged the Regent to the Vatican government to procure the funds which were lacking after the eighteenth Brumaire. Later he ornamented his Austerlitz sword with the celebrated diamond, which, in the words of Vatout, might well have dispensed with the ornament.

Loss of Power To Digest Food

AMONG THE FIRST INDICATIONS OF EXHAUSTED NERVES—THE CURE IS

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The most important function of the organs of the body is the digestion and assimilation of food, and in this process is consumed an enormous quantity of nervous energy.

As the result the moment disorders of the nerves arise, digestion is impaired and the very source of health, strength and vitality interfered with.

To prevent physical bankruptcy the nervous system must be built up by outside aid, such as the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, a preparation composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new blood and nerve cells.

Besides this restorative influence on the whole system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has an immediate and direct effect on the digestive system.

It stimulates the nerves of taste and induces a good flow of saliva to aid digestion. It excites the glands of the stomach and produces a plentiful supply of the gastric digestive fluids. It sharpens the appetite and arouses hunger.

Especially where appetite and the ability to digest have diminished, as in nervous exhaustion, anemia, the result of sickness, overwork or worry, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is by all odds the most effective treatment that can possibly be obtained.

It ensures good digestion, regular, healthful action of the liver, kidneys and bowels and the building up and revitalizing of the whole system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Farm and Other Lands.
GARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, FARMS, Stores, Hotels, Blacksmith Shops, and all kinds of business properties for sale in all parts of Ontario. Send for our list. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, London, Ont.

Situations Vacant.
WATCHMAKER WANTED; ALSO YOUNG Man with experience in clock repairing; English speaking. Apply to D. BRATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.
MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; \$300 a year and expenses, \$2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

Agents Wanted.
GOLD SIGNS AND FIGURES—Weather-proof, Untarnishable, Everlasting—Make best signs and house numbers. They are easily applied. Experience unnecessary. Just what's wanted in every office, store and house. Sample, 10 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money-maker for Agents, either sex. J. S. LAHEY, Watertown, N.Y.

Live Stock.
FOR SALE—A FRESH AYRSHIRE COW, out of famous butter and cream stock, now her second calf; also a Jersey; she can make 2 lbs. butter a day. Box 13, Brookfield, Col. Co., Nova Scotia.

Eggs and Poultry.
FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK thoroughbred chickens hatched in May. Apply to ALEX. MATTHEW, Sawyerville, Que.

Machinery for Sale.
FOR GOOD SECOND-HAND MACHINERY for working Flax, Jute or Hemp, write to A. GILCHRIST, Dundee, Scotland.

Books, &c.
PICTURE POSTAL CARDS, two dozen for quarter, hundred, dollar; wholesale-retail. W. R. ADAMS, Toronto, Ont.

Stock Breeders Directory
AYRSHIRES.
CLARK, J. G., Woodrose Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.
SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.
McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (Cattle).
EIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine).
CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES.
GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont.

YORKSHIRE FIGS.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

FORKSHIRES.
CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.
HUNTER, JOHN, Wynning, Ont.

WOMAN EXPERT ON BANK NOTES
(From the Philadelphia 'Press').
Mrs. S. F. Fitzgerald is one of the most clever persons in the employ of the United States Treasury. It is said of her that she knows more about national bank notes than any other person living. For more than twenty years she has been at work in the branch of the redemption division which deals with such notes, her task being to count and identify currency of that kind. She has to do much mending of mutilated bills, and sometimes the problems presented to her are of extraordinary difficulty where partly destroyed money is concerned. On more than one occasion she has identified notes, rendering it possible to redeem them at face value, when nothing remained of them beyond a piece the size of one's finger nail. Though no name of bank or denomination number was left, a scrap of the engraved design perhaps only a bit of border, gave the requisite clue. Mrs. Fitzgerald knows the design of every national bank note issued in this country, and a mere glimpse of a corner of any one of them will tell her what bank it comes from.

THE NORWICH GATES.
The King's celebrated 'Norwich Gates,' at Sandringham, are (says 'Casell's Saturday Journal') considered the finest specimens in the kingdom of wrought iron, delicately elaborated into flowers, fruit, vines, and sprays. The gates took nearly twelve months to finish, cost altogether two thousand pounds, won a prize medal, and were afterwards subscribed for by Norwich men and presented to the King (then Prince of Wales).

TEDDY MADE JOHNNY LET GO.
(From 'Success' for July.)
President Roosevelt, on one of his hunting tours in the Adirondacks, spent a very long day in restless pursuit of big game. At his urgent request the guide conducted the party to the nearest inn the wilderness afforded.

Amusement was created in the Presidential party when the Chief Executive, whose identity had been kept a secret, was given a seat at the family board. It was increased when huge portions of corned beef and cabbage were passed from the head of the table, where sat the host. The first plate to make its appearance was heaped very high. It reached a small boy and got no further. The President sighed to express his envy and disappointment.

'Johnny!' exclaimed the host, sharply, 'that ben't fer you; thet be fer the stranger!'

Much to the amusement of all, the President seized the rim of the plate on one side while Johnny held the other. There was a moment of doubt. Then the President, softly and with a

twinkle in his eye, but with inexorable decision, leaned over and spoke into the red, resentful face of the hungry boy: 'Johnny,' he said, 'let go.'

BRITISH AND FRENCH SAILORS
METHODS IN THE NAVIES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES CONTRASTED.
(From the London 'Chronicle'.)
The navies of France and England have scarcely met for forty years, and for the last twenty politeness rather than intimacy has marked their intercourse. Now that the curtain of reserve is withdrawn it is interesting to contrast the methods of the two services.

Discipline in both fleets exists solely for the nation, so that in the day of battle the will of the commander may be effective. Still, as education and knowledge spread, discipline may be maintained even when old, hard coercive methods are relaxed. In the English fleet nobody may smoke except when permitted. In the French fleet anybody may smoke except when forbidden.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NAUTICAL.
'Look here!' remarked the thrifty man to his extravagant wife, 'you're carrying too much salt, my lady.' 'I don't know why you should bother about that,' she retorted. 'No!' said he. 'I think I should, since I have to raise the wind.'

As the Oil Rubs in, the Pain Rubs Out.—Applied to the seat of a pain in any part of the body the skin absorbs the soothing liniment under brisk friction, and the patient obtains almost instant relief. The results of the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil have surprised many who were unacquainted with its qualities, and once known it will not be rejected. Try it.

Quisby—'These chauffeurs seem to think that ordinary pedestrians are beneath them.' Pambly—'Well, too often they are!'

He, returning from a tour round the world—'Awfully ugly beggars the Chinese. Why, I was considered quite a good looking chap out there.' She, absently—'Really.'

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which should prove a blessing to mankind, have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

First Boy—'It's six o'clock. Let's go home.' Second Boy—'No. If we go home now, we'll get licked for staying out so late. If we stay till eight o'clock we'll get hugged an' kissed for not bein' drowned.'

WHY IT WAS NOT DONE.
Youth (to tailor)—'I've called for my new suit.' Tailor—'I'm sorry, sir, but it is not finished.' 'Why, you said you would have it done if you worked all night.' 'Yes; but I didn't work all night.'

A Carefully Prepared Pills—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetables Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

Matter-of-Fact Friend—'I should think you must get tired of writing poetry, when it is read by so few people.' Poet—'Few indeed! Very little realize how many editors there are in this country.'

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

'You say this Mr. Madder Brown is wedded to his art!' said the connoisseur, as he gazed at the picture. 'That's what he says.' 'It's awful,' sighed the connoisseur, as he handed it back, 'the terrible matrimonial troubles some men have to go through.'

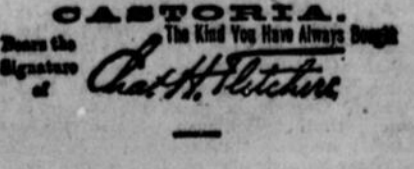
Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Little Willie—'What's the name of the fellow what calls on yer sister?' Little Johnny—I don't know yet. Pop calls him something different every time he comes.—Chicago 'Journal.'

First Alderman, fiercely—'You referred to a jackass. I hope that this remark is not levelled at me!'

Second Alderman—'Why, do you think that you're the only jackass, you old egotist?'

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.



CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitch

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitch

LITERARY REVIEW.

LAND, HO!

Some twenty years ago 'King Solomon's Mines' and 'She' were the most popular of novels, and they are not yet forgotten. To achieve such literary distinction would seem to many young men a sufficient goal of ambition. Yet the author of those books, having got over his play-time is distinguishing himself in the world's work.

The proposal is to select suitable poor persons from the cities, to convey them to distant lands, establish them there, instruct them, live with them for thirty years in the various settlements, all of which, under my plan, will be done by charitable bodies, using highly trained and specialized men, at the price of their out-of-pocket expenses only.

Advertisements

IT'S IN THE BLOOD.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Drive Out Rheumatic Poison.

Rheumatism is rooted in the blood—any doctor will tell you that. Nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood. It is a foolish waste of time and money to try to cure rheumatism with liniments, poultices or anything else that only goes skin deep.

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood that they cure such troubles as rheumatism, anaemia, indigestion, kidney troubles, backaches, headaches and sideaches, neuralgia, erysipelas, and the special ailments that burden the lives of so many women and growing girls.

were setbacks owing to peculiarities of the soil and climate, which would not occur in first-rate agricultural country, yet these being overcome, settlers with no capital and no previous knowledge of farming, have rapidly become independent and even prosperous under the guidance of experienced leaders.

As a weekly paper 'The Standard' (George Murray Publishing Company, Montreal, \$2.50 per annum), starts out with ideals and a large subscription list. The first number (Sept. 23) was accompanied by a double supplement containing beautiful half-tone portrait groups and scenes illustrating Canadian affairs.

LITERARY NOTES.

To a recent number of the 'Scottish Review and Christian Leader' we are indebted for an account of the Giant Lily, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart, M.P., who speaks with evident love of his subject, though his pursuits as a naturalist are only one department of his versatile tastes.

Among all the forms of multifarious beauties, which the enterprise of the great horticultural firms and the industry of their collectors have added of late to the furnishing of British gardens and shrubberies, the most conspicuous have come from China—the Flowery Land.

Dr. Augustine Henry, who, collaborating with other famous collector, Mr. Wilson, has added so much to our knowledge of the flora of Central and Western China, was first to reveal to me the secret of success. Put this lily in a shady spot and leave it alone.

The celebrated royal astronomer, Jey Sing, who succeeded the Rajah of Amber, in 1603, says the 'Scientific American' built the city of Jeypore, the beautiful, healthful capital of one of the independent States of Rajputana, India, and there established the Jaitra, largest of the five observatories built by him in different parts of the country.

courtyard, full of curious and fantastic instruments invented and designed by him. They have been allowed to go out of repair, and many of them are now quite useless, it being impossible even to guess what purpose they served in the wonderfully accurate calculations and observations of their inventor.

The Springfield 'Republican' contains the letter of an Italian correspondent to the 'Christian Register,' describing the unearthing of more and more interesting portions of Pompeii.

So we seem to have now the East End of London, with its poorer dwellings and large popular gathering places, fully exposed, while the West End, with its richer treasures and more sumptuous abodes, is still to be uncovered.

The interest in this section of the city will undoubtedly grow as, 'without haste and without rest,' the slow work of its uncovering proceeds. More than 500 books and pamphlets have already been published describing the discoveries already made.

No house takes a stronger hold upon the visitor, I think, than that of the Vettii. It is by no means one of the largest, but it lies in the better, the quiet, part of the city, and interests through its paintings and general artistic adornment.

There is a hush of joy and love with blessings life has crowned us, there is a heaven far above us, and a heaven here around us. For Hope, with prophecies complete, lays all her wealth at beauty's feet, and from a thousand voices, the autumn earth rejoices.

According to John o' London there is much that is more than interesting to be found in the latest volume (Mandragora to Matter) of the 'New English Dictionary,' by Henry Bradley, Ph.D. Mandragora, he says, is the Greek word mandragora.

Here one might study for hours the conditions under which a few words can be arranged by a master so as to be undying literature. The thought is simple enough. What we have here is the inscrutable magic of words themselves, a magic to be felt rather than explained.

place that herbalist's word so that it's syllables would suck up a breath from the heart, would linger, and labor with lagoon's pitiableness and your pity.

In that very fine book of naval memoirs, says 'T. P.'s Weekly,' 'The autobiography of a seaman,' written fifty years ago, by Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald, occurs the following noteworthy appreciation of Nelson:

'It was never my good fortune to serve under his lordship, either at that or at any subsequent period. During our stay at Palermo I had, however, opportunities of personal conversation with him, and from one of his frequent injunctions, "Never mind manoeuvres—always go at them," I subsequently had reason to consider myself indebted for successful attacks under apparently difficult circumstances.

The impression left on my mind during these opportunities of association with Nelson was that of his being an embodiment of dashing courage, which would not take much trouble to circumvent an enemy, but being confronted with one would regard victory so much a matter of course as hardly deem the chance of defeat worth consideration.

Nearly half a century ago the following memories were contributed to 'Notes and Queries,' by a correspondent signing himself 'F. C. H.:

Lord Nelson's well-known valet, Tom Allen, lived for some time close to me, he being then retained in the service of Sir William Bolton. I met Tom almost every day in my walks, and often got into chat with him about his brave and noble master, Lord Nelson.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'There is a hush of joy and love with blessings life has crowned us, there is a heaven far above us, and a heaven here around us.

The fragrance of late roses is borne upon the cool crisp air, and the wondrous blossoms of the Jacqueminot greeted us in the garden, lovelier, if possible, than in June.

It is a matter of wonderment if an opinion is given that the China Aster is a flower for fair weather, and so not everybody's favorite.

Then a storm comes on and their day is over for they stand battered and useless the rest of the season, neglected and forgotten.

the faded flowers, they remind me of some nature that are gay and self-centred in life's fine weather, but give no fragrance to endure them, spread no tendrils to which others cling, and when the first storm of adversity comes, their mental texture is sure to fall and collapse.

Give it a place in the garden, it will live well in partial shade, and you will be rewarded by the 'blue flower' when it is out thoroughly at home.

It is not a very easy task to fall how to make house plants bloom while small and early. The florists have no trouble as they know by experience which are the blossoming shoots, and take off cuttings that will bloom in miniature.

Ellen.—The flower you enclose is Plumbago Capensis, and it requires protection in this climate. If not too much exhausted by summer blooming it will continue to blossom, and the crown of delicate blue flowers are very beautiful, while the foliage is clean and well-colored.

C.B.R.—The Joss Flower, or 'Flower of the gods,' as it is called by the Chinese, is a variety of narcissus. It grows well in pots of soil, but the most popular method in its native country is to fill a bowl with pebbles and water, with the bulb placed firmly half way down, so that when the rootlets grow they will be kept in place.

C.M.—I would not set a begonia of that sort out of doors to die down—it is not kind to it. Put it in a pot with moderate rich soil, and do not disturb it summer or winter: a warm shaded corner will keep it best, and a summer's growth should prepare it for flowers.

Copperware water is not necessary or useful, and the ivy geranium will reward you some day, but is a plant that is often tardy to bloom.

Several correspondents ask how to succeed with hyacinths in the house during winter, and though the question seems simple, it proves that flower lovers are not always successful with this flower.

The skilled florist will have it in bloom from early winter till far into the spring, and it is always in demand, never falling in usefulness and beauty.

The best boxes are six inches deep, five inches across, and the exact length of the window sills on which they stand.

Later in the winter boxes of daffodils or tulips can be brought to bloom by the same method. They can be planted and placed in the cold room, as they require longer to root, but will be established by February, and ready to give their cheerful flowers.



OUR OFFER EXTENDED

While a large number of schools are already enjoying the reward of their work under the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer, a good many others have intimated their inability to close with it at once, though eager to get a flag if possible.

We are constantly in receipt of most interesting letters from schools concerned in this flag movement. In one case the new flag was to be the means of a renovation of the school house.

Another school was working for a small flag. We supposed it was for themselves, but it turned out they had already a flag, but no pole, and the new flag was to be sold to help pay for the pole!

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains. Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist.

Some of our flag mail contains samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

Soil Disturbers. It has often been told that lime water is the surest cure. Put a piece of fresh lime as large as a coffee cup in a ten quart pail of soft water.

There are several palms that do well when given a warm place in the window. They must have good drainage, and be kept clean by sponging regularly, so as to be free from dust and insects.

Pad drainage is often the cause of unhealthy palms, for they are very susceptible to water about the roots, which soon dries and invites disease.

The telephone, as a separate rural enterprise, is extending itself. Extensional educational enterprises are reaching further and further into the open farming districts. Co-operation and organization movements are at the same time extending and concreting themselves.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies, unless we can make room for them. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

'Enquirer' would like the words of a poem which, she recollects, appeared in the 'New Dominion Monthly' thirty years ago, on 'Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau.'

QUOTATION.

J.W.—Will you please tell me what the oft-quoted 'Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them,' is from? Ans.—Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night,' Act II, Sc. 6. In the letter which Malvolito finds, and which he believes to be from the Countess Olivia, he reads, 'but be not afraid of greatness; some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.'

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

R.B.—What are the numbers of adherents to the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches in Canada and in the United States at this time? Ans.—In Canada there were in 1901, when the last census was taken, 842,301 Presbyterians; 916,952 Methodists, and 349,077 Baptists. In the United States, according to statistics published in 1904, the numbers were: Presbyterians, 1,661,522; Methodists, 8,192,484; Baptists, 4,725,775.

POLISHING HORNS.

Wapta, B.C.—Please give me directions for polishing cows' horns. Ans.—Scrape the horn with glass to take off any roughness. Then grind some pumice stone to powder, and with a cloth wetted and dipped into it rub the horn until a smooth surface is obtained. Next, with a piece of soft leather, polish the horn with rotten stone and linseed oil, and finish with dry flour and a piece of clean linen rag. The more rubbing with the rottenstone and oil, the better the polish.

TO TAN SHEEPSKINS.

Farmer's Son.—Will you tell me how to tan a sheepskin to be used as a rug? Ans.—The following has been recommended as a simple but effective process: Wash the pelt well in warm water with soap-suds until the wool is thoroughly cleansed. Rinse it well. Soak it for one day in a solution of alum and salt, using eight ounces of each in enough water to cover the pelt. Strain well and stretch on a board. When the pelt is half dry sprinkle the flesh side with equal parts of pulverized alum and saltpetre. Fold together and let it remain indoors for a week, turning it twice a day to get the alum and saltpetre equally upon all parts of the skin surface. When well dried rub the flesh surface well with pumice stone. This will make the skin substance soft and white. This completes the tanning process. The rug can now be trimmed according to the taste of the owner.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Colonial.—I understand that there is a system of Old Age Pensions in Australia. Will you describe it for me? Ans.—An act to provide for the payment of old age pensions was passed in Victoria in 1900. The minimum age of a pensioner is 65 years, but pensions may be granted to persons under that age if they have been permanently disabled through having been engaged in mining or any unhealthy or hazardous occupation. The period of residence in the state required to entitle a person to a pension is twenty years, five of which must be continuous and immediately preceding the application. A person who has deserted, without just cause, wife, husband, or children, for a period of twelve months in the preceding five years, is debarred from pension rights. The absence of serious criminal taint, to the extent of not having been imprisoned for periods amounting to three years during the whole qualifying period of residence, or to six months or upwards in the preceding five years, is insisted upon. Three convictions for drunkenness during the preceding two years is a disqualification. An applicant must be a British subject by birth, or a naturalized subject of not less than six months' standing, but Chinese and Asiatics, whether naturalized or not, and aborigines are excluded. Relatives may be summoned to show cause why they do not support applicants for pensions, and may be ordered to do so. Originally the maximum pension was 10s (\$2.48) per week, but in the amending act of 1901 it was reduced to 8s (\$1.94) per week. Under the amending act of 1903 pensions are only granted and the amount fixed by recommendation of the commissioners, but the maximum rate of pension, 8s (\$1.94) per week is retained. In New South Wales the regulations are much the same.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH BELL.

Curfew.—Can you give me the words of a poem, supposed to be said by a village church bell? Ans.—You probably refer to Eliza Cook's 'Song of the Village Church Bell,' which is given below:

Up with the rooks where none can reach,
A godly Priest am I;
And the world may hear my loud voice preach,
As the busy winds go by.
Over the bride and her orange flowers,
Over the dead man's form,
Now I make merry the bridal hours,
Then I arouse the worm.
Ding dong! I ring or I toll
For the young child's life or the old man's soul.

Up where nothing but moss can grow,
And the arms of the ivy trail,
I chime with the mourner's sob below,
And the new-born infant's wail.
The banner has waved o'er my belfry home
While I've pealed with a nation's pride,
But ere that day had passed away,
I proclaimed that a king had died,
Ding dong! I ring or I toll
For the young child's life or the old man's soul.

Up with the rooks where none can reach,
A godly Priest am I;

And the world may hear my loud voice preach
As the busy winds go by.
Oh! many shall wake and many shall sleep,
Wealth the varied tales I tell,
And many a one shall dance and weep
To the tune of the Old Church Bell.
Ding dong! I ring or I toll
For the young child's life or the old man's soul.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

A FAMILY AGREEMENT.

Subscriber, P.E.L.—A made a will, wrote it all himself, but there were no witnesses. The family got a lawyer to write a document, they all being willing to go by the father's will, and they signed it in each other's presence, before a witness, but did not register it. Does not having registered it make it unlawful? Ans.—No.

FATHER AND SON.

A Subscriber.—Am a man of thirty years of age. Some time ago I made up my mind to leave my home and go for myself. My father came to me and told me the home-stand was mine, and to come back. I left, but promised to come back; but when I was gone a few months father wrote me a letter begging me to come back to my farm, as he termed it. I came, and it is now two years and he refuses to make a settlement. What damage can I claim; or can I claim any wages since I came of age? During this last two years he has scarcely given me what clothed me. Ans.—You are not legally entitled to wages, but probably are in a position to recover damages, and the amount would be whatever the court considered reasonable having regard to all the circumstances. Perhaps a suggestion from you to your father that the matter might be referred to the high court for adjustment in the event of his persisting in his refusal to make the desired settlement in respect of the farm would bring about a satisfactory arrangement between you.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1 physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.]

SHAPE OF THE NOSE.

O.S.W. asks if the shape of the nose can be altered by pressure. Ans.—There are certain tribes of Indians in British Columbia, called Flatheads, who make the head and nose flat by binding a board over the face. This can only be done in infancy. I do not think that pressure can now be effective in your case. Possibly pressure might do something, but it would have to be applied for many months and even years. Much more can be done for the opposite defect, that is, where there is no bridge. This can be restored to the normal shape by injecting paraffin, which will solidify in the required position.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

'Gwilym' is a man sixty years of age. For several months has suffered from rheumatism in the upper arm and shoulder joints. There is no swelling or inflammation to be seen, but great pain and almost complete inability to move the arms. In other respects is in good health. Lives temperately and does not use alcohol or tobacco. Ans.—The trouble may be rheumatic or it may be due to inflammation of the nerves. It will likely prove to be somewhat obstinate. The application of cloths wrung out of hot water, on which a few drops of turpentine have been sprinkled, is advisable. Wear heavy underclothing and avoid all exposure to cold and wet. The treatment should be persisted in every night for some weeks. During the day rub the affected limbs with some stimulating liniment, as camphor or ammonia liniments.

POOR APPETITE.

R.E.W. is an unmarried woman, forty years of age. Is never strong, but rarely sick. For years her appetite has been fitful, and often she eats merely because she ought to do so. She sleeps well but wakes feeling listless, with a coated tongue and a bad taste in the mouth. Is never constipated. Her food is plain with but little meat. Has rarely any pain after eating, but is dizzy and nauseated. Is of very nervous temperament, has been subjected to much overstrain, is conscious that her blood is poor. Has very little color and a slight eruption on the chin. Ans.—It is a little difficult to advise you, knowing so little about the case. There are several things which require looking into. Are your teeth in good order? If not have them put right. Then it may be that you have wateryness of the nose and throat with some obstruction of the breathing. This would cause you to sleep heavily and wake unrefreshed, as you would in that case probably sleep with the mouth open. It would also cause the bad taste in the mouth. You would in such a case need to use some cleansing douche for the nose. Chew your food well. Take plenty of milk and eggs if they agree with you. Possibly you are too much confined to the house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E.R. asks the following questions:—1. A woman, aged sixty-four, living on a farm, has been troubled with malaria several times during the last few years. Has had pneumonia three times. In July of this year she went to Saskatchewan expecting to be benefited, and remained there five weeks; during this time she had sickness of the stomach, diarrhoea, and malaria. After she had sick a week with the malaria she came home. Since then she does not feel able to work. The appetite is poor, and the tongue coated. Has to take medicine to move the bowels. The throat feels sore at times. There is no fever or pain. When sick with malaria, the heart would beat violently, and she would perspire a great deal but there were no chills. 2. A woman, aged sixty-five, living on a farm and working hard, has never been strong. She sleeps poorly, the limbs ache, and she is restless at night. The appetite is good. She has also noises in the ears. The lower part of the back aches all the time and a heavy weight, the pain extends up to the head. On stooping the head becomes dizzy. The hands become numb at times. She wakes up at night with hot flashes and does not feel able to rise in the morning. Ans.—1. The sickness from which you suffered in Saskatchewan was not unlikely due to the use of different water from that to which you have been accustomed. Would suggest that you rest as much as you can. Try to lie down for an hour in the middle of the day. Keep the bowels open with some mild laxative, such as liquorice powder or cascara. Every morning on rising drink a glassful of cold water. Eat plain food for the time being, and take plenty of milk. If you use quinine do not take more than six grains a day. 2. The cause of the trouble is evidently some disturbance of circulation in the brain. This may result seriously if not dealt with promptly. I think it advisable that she

consult the local doctor. The matter is so important that I do not think it wise to prescribe anything without knowing more about the case. At all events, she should live a quiet, uneventful life and should rest a good deal. She should avoid all heavy lifting, and worry. The bowels should be moved gently every day.

FRECKLES.

A.M.C. is an old subscriber's daughter, twenty years of age. Asks how to remove freckles. Also wishes to know how to avoid becoming too stout. Ans.—Freckles (lentiginos) are discolorations of the skin, due to exposure to the sun. They occur most often in those with delicate skins and of a blonde complexion. They make their appearance mostly in the summer and fade partially or completely in the cold weather. The discoloration is due to an increased deposit of pigment in the lower layers of the skin. With regard to treatment, it is hard to do much, and you will require much patience. You should avoid getting out in the sun. Wear a large hat or a veil. The freckles can only be removed by removing the top skin. If the freckles are few in number touch each one with a little pure, strong carbolic acid on the end of a match. If more numerous you will have much difficulty. The following lotion is employed by some authorities: Bichloride of mercury, six grains; dilute acetic acid, two drachms; borax, forty grains; rose water, four ounces. This is to be applied to the face night and morning; at first gently, later more vigorously. If the skin gets sore discontinue for two or three days. You will find that the skin will peel much more easily. The tendency to obesity or abnormal stoutness is often hereditary. Much may be done for it by a judicious arrangement of the diet. All persons having this tendency should avoid over-eating and should take plenty of exercise. The following hints will perhaps be useful. Animal food should be strictly limited. All starchy and farinaceous foods must be taken in small amounts as possible. Sugar should never be taken. A moderate amount of fatty food is allowable. Take not more than a small cupful of fluid with any meal. You may drink more freely about two hours after meals. No alcohol should be taken. The bowels must be kept freely open every day by the use of Epsom salts or Rochelle salts. Meats should be taken not oftener than once a day, and not more than six ounces. Bread should be toasted before a slow fire. Milk should be avoided. Fresh fruit and vegetables may be taken.

The score of this interesting game follows: (French Defence.) White, M. Smith. 1 P-K 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 Kt-K B 3 6 Kt-B 3 7 Castles. 8 B-K Kt 5 9 K-R 4 10 Kt-K 2 11 P-B 3 12 Q x Kt 13 Kt-K 3 14 Q R-K 15 Kt-K 5 16 B x Kt 17 Kt-R 5 18 P x P 19 P-K B 4 20 P-B 5 21 Q-K 3 22 Q-Kt 5 ch 23 Kt-B 6 ch 24 Kt x R ch 25 P-K 6 26 Q-R 5 27 P x R ch 28 R-K 8 29 Q-R 6 ch 30 Resigns.

The trap is B x Kt followed by Kt x P on move 9.

Professor Isaac Rice now explains that none of the Rice Gambit arguments were arranged upon his initiative and that only after their promotion did he contribute to the funds. Until he has explored some 'doubtful variations,' Mr. Rice will not encourage further tourneys.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB. The annual meeting of the club, which could not be held in the spring owing to the change of quarters and renovation of the new premises, is called for Saturday next, Oct. 7, at 8 p.m. in the club rooms, 296 Mountain street, corner of St. Catherine.

The club will settle down to solid chess right off, having in view 1) The telegraph match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day. 2) Club championship tourney for the Workman shield. 3) Province of Quebec championship. 4) Canadian championship tournament in January next. In addition to these important events there will be the usual handicaps tournament and other attractive features in view, promising a busy season for players of all classes, and plenty of fun for spectators. There is some talk, too, of a little house-warming which strikes us as an excellent idea.

GAME NO. 1069. (Dutch Defence.) White, Tschmann. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-K B 4 3 P-K Kt 3 4 B-Kt 2 5 Kt-Q B 3 6 P x P 7 Kt-R 3 8 Castles. 9 P-B 3 10 P-K 4 11 P x P 12 Kt x P 13 B x Kt 14 Q-R 5 ch 15 Q x B 16 Q x Q ch 17 B-R 6 18 R-B 7 19 Q-R-K B sq 20 B x Kt ch 21 B-Kt 4 dis. 22 R x B ch 23 B-Kt 5 ch 24 R-B 7 25 R x Kt P 26 R-Q 7 ch 27 B-K 7.

Black, Tschmann. 1 P-K B 4 2 P-K 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-B 3 5 Kt-Q 2 6 K P x P 7 Q Kt-B 3 8 B-Q 3 9 Kt-K 2 10 B P x P 11 P x P 12 Kt x Kt 13 B x Kt 14 P-Kt 3 15 Q-Q 2 16 K x Q 17 Q-R-K sq 18 K-R 3 19 Kt x R 20 K x R 21 B-B 5 22 K-K 2 23 K-Q 3 24 K-Q 4 25 K R-B sq 26 K-B 5 27 Resigns.

GAME NO. 1070. (Barmen Tournament, Vienna game.) White, Janowski. 1 P-K 4 2 Q Kt-B 3 3 B-B 4 4 P-Q 3 5 P-B 4 6 Kt-B 3 7 Kt-Q R 4 8 B-K Kt 5 9 Q-Kt 3 10 Kt-Q 1 11 Q x P 12 P x P 13 Q-Kt 4 14 P-K 6 15 P-Kt 3 16 P x P, ch 17 B x R, ch 18 R-B 1 19 Q-K 2 20 B-K 2 21 B x Q 22 R x Kt, ch 23 R x P, dis. c 24 K-R 7, ch 25 K x R 26 P-Q 4 27 R x R P 28 K-Q 3 29 P x P 30 P-B 6.

Black, Leonhardt. 1 P-K 4 2 B-B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 P-Q 3 5 B-K Kt 5 6 Kt-B 3 7 B x Kt 8 Kt x P, ch 9 Kt x R 10 Kt x R B 1 11 Kt-R 4 12 Q-Q 2 13 Q x Kt, ch 14 Kt-B 3 15 K x B 16 R x P 17 K x B 18 Q-Q 5 19 R-K Kt 1 20 R x F 21 R x Q 2 22 K-K 2 23 B x B 24 K-B 3 25 B-K 4 26 B x P 27 B-B 5 28 P-K 3 29 Resigns.

GAME NO. 1071. Southport Congress. (King's Gambit Declined.) Blackburne vs. Sherrard. White, Blackburne. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 Kt x P 5 P-Q 3 6 B x P 7 Castles 8 Kt-Q B 3 9 Kt x Kt 10 P-B 5 11 B-K Kt 5 12 R-B 4 13 R-K 1 14 B-K 2 15 Kt x Kt 16 Kt x B 17 Q x B 18 Q-Q 2 19 P-B 6 20 Resigns.

Black, Sherrard. 1 P-K 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 Kt-K B 3 6 Castles 7 Kt-Q B 3 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

GAME NO. 1072. (Queen's Gambit Declined.) White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K Kt 5 12 R-B 4 13 R-K 1 14 B-K 2 15 Kt x Kt 16 Kt x B 17 Q x B 18 Q-Q 2 19 P-B 6 20 Resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

The score of this interesting game follows: (French Defence.) White, M. Smith. 1 P-K 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 Kt-K B 3 6 Kt-B 3 7 Castles. 8 B-K Kt 5 9 K-R 4 10 Kt-K 2 11 P-B 3 12 Q x Kt 13 Kt-K 3 14 Q R-K 15 Kt-K 5 16 B x Kt 17 Kt-R 5 18 P x P 19 P-K B 4 20 P-B 5 21 Q-K 3 22 Q-Kt 5 ch 23 Kt-B 6 ch 24 Kt x R ch 25 P-K 6 26 Q-R 5 27 P x R ch 28 R-K 8 29 Q-R 6 ch 30 Resigns.

The trap is B x Kt followed by Kt x P on move 9.

Professor Isaac Rice now explains that none of the Rice Gambit arguments were arranged upon his initiative and that only after their promotion did he contribute to the funds. Until he has explored some 'doubtful variations,' Mr. Rice will not encourage further tourneys.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB. The annual meeting of the club, which could not be held in the spring owing to the change of quarters and renovation of the new premises, is called for Saturday next, Oct. 7, at 8 p.m. in the club rooms, 296 Mountain street, corner of St. Catherine.

The club will settle down to solid chess right off, having in view 1) The telegraph match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day. 2) Club championship tourney for the Workman shield. 3) Province of Quebec championship. 4) Canadian championship tournament in January next. In addition to these important events there will be the usual handicaps tournament and other attractive features in view, promising a busy season for players of all classes, and plenty of fun for spectators. There is some talk, too, of a little house-warming which strikes us as an excellent idea.

GAME NO. 1069. (Dutch Defence.) White, Tschmann. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-K B 4 3 P-K Kt 3 4 B-Kt 2 5 Kt-Q B 3 6 P x P 7 Kt-R 3 8 Castles. 9 P-B 3 10 P-K 4 11 P x P 12 Kt x P 13 B x Kt 14 Q-R 5 ch 15 Q x B 16 Q x Q ch 17 B-R 6 18 R-B 7 19 Q-R-K B sq 20 B x Kt ch 21 B-Kt 4 dis. 22 R x B ch 23 B-Kt 5 ch 24 R-B 7 25 R x Kt P 26 R-Q 7 ch 27 B-K 7.

Black, Tschmann. 1 P-K B 4 2 P-K 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-B 3 5 Kt-Q 2 6 K P x P 7 Q Kt-B 3 8 B-Q 3 9 Kt-K 2 10 B P x P 11 P x P 12 Kt x Kt 13 B x Kt 14 P-Kt 3 15 Q-Q 2 16 K x Q 17 Q-R-K sq 18 K-R 3 19 Kt x R 20 K x R 21 B-B 5 22 K-K 2 23 K-Q 3 24 K-Q 4 25 K R-B sq 26 K-B 5 27 Resigns.

GAME NO. 1070. (Barmen Tournament, Vienna game.) White, Janowski. 1 P-K 4 2 Q Kt-B 3 3 B-B 4 4 P-Q 3 5 P-B 4 6 Kt-B 3 7 Kt-Q R 4 8 B-K Kt 5 9 Q-Kt 3 10 Kt-Q 1 11 Q x P 12 P x P 13 Q-Kt 4 14 P-K 6 15 P-Kt 3 16 P x P, ch 17 B x R, ch 18 R-B 1 19 Q-K 2 20 B-K 2 21 B x Q 22 R x Kt, ch 23 R x P, dis. c 24 K-R 7, ch 25 K x R 26 P-Q 4 27 R x R P 28 K-Q 3 29 P x P 30 P-B 6.

Black, Leonhardt. 1 P-K 4 2 B-B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 P-Q 3 5 B-K Kt 5 6 Kt-B 3 7 B x Kt 8 Kt x P, ch 9 Kt x R 10 Kt x R B 1 11 Kt-R 4 12 Q-Q 2 13 Q x Kt, ch 14 Kt-B 3 15 K x B 16 R x P 17 K x B 18 Q-Q 5 19 R-K Kt 1 20 R x F 21 R x Q 2 22 K-K 2 23 B x B 24 K-B 3 25 B-K 4 26 B x P 27 B-B 5 28 P-K 3 29 Resigns.

GAME NO. 1071. Southport Congress. (King's Gambit Declined.) Blackburne vs. Sherrard. White, Blackburne. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 Kt x P 5 P-Q 3 6 B x P 7 Castles 8 Kt-Q B 3 9 Kt x Kt 10 P-B 5 11 B-K Kt 5 12 R-B 4 13 R-K 1 14 B-K 2 15 Kt x Kt 16 Kt x B 17 Q x B 18 Q-Q 2 19 P-B 6 20 Resigns.

Black, Sherrard. 1 P-K 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 Kt-K B 3 6 Castles 7 Kt-Q B 3 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

White, Schlechter. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 B-Kt 5 6 B-R 4 7 B-Kt 8 8 Kt x B 9 Kt x B 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7 19 R x B 20 White resigns.

Black, Bardeleben. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 B-Q 3 5 P x P 6 Kt-K B 3 7 Castles 8 Q Kt-Q 2 9 B-K Kt 10 P-B 5 11 P-K R 3 12 R-K 1 13 R-K 1 14 B-Q 5 ch 15 Kt x B 16 Kt x B 17 R x Kt 18 Q-B 7

CHRIST'S UNITED CHURCH

BY REV. EDWIN HOBBS, B.D.

'That they all may be one, as we are.—John xvii, 11.

The desirability of Christ's church being at one with itself is acknowledged by all his followers, and the fact that it is not so is a grief to many thoughtful people.

The merest glance at Christendom indicates anything but the fulfillment of our Lord's desire. We have Greek, Roman Catholics, and Protestant among the great cleavages in the Church.

Some denominations are too small to divide conveniently. I was acquainted at one time with the bishop of a church which, of course, claimed to be the one true church, and which had just three local organizations and houses of worship in the world.

The work, good or bad, is going on. A new phase of Christian experience, an imagined discovery in doctrinal truth, or a new method of Christian work, and, behold, a new organization springs into being to develop it.

Is there any remedy for this state of things? Can we find a cure for the apparent disintegration of the church? Before we attempt to answer this question we should ask another, viz.: Is a cure needed? Are we quite sure the disease is as bad as it appears? Is it a disease at all, or is it a sign of spiritual vigor?

1. Division is most frequent where there is most light and freedom. 2. This amazing multiplicity of denominations is coincident with nineteenth and twentieth century enterprise.

For division is an evil; not the greatest, perhaps; perhaps overruled for good; yet, still an evil. Sometimes it is the direct offspring of the devil, conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity.

Advertisements.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating.

and others of a similar character who had a divine impulse to tell a great truth and had to go without the gate to tell it.

But we do blame and not praise men who, for the sake of a pet little idea of their own; because others will not adopt it and believe their doctrines or feel their experiences, fling themselves out of the church and make another to fit their ideals; and a new sect is organized, iron-bound in its exactions, and fathering some scheme of human invention as the very revelation of God.

1. The union of Christ's church will not and ought not to be effected by any denomination absorbing all the rest. This is a plan of union which is very popular, the only difficulty being that each one is more than willing to get as the absorbent.

The Roman Catholic Church, serenely confident in its historic position, invites us all to its ample bosom. We may be sure it will never come into our Protestant fellowship. Presbyterians find their elders and presbyteries so satisfactory that they will be slow to accept any other arrangement.

2. As union cannot be effected by one denomination swallowing all the rest, neither can it be effected by dropping their characteristic distinctions and standing on a platform of compromise.

3. We must not expect either absolute doctrinal or organic union at all. Certainly not doctrinal, because God's truth is so profound, and the human mind so imperfect, that misunderstandings are bound to arise, and the wisest and best will differ from each other.

4. 'And yet a real unity of the church, such as Christ prayed for—not organic nor doctrinal, but just as real—we may pray and work for in the expectation of realizing it. It is to be obtained, not by devising new schemes of union or forming any federation of the sects, but by developing as rapidly as possible the union which already actually exists.

For, notwithstanding schism, there is more union than disunion in the church. A thousand islands push their crests above the flood, each one a distinct territory, having no connection with the rest.

There is doctrinal unity in matters of the greatest moment. Do we not all—Catholics, Protestants, and all Christians—believe in God the Father, maker of all, and in his Son, Jesus Christ, who gave himself freely for us all?

Advertisements.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating.

of it there is? And what if we cannot agree on some minor things as yet? We shall, when we know enough about them. It is our ignorance, mistaken for knowledge, which divides us.

All Christian churches are at one in regard to the most important features of Christian ethics. They all believe it wrong to lie, steal, swear, kill, commit adultery, etc. They all believe it good to serve God with reverence and godly fear.

And they are all one in their loyalty to Jesus. As the people of Jerusalem, scattered in Egypt or Assyria or more distant lands, all turned to Jerusalem, as their common and most sacred metropolis, so do the scattered communities of Christendom look to the Lord Jesus Christ as the common centre of their life.

We could wish they were more evidently one, so that much of the waste and friction of the present system should not occur, but any permanent union must be reached by developing more completely loyalty to Christ and love to our fellow men.

The signs of the times are good. We co-operate bravely in reform and charitable work. We march with touching elbows against wickedness in high or low places.

When they began to bore the great Mont Cenis tunnel that was to unite France and Italy the progress was very slow. Two gangs of workmen, each foreign to the other in language and nationality, toiled from the two ends.

2. 'Thus saith Cyrus, king of Persia, The Lord God of Heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah.'

3. 'Who is there among you of all his people? his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel, (he is the God), which is in Jerusalem.'

4. 'And whosoever remaineth in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and with gold, and with goods, and with beasts, beside the freewill offering for the house of God that is in Jerusalem.'

BIBLE TRUTHS

IN THE NAME OF JESUS.

To act in the name of any one is to represent that one, to speak and to act with his authority. Hence to speak and do anything in the name of Jesus is to represent Him.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

October 15.

RETURNING FROM CAPTIVITY.

Golden Text.—The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.—Ps. cxliii, 3.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Our studies in the history of the Hebrew people have shown their downward trend toward the extinction of their national life. True, there were periods when revivals occurred, when the nation showed a disposition to turn away from idolatry to God.

You will remember, in the first place, that the people persisted in wanting a king, until God granted the wish, though warning them of the consequences.

After a troubled history, this northern kingdom of Israel was swept away and the fate of the ten tribes is one of the mysteries of history, which men ponder to this day.

At last came the Babylonian captivity, which marked the close of Judah's independent existence also, as a kingdom.

But the history of the Jews reveals a very striking fact: God might destroy the nation as such, but the people were still the objects of his love and care.

Physical captivity meant spiritual liberty, for by this means were the people to learn the emptiness of idolatry. The prophets had foretold this return; even before the captivity mention had been made of the time we are now studying.

GOD IN HISTORY.

1. 'Now in the first year of Cyrus, king of Persia, that the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus, king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying.'

So in the history of the captivity. We find, for instance, that the king who took Judah captive followed the policy of taking inhabitants of conquered nations from their homes. This afforded the means whereby Judah was punished in Babylon.

Again the new King Cyrus, who conquered Babylon, reversed this policy, and thus supplied the human means for the return of the Jews, at the close of the seventy years.

In this verse we find God's influence more immediately, as he 'stirred up the spirit' of Cyrus to send the people home.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

2. 'Thus saith Cyrus, king of Persia, The Lord God of Heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah.'

3. 'Who is there among you of all his people? his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel, (he is the God), which is in Jerusalem.'

4. 'And whosoever remaineth in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and with gold, and with goods, and with beasts, beside the freewill offering for the house of God that is in Jerusalem.'

The remarkable utterance of Cyrus in verse second is in striking accord with the words of Isaiah, uttered several generations before the exile began:

'That saith of Cyrus, He is my shepherd, and shall perform all my pleasure: even saying to Jerusalem, Thou shalt be built; and to the temple, Thy foundation shall be laid.'

'Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him; I will go before thee, and make the crooked places straight: I will rebuild in pieces the gates of brass, and cut in sunder the bars of iron.'

'For Jacob my servant's sake, and Israel mine elect, I have even called thee by thy name; I have surnamed thee, though thou hast not known me.'

After giving free and full permission to the Jews to return, we notice that he commands that offerings for the temple were to be given to the returning Jews by their neighbors in Babylon.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 9.—Ezra i, 11. Tuesday, Oct. 10.—Ezra ii, 61-70. Wednesday, Oct. 11.—Ps. 126. Thursday, Oct. 12.—Jer. xxv, 1-14. Friday, Oct. 13.—Jer. xxix, 8-19. Saturday, Oct. 14.—Jer. xxx, 15-21. Sunday, Oct. 15.—Jer. xxxi, 1-14.

PREACHING CHRIST.

'I remember how, years and years ago, when I was a student at college,' says the Rev. W. J. Dawson. 'I was summoned home suddenly to stand by the death-bed of my sister, who had been more than sister to me. And there came back to me her words, spoken all those years ago. "Oh," she said, "preach Christ, preach Christ, preach Christ."'

Advertisements.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Land recalls the departure from Egypt Exodus xii, 35-36. THE TREASURE CARRIED BACK. 5. 'Then rose up the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests, and the Levites, with all them whose spirit God had raised, to go up to build the house of the Lord which is in Jerusalem.'

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders.—No Pills after First Day's use. Send to Dr. H. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. For trial bottle.

Agent for Canada. J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1607 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

once it did. I begin to understand the words of Paul, "I am determined to know nothing among men but Christ and him crucified."—"Christian Age."

WHERE BIBLES TRAVEL FREE.

The generous concessions which are made to the Bible Society by the government and private railways in Russia can show no equal in any other country. The number of railway miles put at the society's disposal in the empire of the Czar, without charge for travelling or freight, amounts to not less than a quarter of a million a year.

I KEEP THE BEST FOR YOU!

The summer roses were in bloom, Their fragrance filled the air, They grew beside an old stone house With other flowers, fair.

A little child with lovely face, Stood there among the flowers, And plucked sweet roses, which she loved, In the noontide's sunny hours.

She tripped about from place to place, No hat nor shoes she wore, And quickly filled her tiny hands, Till they could hold no more.

Then sitting down upon the grass, In childlike fashion, too, She dropped the roses in her lap, And spread them out to view.

From these she chose the fairest one, Then said with keen delight: 'I'll keep the best for mother dear, When she comes back to-night.'

Alas! before the sun went down The child took quickly ill, Her little hands with fever burned, Her brow was hotter still.

'Oh, will dear mother soon come home? My head is aching so, She would take all the pain away If she were here, I know.'

Thus spoke the little suffering one, But those who nursed her knew That God was calling her above, And that her hours were few.

When late that night the mother came, She rushed within the room Where lay her darling, pale and still, And near death's mystic gloom.

One tiny hand still held a rose, All crushed and withered, too, It was the same she'd plucked that day For one she loved so true.

And as the mother kissed her child, With grief, God only knew, She gave the rose, and faintly said: 'I kept the best for you.'

Thus God did give His best for us—Christ Jesus, bruised and slain, That we might know His wondrous love, And life eternal gain.

F. N. BENOUE, St. Lambert, Que.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

MY SON'S LAD

AN OLD MAN'S STORY.

(Lady Catherine Milnes-Gaskell, in the Weekly Scotsman.)

Absalom Harper had lived all his life at the Red Farm. 'Don't want nothing different,' he told me. 'My father was here and my grandfather, and to leave it, or the Clew, would be the death of me and of my old missus.'

'Well, when we got back the missus was right upset—that beast would mess her kitchen and kill her tabby and be the death of her gulleys (young gessel), but Harry he got over 'em all. My missus and her old maid Sally and Phil Dykes the carter he went to them and cuddled them. 'Let a poor man's dog be—how can I sleep in this place without Buller?' And so for all Buller looked such a Turk he soon showed that he was a decent dog enough, and didn't kill cat or gosling, or even make so bold as to come into the missus's parlor without her leave.

'So I took un out, hollared to un, made un ride a pony and help drivin' in of the cows, and sent un out with Ned when the sheep got lost in the winter; but I was low and dispirited about 'im, for I like a lad with a bit of bounce and a bit rowdy like mugs of beers that flow over with a head, whereas Aaron he seemed quiet and missus. Dull to talk to, given to readin', and to borrowing books off the curate; fond of putting things down on paper, and mad on sums as pups be for boot-buttons. 'The little parson,' his mother called un, but I said—'Fan, no little parson for me, the plough and the team be the trades for a Harper, and if 'tis not too late we'll make a man yet of the lad.'

'Well,' continued my old host, 'the lads went pretty much their own way, as lads mostly do when they've got to deal with grandfeythers and old folks. When one night I heard just afore dawn a sound like an organ let loose and growling to itself. I started up and I cried to my old wife—'Missus, Missus, what's that!'—'Lark amercy!' she cried, 'tis that great dog gone mad. Quick, get the gun, man, or it will be the death of the little lads.' So I shipped on my breeks and made down to where I keeps father's gun slung up near the kitchen dresser, and I was ramming in a bullet as sharp as if I had been twenty when who should come down but Aaron, and as he passed into the kitchen I smelt the breath of fire.

'Come quick,' he cried, 'or Harry will be burnt,' for Harry was in the little loft chamber where we kept the cheeses and away from the rest, save his mother, who had a bed next door with Sally, and Aaron he turned white as a sheet. 'Listen,' he cried, 'hear Buller. He is calling for help. He and Harry be shut in and mother can't undo the door.'

'I hung up that gun for all I was in a hurry,' pursued my old host. 'I was no madman then on the part of the dog but right down sense, and away I ran up the stairs. Aaron came on close behind, and there we found Fanny fit to am herself, calling out, 'I've locked the door and can't get him out.' 'Give over with your screeching,' I cried, and turn to for summat to break open the door, for kink as I wud it wouldn't give nnowh. I felt hot with desperation. 'What's to be done,' I cried, for bang as I would the oak door wouldn't give an inch.

'And Aaron he stood by me white as a sheet, and trembling as I thought with fear. Seeing him so, I lost my temper. One mostly does with some un or summat when one's a bit weak oneself, and I slapt 'im straight with the palm of my hand, and I called un a milksop, a lozeller, and a coward, and I swore as my dad did when he once burnt his hand, but Aaron he never answered a word, and was gone afore I had finished cursing.

'I went on at the door hammer and tongs, like mad, fit to burst myself, and all the while the great baste kept on hollaring inside like a Christian, only 'twas in his own dog tongue, and Harry he was crying fit to break his little heart, calling out: 'Have pity, mamma, have pity, mamma.' So I went down and took the poker and the leg of the kitchen table as was loose, but they made no impression on that door, it might have been made of iron for all the notice it took of kicks or blows.

'Suddenly it got into my head as an axe might do the job, and as I was goin' down I seed on the stairs as some un had reared up a ladder agin the loft winder and my heart stopped still for joy, and the missus who was behind me screamed out—'The Lord have saved him,' and there was Aaron as I had aal thought such a milksop, such a poor cakey lozeller; he it was that was to save our little darling's life. And I stopped short and my old missus burst out into tears and she caught hold of my hand and her whispered:—

'Tis the weak sometimes, mister, as hears the call," and then we heard Aaron break the window smart and sharp and jump in; and then we heard him, poor lad, groan, for the smoke and the flames leapt out of the loft like a huge bonfire, and we heard un totter and stumble for he seemed giddy like, then we seed the great dog put his head out of the window, and in his great jaws he held the little un. And my old missus cried—'Oh Lord, if he should drop un," but he didn't, for Aaron got on the ladder and took Harry in his arms.

'Then my missus her blest the dog, and I've never thought him ugly since, and we seed Aaron go down the ladder carryin' his little brother, and when they got to the bottom they kind of laughed, and for all they wasn't gria,

Harry and see he don't come to no harm; and when we goes out Buller walks behind and the big boys in London they don't come near, and if one was to pitch a stone at mother or Harry he'd go for them right enough.'

'What was Buller, what breed of dog?' 'You shall see right enough, ma'am, but I had 'im shut up, for he's a bit free with his teeth when there's strange dogs about. They told me—as he was a bit of Danish mastiff, and by the look of him he has a mighty strain of bull.'

'Well, when we got back the missus was right upset—that beast would mess her kitchen and kill her tabby and be the death of her gulleys (young gessel), but Harry he got over 'em all. My missus and her old maid Sally and Phil Dykes the carter he went to them and cuddled them. 'Let a poor man's dog be—how can I sleep in this place without Buller?' And so for all Buller looked such a Turk he soon showed that he was a decent dog enough, and didn't kill cat or gosling, or even make so bold as to come into the missus's parlor without her leave.

'Well, all went pretty smooth. Harry was only five, but Aaron some fourteen years. A timid cakey sort, I reared. 'The hill will get him right,' the missus used to say, but I laughed at her. 'He takes arter his mother,' I used to fling out, 'and the barndoor breed are allus cakey.' But her said—'Give un time, Absalom, even black-berries on the Clew hedges can't ripen in a night.'

'So I took un out, hollared to un, made un ride a pony and help drivin' in of the cows, and sent un out with Ned when the sheep got lost in the winter; but I was low and dispirited about 'im, for I like a lad with a bit of bounce and a bit rowdy like mugs of beers that flow over with a head, whereas Aaron he seemed quiet and missus. Dull to talk to, given to readin', and to borrowing books off the curate; fond of putting things down on paper, and mad on sums as pups be for boot-buttons. 'The little parson,' his mother called un, but I said—'Fan, no little parson for me, the plough and the team be the trades for a Harper, and if 'tis not too late we'll make a man yet of the lad.'

'Well,' continued my old host, 'the lads went pretty much their own way, as lads mostly do when they've got to deal with grandfeythers and old folks. When one night I heard just afore dawn a sound like an organ let loose and growling to itself. I started up and I cried to my old wife—'Missus, Missus, what's that!'—'Lark amercy!' she cried, 'tis that great dog gone mad. Quick, get the gun, man, or it will be the death of the little lads.' So I shipped on my breeks and made down to where I keeps father's gun slung up near the kitchen dresser, and I was ramming in a bullet as sharp as if I had been twenty when who should come down but Aaron, and as he passed into the kitchen I smelt the breath of fire.

'Come quick,' he cried, 'or Harry will be burnt,' for Harry was in the little loft chamber where we kept the cheeses and away from the rest, save his mother, who had a bed next door with Sally, and Aaron he turned white as a sheet. 'Listen,' he cried, 'hear Buller. He is calling for help. He and Harry be shut in and mother can't undo the door.'

'I hung up that gun for all I was in a hurry,' pursued my old host. 'I was no madman then on the part of the dog but right down sense, and away I ran up the stairs. Aaron came on close behind, and there we found Fanny fit to am herself, calling out, 'I've locked the door and can't get him out.' 'Give over with your screeching,' I cried, and turn to for summat to break open the door, for kink as I wud it wouldn't give nnowh. I felt hot with desperation. 'What's to be done,' I cried, for bang as I would the oak door wouldn't give an inch.

'And Aaron he stood by me white as a sheet, and trembling as I thought with fear. Seeing him so, I lost my temper. One mostly does with some un or summat when one's a bit weak oneself, and I slapt 'im straight with the palm of my hand, and I called un a milksop, a lozeller, and a coward, and I swore as my dad did when he once burnt his hand, but Aaron he never answered a word, and was gone afore I had finished cursing.

'I went on at the door hammer and tongs, like mad, fit to burst myself, and all the while the great baste kept on hollaring inside like a Christian, only 'twas in his own dog tongue, and Harry he was crying fit to break his little heart, calling out: 'Have pity, mamma, have pity, mamma.' So I went down and took the poker and the leg of the kitchen table as was loose, but they made no impression on that door, it might have been made of iron for all the notice it took of kicks or blows.

'Suddenly it got into my head as an axe might do the job, and as I was goin' down I seed on the stairs as some un had reared up a ladder agin the loft winder and my heart stopped still for joy, and the missus who was behind me screamed out—'The Lord have saved him,' and there was Aaron as I had aal thought such a milksop, such a poor cakey lozeller; he it was that was to save our little darling's life. And I stopped short and my old missus burst out into tears and she caught hold of my hand and her whispered:—

'Tis the weak sometimes, mister, as hears the call," and then we heard Aaron break the window smart and sharp and jump in; and then we heard him, poor lad, groan, for the smoke and the flames leapt out of the loft like a huge bonfire, and we heard un totter and stumble for he seemed giddy like, then we seed the great dog put his head out of the window, and in his great jaws he held the little un. And my old missus cried—'Oh Lord, if he should drop un," but he didn't, for Aaron got on the ladder and took Harry in his arms.

they kissed under the stars. Then all was quiet save the howlin' of the great baste upstairs.

'But Aaron he seemed to think of everthin' like a Cheap Jack at a fair, and afore I or the missus could do ought, he had run into the cowshed and comed back with some armfuls of straw, and then he whistled sharp and shrill, and the great baste gave a whimper and leapt clear out and lighted on the straw, so there was no damage done, and after that the farm hands comed and they got in and put out the fire.

'And after he had worked like ten, Aaron came back and put his arms round Harry till Harry fell asleep, and 'ae missus said that his face was most like an angel's.

'I'm an old man, marm,' continued Mr. Harper, 'but I could fain cut off my hand for shame for having struck Aaron that there blow, and I felt clean shy as I watched him nursing his little brother so quiet in the night. When I went up to him he said, 'It was nought; it was all along of Buller. For 'twas he as woke me.'

'Then gramna she didn't speak, but she went straight in to the latter and her clean cut up her Saturday night cake as had mixed in six good eggs and a good snap of butter, and her said, 'Come here, dog, thou hast done a good night's work,' and her gave the lot to Buller.

Mr. Harper ceased speaking, and I said, 'How proud you must be of the boy.'

'He's my son Harry's lad,' replied the old man.—'Weekly Scotsman.'

THE QUEEN AND THE SWITCH TENDER.

(From the French of Francois Coppee.)

Her Majesty the Queen of Bohemia—there is always a kingdom of Bohemia for the convenience of story tellers—was travelling most modestly and strictly incognito under the name of the Countess of Seven Castles and accompanied only by old Baronesse de Georghen, lady of the bedchamber, and Gen. Horshowitz, her gentleman usher.

In spite of the hot stones at her feet and the furs which were piled around her the Queen felt cold, and, tired of her novel and the General's continued knitting—for the old soldier was an expert with wools—she rubbed impatiently at the frosty window to see what was happening outside.

It was a sudden and irresistible caprice which had started Her Majesty, in the very middle of the winter, on a trip to Paris to see her mother, when she had only to wait for the spring, when her mother would have joined her at home. The Queen was accustomed to consult only her immediate wishes and, regardless of the thermometer being ten degrees below zero, she shook up the Baronesse from her rheumatism and her warm seat by the fire and summoned the General, to his despair, for he was obliged to leave a magnificent afghan which he was knitting for his daughter and take to only a modest pair of stockings to beguile the weariness of the journey.

The travelling had been hard, for all Europe was covered with snow, but at last they were reaching their destination. They had had a hasty supper at Macon, and now, although the hot bottles were scarcely warm and outside the big flakes were falling fast, the Baronesse and the General, in their corners, dreamed contentedly of their arrival in Paris, where the old lady would perform a little special devotion and the white-haired soldier would repair to a certain shop of wools and yarns where he could match the shades to perfection.

The Queen, however, was not so content. Feverish and shivering beneath her wonderful cape of blue fox, her head, with its wealth of straw-colored hair tumbling from beneath her dark hat, resting on her arm, she was staring ahead into the blackness of the night, listening wearily to the rattle and grinding of wheels on the rails. In memory she was living over her short young life, the poor little Queen, and she felt that no one was so unhappy as she.

Her thoughts went back first to the time when she was a little Princess, short and plump, with red hands, playing with her twin sister, the sister whom she loved so dearly and who resembled her so closely that they had always been obliged to wear different colored ribbons to distinguish them. This was before the insurrection had overturned the throne of her parents, and she had loved the calm, peaceful atmosphere of the little court of Olmutz, where etiquette was stempored with good natured fellowship.

and then her joy had fled forever. Then she learned what every one else had known—that Ottokar had no real love for her and that he had deceived her continually.

Something seemed to freeze then in her heart, something that never melted even at the sight of her son, the little Vladislas, who was only a miniature copy of his father. Besides, she never had had him to herself.

There was always a swarm of duennas and stately nurses with enormous bonnets hovering around the royal cradle, and whenever the Queen wished to inquire for her son and embrace him a little, she was solemnly informed: 'His Royal Highness has coughed a little today,' or 'His Royal Highness is suffering from his teeth.' There was always a barrier raised between them.

No, she could not stand it any longer; life was too bitter. She had obtained permission from the King to go and see her mother, the Queen of Moravia, now exiled in Paris, and there she would cry out all her grief in her mother's arms.

Only she had been obliged to leave her baby, for the tradition of the Bohemian court forbade that the Crown Prince should travel without his father.

Suddenly the Queen awoke from her reverie. What had happened? For some moments the train had been gradually slowing its speed and now it had stopped altogether. What did it mean, stopping here in the open fields, in the middle of the night?

The Baronesse and the General awoke abruptly, vaguely anxious. The latter, catching sight of the lantern of the guard, sprang from his seat and put his head out of the door.

'What has happened? What are we stopping for?' he demanded. 'Two feet of snow on the track, sir,' was the reply. 'We are stalled here for an hour or more; can't possibly get ahead as we are.'

'What! Will we have to spend an hour here in this weather? Why, the water-bottles are stone cold!'

'But what can we do, sir? They have telegraphed to Tonnerre for a snow-plough. But, as I said, we won't move from here for an hour.'

The man disappeared with his lantern. 'Gracious! Such a thing is abominable! Your Majesty will certainly take cold,' complained the Baronesse, shivering.

'I am chilled through now,' replied the Queen. The General understood that the moment had come to be heroic. Wrapping his coat tightly around him, he jumped from the compartment, landing in a drift of snow to his knees, and once more stopped the man with the lantern. He spoke to him in a whisper.

'But I couldn't do anything if it was the Grand Mogul himself,' replied the guard. 'Still, I think the switch tender lives somewhere near here and he ought to have a fire, if the lady wouldn't mind walking a step or two. Here, Sabatier!'

A second lantern appeared. 'Go and see if the switch tender has a fire in his house.'

Fortunately, he did have. The General was more delighted than if he had won a battle or finished the last strip of his famous afghan.

He returned to the compartment, made known the result of his search, and a moment later the three travellers, stamping their feet to get off the snow that had accumulated beneath their shoes, stood before a glowing fire in the little house while the switch tender piled the dry logs upon the flames.

The Queen took her seat close to the grateful warmth, and, throwing her rich cape over the back of the little straw-bottomed chair, she pulled off her long gloves and looked about her.

It was the room of a peasant. The floor was rough and uneven, bunches of onions hung from the blackened rafters, an old gun was suspended by two nails above the fireplace and a few flowered plates stood on a table against the wall. But the young Queen's attention was fixed upon a cradle of wicker work, half hidden by the curtains of the big bed, from which came the cooing of an awakened baby.

The switch tender hastily left his fire and turned to the cradle, rocking it gently. 'Go to sleep again, little one, go to sleep. There's nothing to be afraid of; these are some friends o' papa's.'

His was the voice of a good father, this man with the hardened skin and the bald pate of St. Peter, the bristly mustaches of an old soldier and the two deep lines which told of sorrow.

'Is that your little daughter?' demanded the Queen, interested. 'Yes, madame, it is my little Cecilie. She will be three years old next month.' 'But has she no mother?' enquired her Majesty, hesitating, and as the man shook his head, 'You are a widower?' But he shook his head again. Then the Queen, much touched, rose from her seat and approached the cradle. The little girl had fallen asleep again, hugging a wooden doll tightly to her breast.

'Poor child,' she murmured. 'Is it not sad, madame?' said the switch tender, in a heavy voice which broke slightly. 'She could not have had much heart, a mother who would leave her baby at that age. But, after all, it is my own fault that she left me.'

Advertisements

There Is Quick Relief From TORPID LIVER in Fruit-a-tives. And they are a positive cure for constipation and all blood impurities. Those who have used these marvelous little fruit liver tablets are the ones who praise them warmest. Here is one of hundreds of testimonials from those who owe their good health to Fruit-a-tives:— 'We tried Fruit-a-tives and like them exceedingly. We happened to need such a mild and harmless liver tonic and I shall keep Fruit-a-tives by me always, now that I have used them and find they do me so much good.' Miss M. L. RICHARDS, Calgary, N.W.T.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain a BOTTLE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS. All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE. Prepared only by J.C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J.C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Extended to Nov. 1! WHAT? The "Witness" Flag Offer Read our advt. and act AT ONCE scarf, Ted, but I do not think you will ever want to wear it again. And then he told how he had been walking in the woods, for the snow had gone, and he had seen a large rabbit run into a hole. Taking his cane, he poked very carefully, for he was fond of animals, into the hole. Now it happened that the first thing he touched was something soft, and, catching it on the end of his cane, he drew out the missing scarf. Of course, the scarf was much soiled, but, as it was not torn, Ted's mother felt sure that by sending it to the cleaners it would be all right. Ted was delighted to find his scarf, but he felt so sorry for the animals that before night he had seen to it that each small rabbit and Father and Mother Bunny had a nice, soft, warm bed. He wore the scarf for several years, and always called it 'the Bunny scarf.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER. BUNNY'S RED SCARF. (Rebecca R. Zabriskie, in the 'Sunday School Times.') 'It's a bitter cold night,' said Father Bunny, coming in at supper time, and rubbing his paws together. 'It's blowing and snowing, and the drifts are getting high.' 'Yes,' said Mother Bunny, who was standing by the fire, cooking something nice. 'The children wouldn't go out, and Baby Bunny sat by the fire and cried, because he was afraid you would be frozen.' 'Ma,' said Nimble, the oldest of seven young rabbits, 'isn't supper ready? We are so hungry!' 'Yes, Nimble,' said Mother Bunny; 'now we will have it.' 'Oh, how good that supper tasted!' After the dishes were washed, the family had games, and then came the game of going to bed. Father Bunny went to the corner of the room, and brought out something soft, warm and red. 'Father! father! cried all the Bunny family at once. 'What is it? Quick! Quick! Let us see!' 'Well, well!' said Mother Bunny, 'that will keep us nice and warm. Where did you get it?' 'Why, the way it was this,' said Father Bunny. 'As I was coming over from the big house, and it was storming badly, I had to run very fast, so that the snow would not blind me. You know that it is quite a walk over, which made me hurry more. 'I was attracted by a big box, a flat thing. I think that they call it a sled. I knocked against it in my haste, and hurt my head; but I saw, in spite of my bump and hurry, this, so I pulled at it with all my strength, and brought it home.' 'So, they were all safely wrapped in the woolly scarf, and travelling in the land of dreams. Ted had a beautiful time coasting before the storm was at its worst. He came in about half-past four with shining eyes and very red cheeks. 'Ted!' exclaimed his mother, 'did you go out this afternoon without your scarf? Remember what a cold you have had.' 'Why, no, mother, I had it on. But where is it?' And he looked distressed. The scarf was a present from his uncle, who had brought it from Europe, and Ted thought a great deal of it. Several weeks passed by, and Ted was housed by a severe cold, and, although he and every one else had hunted everywhere for the scarf, of course they could not find it. One day his father came in holding something in his hand. 'Here is your

Before and After Canadian Hair Restorer Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stops falling hair, causes to grow on bald heads, cures dandruff, itching and all scalp diseases. Contains no oily or greasy ingredients. By its use the hair and whiskers become thick, glossy and luxuriant. Price, mailed, 75 cents and three 2 cent stamps, or 2 for \$1 and six 2 cent stamps. Have no agencies. Must be ordered direct from manufacturers. We manufacture medicines for all diseases for men and women. Write immediately for full particulars, sealed. THE MERWIN CO., Windsor, Ont.

Advertisements \$12 WOMAN'S FALL SUITS \$4.50 MADE TO ORDER. Sizes to 48. Ladies' Tailors, Hosiery, Suits and Hats at manufacturing prices. Send for Fall Catalogue, Catalogue and Patterns to: 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800. Send for Fall Catalogue, Catalogue and Patterns to: 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800.

The Boys' Page.

Bass-Fishing at Bude. A HOLIDAY YARN.

(The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, in 'Every Boy's Monthly'.) (Concluded.)

What they said I could not tell, but I could see that their signs were to cling to the rock. And as I was watching I saw a horseman galloping along the road with a long rope on his arm, and that they were eagerly discussing the best way of getting at me. Farther back, at a little cottage, I saw a pony-carriage pull up, and clothes and other things were taken in, a proceeding that I know, somehow, at once, had something to do with me.

tried most of all to think that the tide had turned. Then the breakers would rise again, heavier and more frequent than before, wave after wave pitching over me, and seeming just to go in at the back of my neck and out at my heels. Kneeling on my little ledge, and with my fingers dug into the cracks of the rock, and keeping my head low, I could fight for some time yet in this way.

The Scullion Boy Who Became a Bishop.

(By Fred Myron Colby.)

Something less than three hundred years ago, a poorly-dressed, awkward boy of seventeen was seen travelling on foot in southern England. He was barefooted, but in his hands he carried a pair of heavy shoes, while at the end of a stick over his shoulders was a bundle of books and clothing. This was all the property he had in the world, with the exception of a few silver pieces in an old leather purse in his pocket, given him by his mother, as she bade him good-bye at the door of their poor little cottage in sunny Devonshire. But Jack—that was the lad's name—walked on whistling merrily, thinking little of the queer figure he presented, and wondering how long it would be before he reached his journey's end, for he had already travelled two hundred miles, and was foot-sore, dusty and weary.

sey was so high, why may not this boy be some day a bishop? Then turning to the wondering lad, he continued: 'Thou hast an honest face, and thy mouth hath determination. Thou wilt succeed, I ween. When thou hast thine scholarship come to me, and I will have a bishopric for thee.'

'Plato's Dialogues, sir,' answered Jack, continuing his scurrying. 'What, do you read Greek?' enquired the surprised professor. 'Yes, a little sir,' he replied, blushing. 'This is no place for you then. You shall not stay here.'

A MORAL. The race may not be to the swift, And then again it may. But it's not to the man who does it start. That's settled, anyway. —Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

HOW W. G. GRACE MADE SIX RUNS. It is extremely doubtful if W. G. Grace ever made six runs in a more curious manner than he did in the Surrey vs. Gloucestershire match of 1878. Playing a ball hard on to the ground, it rebounded and lodged in the front of his shirt, and the famous batsman and his partner ran six before the ball was recovered by Jupp. Probably the wily doctor removed the ball with the handle of his bat, for had either of the fieldmen handled the ball ere it touched the ground there would doubtless have been a cry of 'How's that?' and the batsman would have been obliged to retire 'caught.'

EDUCATION AND RESPONSIBILITY. Formal education often pretends to reform those who receive it; and those who do not receive it are inclined to demand model conduct of the school-bred man and to condemn the school if its finished product falls to the common level of weakness and sin. Accordingly, when Prof. William James, of Harvard, declared at Chicago University that academic education does not insure character, some people said, 'We told you so. College education does not give us better citizens.'

A LOOKING GLASS LIGHTHOUSE. The most extraordinary of all British lighthouses is to be found on Arnish Rock, Stornoway Bay—a rock which is separated from the Island of Lewis by a channel over 500 feet wide. On this rock a conical beacon is erected, and on its summit a lantern is fixed, from which, night after night, shines a light which is seen by the fishermen far and wide. The way in which this lighthouse is illuminated is this. On the Island of Lewis is a lighthouse, and from a window in a tower a stream of light is projected on to a mirror in the lantern on the summit of Arnish Rock.—'Tit-Bits.'

A Rainy-Day Diversion. (Carolyn Wells, in New York Tribune.) All of the family had a mathematical turn of mind, and when Uncle Bob came to visit them, and said that he knew a lot of tricks with numbers, they were all glad that it was a rainy afternoon, and they settled down in the cosy library for a first-rate treat.

A RAINY-DAY DIVERSION. Fred said he didn't believe Uncle Bob's tricks really were new, for they had scoured every book of arithmetical diversions; and it would be pretty hard to

find a catch or a quibble that was unknown to the Boyston children. Lucy privately agreed with her brother's opinion; but she sat with pad and pencil in hand, ready to give Uncle Bob the benefit of the doubt. 'Well,' said that man, 'are you sure you are familiar with all the peculiar powers of the number nine? If not, I'll show you something of its erratic ways. Write down a row of numbers, please.'

VERY EASILY SATISFIED. Hostess—'What part of the chicken will you have, Willie?' Willie—'Either half. I'm not particular.'—'Australasian.'

PUZZLES. SINGLE ACROSTICS. 1. Crosswords (four letters each)—A mineral used to burn; to affirm with confidence; part of the face; 160 square rods of land; a timid animal; to border upon. Initial letters spell an English dominion. 2. Crosswords (four letters each)—Land surrounded by water; body of a church; to pull; a hard metal; to have competent power. Initial letters spell another of England's possessions.

A PROVERB WITH MISSING VOWELS. P r d g t h b f r i l l. Answers to Last Week's Puzzles. WORD SQUARES. A C R A L C L A N U O A L L L A V E R A C K A V E R O E L K S N E R K O

A Simple Square.— T I N I C E N E T

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

A THIEF OF THE WOODLAND.

(Charles F. Holder, in the 'Tribune Sunday Magazine,' for Nov. 27, 1904.)

Almost anywhere in Southern California one may find the remarkable little creature which as I write is watching me out of its large, black eyes, doubtless wondering why I should protest when he carried off cigars or the roses which have just been gathered. So diversified a taste should certainly be appreciated, yet it appears not to be in the garden where this particular animal is held a prisoner.

grasp of its hand-like paw, and then from the tube dropped the rose and cigar, both useless to the wood-rat as food, and taken merely to satisfy its peculiar fancy. The incident well illustrates the dominant feature of the life of this extraordinary little creature. That serious consequences might result from this peculiarity on the part of an animal not larger in size as a common rat may well be imagined by the appearance of a nest which I discovered near the mountains in the San Gabriel Valley. Here were objects taken from a neighboring farm-yard or garden, and the camp of laboring men near-by might have been suspected or even charged with the theft, though when they returned from their work upon the water-pipes they began to miss various objects. Pieces of candles left on the table were gone in the morning, also playing-cards, suggesting that some unfortunate player had emulated a certain Chinaman not unknown to fame. Pamphlets were dragged into corners, and every morning something would be missed, which suggested to the minds of the men that in the gang, or in the vicinity, was a thief—not an ordinary marauder, but one possessing singular taste.

THE CAMEL CAN SWIM.

One of the most amusing features of the introduction of camels into the United States, the story of which has been told in our natural history columns, was the prolonged discussion of the question whether the camel could swim or would drown. It had been stated on the authority of Father Huc that the camel could not swim, and when the United States authorities proposed to import the beasts for traversing the deserts of the south-west, the objection was promptly made that the enterprise would be futile because the camels would be unable to cross the rivers. As the point was demonstrable by a simple experiment with the beast in its Asiatic home, one might assume that before purchasing camels the authorities would have settled the swimming question by a preliminary experiment; but no one appears at the time to have thought of this.

ty by promptly throwing a Spaniard into the water, to try whether he would drown or not, and seeing him wholly deprived of life, he concluded in consequence that the rest of them were mortal, and thereupon set upon them, when they were seeking for gold, and killed above a hundred and fifty of them.—'Forest and Stream.'

Eagle Killed by its Prey

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY HIS MUSKALLONGE IT HAD (From the Philadelphia 'Press.') Along the shores of Chautauqua Lake, New York, a colony of eagles has made its home. An incident occurred recently in which one of these birds, a fine specimen, met its death. The story is a true one, and is vouchered for by Mr. Dymman, a resident on Bayfield Farm, in that vicinity, who, with his wife, witnessed the remarkable occurrence. One day recently an eagle was gracefully soaring over the lake, when suddenly it darted with lightning like rapidity toward the water, catching in its talons a muskallonge over two feet in length and weighing probably ten pounds. There was a clash, a splashing of fins and feathers, a mighty struggle, but slowly the great American bird rose in the air with its captive dangling, but still wriggling in its clutch. Then the bird began to sink slowly toward the lake, its descent increasing every second till bird and fish finally fell into the water with a splash. The muskallonge had evidently proved too heavy and put up too much of a fight for the eagle, but the latter's talons were so deeply and firmly imbedded in the fish that it could not release its hold, and as its strength gave way it sank into the water and was drowned.

Witness Diamond Jubilee. Flag Offer Extended to Nov. 1, 1905. For full particulars write at once to FLAG DEPT. JOHN DOUGALL & SON MONTREAL.

Home Department.

'Our Home-Maker.'

(By Adeline D. T. Whitney.)

Where the mountains slope to the westward,
And their purple chalices hold
The new-made wine of the sunset,
Crimson and amber and gold—

In this old, wide-open doorway,
With the elm boughs overhead,
The house all garnished behind her,
And the plentiful table spread.

She has stood to welcome our coming,
Watching cur upward climb,
In the sweet June weather that brought us,
Oh, many and many a time!

To-day, in the gentle splendor
Of the early summer noon—
Perfect in sunshine and fragrance,
Although it is hardly June—

Again in her doorway opened
And the house is garnished and sweet;
But she silently waits for our coming,
And we enter with silent feet.

A little within she is waiting;
Not where she has met us before;
For over the pleasant threshold
She is only to cross once more.

The smile on her face is quiet,
And a lily is on her breast;
Her hands are folded together,
And the word on her lips is 'rest.'

And yet it looks like a welcome,
For her work is compassed and done;
All things are seemly and ready,
And her summer is just begun.

It is we who may not cross over,
Only with song and prayer,
A little way into the glory,
We may reach as we leave her there.

But we cannot think of her idle,
She must be a homemaker still;
God giveth that work to the angels
Who fittest the task fulfill.

And somewhere yet in the hilltops
Of the country that hath no pain,
She will watch in her beautiful doorway,
To bid us welcome again.

The Man of the House.

He came down the road walking with a slow, halting step, as if an invisible weight were bound on his feet. His wife, looking from the window, was struck by his pallor. In a fleeting glimpse she saw with eyes suddenly illuminated, that William was growing old. That haggard face, those stooping shoulders, that look of discouragement, were wholly unlike her blithe, cheery husband.

William Forbes did not, as usual, enter his house by the front door. He went round to the back, and stood at the head of the lane, looking down and waiting for the hired man, Silas Beam, who was driving home the cows. The little delay gave Mrs. Forbes her opportunity.

'Molly,' she said, 'not one word to your father to-night about your new suit.'

'But mother,' remonstrated twenty-year-old Molly, who had set her mind on a lovely India silk with a blouse trimmed with lace and embroidery, and a jacket besides, how can I go to Aunt Phoebe's unless I get some new clothes? How can I, mother?

'I don't know, dear. I only know you must not bother papa this evening. I mean it. Not a single hint, Molly. And you, Jack, don't ask your father for a cent.'

'All right, mother,' answered Jack, putting his Latin reader on the shelf and taking down his algebra.

Mr. Forbes came in. As his wife met him cheerfully, taking his hat from his hand, and drawing forward an easy chair, he smiled, but wanly. In twenty-five years of marriage, he had not failed to answer the challenge of her smile with his own responsive brightness. But latterly, dearly as they loved one another, and complete as was their mutual comprehension, Ellen Forbes was aware that William was keeping something back from her; that he was not wholly at his ease, that there was a distress of some sort tugging at his tranquillity. She resolved to find out what it might be.

When dinner was over, the good plain dinner that was so appetizing and wholesome for a tired man, who daily carried a cold luncheon from home to the store, Molly and Jack went to the Christian Endeavor meeting, and their parents were left alone.

'Will,' said Ellen suddenly, 'what troubles you? Is anything wrong?'

'Nothing, except that when this month ends, I shall lose my job.'

She caught her breath in surprise and dismay.

'Why, Will,' she exclaimed, 'you've been with Rice & Kildare since you were a lad.'

'Yes, that is true.'

'Of what do you complain? What have you done amiss?' The wife's tone was indignant. Her eyes snapped. She knew that her husband had served his employers faithfully, that he had not stinted any labor nor scamped any service.

'It is of what I cannot do that I complain, Nellie. Since old man Rice died, and Mr. Kildare senior retired, the younger men have come into power, with new methods. I am too slow for them. They want me to go on the road as I always have, two or three times a year, but they insist that

I must travel on Sunday, and I have declined.'

'Certainly you could not go back on your record, trample the Fourth Commandment under foot and travel on the Lord's day. You did perfectly right to stand up for your life-long convictions, and I'm proud of you. Never mind about securing another place. There's work enough right here on this bit of a garden and farm.'

'I'm no farmer, Ellen.'

'I am. I was raised on a farm. We'll let Silas go. He can find work without any trouble. We've a little saved, a little more, Will, than you know about, for I've always been putting by something for a rainy day. We'll all pull together, and I believe you'll find there's money in garden stuff and chickens and eggs. We're near enough a fine market. Why, William Forbes, the whole thing rises before my eyes, a vision of prosperity. I am thankful those young men don't want you, and thankful for the reason. There would be no blessing if you went against principle.'

The young people came gaily in from their meeting to find their father and mother chatting as eagerly as if they were children planning for a picnic.

'You two are real lovers, aren't you?' said Molly, as she kissed them good-night.

'Lovers! why, yes,' said her mother. 'That's what makes our home so worth while. We are very happy Molly, and we are going to be happier.'

Molly did not get her dainty suit that season, but she looked like an opening rose in her old one nicely made over, and so thought young Louis Parke, who had long covertly admired her, but had feared to take on himself the responsibility of marrying a girl brought up in the great comfort and luxury which Mr. Forbes, by good management, had always provided for her home. A chance remark of his sister's, that Molly Forbes had more economy about her than most girls, decided Lewis, that a poor young man might venture to seek her for his life partner. And as Molly had liked him from school-days, love was an easy step forward.

William Forbes tried a twelvemonth of amateur farming; but he was not a shining success in this. If his wife had not developed a remarkable talent for buying and selling, as well as raising produce, they would have lost all they invested. Here she proved herself an example of what a woman can do when she is allowed to enter an open door of opportunity. Yet the experiment was not all loss, for the outdoor life and exercise made a new man physically of Mr. Forbes, who had been shut in most of his mature years, except for outings, which involved absence from home, long railway rides, nights in Pullmans, and homesick tarrying in hotels.

One day Mr. Forbes received a letter. It was from a business house in town, and offered him a position superior to his former one, both in emolument and honor. At the end of the letter there was this sentence, 'We want a Christian man, one who respects and keeps the Sabbath, as we do ourselves.'

'I told you, William, the hand of Providence was in it, when you lost your job, did I not?'

'Yes,' he answered, 'dearest wife, you did.'—Christian Herald.

With the Children.

A MOTHER'S HEART.

A little dreaming, such as mothers know;
A little lingering over dainty things;
A happy heart, wherein hope all aglow
Stirs like a bird at dawn that wakes and sings,
And that is all.

A little clasping to her yearning breast;
A little musing over future years;
A heart that prays, 'Dear Lord Thou knowest best—
But spare my flower life's bitterest rain
Of tears'—
And that is all.

A little spirit speeding through the night;
A little home grown lonely, dark, and chill;

A sad heart groping blindly for the light;
A little snow-clad grave beneath the hill—
And that is all.

A little gathering of life's broken thread;
A little patience keeping back the tears;
A heart that sings, 'Thy darling is not dead,
God keeps her safe through His eternal years,'—
And that is all.

—Macmillan's Magazine.

HINTS FOR MOTHERS.

Don't expect good manners in children if they are treated by their elders in an un-mannerly manner.

Do not be surprised if children are snappish and quarrelsome if you set them the example by being so to them.

Don't frighten children into being obedient by threats which you have no intention of carrying out. Your future difficulties in managing your children are enormously increased by this unwise, but not uncommon practice.

Don't take sagely children with you when you go to pay calls. It is too great a tax on the forbearance of your friends, and it has led to the severing of acquaintances.

Don't—because it is easier to do things yourself than teach the children how to do them—let your boys and girls grow up with slovenly habits.

Don't forget them; if you do not make companions of your children in their youth you can't expect them to be your friends when they grow up.—Selected.

THE CHILD'S NURSERY.

The requirements of a nursery or the place set apart for the children are such as will promote their growth and development, the same as are required by all life, from the lowest organisms up to the most complex—light and air. These are the great requisites of the nursery. According to one's circumstances space should be given also. If in the city, the nursery should be high up above the street. It should be a kingdom in which the children are the royal family and the arbiters of the realm. The place should be so remote that the children can pursue their play without disturbing anyone or feeling the curb of adult interference. Open-air nurseries this day lost it. Thou art smaller, particularly in large cities where distances to and from parks are great. The indoor nursery should be bright and sunny. The human plant like those in the garden, must have plenty of sunlight to develop properly. There should be, therefore, enough windows to let in the light and air. If the room is far above the street, grill work, high enough and strong enough to prevent a child from falling out, should be provided. The walls of the nursery and the ceiling should be painted a pleasing color. The use of paper of any kind is a mistake, for the nursery walls should be washed down at least once a month to keep the room sweet and clean, and only a painted wall will stand such cleaning. The furniture should be such as is adapted to the needs of the child. There should be a refrigerator, particularly if there are bottle-fed children. No colic lines should be permitted to dry in the nursery.—Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, in the 'Delinicator.'

Home Thoughts

NAGGING OVER LITTLE THINGS.

'She was always nagging, always nagging about little things.' There is a life of misery painted in that one sentence.

We meet the big things in life with smiling faces and brave hearts.

We let the little things fret and worry us until we make ourselves miserable, make every one at home miserable, and too often make our neighbors uneasy and unhappy.

A big misfortune never teases us. A pitcher of milk upset on a clean tablecloth and—poof! we are off like a flash of powder.

Willie falls downstairs, breaks his wrist. Mother sends for the doctor, helps to patch the little fellow up, and nurses him tenderly until he is well. The same Willie fires a stone through a six by eight window glass, and he is 'jawed' until he wishes he had never been born.

We down the big things. The little things down us.

If the mortgage must be given husband and wife discuss the subject with grace and forbearance until an agreement is reached.

That same husband and wife quarrel until the dust rises over the proper place to hang a certain picture.

Each thinks the thing is too little for the other to hold out about.

Neither happens to think that the thing is too little to hang out about. Neither thinks that the thing is too little to quarrel about.

All through life it is the little things that make the trouble.

All through life we climb the big rough pines and fret and sweat because we stub our toes upon the little lumps of clay.

All through life we fuss over little things that don't make a whit's worth of difference one way or the other, that can't be helped by fretting, that cannot be remedied by nagging.

'She was always nagging about little things.'

Many another husband could bring the same charge against his wife.

It's a pity. It spoils a woman's happiness and wrecks her husband's life. It eats the peace out of a home as a nasty worm eats out the heart of a rose.—The Chicago 'Daily Journal.'

THE EVERY-DAY WOMAN.

She is not a genius, this plain person who keeps the wheels of life moving. Just a well-balanced friend who goes on her daily rounds. Geniuses are often eccentric and can do great things, but some of them don't like to peel potatoes nor put on a patch. We never feel afraid of the every-day woman, for she does not criticize our English nor ask us the reason why we do things 'thus and so.' As a rule, this plain woman does not aim to be brilliant nor great. She is no smarter nor richer than we are, and is a real obliging friend. She is like ourselves and enjoys the common joys of life, and weeps with those who weep. She is full of sympathy, and we don't hesitate to tell her our troubles. My lady is not always 'consumed with cares,' and is willing to cook a good dinner for the chance guest without grumbling.—Kitty Summer.

have cause to envy the guiding—Sir P. Sydney.

BUNCH OF HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick if it be dipped into very hot water. This softens the wax and it may then be easily pushed into a candlestick which otherwise would be too small, and it will be neatly and firmly held.

If you wish to stick anything and have no glue in the house, try the following recipe: Take a small piece of cold potato which has been boiled, and rub it up and down on a piece of paper with your fingers for about five minutes. It will become the right consistency, and stick as well as the strongest glue.

A few spoonfuls of a borax solution added to the hot soapy water in which silver glass and china are washed will give these articles additional lustre. It may be also employed for cleaning hairbrushes in the proportion of three or four spoonfuls to a quart of water, and it should be remembered that the water for this purpose should be only tepid, and there should be sufficient to wet the bristles, but not the back of the brush. The brushes should then be rinsed well in several waters, and be finished with quite cold water.

The Office of Nurse or Nursery Governess.

To-day there are hundreds of homes where mothers are longing for the aid of thoughtful, refined, high principled young women who would come and help them to make their children happy and good. Girls who would teach these little ones to speak the truth and to love God—who would guide as well as care for them, and, best of all, love them. Yet that dread word, 'servant' often leaves the nurseries of the rich to the care of those who have little sense of their responsibility, and no idea of exercising the influence of one who is a lady whatever else she may be doing.

I do not think it a pleasant thing to undertake to have your time controlled, your liberty of action curtailed, to live under constant inspection. I do not think it easy to bear the caprices of the ill-bred or the exactions of the selfish. But with all my heart I am sure that she who is capable of caring for and guiding little children and making them love her, has a noble office, and also, if I were young and forced to earn my bread, I would rather take such employment and bear the trials of such a condition, than live the trying life of a saleswoman, or the often exhausting and sometimes most disagreeable one of a typewriter and stenographer in the average office under the average business man. It is a stern necessity to face, to be continually placed in a class by one's self and treated as an inferior, but the head of a nursery can command both respect and love, can win external gratitude, can do God's most holy work (shepherdess to his lambs), and make for herself a very beautiful life, in which she is protected and guarded, and in our now fast increasing wealthy homes, will also be surrounded by every refinement and comfort of luxury.

If there could be established a corps of intelligent educated young American women, who could accept this intermediate position, between mothers and their children with dignity, they would be able in time to command splendid remuneration. But they would have to resign much, and could only succeed by using the reserve, which only does not seek but avoids any social competition. They would have to take, and fill, and maintain a purely professional position, and this is a hard thing for a young girl to do. I only speak of it here as a way in which a young woman having the necessary requirements, refinement, intelligence, inflexible integrity and a loving heart, can do a noble work if she is not afraid to live out her own life in her own way.

Within a few days I have known the position of nursery governess rejected by a young gentleman, in reality great need, living on so-called borrowed money, which she has no prospect of repaying, because she would not be asked to take her meals with her employer, but would have to share the children's meals. 'It placed her in an inferior position,' she should expect to be treated as one of the family.

A stranger cannot be treated as one of the family.' Let any of my readers ask herself how she would feel about a strange young woman coming suddenly into her home and being always present at the table, or at any other time of the family social intercourse? Would you like to talk over the trials, the necessities, the good and bad fortune of your loved ones in her hearing?

Happy, well regulated children love quickly and truly those who love them. If I took such a position I would look for my reward in this affection and in the sure gratitude of their parents. A sense of my responsibility to God for these little ones would be quite a large enough support to my dignity. To ask for entrance to a lady's drawing room and meet her friends, whether they desired to know me or not, as a part of my reward for duties performed, would only humiliate me.

Nothing but what we do for vain or wrong motives can either lower self respect or rob us of the respect of the world.—Mrs. Clement Parley, in 'Ledger Monthly.'

Selected Recipes.

GRAPE JUICE.

Grape juice is thought one of the most healthful beverages, not only for its medicinal qualities, but for the nourishment it affords. There is no other drink that can compare with it in delicacy and refreshment, and none that can be more easily obtained, for, by little trouble, one can supply their household. If bought, it is an expensive luxury, but when made at home, it is very inexpensive, and when once tried, it proves to be the sort of thing that is a joy forever. To make it, first pick the grapes from the bunch of the vines, which is much easier than handling the fruit twice, and also gives the picker the benefit of the open air. Wash and brush the grapes, put in a granite kettle; don't allow the juice to touch tin, as it discolors it. Heat until the juice flows, then strain through a heavy cloth; unbleached muslin is good; add as much water as there is juice, and to every quart of this a cupful of sugar. Bring to boil, can or bottle, and you have a drink fit for the gods. And one which will never cause the hand to tremble or the heart to ache.—'Modern Women.'

Good Savory Pie.—One pound ox liver, four pounds potatoes, one pound flour, one-fourth pound lard, pepper, salt, onion, and baking powder. Mode: Cut the liver in small pieces, also the onions; pare the potatoes very thin; cut in slices, and put them in an agate pie dish in layers, with pepper and salt; when all in, add water till three parts full. Cover: Take flour, lard, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a saltspoonful of salt; mix well; add cold water to make a paste; roll out and cover pie dish, and bake for two hours.

Savory Dutch Pie.—Four pounds of potatoes, red herring, one pound flour, one-fourth pound of dripping, pepper, salt, baking powder. Wash, pare, and slice potatoes; soak the herring in warm water, and divide into flakes; put the sliced potatoes and herring into an agate pie dish, well mixed with a little pepper and one ounce of dripping. If the herring is not salt, add a little salt; cover, and bake for two hours. Cover: Mix the flour and three ounces of dripping with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a saltspoon of salt; make a stiff paste with cold water; roll out to the size of pie dish and cover. Serve hot.

Rice Pudding.—A good rice pudding does not call for eggs. An excellent one is made of five cupfuls of rich milk, one small cupful of uncooked rice, well washed and picked over; one cupful of raisins, washed and stoned; one cupful of sugar, a scant teaspoonful of salt and half a grated nutmeg, or any flavor that may be preferred. Let the pudding bake slowly for two hours, until the grains of rice have fully swollen, out and each one rests in a creamy bed.

Indian Pudding.—An old-fashioned Indian pudding that requires no eggs is made as follows: Scald one pint of milk, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal to half a cupful of milk, and when all the lumps are stirred out, thin with a cupful and a half of cold milk; add a tablespoonful of butter and a small cupful of molasses, and pour in the pint of scalded milk; add a half teaspoonful of salt and stir well. Bake the pudding an hour; then pour in another pint of cold milk and let it bake slowly for three or four hours longer, or until it is as dark as a black ginger cake. Serve it hot with cream.

An English recipe for an economical pudding, says: Bake any remains of bread a golden brown and crush them to a fine powder while hot. Of these take four ounces, two ounces of brown sugar or golden syrup, two ounces of raisins or dried cherries, half a pint of milk and the same of boiling water, together with half a teaspoon of allspice. Pour the boiling water on the crumbs, stir well, and let them soak until soft; then mix in all the other ingredients, and pour the mixture into a dish plentifully rubbed with butter or well clarified dripping, and bake for twenty to twenty-five minutes.

THE HALO.

Think what a price to pay,
Faces so bright and gay,
Just for a hat!
Flowers unvisited, mornings unsung,
Sea-ranges bare of the wings that o'er-
swung—
Bare! just for that!

Think of the others too,
Others and mothers, too,
Bright-eyes in hat!
Hear you no mother groan floating in air,
Hear you no little moan—birdlings' despair,
Some where, for that?

Caught 'mid come mother-work,
Torn by a bunter Turk,
Just for your hat!
Plenty of mother-heart yet in the world;
All the more wings to tear, carefully
twirled!
Women want that?

Oh, but the shame of it,
Oh, but the blame of it
Price of a hat!
Just for a jaunty breeze brightening the street
This is your halo, O faces so sweet—
Death; and for that!
—William C. Gannett, in 'Congregationalist.'

For the Housekeeper.

The lightest countenance of a friend
giveth such an inward decking to the
house where it lodgeth, as proudest palaces

Advertisements.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

Your little one may be well and happy to-day, but would you know what to do if it awoke to-night with the croup, or went into convulsions or spasms to-morrow? The doctor may come too late. Have you a reliable remedy at hand? Baby's Own Tablets break up colds, prevent croup, reduce fever, check diarrhoea, cure constipation and stomach troubles, help the obstinate little teeth through painlessly, and give sound, healthful sleep. And they contain not one particle of opiate or poisonous 'soothing stuff'—this is guaranteed. They are equally good for the newborn infant or the well-grown child. Mrs. Susan E. Mackenzie, Burk's Corners, Que., says: 'Before I began using Baby's Own Tablets, my little one was weak and delicate, since then she has had splendid health and is growing nicely. I find nothing so good as the Tablets when any of my children are ill.' Sold by all druggists, or by mail, at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Leave it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears
Pass it on.

THE BOYS' CLUB.

The Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount are resuming their work again after the summer holiday season.

Their annual meeting was held last week, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. Coll, B.A.
Recording Secretary—Master Sydney Stevens.
Corresponding Secretary—Master Alex. Sclater.
Treasurer—Master Spencer Barnard.

The membership of the club has reached fifty. The treasurer's report showed a good balance on hand. The secretary gave an account of the work accomplished last year, an interesting feature of which was the sending of literature to isolated homes in the North-West, to mining camps, Sunday schools and invalid children. The club also showed a practical interest in the newboys, and gave a helping hand in several other directions.

The members intend to work along much the same lines as last year. Already they have a letter from the mission worker in a mining district in Nova Scotia, asking 'how they feel toward the mission this year, and if they can send as before a barrel of holiday gifts for the Christmas tide.'

The meetings are held on first and third Fridays, one evening being devoted to business and one to sociability.

At the next meeting there will be a debate on the relative merits of cricket and baseball as summer sports, those taking part being Spencer and Leslie Barnard, Hollant and T. Gaedinger.

An entertainment taking the form of a fancy fair and yocé is to be held the third week in October.

HAPPY HOURS.

The Happy Hour Sunshine Club held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Mary Johnson presiding. Among the immediate plans of the club is that of helping two Sunday schools in remote missions. The suggestion was made that each of the members keep a box into which, as she is able, she will put away some toy, book, or other gift, for less fortunate ones.

PARRY SOUND CIRCLE.

A small 'Sunshine Circle' of girls and women has been formed in Parry Sound district. The leader says: 'We cannot meet often as we are so scattered, and every woman has her hands full of work in her own home.' Many of the enterprising young people have gone west, and there is plenty for the Sunshine Circle to do in cheering the old people who are lonely. The leader of the circle is also trying to collect articles needed by the poor in the neighborhood, warm clothing for a youth of sixteen who wants to go to school this winter; pieces for quilts; wool slippers and shoulder shawls for old women, etc. Any one interested in this circle can obtain particulars from Miss MacDonald, 476 Sherbrooke street, Westmount.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

ARE YOU GETTING MARRIED?

Wedding Stationery and Visiting Cards
Engraved or Printed in up-to-date styles.
Send for our Booklet No. 15
'Wedding Etiquette' and Price List FREE
W. H. EATON & SON,
694 Craig St., Montreal.

FLAGS
FOR
HOME
AND
SCHOOL.

Fill the home with an atmosphere of love of country, of patriotism of the highest order, and you render loyal service to King and Empire. The flag is an aid in this service. Extend its use all you can. Our Flag Offer will help you.

Write to our FLAG DEPT. for particulars. See our advt. elsewhere.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Clearing Sale OF USED ORGANS Before Stock-taking.



The announcement of this sale is the commencement of preparation for stock-taking next month. It is important for us to dispose of every used organ at once—so important that we have cut the prices down to a point below expectation of profit—in some cases less than a third of the original cost.

Our necessity provides the opportunity for you to secure a splendid organ at a nominal cost; and the payments are so easy that no home need be without an instrument.

Do not put off ordering till next week. Do it now, and secure an early choice. Even if you get the last choice, you'll be proud of the instrument, but you might as well be first.

- PELOUBET & PELTON—5 octave walnut organ, by Peloubet & Pelton, Chicago, in small, handsome walnut case; has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 knee swells, octave coupler, etc.; height, 5 feet 1 inch; original price \$125, now \$27.00
CHICAGO COTTAGE—6 octave organ, by the Chicago Cottage Organ Co. in golden oak case, high back, diamond mirror panels; has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 knee swells, 2 couplers, etc.; height, 6 feet 3 in.; original price \$100, now \$32.00
BELL—6 octave walnut organ, by Daniel Bell & Co.; has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 knee swells, extended top, with burl panels and music rack; height, 6 feet 3 in.; original price \$125, now \$33.00
KARN—6 octave parlor organ, by D. W. Karn & Co., in handsome walnut case, with extended top; has 8 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells; height, 6 ft. 4 in.; original price \$125, now \$38.00
KIMBALL—6 octave parlor organ, by W. W. Kimball, Chicago, in attractively decorated solid walnut case, with high top; has 10 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, couplers, knee swells, etc.; height, 6 ft. 2 in.; original price \$125, now \$39.00
D'HERBY—6 octave organ, by the W. Doherty Co., Clinton; has 8 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, octave coupler, 2 knee swells; case attractively carved, paneled; original price \$150, now \$44.00
ESTEY—6 octave walnut organ, by the Estey Co., Brattleboro, Vt.; a dainty little organ by this celebrated firm; 2 sets of reeds throughout, vox humana and knee swells; a very fine organ; original price \$150, now \$46.00
BELL—6 octave organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in very handsome walnut case; has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, etc.; height, 6 ft. 5 in.; original price \$150, now \$48.00
KARN—6 octave organ, by D. W. Karn & Co., new design; hardly used at all; case in walnut, of beautiful design, with beveled mirror top; has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, knee swells, mouse-proof; height, 6 ft. 7 in.; regular price \$175, now \$54.00
SHERLOCK & MANNING—Two new 5 octave organs, in handsome new design, solid walnut case, with mirror top and lamp brackets; has 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc.; most exceptional value; catalogue price \$190, now \$57.00
UXBRIDGE—6 octave piano case organ, by the Uxbridge Organ Co., in attractive walnut case, with mirror top; has 11 stops, including bass and treble couplers, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells; height, 5 feet 7 in.; original price \$190, now \$66.00
THOMAS—6 octave piano case organ, by the Thomas Co., Woodstock; beautifully polished walnut case with marquetry panels, automatic swinging fall board and music rest, mouse-proof pedals; has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells; height, 5 feet 11 in.; very little used; original price \$175, now \$75.00
DOMINION—6 octave piano case organ, by Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville; has 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, full swing music desk, beautifully polished case, with fine mirror top; height, 6 feet; catalogue price \$190, now \$83.00
SHERLOCK & MANNING—New 6 octave piano case organ, in extra handsome Circassian walnut, double veneered and polished like a piano; has automatic swinging music desk, 35 inch bevel plate mirror in top, nickel frame, mouse-proof pedals; 13 stops, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, etc.; this instrument was purchased by us at the Toronto Exhibition this year, and is one of the handiest and best tone organs we have ever examined; catalogue price \$200, now \$94.00

TERMS OF SALE: Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest. If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you. A discount of 10 percent off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay the return freight if not satisfactory. In ordering kindly send your second and third choice, in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

A ROYAL ARCANUM PROTEST. Boston, Sept. 22.—About 200 delegates, representing the Massachusetts councils of the Royal Arcanum, to-night voted to take legal measures to prevent the executive committee of the Supreme Council from enforcing the new rates of assessment. Petitions were filed to-day with the Attorney-General, and the Insurance Commissioner, protesting against the new rates and asking the assistance of the Attorney-General in court proceedings. Subordinate councils were recommended to remain loyal to the order, but to protect their rights by recourse to the laws of the state.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for the marriage notice for the death notice for the funeral notice. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short notice of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

PARKER—At Lennoxville, Que., on Sept. 24, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parker.
BORKE—On Sept. 29, 1906, at 854 City Hall avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Borke, a son.
ROSS—On Sept. 25, 1906, at 35 York ave., Westmount, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ross, jr.
WARD—At the Grange, Lennoxville, Que., on Sept. 24, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. X. Ward.
MARRIED.
ASSELSTINE—METZLER.—At Odessa, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1906, Robert S. Asselstine, son of Nicholas Asselstine, Wilton, to Annie May Metzler, daughter of Robert Metzler, Odessa.
BURRITT—RILEY.—On Sept. 27, 1906, at Grace Church, Ottawa, Clarence J. Burritt, son of Dr. H. C. Burritt, to Eleanor Elise, daughter of George U. Riley, both of Ottawa.
CHECKITTS—THOMSON.—On Sept. 27, 1906, by the Rev. J. A. Mavey, at the home of the bride's parents, 174 Grand Trunk street, Rosa Maud, daughter of Francis S. Thomson, to Geo. R. Checkitts.
COOK—HALL.—On Sept. 27, 1906, by the Rev. W. H. Porter, M.A., at the home of the bride's parents, 21 Olive avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of S. T. Hall, Esq., to Ernest A. Cook, both of Toronto.
CROOKS—HUNT.—On Sept. 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 188 Isabella street, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. A. McIlroy, Edith Bessie, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Hunt, of the C. A. Railway, to Samuel Crooks, of Ottawa.
CUMMING—DUNLOP.—At St. George's Church, on Sept. 25, 1906, by the Rev. H. P. Plumptre, William Gordon Cumming, M.D., of Calgary, son of W. T. Cumming, Esq., of Montreal, to Euphemia Bell-house, youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Dunlop.
DEYELL—FITZGERALD.—In Toronto, on Sept. 25, 1906, by the Rev. G. I. Taylor, John Deyell, fourth son, to Mrs. Jas. Fitzgerald, Grand Valley, Ont.

DANCEY-CORNELL.—At the home of the bride's parents, Glen Elbe, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1906, by the Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., of Athens, Ont., Joseph Dancey, of South Crosby, Ont., to Miss Grace Gardner Cornell, only daughter of Richard Cornell, of Glen Elbe, Ont.
DAVIDSON-GOWDEY.—At St. Martin's Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1906, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, John Davidson to Annie Edna, daughter of the late Alex. Gowdey.
DE LISLE-ELLIS.—At the home of the bride's parents, Henryville, Que., on Sept. 20, 1906, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Alice May Ellis to Herbert Frederick De Lisle, of Jericho, Vermont.
ELLIOTT—TROTTER.—At Athens, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1906, by the Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., Alfred Elliott, of Bastard Township, to Miss Etta Trotter, of Phillipsville, Ontario.
FALLS-DEYELL.—On Sept. 27, 1906, at St. John's Church, Port Hope, Ont., by the Rev. Edwin Daniel, Alice Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Deyell, to Harvey Small Falls, of Simcoe.
FIRTH-WOOD.—At the home of the bride's parents, Almonte, on Sept. 20, 1906, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., Mr. Fred. Firth, Electrical Engineer, and Miss Florence, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Firth.
GRANT—SNIDER.—On Sept. 19, 1906, by the Rev. Alexander Gilray, Florence Gabrielle, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. Snider, Woodbridge, Ont., to John Alexander Grant, of Fort William.
GRAY—BRADSHAW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 'The Elms,' Richmond, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1906, by the Rev. W. H. MacIntyre, John W. Gray, Montreal, to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bradshaw.
GILLOU—BROOKS.—At St. George's Church, Grafton, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1906, by the Rev. Canon Sprague, of Cobourg, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Fidler, Colborne, Frances Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles H. Brooks, rector of Grafton, to Walter Vose Gulick, M.D., of St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., U.S.A.
HALL-BIRKS.—At Prescott, Ont., on Sept. 27, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. James Stuart, Alexander L. Hall, youngest son of the late W. V. B. Hall, of Montreal, to Bertha E. Birks, second daughter of the late George Birks, of Prescott. Boston papers please copy.
HILLIAR—WELLS.—At 202 Markham street, Toronto, on Sept. 23, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Wallace, Grace Janet Wells, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wells, to Thomas Henry Hilliar, barrister, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan.
HOLLAND—CONNELL.—On Sept. 25, 1906, at St. Paul's Church, Alliston, Ont., Miss Alice Holland, daughter of Thomas Holland, Esq., of Alliston, to Mr. Jos. Connell, of Barrie, formerly of Alliston.
HOPKINS-DALY.—On June 21, 1906, at St. George's Church, New York city, by the Rev. William L. McCord, Margaret H. Daly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Daly, Holland Landing, and granddaughter of the late Luke Maxwell Daly, Ph.D., of Bondhead, to Mr. Louis Davis Hopkins, son of the late Hon. Stephen T. Hopkins, New York city.
HORTON—REID.—At the residence of Mrs. Glee, Almonte, on Sept. 25, 1906, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., Frederick Wm. Horton, son of A. G. Horton, of Almonte, and Sarah Olive Reid, only daughter of the late John Reid, of Ramsey.
KALDFLEISCH—FERGUSON.—On Sept. 20, 1906, by the Rev. J. A. Dow, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. H. M. Kaldfleisch, of Elmira, Ont., to Margaret C., eldest daughter of G. A. Ferguson, Glen Orchard.
LAKE—FOSTER.—At Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1906, by the Rev. W. W. Lake, Sydenham, Anna Lena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Foster, Kingston, to Oscar Lake, Battersea.
LANG-FINLAYSON.—On Sept. 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, D.D., William Lang to Gertrude Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. Donald Finlayson.
LEE—HEFFERNAN.—At the Church of Our Lady, Guelph, Ont., on Sept. 21, 1906, Rose L. Heffernan, third daughter of the late Thomas A. Heffernan, of Guelph, to John L. Lee, son of the late William A. Lee, of Toronto.
LEIGH—WILSON.—At St. Jude's Church, by the Rev. Canon Dixon, on Sept. 27, 1906, Clifford E. Leigh to Henrietta Wilson, eldest daughter of Cass. E. Wilson, of this city.
LOWE—ELLIS.—At West Stewartstown, N.H., on the eve of Sept. 27, 1906, by the Rev. Joseph N. Walker, Amy Maud Ellis, of Robinson, Bury, Que., to Philip Atkinson Lowe, of Brookbury, Que.
MACKENZIE—CARNY.—At Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 26, 1906, Kenneth Singleton, son of the late Colonel Mackenzie, of Barrie, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Richard Carney, Esq., Sheriff of Algoma.
MARSHALL-LOCKIE.—On Sept. 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Jas. Gourlay, Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. N. Lockie, to Thos. Marshall, B.A., both of Dunnville, Ont.
MASON—MEREDITH.—At St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, Toronto, on Sept. 23, 1906, by the Rev. Canon Ingles, Florence Ethel, youngest daughter of W. E. Meredith of H. M. Customs, to George Frederick, eldest son of the late George Mason, of Ashleck Hall, Lancashire, England.
MCNEIL—PROPHET.—On Sept. 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Calumet, Que., by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. Howard H. McNeil, of St. Regis Falls, N.Y., to Miss Jessie A. Prophet, of Calumet, Que.
MOUNTAIN-MCLAUGHLIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Cumberland, Ont., on Sept. 28, 1906, by the Rev. W. A. D. MacIntyre, Miss Henry Mountain, of Carleton Place, Ont., to Esther, youngest daughter of Alexander McLaughlin.
PATERSON-HOWES.—On Friday evening, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, Montreal South, by the Rev. R. M. Timberlake, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Howes, to John Ferguson Paterson, of Montreal.
REID—HALSTED.—In the Methodist Church, by the Rev. T. L. Kerruish, on Sept. 27, 1906, Edith M., eldest daughter of J. A. Halsted, Esq., to Mr. George J. Reid, manager of the Sovereign Bank, all of Mount Forest, Ont.
ROBERTSON-MCGLENNON.—At 'Chestnut Lawn,' Colborne, Ont., the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 29, 1906, by the Rev. P. M. Duncan, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Robertson, of Morrison, uncle of the groom, Annie (Nan), third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGlennon, to W. G. Robertson, D.D.S., Colborne.

USE EDDY MATCHES. Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S Matches weren't in it! Ask your Grocer for a box of Our "SILENT" Parlors. PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE. For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. The Lady Stanley Institute, Ottawa. Founded 1890. Connected with the County of Carleton General Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, and the Isolation Hospital, Ottawa. Offers to women a three-year course of training in nursing, practical and thorough. The school building is separate from hospital, is comfortable and equipped for teaching. Apply for prospectus to the Lady Superintendent, the Lady Stanley Institute, Ottawa. ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont. 515 students enrolled last year—170 young ladies and 145 young men. College building heated by steam and lighted by 250 electric lights. Highest facilities, under full staff of specialists, in Matriculation, Music, Commercial, Fine Arts, Elocution, Physical Culture and Domestic Service. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1906. For illustrated circular address Principal DYER, D.D.

Advertisements. Reford Agencies. DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE. THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE. FROM MONTREAL. SS. LAKONIA, Cold Storage ... Oct. 5. SS. SALACIA ... Oct. 12. FROM MONTREAL. SS. DEVONA, Cold Storage and Cool Air ... Oct. 7. LEITH SERVICE. SS. BELONA ... Oct. 10. ABERDEEN SERVICE. SS. ESCALONA ... Oct. 10. LORD LINE—CARDIFF SERVICE. From Montreal. Sailing date later. THE ROBERT REFORO CO., Limited, 20 St. Sacramento street, MONTREAL. B. G. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 6. Notice is hereby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of Two percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 23rd OCTOBER, 1906, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 9th October, 1906. The Transfer Books will be closed from 10th till 23rd October, 1906, inclusive. JOHN HYDE, Secretary-Treasurer, Montreal, 25th September, 1906.

Books, &c. MARIA MONK'S AWFUL DISCLOSURES of Convent Life, with forty illustrations, 40 cents; Paul Bert's Jesuit Morals, 10c; Murray's Rise and Fall of Priestcraft, 10c; Life of William of Orange, 25c; Wandering Jew and Mysteries of Paris, by Eugene Sue, 20c each; Life of William Wallace, and Stray Leaves from English and Scotch History, 400 pages, cloth, published at \$2.50, for 35c; Scotch Songs, in two parts; English Songs, Irish Songs, Welsh Songs, words and music, 10c a part, or five parts, 40c; 200 Songs, words only, Irish, Nigger and Comic, 25c; Ready Reckoner and Log Book, 25c; Bible Handbook, containing all the passages in dispute among the critics, 60c. All sent postpaid on receipt of price. No cash, no correspondence. NORMAN MURRAY, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

ODLUM.—At St. Catharines, Ont., on Sept. 25, 1906, Edward John Odlum, B.A., C.E., T.C.D., aged 58 years.
POOOCK.—Norma Switzer, aged nine months, three days, infant daughter of the Rev. C. E. A. and Mrs. Pocock, at Zion Church manse, Thebeson, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1906.
POPE.—At Summerside, Prince Edward Island, on Sept. 24, 1906, Helen Des Brisay, widow of the late Hon. William Henry Pope, and mother of Mr. Joseph Pope, C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State.
QUINN.—On Sept. 6, 1906, at Brookdale Cottage, Beebe Plain, Que., Howard Douglas, dearly beloved and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Quinn, formerly of Hemmingford, Que., aged 22 years, 1 month and 10 days. 'Asleep in Jesus.'
RATHEWELL.—On Sept. 22, 1906, at his home, in Shrewsbury, Argenteuil County, Que., Mr. Samuel Rathwell, in his 93rd year.
SANDERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., on Sept. 26, 1906, Lizzie Sanderson, of Larimore, N.D.
GELDON.—At Waterford, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1906, William J. Seldon, in his 50th year.
SIMARD.—At Quebec, on Sept. 29, 1906, Louis J. A. Simard, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Laval University.
TAYLOR.—At Ottawa, on Sept. 22, 1906, Margaret Sophia, relict of the late I. B. Taylor, in the 74th year of her age.
WILLIS.—At 3.30 this morning, Sept. 30, 1906, Albert E. Willis, son of C. H. Willis, aged 24 years.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. A Collegiate School for Girls in the finest residential part of Toronto. Full academic course, Musical Art, Elocution, Domestic Science and Physical Culture. Thorough preparation for University examinations and for all the examinations to Music, Science and for the examinations to University. For those who do not intend to proceed to a University, a special course is arranged that includes English, Literature, Languages (Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian) up to and including second year University work. A limited number of pupils are received into the residence. Write for Booklet. MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal. GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director. (Lady Principal Upper Canada College)

IT'S A DANDY. is a remark often made about our new catalogue. You may have it by return mail if you will send a postal request. It will surely please you if you have any interest at all in education. Will you use that postal, and learn something about the largest and best Business School in Canada. Address W. H. SHAW, Principal. Central Business College, TORONTO, ONT. Enter any time. No Vacation.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont. Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. For 36 years O. B. C. has maintained the highest standard in Commercial Education. Send for Catalogue to the Principal J. W. JOHNSON, F.O.A. CENTRAL Business College, STRATFORD, ONT. Best Commercial School in Western Ontario. None better in Canada. Write for our handsome catalogue. ELLIOTT & McLACHLAN, Principals.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED. Annually to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits to LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING. We furnish 75 percent of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools in the world. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials. We exact a \$50 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from \$40 to \$60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from \$75 to \$100 a month in States west of the Rockies. Immediately upon graduation. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free. The Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N.Y. Atlantic, Pa. Leavenworth, Mo. Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNATIONAL Business College MONTREAL. After ten years' splendid success on Place d'Armes, has removed to larger, more commodious, elegant and convenient quarters, 204 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Henry. Commercial Courses Short-hand, Typewriting and Telegraphy. SUMMER COURSE. Catalogue mailed free on application. CAZA & LORD, Principals. ATTEND THE BEST. IT PAYS. ELLIOTT Business College TORONTO, ONT. Our attendance at our Fall opening was FIVE TIMES AS GREAT as that of a year ago. THIS FACT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. Write for magnificent catalogue. Enter now. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal, Corner Yonge and Alexander streets.

THE SAINT JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No other man in New Brunswick can claim the honor of starting so many young men on successful careers as the Principal of the Saint John Business College—St. John 'Daily Telegraph.' Patronage—From Eastern Canada, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Bermuda, West Indies, United States. Out-go—Just as broad as the patronage. Students can enter at any time. Catalogue free to any address. S. KERR & SON, St. John, N.B.

PROBABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. DITTS & CO. 188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.