It is to the credit of Canadians that this valuable daily is being more and more appreciated by them.—'Observer,' Coaticook, Que.

Montreal Weekly Witness
and Canadian Homestead.

The 'Witness' has shown itself one of Canada's leading papers. It is deserving of warm commendation from all who are interested in the development of Canada. —'Tribune,' Sackville, N.B.

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR,
Vol. 63, No. 43.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1908.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,
$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

LAURIER SUSTAINED BY BIG MAJORITY.

	Libs.	Con.	Ind.
Quebec	51	11	1
Ontario	37	47	2
Nova Scotia	12	6	0
New Brunswick	11	2	0
P. E. Island	3	1	0
Manitoba	3	7	0
Saskatchewan	7	2	0
Alberta	5	2	0
British Columbia	0	3	1
Totals	129	81	4

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy met with approval at the hands of the electors yesterday. As far as the returns received up to this morning show, the Conservatives gained 29 seats, while the Liberals captured 24. The returns yet to hear from will not materially alter the result, which is very disappointing to the Conservatives.

CONSERVATIVE GAINS—29.

Champlain, St. Anne's (Montreal), Quebec West, Soulanges, Terrebonne, South Bruce, North Grey, North Lanark, Nipissing, North Ontario, Parry Sound, North Simcoe, Thunder Bay, East Peterboro, Centre York, Cape Breton South, Cumberland, Digby, Halifax (two seats), Kings, P.E.I., Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk, Winnipeg, Saltcoats, Medicine Hat, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.

LIBERAL GAINS—24.

Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Laval, Pontiac, Dorchester, Brantford, North Perth, East, Simcoe, Stormont, North Waterloo, Wentworth, South Ontario, West Kent, Charlotte, Kings-Albert, Sunbury-Queens, Prince, Queen, P.E.I. (two members), Battleford, Humboldt, Regina, MacLeod, Red Deer, Victoria.

INDEPENDENTS—3.

Toronto East, Prince Edward Island, Nanaimo.

It will be seen that only a few prominent men have fallen, these including Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue.

QUEBEC.

Constituency.	Conservative.	Liberal.
Argenteuil	xGeo. H. Perley	
Bagot		xJ. E. Marell.
Beauce		xDr. H. S. Beland
Beauharnois		L. J. Papineau
Bellechasse		xO. Talbot
Berthier		A. Ecrement
Bonaventure		xCharles Marell
Brome		xHon. S. Fisher
Chambly-Vercheres		xV. Geoffrion
Champlain	P. E. Blondin	
Chateauguay	xR. Forget	
Compton		xJ. P. Brown
Dorchester		xA. B. Hunt
Drummond and Arthabaska		Ernest Roy.
Hochelaga		xL. Lavergne
Huntingdon		xL. A. Rivet
Jacques Cartier	xF. D. Monk	James Robb
Joliette		xJ. A. Dubeau
Kamouraska		xE. Lapointe
Labelle		xC. B. Major
Laprairie-Napierville		xR. Lanctot
L'Assomption		P. Seguin
Laval		C. A. Wilson
Levis		xL. A. Carrier
L'Islet	xEug. Paquet	
Lotbiniere		xE. Fortier
Maisonneuve		xA. Verville (Labor.)
Maskinonge		H. Mayrand
Megantic		xF. T. Savoie
Missisquoi		xD. B. Meigs
Montcalm		xF. O. Dugas
Montmagny		Cyrias Roy
Montmorency		xGeorge Parent
Montreal, St. Ann's		
Montreal, St. Antoine	C. J. Doherty	
Montreal, St. James	xH. B. Ames	
Montreal, St. Lawrence		xH. Gervais
Montreal, St. Mary's		xR. Bickerdike.
Nicolet		xM. Martin.
Pontiac		xG. A. Turcotte
Portneuf		G. F. Hodgins
Quebec Centre		xM. S. Delisle
Quebec East		xA. Lachance
Quebec West		xSir Wilfrid Laurier
Quebec County	W. Price	
Richelieu		J. Turcotte.
Richmond and Wolfe		xJ. Lanctot.
Rimouski		xE. W. Tobin
Rouville		xJ. A. Ross
St. Hyacinthe		xHon. L. P. Brodeur
St. John and Iberville		xA. M. Beauparlant
Shefford		xJ. Demers
Sherbrooke		A. E. Allen
Soulanges	xA. N. Worthington	
Stanstead	E. Lortie	
Temiscouata		xC. H. Lovell
Terrebonne		xC. A. Gauvreau
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	B. W. Nantel	
Two Mountains		xHon. J. Bureau
Vaudreuil		xJ. A. C. Ethier
Wright		xG. Boyer
Yamaska		xE. B. Devlin
		xJ. E. O. Gladu

ONTARIO.

Algoma East		xE. E. Dyment.
Algoma West	xA. C. Boyce	
Brant		xHon. W. Paterson.
Brantford		Lloyd Harris.
Brockville		xHon. G. P. Graham.
Bruce South	J. J. Donnelly	
Bruce North		xJohn Tolmie.
Carleton	R. L. Borden	
Cornwall and Stormont		Col. Robt. Smith.
Dufferin	xDr. John Barr	
Dundas	xA. Broder	
Durham	C. J. Thornton	
Elgin East	xDavid Marshall	
Elgin West	T. W. Crothers	
Essex North		xHon. R. F. Sutherland.
Essex South		xA. H. Clarke.
Frontenac	Dr. Edwards	
Glengarry		J. A. McMillan.
Grenville	xJ. D. Reid	
Grey East	xDr. T. S. Sproule	
Grey North	W. S. Middlebro	
Grey South		xH. H. Miller.
Haldimand and Monck	xF. Lalor	
Halton	xDavid Henderson	
Hamilton East	xSamuel Barker	
Hamilton West		xAdam Zimmermann.
Hastings East	xW. B. Northrup	
Hastings, West	xE. Gus Porter	
Huron East	xDr. T. Chisholm	
Huron South		M. Y. McLean.
Huron West	E. N. Lewis	
Kent East		xD. A. Gordon.
Kent West		A. B. McColg
Kingston		xHon. W. Harty.
Lambton East	xJ. E. Armstrong	
Lambton West		xF. F. Pardee.
Lanark North	W. Thoburn	
Lanark South	xHon. J. Haggart	
Leeds	xGeorge Taylor	
Lennox and Addington	xUriah Wilson	



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Lincoln	xA. E. Lancaster	
London	xMajor Beattie	
Middlesex East	xP. Elson	
Middlesex North		Alex Smith.
Middlesex West		xW. S. Calvert.
Muskoka	xWm Wright	
Nipissing	George Gordon	
Norfolk	Alex. McCall	
Northumberland E.	xC. L. Owen	
Northumberland W.		xJ. B. McColl.
Ontario North	Capt. S. Sharpe	
Ontario South		F. L. Fowke.
Ottawa (2)		H. B. McGiverin.
Ottawa		Sir W. Laurier.
Oxford North		E. W. Nesbitt.
Oxford South		xM. S. Schell.
Parry Sound	Jas. Arthurs	
Peel	xR. Blain	
Perth North		Dr. J. B. Rankin.
Perth South		xG. H. McIntyre.
Peterborough East	J. A. Sexsmith	
Peterborough West		J. R. Stratton.
Prescott		xJ. Proulx.
Prince Edward		A. M. Currie.
Renfrew North	xGerald White	
Renfrew South		Thos. A. Low.
Russell		Hon. C. Murphy.
Simcoe East		Manley Chew.
Simcoe North	Major J. A. Currie	
Simcoe South	H. Lennox	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River District	T. H. Keeper	
Toronto Centre	xE. Bristol	
Toronto East		J. Russell (Ind. Cons.)
Toronto West	xE. B. Osler	
Toronto North	xGeo Foster	
Toronto South	xA. C. MacDonell	
Victoria and Haliburton	xCol. S. Hughes	
Waterloo North		W. L. M. King.
Waterloo South	xGeo. Clare	
Welland		xW. M. German.
Wellington North	W. A. Clark	
Wellington South		xAlex. M. Martin.
Wentworth		xHugh Guthrie.
York South	xW. F. McLean	
York North		W. O. Sealey.
York Centre	Capt. T. C. Wallace	xHon. A. B. Aylesworth.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver	G. H. Cowan, K.C.
Victoria	G. H. Barnard, K.C.
New Westminster	J. B. Taylor
Nanaimo	J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Soc.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	*S. W. W. Pickup.
Antigonish	*William Chisholm.
Cape Breton N. and Victoria	D. D. Mackenzie.
Cape Breton South	J. W. Maddin
Colchester	*John Stanfield.
Cumberland	Edgar N. Rhodes
Digby	Clarence Jameson
Guysboro	
Halifax 1	*J. H. Sinclair.
Halifax 2	R. L. Borden
Hants	A. B. Crosby
Inverness	*J. B. Black.
Kings	Dr. A. W. Chisholm
Lunenburg	*Sir F. Borden.
Pictou	*A. K. McLean.
Richmond	xE. M. Macdonald
Shelburne-Queens	G. W. Kyte.
Yarmouth	*Hon. W. S. Fielding.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton	F. B. Carvell.
Charlotte	W. F. Todd.
Gloucester	*O. Turgeon.
Kent	*O. J. Leblanc.
Kings-Albert	G. H. McAllister.
Northumberland	*W. S. Loggie.
Restigouche	*James Reid.
St John City	*Dr. S. W. J. Daniel.
St. John city and county	*Hon. Wm. Pugsley.
Sunbury-Queens	H. H. McLean.
Victoria	*Pius Michaud.
Westmoreland	*H. R. Emmerson.
York	*O. S. Crockett.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	A. L. Fraser
Prince	
Queens	James W. Richards.
Queens	A. P. Warburton.
	L. E. Prowse.

MANITOBA.

Brandon	*Hon. C. Sifton.
Dauphin	Glen Campbell
Lisgar	
Macdonald	Frank Greenway.
Marquette	*W. D. Staples
Portage la Prairie	*W. J. Roche
Provencher	A. E. Meighen
Selkirk	J. P. Milloy
Souris	Thomas Bradbury
Winnipeg	*F. L. Schaffner
	Alex. Haggart

SASKATCHEWAN.

Assiniboia	*J. G. Turriff
Battleford	A. Champagne
Humboldt	Dr. Neely.
Mackenzie	*Dr. E. L. Cash
Moosejaw	*W. E. Knowles
Qu'Appelle	*R. S. Lake
Regina	W. M. Martin
Saltcoats	J. C. Miller
Saskatoon	G. F. McCraney.

ALBERTA.

Calgary	*M. S. McCarthy
Edmonton	
Macleod	Hon. F. Oliver
Medicine Hat	A. B. McDonald
Red Deer	C. A. Magrath
Strathcona	Dr. M. Clark
	*W. McIntyre
Victoria	W. H. White.

Nominations and elections to be held at a later date:

Comox-Atlin	Dr. Quinlan
Yale-Caribou	M. Burrell
Prince Albert	James McKay.
	xW. Sloan.
	xA. Ross.
	xW. W. Ruttan.

LOST IN SNOWSTORM.

An Alberta Settler and Two Herders Known to Have Perished.

THOUSANDS OF SHEEP DRIVEN INTO INLAND LAKES AND LOST.

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 24.— The first snowstorm of the season which swept over the country on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, may have resulted in the death of Howard McConnell, of Boyne Lake. Word was received in the city this morning from Saddle Lake to the effect that McConnell left his home on Tuesday morning, Oct. 20, to look for stock. He has not been seen since, and is supposed to have perished in the snowstorm. He was only slightly clad in a sweater and no coat, and was without matches, so would be unable to kindle a fire.

As soon as it was reported that McConnell had disappeared, about twenty-five settlers in that district started out on Wednesday to search for him. Up to the present, however, no trace has been found of the missing man. The country around Boyne Lake is rough, and covered with heavy brush, so that the chances of finding him are meagre. McConnell was about 19 years of age.

Medicine Hat, Oct. 26.—Terrible stories of suffering are coming in from the ranches following the recent storm, which was unprecedented in fury. Donald Cameron, a herder on Alex. Shaw's sheep ranch, near Cypress Hills, is reported dead. Other deaths are feared, as the herders were caught absolutely without warning away out on the prairie.

Three thousand sheep were driven into many inland lakes and only three hundred were saved.

Maple Creek, Oct. 26.—The blizzard which tied up traffic for two days resulted in the death of Harry Martin, of Martin Bros., sheep ranchers. While seeking sheep Martin was frozen to death. Twenty-five hundred sheep belonging to Iver Wilson were driven into the lake and perished. Some five hundred sheep belonging to Thomas Kerr also perished.

MONTREALER ELECTED

MR. A. T. TAYLOR IS A LONDON COUNTY COUNCILLOR.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch says: 'Mr. A. T. Taylor, late of McGill University, Montreal, has been elected to the London County Council, beating the first lady candidate put forward.

Mr. Taylor was formerly head of the firm of Taylor & Gordon, architects, with offices in St. Francois Xavier street. He designed some of the finest public buildings in Montreal and other parts of Canada, and was lecturer in architecture at McGill University. He has resided in England for several years.

THE CZAR'S LIBRARIAN

SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR THEFTS IN THE PALACE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—Lehmann, the librarian to the Czar, has just been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in connection with the recent thefts from the palace. These thefts included the purloining of His Majesty's medals and coins. Lehmann, it is stated, went so far as to substitute pieces of glass for the jewels in the Royal Crown.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Milan despatch to the London 'Chronicle' says it is rumored that Genoa has succeeded in speaking to Buenos Ayres by means of the Anzalone telephone system over the submarine cable. Captain Anzalone, the inventor of the system, is an officer in the Italian army.

The Formosan Trunk Railway has been formally opened in the presence of General Prince Kanin, of the Japanese army, and a large number of officials and specially invited guests. Formosa is threaded throughout by this railway, which extends over a length of 334 miles. Many improvements have been made since the building of the road began and the island industries have greatly developed.

Big preparations are being made in Amoy to entertain the United States battleship fleet. The schools will close for a week, and the custom house, the consulates, the banks, and large business houses will close at 11 a.m., each day. The revolutionist plot, which was unearthed on Saturday, causes great anxiety, the government officials fearing that its ramifications may be far-reaching. Its object was the assassination of high Chinese officials during the reception. Extraordinary precautions are being taken, and will be extended during the stay of the fleet, and particularly during the official functions. The fleet left Yokohama yesterday. There was not a single desertion while there, and not a bluejacket was absent from his ship on the night of leaving.

Pugilism, which had been reviving in a quiet way for several years in New York, was given a hard blow on Saturday, when Police Commissioner Bingham issued an order to police inspectors to stop every boxing bout scheduled that night, and in the future, within the city.

The Rev. Charles Parkhurst, D.D., has resigned the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, an office which he has held for seventeen years. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst became president of the society through a sermon that he preached on municipal politics in 1890, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which he is the pastor. The late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, who was then president, was so impressed that he invited Dr. Parkhurst to begin a determined campaign against trafficking in liquor on the Sabbath, and against gambling. Dr. Parkhurst's activity brought down on his head an equal amount of praise and criticism. But he continued in his work and many times made startling charges against officials of the police department.

The strike of the Iron Shipbuilders and Boilermakers in the Lehigh Valley Railway shops, which began on March 27 last, has been declared off. It was evident long ago that the strike was lost. The men made application for work as individuals on Saturday, and will be taken back as fast as they are needed.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 24.—The result of the Erdinburgh University rectorial election is as follows: Right Hon. Geo. Wyndham, M.P., 828; the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, 727; Dr. William Osler, 604.

MONTREAL'S WELCOME TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER

The Greatest Reception this City Ever Gave to Any Prime Minister.

It was a magnificent reception that Montreal gave on Tuesday to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Practically all the city turned out to greet him, and the long torch-light procession that escorted him, accompanied by brass and pipe bands, made his progress through the densely packed streets from the Windsor Hotel to the Monument National nothing short of triumphal.



MR. TALBOT PAPINEAU,
who presented the McGill Students' Address to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE START OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession from the Windsor Hotel, through the beflagged streets to the Monument National, was one of magnificent triumph, the martial strains of the band, which preceded Sir Wilfrid's carriage, being completely drowned by the acclamations of the crowds of people along the whole line of route, by the continued cheers of the boisterous bodyguard of Laval and McGill students, and the intermittent shouts of those who walked all the way with the procession, though they were not, correctly speaking, part of it.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Nothing occurred to mar the good humor of the crowd, and the only note suggestive of sadness was struck when Sir Wilfrid was about to step into his carriage.

A pale-faced woman, with shawl over her head, stepped forward and thrust a paper into his hands, and then hastily withdrew. The woman, it was afterwards ascertained, was the wife of William Feldman, who was recently condemned to the penitentiary, and the document she presented was a petition, said to be largely signed, asking for the liberty of her husband. Sir Wilfrid took the paper kindly and placed it in his coat pocket.

In the meantime bands struck up, guns were fired on Dominion square, and the street decorations were illuminated by the spluttering fire from a thousand rockets.

The procession moved off at a quarter-past eight, and continued its progress —which was necessarily slow, owing to the crowded thoroughfares—along Peel and St. Catherine streets, to St. Charles Borommee street, where it turned in order that Sir Wilfrid Laurier might enter the Monument National by the stage door for easy approach to the platform, from which he was to address the meeting.

When the head of the procession reached St. Charles Borommee street, the tail had not long moved off from the Windsor Hotel, and the long line was made up of carriages, carrying representative members of the Liberal organizations in the city, and by hundreds of members of clubs and others walking. College students marched in front of Sir Wilfrid's carriage, and crowded around and in the immediate rear of it; they carried flags and lighted torches and illuminated devices; they shouted the college calls, sang songs, and cheered lustily. The discharge of fireworks was never ceasing among those in the procession, and the effect of this was enhanced ever and anon as a volley of crackers was discharged, and Roman candles burst into flame from the windows and the roofs of different buildings on the line of route.

THE MONUMENT NATIONAL MEETING.

Long before the arrival of the Premier and his retinue, the crowds commenced to assemble in the vicinity of the Monument National, and by half-past seven every seat in the spacious auditorium, with the exception of a few reserved for the organizers of the demonstration, was taken. Even the aisles were jammed, and every point of vantage was occupied.

Sometime prior to the arrival of Sir Wilfrid, Lady Laurier entered the hall with a party of friends, and was shown to a box. Mr. Godfroy Langlois was speaking at the time, but had to desist while the crowd paid homage to the Premier's wife. Round after round of applause was given, which was acknowledged by Lady Laurier, who bowed graciously.

Sir Wilfrid received an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in the hall. Senator Dandurand introduced Mr. Talbot Papineau, great grandson of the patriot leader, Louis Joseph Papineau, one of the Canadian Rhodes scolars and a graduate of Oxford, and a member of the second year law, McGill, who presented an address to Sir Wilfrid on behalf of the Liberal students of McGill.

SIR WILFRID SPEAKS.

In opening, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the enthusiastic welcomes he had received during his tour, saying that he had been given a great welcome recently in Ottawa, and an even more enthusiastic one when he crossed the boundary into Quebec province at Hull, but the demonstration of this evening was by all odds the greatest of all, exceeding anything he had seen during his political career. Sir Wilfrid said he especially welcomed the demonstration given by the students of McGill and Laval, remarking that the union of the students of the great French and English universities was typical of the union of the two races which he had devoted his whole life to cementing. (Applause.)

Taking up then the present election issues, Sir Wilfrid said that the Conservatives had tried to make themselves the champions of purity in politics. But who were those new apostles, those reformers of political morals? Sir Wilfrid referred to Mr. J. G. Bergeron and Mr. Monk and continued:

The next reformer in view was ex-Judge Doherty. He left the Bench to engage in financial affairs and draw a pension from the country, and now he wanted to add to this pension by becoming a member of the House of Commons. But the spirit of the law under which Mr. Doherty draws his pension was that when he left the Bench he should be able to repose with honor and not engage in public affairs.

What about ex-Judge Ouimet, who presented himself with a physician's certificate as an incurable invalid and unable to carry on his duties as a magistrate? asked Sir Wilfrid. 'Now he is retired on a pension, and is so little an invalid as to be able to present himself in Yamaska as a candidate for parliament, proposing to reform the principles of government.'

'And,' continued the Premier, 'in the sister province of Ontario, there is the Hon. Mr. Foster, of whom I need say nothing at all, because his own party has already said enough about him.'

ATTACK ON MR. BORDEN.

As regards Mr. Borden, Sir Wilfrid said that it might be sufficient to mention his public statement that he considered Mr. Foster as a man without reproach. Mr. Borden has not been very long in public life, but sufficiently long however to allow people to judge of the sincerity of his theories on honest politics. The Premier then added that while the Conservatives talked in lofty strains about purity in politics, their work in this campaign showed that they had gone into the sewers for the source of their inspiration.

In his concluding remarks, the Premier referred to the many improvements yet to be made for the progress and advancement of the country, and his desire to continue and work in that direction.

THE LAST APPEAL.

The last words of his French address were substantially as follows:—

'In fact, when I look over this country I must say with the late Cecil Rhodes "So little done and so much to do," and I ask the people of Canada to give me the opportunity to try to continue my work for them. But unfortunately my time is creeping on, and this is probably the last time I shall appeal to the people of this country, since I find that I have made the great mistake of growing old, and that now the time is growing short in which I can work for my country. But I feel the greatest confidence in this appeal, and unless all signs deceive me, I am confident that the results will be the same on the twenty-sixth of this month as they were in 1896, 1900, and 1904.'

LESSONS FROM BRITISH ORATORS.

After the long and enthusiastic applause had subsided, Sir Wilfrid spoke in English. He briefly sketched the history of the Liberal party since the days of Alexander Mackenzie, pointing out the reluctance with which he, a French-speaking Catholic, took the leadership of the party, composed as it necessarily was, of a majority of English-speaking Protestants.

'But I was induced to take the leadership,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'and have been loyally supported ever since. And I wish to tell you that, although I am not of your race or creed, my political views have been borrowed from the men of your origin, from Great Britain. (Great applause.)

'I do not remember ever having other views than those of a Liberal of the English school. I imbibed these ideas as a student at McGill, when I drew my inspiration from such men as Burke, Bright, Fox, Gladstone and O'Connell. These, I made my models in my youth, and ever since I have tried to follow them, and under such guidance the Liberal party of Canada has been broad enough to welcome men of both creeds and nationalities, and make for the good of the Dominion through the work of both.' (Applause.)

The crowd then left the hall and the procession was again formed to proceed to Sohmer Park.

THE PROCESSION IN THE EAST END.

The progress of the procession from the Monument National to Sohmer Park was interfered with considerably by two unfortunate incidents connected with the pyrotechnic display. At 9.30 o'clock, just five minutes before Sir Wilfrid left the Monument National, the alarm sounded for a fire in the stables of F. X St. Charles & Co., on St. Dominique street, a little above St. Catherine street. Every thoroughfare in the locality was packed with spectators, and it was with great difficulty that the firefighters reached the scene of the fire. On arrival the stable was found to be ablaze, and six horses were already suffocated in their stalls. It took only fifteen minutes to extinguish the flames, but the loss will reach about five thousand dollars, it is estimated.

St. Catherine street, from St. Lawrence to Papineau avenue, was lined with tens of thousands of admirers of the Liberal chieftain, who showed their enthusiasm by cheering and setting off fireworks of various descriptions. Skyrockets, Roman candles, and colored fires lit up the street constantly, special displays being reserved for the passing of the Premier.

In his speech at Sohmer Park the Premier expressed the greatest confidence in the result of the election, ad prophecied a majority of about sixty.



CONSERVATIVE ASSUMPTION.
'The Concervatives have, in this issue, tried to make themselves the champions of purity in politics which I regard as a somewhat impudent assumption.'—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Monument National

TO GO TO ROME

DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD TO ATTEND MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, chief veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, leaves on Monday for Rome to attend the meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture, Canada was represented by two delegates at the formation of this association last year. It was brought into existence for the purpose of advancing the interests of scientific agriculture.

MR. THOS. GREENWAY ILL

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Mr. Thomas Greenway, ex-Premier of Manitoba, since his arrival in the city to assume the duties of his position on the Railway Commission, has been suffering from a mild attack of asthma. Within the last few days the attack has, however, taken a more acute turn, and Mr. Greenway is at present confined to his quarters in the Windsor Hotel.

SMALLPOX IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 20.—The Board of Education was asked by the Board of Health to make vaccination compulsory upon all school pupils, owing to a few mild cases of smallpox having been found. The board, however, made a departure from former custom and advised pupils to be vaccinated. Once before, pupils if not vaccinated were ordered from the school. The board had to retreat from its stand, as parents refused to be compelled. Advice is now proposed. The few cases have been isolated in old Fort Henry.

Don't miss the Thanksgiving number of the 'Canadian Pictorial.' Great value for ten cents. See advt. on page 7.

MANY LIBEL ACTIONS.

Mr. Foster Sues 'Globe' and Mr. Macdonald.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 20.—As a result of the Frontenac nomination speeches at Cataraqui this afternoon, Dr. J. W. Edwards states that he will bring an action for slander against Melzar Avery, the late member, for a statement he made concerning the doctor's stand in the election of 1904.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 20.—Following on the withdrawal of his criminal action against Dr. Oliver, on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction, H. S. Clements yesterday issued a civil writ against the doctor, claiming $2,000 damages, and $500 additional penalty under section 35 of the act in connection with the alleged slanders, which Mr. Clements claims the doctor circulated to the effect that he was concerned in a poker game.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN TAKES LIBEL ACTION.

Mr. W. U. Cotton, editor of the Cowansville 'Observer' has been served with notice of action on behalf of Sir Frederick Borden, who, through his solicitors, McKeown & Bovin, of Sweetsburg, asks $25,000 damages, based on the fact that the Cowansville 'Observer,' Mr. Cotton's paper, published an article from the Calgary 'Eye-Opener,' dealing with the character of the Minister of Militia.

FOR SLANDER.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 20.—Mr. E. J. Guest, a prominent Reformer of Ancaster, who was accused at the Wentworth nominations yesterday of having gone to Mr. W. E. S. Knowles, the returning officer of the county in the Dominion election in 1905, and asked if he had any objection to the burglary of his office for the purpose of fixing the ballot boxes in that election, has issued two writs, one against Lieut.-Col. Ptolemy, the Conservative candidate in Wentworth, in the coming election, and the other against Mr. Knowles. He alleges slander, and wants $5,000 damages in each case. The writ was issued against Col. Ptolemy because that gentleman made the statement at the meeting yesterday afternoon, giving utterance to what, he said, Mr. Knowles had told him. Major Knowles this morning made a statement, saying that Mr. Guest had approached him in 1905, with a view to having the ballot-boxes tampered with.

MR. FOSTER SUES THE 'GLOBE.'

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 23.—The 'Globe' to-day publishes the following under the heading 'An eleventh-hour bluff':

'Mr. George E. Foster has served notice of action on the 'Globe' and on the Rev. J. A. Macdonald in connection with three articles which appeared in the issue of the 21st inst., one being Mr. Macdonald's address at Orillia, the second the editorial, 'Base and dastardly,' and the third the first-page article, 'Another five thousand.'

'This action on Mr. Foster's part should be set down for what it is, an eleventh-hour bluff. In the three articles of which Mr. Foster complains nothing is charged that was not charged or implied in Mr. Aylesworth's speech in the House of Commons on April 10, 1907. A speech in the House is privileged, but its publication in the newspapers is not. Every live newspaper in Canada published that speech virtually verbatim.

'Yet Mr. Foster waits until within four days of the day of polling before taking the step that would have been timely eighteen months ago or almost at any time except now. He knows that the issue cannot be tried before he is tried by his constituents in North Toronto, and he hopes to influence them by appearing to deny the truth by means of an action for libel that cannot be tried, at the soonest, for weeks to come. Are you not justified in calling his action an eleventh-hour bluff? When the trial does come the 'Globe' will welcome it. We have no personal quarrel with Mr. George E. Foster. Our differences with him are wholly on public grounds.

'The action should have been taken long ago, but, delayed as it is, if it ever comes to trial it will settle the question whether juggling with trust funds, as Mr. Foster has done, is something that may be overlooked in one who aspires to the highest positions in the gift of the people.'

EX-JUDGE OUIMET'S COMPLAINT.

The Hon. J. Alderic Ouimet, Conservative candidate in Yamaska, acting through his attorneys, Messrs. Emard & Emard, has entered three actions of damages in connection with the protest served upon the returning officer against his nomination and candidature. Those actions include two of $200 each against Mr. Lamothe, in whose name the protest was taken, and Mr. Boucher, the notary who drafted and served the document, and one for $10,000 against the 'Canada' for having published the said protest.

ROWDYISM IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 22.—The spectacle presented in the theatre last night when the Hon. Clifford Sifton was speaking, has seldom been paralleled in Winnipeg; in fact, the only other occasion of a similar refusal to give a public man a decent hearing was when Mr. Hugh Sutherland tried to address the electors nearly twenty years ago, in the old Trinity Hall, when the meeting lasted till five in the morning.

Mr. Sifton was interrupted almost continuously. At every mention of Mr. Borden's name a section of the crowd would call for three cheers. Mr. Sifton stuck to his guns and, amid interruptions, made a fairly lengthy explanation regarding the charges against his department.

At the end, an element in the audience positively refused to hear him, and after standing in silence for about three minutes, he retired to his seat. It was a trying ordeal for the ex-minister.

Mr. Isaac Campbell, the chairman, only got a hearing for a very brief time.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, Liberal candidate in Winnipeg, was well received, and his speech was heard by everybody. A large number of policemen were present. There were two or three fights.

FAIR-WAGE BY-LAW

HOW OTTAWA COUNCIL PASSED IT.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—A stir was created in civic circles this morning when the fair wage by-law, which was passed by the City Council a few weeks ago, brought in with the schedule of wages which it provides for attached. It was seen that should the by-law remain as it is the expenditure of the Board of works will be increased by about $40,000 next year, and the cost of maintaining the scavenging system alone will be raised nearly $10,000. This discovery may lead to the repeal of the by-law or at least to some amendments to it.

MATHESON DESTROYED

NEW TOWN ON THE T. & N. O. RAILWAY BECOMES A PREY TO THE FLAMES.

North Bay, Ont., Oct. 23.—The destruction by fire of the new town of Matheson, on the T. & N. O. R. (originally called McDougall), has been confirmed. The flames were first discovered about 10 o'clock in the Abbitibbi Hotel, and, spreading rapidly, quickly leaped to adjoining buildings. The town being without fire appliances of any kind, they quickly burned. A bucket brigade was formed and worked manfully between the river close by and the burning buildings, but little could be done to check the flames. The buildings were mainly of frame construction and covered with tar paper. Mr. W. James was injured, but not seriously. The loss will approximate $75,000, with no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE CROZIERS SENTENCED

Milton, Ont., Oct. 20.—Thos. W. Crozier and Milton Crozier, father and son, appeared before Magistrate Shields this afternoon, pleaded guilty to charges of uttering counterfeit notes, and were sentenced to nine and two years in the penitentiary respectively. This ends a most sensational case of counterfeiting. The determination of the prisoners to plead guilty was made after a conference between counsel for the accused, Crown Attorney Dick, Detective Gammon, of the Buffalo secret service, and Inspector Parkinson, of the Canadian bureau. The evidence against the accused was overwhelming, no doubt existing that the accused passed the bogus bills in Buffalo and Oakville. The elder Crozier may have to face a charge preferred by the United States Government on the completion of his term.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS

MORE THAN A THOUSAND WARRANTS FOR LAND GRANTS TO BE SENT OUT AT ONCE.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The Interior Department will immediately send out warrants to more than a thousand of the South African veterans who have made application for the land grant under the Bounty Act of last session. Applicants have to make their choice between land or cash scrip and, as soon as the Department has been advised of the veterans' choice, its warrant will be sent out.

STUDENT'S PRANKS

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 20.—To-day there was a rush at Queen's Medical School. The sophomores overcame the freshmen, had their boots and headgear taken and thrown into a pile in the centre of the field. Then the man with the paint came along and every freshman was branded with a big red 'F' on his forehead and a black streak down his face. Two waggons were waiting and the defeated first year men were piled in, and, headed by the 'Sophs,' were driven around the city.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, has written to the Mayor, expressing his regret for the occurrences of last week, in which the students, while parading on Yonge street, did considerable damage to property and attacked street car men, as well as damaging cars. He also has written to ''Varsity,' the student publication, a letter, in which he gives in the plainest terms a warning that this kind of thing will have to cease, and that the university authorities will not tolerate it any longer.

A TORONTO CROSSING NUISANCE.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The grand jury of the Jury Assizes brought in a true bill against the Grand Trunk Railway this afternoon, charging them with negligence and keeping a common nuisance at Front and John streets crossing, whereby Miss Belle Cummings was killed. The grand jury also suggested that the Crown present an indictment against the Toronto Street Railway Company.

P. E. I. LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 20.—The legislature has been dissolved. Nominations will be on Wednesday, Nov. 11, and elections on Nov. 18.

DIED IN JAIL.

Creighton, Condemned to Death for Murder of Wife and Two Stepdaughters, Believed to Have Poisoned Himself.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 21.—J. Farish Creighton, condemned to be hanged on December 3, for the murder of his wife and two stepdaughters, died this morning about five o'clock in jail. He had been ill for the last three days, and was unable to leave his bed yesterday. He vomited considerable blood all day yesterday, and his condition became very serious last night. Physicians say the symptoms are those of phosphoric poisoning. An inquest will be held to-night.

WOOD PULP CARGO

LARGEST EVER SHIPPED FROM CANADA NOW BEING LOADED AT SEVEN ISLANDS.

Clarke City, Que., Oct. 23—The largest cargo of wood pulp ever sent out of Canada is now being loaded on the SS. 'Kristiania,' at Seven Islands, from which port she will sail in a few days for London. The cargo will be over 5,000 tons, and is the product of the new mill at this place, which has lately been completed, and which is the second largest mill in Canada. The whole product of the mill has been taken by Edward Lloyd, Ltd., of London, and arrangements have been made to continue shipments well into the winter months, as the harbor of Seven Islands is easily accessible for at least ten months in the year, and probably for the whole year, with some small assistance from an ice-breaker. There is a short railway twelve miles in length connecting Clarke City with the splendid harbor at Seven Islands and the successful establishment of winter navigation will ensure the extension of this line westward and open a real winter port for the St. Lawrence.

'TYRANNOSAURUS REX'

FOSSIL OF PREHISTORIC LIZARD FOUND IN MONTANA.

Great Falls, Mant., Oct. 21. — The skeleton of a prehistoric animal forty feet long and twenty-two feet in height, has been found in the Bad Lands south of Glasgow, Mont., by Barnum Brown, of New York, who is connected with the American Museum of Natural History. The relic has been shipped to New York. It took sixteen teams to haul the fossil to the railway, the skull alone weighing 4,000 pounds. Mr. Brown classifies the fossil as a 'tyrannosaurus rex,' or 'king of the lizards.'

WORKMAN BLOWN UP

THOUGHT BLASTING FUSE HAD FAILED AND WENT TO INSPECT IT.

As the result of a blasting accident, Charles Demers lost his life on Thursday afternoon, near St. Philippe, Laprairie.

When he was picked up by his fellow-workmen his face was all smashed in, and an arm and a leg broken. The unconscious victim was taken to St. Constant village, where he died at 7 o'clock last evening.

Just before the accident a drill hole had been prepared for an explosion, after which the men retired to a safe distance. The fuse, however, did not burn as quickly as it usually does, and Demers decided to investigate. He was warned by the other men not to do so, but commenced to work the hole with a piece of iron when the blast went off, hurling him about twenty feet in the air.

BURNING TRAGEDY.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH BY LAMP EXPLOSION.

After purchasing a lamp burner in a store near her house, Mrs. Mercier, 65 years of age, residing at 28 Vitre street west, was burned to death as a result of a lamp explosion in her home. Neighbors hearing agonizing shrieks, summoned both police and fire brigade. When the firemen arrived they found the body of the woman lying in the narrow passage with her clothes ablaze. A couple of hand extinguishers were requisitioned, and the fire in the house was put out. It is believed that Mrs. Mercier was attending to the lamp when it exploded, and her clothing catching fire, she attempted to reach the street, but fell in the passageway while nearing the front door, and was burned to death before the fireman's arrival.

Mrs. Mercier owned the house she was living in, besides other considerable property. She separated from her husband some time ago, and she was the only person in the house when the lamp exploded.

ATTACKED ON THE STREETS.

London, Ont., Oct. 22.—Herbert Bombard, of 479 York street, is in a semi-conscious condition as the result of being attacked on a down town thoroughfare on Tuesday night. The man was struck over the heart, and, as he has been a sufferer from heart trouble, the consequences were serious. Although Bombard has not been able to give a detailed account of the attack, he, in his more conscious moments, claims that a man by the name of Watson was the one who struck him because he refused a demand for money. One of Bombard's ribs is broken, and this pierced his lung.

Your Duty is to be Well.

But you cannot be well if you neglect taking Hood's Sarsaparilla when you know you should take it. Impure blood, poor appetite, headache, nervousness, that tired feeling—by these and other signs your system demands Hood's. Get a bottle today.

Malaria—"My mother was run-down and feared malaria, but after taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was soon as well as ever." BESSIE SHORT, 884 Queens Ave., London, Ont.

Catarrh—"For years I have been troubled with catarrh and indigestion and have tried everything, but to no effect. I lately heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, tried it, and it is doing me good. I will not be without it." WM. KELLY, 240 King St., Kingston, Ont.

Glow of Health—"My blood was very poor. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have more color in my face, sleep and eat well, and work is a pleasure." MRS. A. A. HOWARD, Taunton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

INTO THE LAURENTIANS.

C.P.R. Pushing Ahead a Loop to Make New Tourist Route From Montreal.

NOMINING LINE TO BE JOINED TO BRANCH UP THE GATINEAU VALLEY NEXT YEAR.

Mr. D. McNicoll, the vice-president of the C. P. R., left on Thursday to make an inspection trip over the company's Nomining line, and particularly to see how the extensions to that line are progressing.

The Company has had large construction gangs at work all the summer extending the line beyond Nomining towards Manawaki, to connect with the Gatineau branch at that point. The rails have already been carried as far as Rapide l'Orignal, leaving only a gap of about 25 miles between that place and Maniwaki. It is understood to be the intention of the Company to fill up this gap in time for next year's tourist season, and thus a new and delightful run through the most charming of the Laurentian scenery will be open to Montreal and its visitors, as well as to Ottawa.

This loop line will include the picturesque run to between Montreal and Ste. Agathe, thence on to Nomining, then on to Manawaki, and down through the beautiful scenery of the Gatineau Valley to Ottawa, and from the Capital back to Montreal. The traffic during the past season on the Company's Nomining line has been greater in volume than in any previous year, and with the completion of this new loop the whole district will form probably the most popular tourist region in Eastern Canada.

GROCERS' COMBINE CASE

A KINGSTON WITNESS LIKENS THE GUILD TO THE BEAST IN REVELATION.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Before Mr. Justice Falconbridge, sitting in a special Assize Court at the City Hall to day, the hearing of the grocers' combine cases was commenced. The charge is that Henry C. Beckett and George E. Bristol, of Hamilton; John I. Davidson, Jos. Seby and Thomas Kinnear, of Toronto, and the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild, and the Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild, conspired with a large number of manufacturers and wholesale dealers to limit the supply of certain commodities, to restrain and injure trade and unduly to enhance the price of such commodities. In all, the names of nearly 150 persons and firms throughout the Dominion are included in the 'large number' mentioned above.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The letter book of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild for 1898 and 1899 and a pile of correspondence of later date, were the source from which counsel for the Crown, before Chief Justice Falconbridge, in Judge Winchester's chambers to-day, sought to establish the charge against the officers of the Dominion and Ontario grocers of having conspired to limit the supply of certain commodities and enhance their price, contrary to the law. The letters, of which about two hundred were read, showed that the late Mr. W. H. Gillard and Mr. H. C. Beckett, of Hamilton, acting as presidents of the Dominion Guild, were assiduous in their efforts to prevent the cutting of prices, both in regard to sugar and tobacco. What the Guild desired to secure, according to the correspondence, was a uniformity of prices, and in several cases pressure was brought to bear upon wholesale grocers who were not conforming to the guild's rules.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Washington read letters written by Mr. Gilliard, stating that Sir William Macdonald, Montreal, was prepared to support the trade in their efforts to secure cessation to the guild prices of tobacco. In the correspondence there were complaints by Mr. Gilliard that certain firms were selling starch at less than the price list, and that the tobacco agreement was not being adhered to. Mr. Washington then read the rules regulating the rates for refined sugar in Ontario, which became effective after April 15, 1905. The code of rules set forth that a strict compliance with the rules was essential on the part of every wholesale house in order to make the system efficient. Sales must be made strictly in accordance with the equalized rates system.

Counsel for the prosecution then produced a number of letters written by officers of the Dominion and Toronto guilds of wholesale grocers, calling attention to the cutting of prices on the part of certain firms, and indicating that steps would be taken to prevent traders not under the agreement from interfering with its being carried out by cutting prices.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The defence of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild against the charge of having, with the Ottawa Guild, formed an illegal combination to restrict trade and unduly enhance prices, was outlined in the course of the proceedings before Chief Justice Falconbridge, in Judge Winchester's Chambers to-day. Mr. J. Stanley Cook, the secretary, explained that until 1901 the Dominion Guild had not existed; but in view of the fact that there was a good deal of price cutting, and that the margin of profit was too small, a constitution was drawn up and certain arrangements were entered into with various manufacturers. The object of these arrangements was to obtain for wholesalers a fair margin of profit and to restrict the privileges granted to the class to those who belonged to it. Prices were fixed, not by the guild, but by the manufacturers, who in some cases consented to give a rebate under conditions which they could stand. Those who did not comply stood forth, but the guild had no means of enforcing the agreements save by cancelling membership. As a matter of fact, a number of wholesalers who did not belong to the guild were supplied direct, and in no case had the guild imposed a penalty on its members for violation of the rules.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—'And the beast caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and in bond, to receive a mark on their right hand or in their foreheads, and that no man might buy or sell save he that had the mark or the name of the beast or the number of his name.'

Quoting this passage from Revelation, Mr. Benjamin W. Robertson, of Kingston, a witness in the grocers' combine case before Chief Justice Falconbridge, in the Assize Court, to-day, applied it to the operations of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild, and declared that it represented what the grocery trade was coming to as the result of combination. In support of his statement he informed the court that the effect of the policy of the guild had been to prevent him from buying direct from the manufacturers, to increase the number of wholesalers, and to make it difficult for beginners to get into the market. Several other witnesses also testified to having been cut off the manufacturers' selling lists, and assigned the Guild's operations as the cause. It was admitted, however, that the wholesale trade was entitled to a fair margin of profit and that retailers could not reasonably expect to be treated on the same footing by manufacturers.

Mr. Andrew McLean, an elderly man from Kingston, spoke to being refused supplies by the manufacturers. As a result of this Mr. McLean said he had been prevented from rising to the position he aspired to. He had tried for fifty-five years, he added, to push his way to the front. Here Mr. McLean broke down, and had to be led from the court room, weeping.

G.T.P. AND VICTORIA

LARGE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY VOTED FOR NEW LINE.

Mr. C. M. Hays, the president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, during his recent visit to Victoria, confirmed the 'Witness' announcement not only of the purchase of land on the Victoria waterfront, but by adding that the reason why this land was purchased was because the new transcontinental line would enter Victoria. He further said, 'We shall have a line running up through Vancouver Island, and joining the main route at Fort George, but the details of this line have not yet been altogether worked out.'

Contemporaneously with the announcement of Mr. Hays, comes the significant news that the British Columbia Government has voted a subsidy for the building of a railway up through Vancouver Island to the Seymour Narrows across these narrows, and in the mainland towards Fort George on the mainline of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The subsidy, amounting to $6.400 per mile, was provided for one hundred miles of this line; but it is added that just as soon as Vancouver Island & Eastern Railway Company, in whose name the charter has been secured, are able to begin construction, the subsidy will be given for the entire distance from Campbell River to the G. T. P. main line at Fort George. This means that Victoria will be brought into direct connection with the G. T. P.. The accompanying map shows the route of the proposed railway.

TOLMAN'S CLAIM DISMISSED

Winnipeg, Oct. 20. — Tolman, the money lender, was in court to-day and evidence was taken on the question of his alleged violation of the usury laws. Before Judge Walker the case of Tolman vs. Cooper was concluded. This action was brought about by Tolman to recover from the defendant $48.98, which he alleged to be due on the repurchase of an assignment of wages. The defence set up was that defendant had had some previous transactions with Tolman, that on these transactions he had paid Tolman $128, that the correct amount he should have paid was $125.07, leaving $2.93 overpaid. If he had paid the amount claimed in this action, $48.98, it would make a total payment to Tolman of $51.83 over and above the amount legally due, and after allowing Tolman twelve percent on the money originally loaned. One of the witnesses called on behalf of the defendant swore that he had paid Tolman over three hundred percent on money borrowed. His Honor dismissed Tolman's action with costs.

SECOND PRAIRIE LINE

G. T. P. TO HAVE LINE WESTWARDS FROM BRANDON.

It is stated from Ottawa that the Grand Trunk Pacific proposes to construct what will practically be a second railway across the prairies, so as to enter the great wheat region to the south of the present main line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. The intimation is given that the line will start west from Brandon. This probably refers to the proposed G. T. P. branch from Brandon to Regina, for which the company has a charter, and which is shown on its maps.

SUPOSED SUICIDE.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 20.—The body of Clarence Boyce, aged 19, with a bullet hole in his temple, was found early this morning in front of the home of the girl to whom he had been paying attention. His hat, with a revolver in it, lay between his feet. He was a member of the First Regiment Canadian Artillery, and had his uniform on when he met death, having attended a parade last night. The police are investigating, though the medical examiner thinks it is a case of suicide.

GROWTH OF GRAND TRUNK.

Management to Issue Remarkable Record Showing 12 Years' Progress.

PAY ROLLS HAVE INCREASED FROM NINE TO EIGHTEEN MILLIONS.

An important record will shortly be issued from the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway, showing the remarkable progress which has been made in every direction by the company's system during the 12 years, from 1896 to 1907, inclusive. This statement will include facts and figures which have never before been brought together, and which, in many respects, have proved surprising even to those most intimately connected with the development of the line.

DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE.

The statement shows that the Grand Trunk System has grown 4,168 miles in 1896 to 4,645 miles in 1907, being a net increase of 459 miles of line, or 11 percent. The loan capital of the company, now $137,526,397, shows an increase of $14,930,813, and the share capital, now $215,741,699, an increase of $17,114,285. These figures do not include the securities of subsidiary companies held by the G. T. R. The fixed charges, including rentals payable, have increased $232,163, making the total $7,514,896. The satisfactory part about the financial operations, however, is that while not a cent was paid in dividends 12 years ago, last year the dividends paid amounted to $4,100,139, the total amounts available for dividends in the 12 years being $29,812,216, while in the previous 12 years only $8,650,160 was available.

IMPROVED EARNING CAPACITY.

In the direction of improving the earning and carrying capacity of the system, single trackage to the extent of 470 miles have been added, 463 miles of this being by the acquirement of the Canada Atlantic Railway. The principal piece of double track on the system in 1896 was between Montreal and Toronto, and the whole of the double track only amounted to 425 miles. Since that time the Hamilton to Sarnia, the Port Huron to Chicago, and other sections have been double-tracked, bringing the total double track up to 1,034 miles, an increase of 140 percent. This large increase of 608 miles involved many changes in grades and other expensive work, as may be seen from the fact that prior to 1896 only $5,843,669 had been expended on double track, while since that date $9,009,994 has been expended.

HEAVY RAILS.

Then many light sections of rail have been replaced by rail weighing 80 to 100 pounds per yard. In the year 1896 142 miles of 80-pound rail were laid, while last year 500 miles were laid with heavy rails, 52,554 tons of which were 80-pound rails. The total cost of this work in the 12 years has been $12,737,215, and the distances laid with the heavy rails for the period make a total of 3,793 miles, of which 3,387 are 80-pound, 11 miles 90-pound, and 395 miles 100-pound. Rails lighter than these have now been practically removed from the main tracks.

The industrial tracks constructed for the period total 183 miles, while there has been spent on 170 new stations $795,881, on new engine houses $608,405, and on new coal chutes $356,471, making a total for new buildings of $1,760,757. To this has to be added the amount expended in the construction of the two handsome fireproof buildings on McGill street for the general offices of the company. These cost $1,050,000.

In the work of renewing and strengthening bridges $5,536,444 has been spent, and another $1,883,678 in the reconstruction and double tracking of the Victoria bridge.

EQUIPMENT AND PAY ROLLS.

Last year the largest amount yet spent on new equipment was expended, namely, $4,071,177, the total amount for the twelve years being $20,613,710. This has resulted in a present stock of 1,111 engines, with a haulage capacity of 3,577,324 tons, as against 1,036 locomotives in 1896, with a haulage capacity of 1,947,915 tons. This shows an increase in haulage capacity of 1,629,409 tons, or over 83 percent. The freight cars in use in 1896 numbered 25,513, with tonnage capacity of 473,877. In 1907 there was in use 32,019 freight cars, with a total capacity of 896,035 tons, an increase of 6,504 cars, and tonnage capacity of 422,158, or over 89 percent.

Naturally the pay rolls of the company have shown a progressive increase. In 1898 (the earliest year in which a reliable comparison can be made) the total pay roll was $9,969,717 for the year, while in 1907 the pay roll amounted to $18,274,427, an increase of $8,304, or over 83 percent. A considerable proportion of this, it is stated, is due to increase of rates, ranging from 20 to 30 percent in the wages of both skilled and unskilled workmen.

PHILANTHROPIC DONATIONS.

That the company has not been unmindful of the welfare of its many employees during the period under review, is evidenced by the liberal amounts appropriated, for the comfort and well being of the men. Thus $254,457 was contributed to the Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, $150,000 to the Insurance and Provident Society, and $177,300 to Y. M. C. A. buildings and maintenance, making a total for the twelve years of $581,817, while to the new pension fund last year was contributed an additional $194,667.

As to the increased carrying capacity of the system, it is shown that while the number of tons moved in 1897 was 9,582,677, last year the total was 20,305,275, an increase of 10,722,598, or over 111 percent. The axerage number of tons of revenue freight carried in 1897 was 189 per train, and in 1907 it was 285 tons, an increase of over 50 percent. The number of passengers carried in 1897 was 8,095,950, and in 1907 it was 13,554,883, an increase of over 71 percent.

While there has been but 11 percent increase in the gross mileage of the 'system' proper since 1896, there have been additions made to the railway lines owned and controlled, of the Central Vermont Railway 531 miles, and Detroit and Toledo Shore Line (one half interest) 79 miles, but the figures for these lines are not included in the statement.

A summary of the important improvements in the period includes the new office buildings on McGill street, the erection of big grain elevators at Montreal and Portland, the extensive double-tracking, the reconstruction of the Victoria Bridge, and the electrification of the St. Clair tunnel.

Altogether it is a notable record, and one to which those connected with this period of development can look back with considerable pride.

FOREST FIRES

DISTRICT AROUND BELOEIL MOUNTAIN SUFFERS SEVERELY.

Damage estimated at ten thousand dollars has been caused by forest fires on and near Beloeil Mountain. The fire is said to have started on the farm of Mr. Pierre St. Denis last Monday in some shrubbery and leaves. A strong wind springing up caused the fire, the flames spread from the scrub and leaves to fences surrounding the property, then into adjacent fields and to the bush sloping up the mountain side. St. Denis fought without avail to check the course of the flames, but before assistance reached him the fire had assumed serious proportions. Men from Beloeil and St. Hilaire villages late in the afternoon joined the farmers of the district, and a combined force of over one hundred men worked through the night before it was considered that the fire had been subdued. The men then returned to their homes to rest after their long labor, but at noon on Tuesday the alarm was again sent out that the country was in danger, and once more farmers and villagers had to turn in to fight the flames. They were aided on Tuesday by thirty-five men sent out by the Grand Trunk, and at five o'clock yesterday morning, when the fire had eaten its way to the side of the lake, it was again considered that all danger was past. However, there were several smaller outbreaks during the day, and forty to fifty men were kept busy putting out small blaze here and there on the mountain side. Trenches were dug in all directions to shut off the advance of the flames, but the fire continued to creep up the mountain side, working its way along the moss, breaking out in unexpected quarters, and defying the efforts of the trench diggers.

Mar, Ont., Oct. 26.— Bush fires are sweeping over Bruce peninsula practically from Southampton and Wiarton to Tobermory, very few timber lots or farms escaping. Large amounts of cut timber, together with fences, farm buildings and pasture lands are destroyed in parts. Telephone wires are down, mail stages stopped or forced to cut fallen timber out of the way. The villages of Sauble Falls, Oliphant, Red Bay and Golden Valley are only being saved by constant efforts of the people. Even the towns of Wiarton and Lion's Head are threatened.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL

HOW THE CHILDREN MET IT.

Oak River, Man., Oct. 21.—The Jige brick four-roomed public school in this town was burned to the ground this morning. The origin is not known, but there is little doubt but that it caught either from the fire in the furnace or from one of the hot air pipes. All the children walked out quietly, and all books and quite a lot of furniture were also got out.

VILLAGE DESTROYED

O'LEARY, P.E.I., WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 22. — O'Leary, a small village near here, was almost wiped out by fire yesterday. Loss estimated at $15,000, all small buildings owned by farmers and mechanics. Some twelve to fifteen buildings were burned. Cause of fire unknown. Communication very poor; impossible to get details as yet.

IRRIGATION COMPANY

RELINQUISHES CERTAIN LANDS AND SUBSTITUTES OTHERS.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—An order-in-council has been passed under date of Sept. 9, which permits the Southern Alberta Irrigation Company to relinquish certain lands granted to it for irrigation purposes south of the South Saskatchewan river, and to substitute therefor certain lands between the Bow and Belly rivers, comprising an area of 196,666 acres. The change of plan will involve the construction of an irrigation ditch 100 miles long, at an expenditure of a million dollars.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE.

Welland, Ont., Oct. 20.—A young Italian named Arneodo was instantly killed at the Electro Metals, Limited, this afternoon, by coming into accidental contact with a live wire. Twelve thousand volts of electricity passed through him.

LESSONS FOR PROTESTANTS.

The Rev. B. H. Stauffer Indicates What May be Learnt From Roman Catholicism.

TORONTO MINISTER'S ADDRESS AT OPENING OF CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

In an address delivered by the Rev. Byron H. Stauffer, Toronto, Tuesday, on the occasion of the public opening exercises of the Congregational College, McTavish street, he said that the Roman Catholic Church taught many lessons to the Protestant Church in various ways.

Protestants, the speaker said, should not show narrow mindedness, but should recognize that the Roman Catholic Church was the strongest religion in the world. The Roman Catholic Church taught a lesson to the other religious bodies, inasmuch as they founded their churches in the little children. The first prayers and lessons for children were laid down verbatim by the Roman Catholic school, and the minister contended that one hour spent with the children was worth twelve spent with the adult congregation. He maintained that some time should be devoted to giving the children religious instruction, and that the idea of bringing up a child in the Protestant Church was to let it know that it had the sterling mark of God.

The seventh commandment was observed more by the Catholics than the Protestants, as the former were taught the sacredness of marriage. They also showed a marked love and fidelity to their Church.

Speaking impressively to the students who occupied the two front rows in the room, the speaker continued, 'If I had the smallest appointment in Canada I would try to put all the dignity, seriousness, and holy mien into it that I would put into a cathedral service.'

Still speaking on Roman Catholicism, Mr. Stauffer stated that the Catholics respected their house of worship, and having regard to this he thought that it should be impressed on intelligent people that God's eyes were upon the Protestant Church, and therefore it behooved everyone entering his house to treat it with the respect and reverence which was due.

Many examples were cited by Mr. Stauffer to show how Protestants should follow Catholics in certain principles While the Roman Catholic priest may not be as loyal to his people as he should be, he said he had never heard of a priest refusing to go to see a sick or dying man even if it was at midnight.

He considered that the fault in the American Church was that the people attended their places of worship fairly regularly, but their devotion depended to a great extent on the preacher's powers of attraction.

The Rev. Mr. Stauffer dwelt on the pastor's duty to his congregation, and said that a little less 'soft soap,' and the observance of true pastoral fidelity should be the aim of those seeking the ministry in the Protestant Churches.

Previous to the address of the Rev. Mr. Stauffer, the Rev. Dr. E. Munson Hill, principal of the Congregational College, announced that the Old Testament chair had not been filled, but it was believed that arrangements would be made with other theological colleges for the carrying forward of this department.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Cook opened the service with a Scriptural reading, while the Rev. Dr. Warriner made an appeal for funds to augment the library fund of the college.

After the Rev. Dr. Hill had thanked Mr. Stauffer for his address, and asked him to convey the greetings of the Congregationalists to his flock in Toronto, the Rev. Frank J Day, of Zion Church, pronounced the benediction.

RAILWAY AND GRAIN RATES

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS FORCED TO LOWER RATES TO BUFFALO CHARGES.

The United States authorities are evidently determined that grain traffic shall not be diverted to the Canadian route if the enforcing of the lowest possible rates from Buffalo to Boston can prevent it.

The railways interested in the Buffalo to Boston route, on May 1 last, brought into effect a rate on grain products of eleven cents per hundred pounds from Buffalo to New York, and thirteen cents per one hundred pounds from Buffalo to Boston. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, however, recently issued an order for a reduction in the rate to New York to ten cents, and to Boston points at twelve cents. This order is to go into effect on Nov. 1.

An application in New York for an injunction to stay the order was yesterday refused by Judges Lacombe, Ward and Noyes.

The railways interested are the New York Cenetral, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

ATE THE FORBIDDEN APPLE

CONSEQUENTLY PRIVATE LEISER MUST UNDERGO SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

New York, Oct. 23.—Because he ate green apples after repeated instructions from his superior officer not to do so, Private Bernard Leiser, of the 3rd Field Artillery, has been discharged from the service and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for six months. The verdict of the court martial, which considered the charge against Leiser, found him guilty and imposed sentence, was announced from army headquarters here to-day. It was found that Leiser ate the green apples after having received a lawful order from a sergeant to throw them away.

FOREIGN TRADE AGENCIES

OPPOSITION TO THEM IN JAPAN.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian trade commissioner in Japan, in a report to the Trade and Commerce Department, deals with the opposition which is developing in Japanese commercial circles against the foreign trade agencies in that country, and especially against the Canadian Government agency. The objection to direct trade with Canada arises from the fact that it cuts out the commissions which Japanese commercial agencies have formerly enjoyed. Mr. Preston maintains, however, that the government agency is essential to the development of Canadian business.

EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA

STATISTICS FOR 1907 SHOW 627, MOSTLY FOR MURDER OR ROBBERY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The 'Rech' has obtained and made public to-day the official statistics of the executions in Russia during the year 1907 on sentences imposed by the military district courts. The total is 627, of which 84 were soldiers and 543 civilians. These figures are considerably below the earlier unofficial estimates, which were based on the condemnations reported in press despatches.

According to the official classifications 453 persons, or more than 70 percent, were hanged or shot for murder or robbery, accompanied by violence; 62 men were executed for mutiny or other offences against military discipline, 51 for crimes against the state, and four for desertion. The remainder is not specified. The Baltic provinces took the lead in the number of executions with 134. This was due to the final stamping out of the insurrection. The Kiev region was next with 84 executions, Odessa counted up 69, Warsaw 65, and Moscow 50.

STARTED SPRINGFIELD RIOTS

YOUNG NEGRO WHO WAS CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE HANGED.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—Having confessed his guilt, Joe James, the eighteen-year old negro murderer of C. A. Ballard, was hanged in the county jail today.

Ballard was a railway engineer, who was killed by James on the night of July 30 last, the murder precipitating the riots, in which five white men and two negroes were killed. Loper's restaurant and a number of houses and saloons were wrecked and forty homes were burned.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES

THE JAM OF NAWANAGAR DEPLORES THEIR TREATMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 19.—The Jam of Nawanagar (Ranjitsinghi), speaking at a farewell dinner at Cambridge, said that unfortunately the doors had been shut to Indians in Australia and Canada, and now South Africa. (Shame.) He felt that the Home Government should try and devise a scheme whereby Indians could employ their labor and skill in the British colonies.

REVIVAL AT SMITH'S FALLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Smith's Falls, Ont., Oct. 21.—One of the best revivals that Smith's Falls' Methodism has seen in many years is now in progress in the Methodist Church, the pastor, the Rev. W. J. Wood, being assisted by the Rev. R. H. Whiteside, evangelist. From the first the meetings have been well attended, and marked by great power. Over a hundred persons have already made public profession and the meetings have only been in progress about two weeks. A great harvest is expected.

BRITISH MEN OF WAR.

Halifax, Oct. 23.— H.M.S. 'Renown' leaves here about Nov. 2 for Bermuda. H.M.S. 'Brilliant' is due here about Nov. 10 from Newfoundland, and will remain in port about a month.

TWO PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Uxbridge, Ont., Oct. 20.—The house of Charles Jackson, of Jackson's Hill, a mile and a half south of here, was burned last night. Mr. Jackson, who was very old, and a little granddaughter, perished in the flames. Mrs. Jackson and another little granddaughter escaped.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Winnipeg, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Martha E. Stott, of 38 Union avenue, Elmwood, a suburb of this city, was burned to death in her home last night while trying to save her child, in a fire caused by the explosion of a coal oil stove. The child escaped unhurt.

WILL BE FLOGGED.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 23.—Ross Summers, aged twenty years, who pleaded guilty to having attempted to assault two little girls, was sentenced by Magistrate Ball this morning to two years in Kingston Penitentiary and to receive twenty lashes during his term.

PROVINCIAL BANK LOOTED.

Eight Armed Men Stole $4,500 From Branch at St. Raphael

MANAGER LOOKED OUT OF WINDOW AND WAS SHOT THROUGH THE HAND.

Another bank burglary is reported from St. Raphael, in Bellechase county, where, about two o'clock on Saturday morning the branch establishment of La Banque Provinciale was entered by eight men, who, from all accounts, were experts at getting into buildings and blowing safes.

The manager of the bank, Mr. J. H. Fiset, who resides in the upper part of the building, was awakened by the noise made by the burglars, and, getting out of bed, put his head out of a window to call for help. This was a signal for one of the men on guard to fire, which he did, the bullet passing through Mr. Fiset's hand. Then there appeared on the scene a farmer from a house opposite the bank. He was armed with a gun, but he was soon compelled to lay it down. According to the farmer the men spoke English and were well dressed.

Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, general manager of the bank, received word of the affair from St. Raphael on Saturday, informing him that the loot obtained amounted to $4,500. He is of the opinion that the gang of robbers is the same one that has been working elsewhere in the province, and which, some time ago, made a big haul at the Provincial Bank branch at St. Eustache.

Provincial detectives have been despatched to St. Raphael to run down the burglars, and they will be assisted by detectives sent down by the burglary insurance company, which is the real loser if the burglars are not captured, as the Provincial Bank is insured against loss by burglars.

St. Raphael is a good-sized parish and the Transcontinental Railway passes at a distance of about seven miles. The bank, it is stated, contained a quantity of money intended for the men's wages. Chief McCarthy, of the provincial police, and several of his men left Quebec on Saturday for the scene of the burglary. It is stated here that one of the gang is supposed to be a resident of the parish, who has not been seen there since Friday last.

LITTLE OLIVE DUPRAU

FATHER'S REMARKABLE ACTION AGAINST THE C. P. R. OVER A LOST CHILD.

Early during the past summer Canada was ransacked from end to end in search for a little girl named Olive Duprau, but she has never been found.

The father, Mr. Augustus Duprau, bought a ticket for the child at Winnipeg, put her on the train for Fort William, in company with an older girl—and never saw her again. Where she went to, or what happened to her, nobody knows, but it is believed that she got off the train at Fort William, and wandered away.

The father is now taking an action against the C. P. R. for damages, his claim being based on a breach of contract in failing to deliver the child at her destination. The case is an extraordinary one, and will doubtless excite considerable interest when it comes on for hearing in the courts in Toronto.

CATTLE EMBARGO

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH WILL ASCERTAIN VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Duke of Marlborough will question the president of the Board of Agriculture at an early date as to the views of the Government on the subject of the importation of Canadian cattle.

LIEUT. EVANS GUILTY

Yokohama, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Frank T. Evans, of the battleship 'Louisiana,' who was recently court-martialed on a charge of absenting himself from his post while officer of the deck, disrespect to his superior officer and intoxication, has been found guilty of the two former charges. Rear Admiral Sperry received the papers while the battleships were at Manilla, and has just announced his verdict. The sentence pronounced provides that Lieut. Evans shall lose 150 numbers and shall be publicly reprimanded. The commander-in-chief adds that, in his opinion, the sentence is inadequate, but has approved it in order that Evans shall not entirely escape punishment. Lieut. Evans is a son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

THE PRESIDENT TO BE PETITIONED TO STOP IT IN ARMY AND NAVY.

Kingston, N.Y., Oct. 22.—At to-day's session of the Presbyterian Synod of New York and New England, it was decided to send petitions to President Roosevelt, and after election to the President-elect, asking them to put an end to Sunday baseball in the army and navy, and also to request Congress to prohibit Sunday banking by the government post-offices and to compel corporations doing an inter-state service to give their employees twenty-four hours' rest every Sunday.

CHINA DEMANDS COMPENSATION

Pekin, Oct. 20.—China, holding the Japanese responsible for the fighting that occurred a few days ago between Chinese and Japanese soldiers at Kwantao, Northern Corea, has demanded compensation from Japan and the punishment of those guilty of causing the fighting.

SIR ARTHUR CURTIS FOUND.

Was Hidden in the Wilds of British Columbia for Ten Years.

Winnipeg, Oct. 22.—After an absence of over ten years, Sir Arthur Curtis has been discovered in the wilds of British Columbia, according to a story brought by T. W. Cole, one of the party with the British baronet when he so mysteriously went off with an Indian guide while making his way to Klondike, with a bunch of horses. Despite most diligent search, no tidings of the missing baronet could be found at the time, and eventually a skeleton was brought out by Indians which was identified by several persons as being the remains of the missing baronet. Cole asserts that he knew before he left Vancouver that Curtis would disappear before reaching the Klondike, on account of family complications in England, which Curtis told him had been the means of driving him to Canada, and making him trek northwards with the party engaged in the horse trade.

In support of the story told by Cole, is the fact that within six months of the day Curtis left the party, his wife, Lady Curtis, had applied for and received an order from the British courts declaring the missing man dead, and shortly afterwards she married Colonel Robert M. Brady, an Irishman, who is alleged by many to be the real cause of the disappearance of Curtis.

Incidentally, the story brought down by Cole from Ashcroft district was received but a few days before the provincial police had received fresh instructions from the Department of Justice at Ottawa, to spare no pains to find Curtis.

Cole says Curtis is now living the life of a trapper and is virtually a hermit, living on what he can catch or trap, and trading skins for such necessities of life as tobacco, tea, flour, etc.

The party with which Curtis went north was organized by Roger Pocock, founder of the Legion of Frontiersmen, and in 'The Frontiersman' book, written by Pocock, he takes full responsibility for having driven Curtis away by abusing him for laziness and not doing his share of the work of the party. For years Pocock has been looked upon by many as having been responsible for the death of Curtis, but the story and the proofs brought down by Cole will clear him of the stigma, which has made his life miserable for the past ten years.

INQUISITION FOR BANKERS

COMPTROLLER ORDERS EXAMINERS TO ASK SEARCHING QUESTIONS OF DIRECTORS.

Washington, Oct. 23.—To enforce greater responsibility upon directors of national banks, Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Murray, to-day issued an order to national bank examiners directing that, upon entering a bank to make an examination, they must immediately convene the directorate and require answers to a formal list of twenty-five seaching questions. These inquiries are to be put by examiners to each director and are designed to bring out clearly the relation of the directors to the executive conduct of the bank, the extent of their knowledge of the bank's paper, the latitude conceded by them to bank officers in overstepping the national banking law's provisions, and their supervision of the bank details.

FILTHY FELLOWS SENTENCED.

Toronto, Oct. 23. — Several of the charges against local stationers and booksellers of selling obscene postcards and literature came up for hearing in the Police Court to-day, and resulted in three of the men being sent to jail without the option of a fine., Allan G. Robertson, in whoise premises over seven thousand cards of a grossly immoral nature were found, and who is said to have acted as a wholesale agent, was sentenced to sixty days in jail. A similar sentence was meted out to P. V. Brown. Albert Price got thirty days in jail. The charges against A. R. Wickett, Louis Goldenthal and A. L. Merrill were all dismissed with warnings. Five other cases were remanded.

RUSHING GRAIN TO THE SEA.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—There was a warm wave through Saskatchewan and Alberta yesterday, and grain continues to be rushed to the lakes in enormous quantities. Freight trains are being operated within sight of each other for the greater part of six hundred miles.

KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

William Trickey, 50 years of age, lately residing at 15 Congregation street, was knocked down and killed by a G. T. R. engine while following his employment in the Point St. Charles yard on Friday afternoon. The body was removed to the morgue to await an inquest.

FATAL ROOF COLLAPSE.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—The collapse of the roof of the new building now being erected for the Harris Abattoir Company near the Western Cattle Market, resulted in the death of Thomas Crease, a laborer, and serious injury to three other men employed on the work. The workmen were removing the wooden supports holding the roof when they were buried beneath a pile of bricks. Other workmen went to their assistance and when taken out, Crease was just breathing his last. He was 45 years of age and married, and lived at 219 Niagara street. The injured were David Bottle, a married man, 40 years old, living on the Vaughan road in York County, and Chas. Taylor, a married man, 40 years old, of 62 Givens street. Both were taken to the Western Hospital. The foreman of the gang, W. R. Taylor, who lived at 837 King street, escaped with a few bruises. He was taken home.

EMPRESSES FOR PACIFIC.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Tells People of Victoria to Expect Them Shortly.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 22.—In his speech to-night, at a banquet given by the Board of Trade, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announced that the steamers 'Empress of Ireland' and 'Empress of Britain,' now part of the C. P. R. Atlantic fleet, might shortly be expected at Victoria to take part in the Trans-Pacific trade.

UNITED STATES CONSUL SHOOTS HIMSELF

Berlin, Oct. 24.—When the Hamburg-Berlin express arrived at Ludwigslust this morning, the body of a man who had been shot through the right temple was found in one of the compartments, which he had occupied alone. A revolver was lying close at hand. The body was identified by papers as that of Silas C. McFarland, of Iowa, the American consul-general-at-large for the European district. Among the papers was his wife's address in Berlin. It was evident that Mr. McFarland had committed suicide. The station master telegraphed to Mrs. McFarland that her husband had been badly injured, and she and her daughter proceeded to Ludwigslust this afternoon, but later returned to Berlin to make arrangements for the burial.

Mrs. McFarland was unable to give any reason for the suicide, except that her husband had worried greatly of late. His leg had been broken twice in recent years, and he was sensitive to fatigue. He appeared unequal to the constant travelling which his office demanded, and the inspecting of the consulates, and he had said on several occasions that he could not live if unable to keep up the work. She had received a telegram from her husband in the early forenoon, arranging to meet her at lunch.

SEIZE BRITISH VESSEL

CREW HELD BY VENEZUELAN OFFICIALS.

St. Vincent, B.W.I., Oct. 24.—Word has been received here of the seizure several weeks ago by the Venezuelan authorities of a British trading vessel at Margarita, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, and the imprisonment of the crew. The St. Vincent schooner, 'Lady Kensington,' carrying live stock and vegetables for Trinidad, after sighting the Dragon's Mouth, was becalmed. The schooner was carried far out of her course, and while drifting off Margarita was seized by Venezuelan officers. This occurred on Oct. 23 and the crew and passengers have been detained as prisoners ever since.

The owner of the vessel has just received, through the Trinidad agent, a letter from the captain of the 'Lady Kensington,' dated Sept. 25, in which he says:

'We are still imprisoned. Our own provisions have been exhausted, and the government says that it has no food to give us.'

The Governor of Trinidad has communicated with Sir Vincent Corbett, the British minister at Caracas, inquiring as to the circumstances of the case, and urging an official investigation.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN CHICAGO

THE LATEST ONE DESTROYED A SALOON.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Bomb No. 23 was exploded this morning after the policemen placed on watch in all parts of Chicago, since the renewal of the bomb outrages, had gone home. It did more damage than any of its predecessors, practically destroying a one-story brick building in Fourteenth street just east of Michigan avenue, occupied by Bernard Marcus as a saloon.

Firemen who were asleep in their quarters across the street were thrown from their beds by the explosion, which tore out most of the front and completely wrecked the interior of the building. Patients in St. Luke's Hospital were aroused, and a slight panic prevailed, for that building was shaken from basement to roof, and only prompt work by the nurses prevented the panic becoming serious.

Marcus, the saloonkeeper, told the police he was at a loss to explain why the bomb had been placed on his premises. He built the place only a month ago.

A man who refused to give his name was arrested near the scene of the explosion. He said he was at Sixteenth street and Indiana avenue when he heard the explosion and ran to learn its cause. He said he saw a man running away, but when the police began questioning him he became confused and would not answer. He then was arrested.

DEATH SENTENCE.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 22.—Sentence of death was pronounced to-night on John Pertella, the negro who murdered his colored paramour, Mrs. Jenkins, last summer. He will hang on Dec. 18.

COULD NOT FACE TRIAL.

New York, Oct. 22.—Rather than face trial for manslaughter growing out of a case of alleged criminal practice, Dr. Irving J. Cook, a young doctor of this city, drank a dose of poison and shot himself at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to-day. The dead man left a sealed letter addressed to his widow, but accompanying it was a terse note in which he asked her: 'Not to take this affair hard.' He told her also that he had left her $447 in cash, and directed her attention to the sealed letter. Dr. Cook was to have been prosecuted for the death of a young woman at Summit, N.J., last summer. He was under bail of $10,000 for trial.

A LADY EXPLORER.

Miss Laut Claims She Has Made Valuable Discovery in Canada.

REEDS OF GREAT COMMERCIAL VALUE GROWING IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Miss Agnes C. Laut, author and journalist, who has been spending some time in the west on a trip of exploration, arrived in Montreal on Friday en route to New York.

She has made a fifteen-hundred-mile canoe trip from Edmonton to Lake Winnipeg, one of her objects being to try and discover in the northern wilds a reed known to botanists as Phragmates Communis, which is of great interest and commercial value to certain manufacturers in the States. So far as had been known the only places where this reed grew are in Japan and China, but the United States Government officials had reason to believe it might be found in Canada, and asked Miss Laut to look out for it.

Miss Laut claimed she has discovered this reed growing in Saskatchewan. She states that on her way down the Saskatchewan River she saw a region two hundred miles east of Prince Albert where the reed grows in profusion. In this particular spot the river jumps its bed and becomes a marsh seventy miles wide and two hundred miles long. In this strip, which practically extends from Fort Cumberland to Lake Winnipeg, the reed abounds, growing sometimes as much as sixteen feet high. The Indians called it muskrat reed, because so many hundreds of muskrats live in it. The presence of the reed gives a new value to what would otherwise be irreclaimable and waste land and points the way to the development of a new and highly important industry.

The commercial value of the reed can be estimated, Miss Laut remarked, by the fact that about twenty million dollars' worth of matting are manufactured from it every year in the United States. An attempt has been made to grow the reed in Maine, and the efforts has been partially successful already. The aim of the United States Government is to grow sufficient of this reed on the marsh lands—its natural home—to meet the needs of the manufacturers of matting. Hence the desire for information and specimens.

Miss Laut expresses an emphatic belief that it is the duty of the Canadian Government to send experts to China and Japan to see how the reed is harvested and manufactured. In another dozen years it is probable that the United States will be producing their own reeds; but at present their markets are wide open for these reeds which are going to waste on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Hamilton, Oct. 22.—Fred. Kimble, 79 Walnut street, who came here from Walkerville a couple of months ago, was arrested at noon yesterday on a charge of bigamy. After coming to Hamilton Kimble kept company with Miss Lillian Gibson, daughter of John Gibson, a Grand Trunk conductor, and they were married in September. The girl's father was suspicious of the young man, and made some inquiries about him. The result was that he discovered that he was married several years ago, but had not been living with his first wife for a couple of years. He had a child residing with its grandmother in Walkerville, and it is thought the mother is in Brantford. When Mr. Gibson learned the truth, he swore out a warrant for Kimble's arrest.

ALLOWANCE FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The six members of the Canadian Army Service Corps, who contracted typhoid fever at the Quebec Tercentenary, are to be given an allowance by the Militia Department. This is an unusual allowance, but a board was appointed to inquire into the matter, and after reviewing all the facts, made a recommendation that the men were overworked and had to drink impure water.

CALL TO MOOSE JAW SUSTAINED.

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 22.—At a special meeting of the Presbytery of Peterborough held at Campbellford, the call extended by St. Paul's Church, Moose Jaw, to the Rev. A. C. Reeve, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Campbellford, was sustained. The Rev. H. J. Keith, of Peterborough, appeared on behalf of the western church. The call as sanctioned by the Presbytery, takes effect on Nov. 10.

FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 23.—Free rural mail delivery commenced to-day in Oxford County on the route between Woodstock and Peebles, via Seaburg and Folden's Corners. There will be one delivery and one collection each day. The opening of the system was devoid of any ceremony. There are a large number of farmers along the route to be served by the free delivery who welcome this latest tie binding the country together.

SMALLPOX IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 22.—Dr. E. B. Fisher, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, said to-night that there were sixty cases of smallpox in the town of Edmundston, N.B., and that 25 houses are quarantined. The disease, he says, is of mild type, and he thinks its spread can be prevented. The one fear is the coming of cold weather. The only explanation of the source of contagion is that is was brought by men working on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway construction.

SUFFRAGISTS SENTENCED.

Imprisonment for Those Disturbing the Peace.

TWO CABINET MINISTERS CALLED AS WITNESSES.

London, Oct. 21.—The suffragists have at last succeeded in securing for a short time the undivided attention of two Cabinet ministers.

Ministers and suffragists met in the Bow Street Police Court, when the hearing of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Cristabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, charged with distributing hand bills, asking the public to help them storm the House of Commons, was resumed.

During the remand, which was granted them on October 14, they had succeeded in inducing Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary, to appear as witnesses in their cases.

The unusual event drew great crowds to the court room, which was packed, many notables being present. The defendants were not represented by counsel, Cristabel Pankhurst, who is an LL.B. of London University, undertaking her own vindication and that of her co-defendants. She proved an exceedingly capable Portia, hurling at Lloyd-George a rapid fire of questions in approved legal style, and trying to make him commit himself. But he was too clever a lawyer to be drawn out. He refused to reply to any questions not directly bearing on the charge. He was very much on his guard, but visibly uncomfortable, giving the impression of a man trying hard to be amused at his position and failing. Once or twice, when Miss Pankhurst flung posers, he was pleased to hear the voice of the magistrate laconically remarking 'Not evidence.' But for the magistrate's strictness, Miss Pankhurst certainly would have plunged headlong into politics, and forced the unhappy witness to listen to a withering condemnation of the Government's iniquities. As it was, she could only heckle the ministers within certain legal limits. But she did this to such purpose that the magistrate was more than once compelled to remind her that the witnesses were hers and not the prosecution.

Mr. Gladstone gave no more satisfaction on the witness stand than Lloyd-George had given, preferring to treat the whole affair lightly, and refusing to discuss the matters of state into which Miss Pankhurst wished to delve. The court required him to give evidence only as to what he saw of the attempt to rush the House of Commons on October 13. Both the ministers agreed that the disturbances on October 13 were of a serious character, and that fatalities were prevented only by the adequacy of the police preparations.

Miss Pankhurst, after warmly thanking the two witnesses for their attendance, proceeded to cite numerous cases going to show that the magistrate had no power to try her companions, and that they ought to be summoned for unlawful procedure and tried by a jury in a higher court.

The case of all three defendants were remanded to October 24, bail being renewed.

London, Oct. 22.—Seventeen of the woman suffragists who were arrested on Oct. 13, during the 'storming' of the House of Commons, on charges of disorderly conduct, were to-day sentenced in the Bow Street Police Court to terms of imprisonment varying from three weeks to three months. The women were offered the alternative of giving bonds for their good behavior, but they elected to go to jail.

London, Oct. 22.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day, Mrs. Mary Leigh, the Scottish woman suffragist, who has already served two months in jail for breaking the windows of Premier Asquith's residence on Downing street, and threatening to use bombs next time, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the heaviest sentence yet imposed upon a suffragist. Counsel for the defendants argued that the women had done only what they genuinely considered themselves entitled to do.

The magistrate replied that the law was clear, and if people did what they were not entitled to they were lawbreakers. It was intolerable that such turmoil should continue in the streets of the metropolis, rendering it impossible for peaceful citizens to circulate without the gravest danger. Steps would have to be taken, said the court, to end a state of things which should not exist in a civilized community. The magistrate concluded by saying it was much worse when members of the female sex prominently took part in disorder.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, of England, to-night addressed an open session of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Snowden, who is the wife of a member of the British Parliament, and herself an enthusiastic suffragist, presented the cause of the English women in such a favorable light that the crowd rose and cheered her for fully five minutes. Resolutions extending sympathy and good wishes to the women of England were adopted, with another rousing cheer, in which both men and women joined. It was a remarkable demonstration.

'The woman's movement in Great Britain is the biggest thing in the political life of our country to-day,' said Mrs. Snowden, in opening her address. 'I am underestimating the facts when I tell you that more than six million people have, through their organizations, come out in favor of suffrage, and more than a million are working for equal political rights, working as they never worked before.

'Our methods may have seemed strange to you, for perhaps you do not fully understand. We are not demanding something new. Englishwomen had the parliamentary franchise until 1832. The country up to then was governed by a mere handful of people, less than 700,000. Few of them were women, it is true, for it is only within the last forty years that a woman did not relinquish her property rights upon marriage; but, up to 1832, women who were land-owners had the franchise.'

'Our Government,' continued Mrs. Snowden, taking the audience into her confidence, 'never moves in any radical way until it is kicked. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when prime minister, advised the women to harass the Government until they got what they wanted, and that is just what we are doing to-day.

'The American newspapers have told you that we kick policemen, that we spit at them, that we go about the streets in slovenly dress, and with our hair hanging down our backs.

'If it were not so monstrous it would make me laugh, but it is so unjust. These women are not the sloppy creatures you have been taught to think. They are refined, well read, cultured women, who shrink with dread from becoming conspicuous in any way. At first they all shrank. They are good women, who believe in a great and lofty principle of equal rights, and will not let their personal sense of dignity stand in the way of the thing they believe to be right and just.'

Mrs. Snowden said the treatment accorded to Englishwomen at some political meetings, had it occurred in America, would have resulted in a lynching.

Baffalo, N.Y., Oct. 20.—The fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association closes to-morrow. The convention has been marked by good feeling and harmony.

Harriette M. Johnston-Wood, of New York, a lawyer, read a paper on 'Some legal phases of the disfranchisement of women.' Mrs. Wood quoted from court decisions and the decisions of state legislatures, to show that no distinction is made as to sex in provisions relating to the elective franchise. They specify the rights and privileges of 'persons.' After quoting the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, the speaker asked: 'What language could more clearly imply the right of all citizens of the United States to vote? Men who construe the law,' said she, 'have tried to be consistent to an unjust, unlawful practice and in so doing they have made themselves ridiculous. The color is white when worn by men and scarlet when worn by women, and they have failed to touch the hem of the garment of Justice and Truth.'

Mrs. Wood urged that a concentrated effort be made to induce women to **try to register and qualify** as jurors, and, in the event of their being refused, each state make at least one test case and carry it to the Supreme Court.

Buffalo, Oct. 21.—A man championed the cause of woman suffrage at the evening meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association last night. Mr. Charles Russell, of New York, told two thousand delegates and their friends at an open session of the convention that he believed in votes for women just as he believed in votes for men, and for the same reasons, and for more.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the women of Great Britain on their gallant fight for the franchise; favoring equal pay for women and men in all public and private employments an eight-hour work day, and efficient laws for the prevention of the evils of child labor; affirming that wage-earning women, like wage-earning men, need their votes for their own protection, and that married men especially need votes for the protection of their home and children; requesting President Roosevelt to recommend to Congress an appropriation for a peace budget to promote international friendliness and help support the bureau of international peace at Berne; favoring the initiative and the referendum; endorsing the effort to secure the creation of a children's bureau by congress, and expressing gratitude to the national and state granges, the American Federation of Labor, the political parties, and other organizations that have endorsed woman suffrage.

ILLNESS AND SUICIDE.

Hamilton, Oct. 20.—Particularly sad was the suicide of W. H. Raeburn, which occurred at the mountain sanatorium yesterday. For some time he had been employed as a draughtsman at the Bertram Works, Dundas, but about eight months ago, being taken ill with lung trouble, he was sent to the sanatorium. When the patients were at breakfast they were startled to hear a shot fired. Rushing into the chalet they found Raeburn lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his head and a rifle by his side. The doctor made an examination and discovered that the man was dead.

A BABY FOUND.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 22.—A baby a month old was found near the entrance to the Frontenac Club on William street, at nine o'clock last night. William Noble, passing along, saw the bundle and heard cries. The police were called, and the infant, a boy, was removed to the Infants' Home. The authorities are seeking for the deserter, who, it is thought, came to the city last night. The baby has not suffered from exposure.

MISS ROSE FRITZ AGAIN WINS.

New York, Oct. 23.—Miss Rose Fritz, of Brooklyn, again proved last night that she is the fastest typewriter operator in the world by winning the contest for the championship at the Business Show at Madison Square Garden. Miss Fritz retained the championship by writing eighty-seven words a minute. Emil Trefager was a close second with eighty-six words, and Otis Glaisdell was third with eighty words.

SUN WORSHIPPERS.

The Philosphy 'Dominated by a Spirit of Purity.'

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 20.—Attended by a crowd that packed the big Criminal Court room here, the Probate Court room being too small, the Mrs. Ellen Shaw-Mazdaznan trial was this morning resumed, with Mrs. Shaw herself again the chief witness.

First, however, the judge and attorney went to the famed Mazdaznan temple, where attention was called to the patent medicine signs which adorned a part of its exterior, and then the court made an examination of the temple's interior.

After the temple and its surroundings and contents had been inspected the court was driven to the house where Mrs. Shaw formerly lived, which she furnished with Oriental magnificence, and which was known to the people of Lowell as the house of mystery.

It is alleged that in this house Mrs. Shaw and her friend, Mrs. Mallet, of Montreal, enacted many strange weird ceremonies.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 21.—The mysterious 'Book of the Inner Circle' of the Mazdaznans, or Sun Worshippers, was brought into evidence yesterday by Mr. H. Wilson, attorney for Mrs. Shaw, the defendant, whom the action seeks to restrain from giving part of her fortune to endow and build a Mazdaznan temple in Montreal.

Mrs. Shaw entirely lost her composure during her attorney's speech and showed that she suffered keenly from the ordeal of the trial. Mr. Wilson lauded the Mazdaznan cult quoting from 'Inner studies,' the book that was severely criticized by witnesses, extracts to show that if Mrs. Shaw followed the teachings of Ha-Nish, the high priest, as exemplified in that book, it would tend to improve rather than injure her mind or her morality.

When the quotations from the secret book of the sun worshippers, heretofore held secret among the 'elect,' were being read, one could hear a pin drop, so great an interest has the sensational case developed. The case was closed up at the noon recess of court, after testimony of several minor witnesses and the arguments of counsel were set for the afternoon session.

Mr. Kittridge, attorney for Mabelle Dutton, who seeks for the appointment of a conservator for Mrs. Shaw's estate, this morning read liberal extracts from the book, 'Inner Studies,' which was alleged to be immoral, and is the book which brought Anthony Comstock, of New York, to Boston to investigate the sun worshippers' methods and teachings.

Attorneys for both sides argued long and bitterly over the evidence, and both sides gave much attention to the 'Inner Studies.' Mr. Kittridge claimed it was immoral.

Mrs. Ruth Hilton, high priestess of the cult of Massachusetts, in an interview, claimed that the 'Inner Studies' was a medical work, and quoted her husband, Dr. Hilton, as saying it is a book that might be read with much profit.

Lowell, Oct. 21.—'The Mazdaznans do not literally worship the sun. They use it as a symbol of purity and life.' This explanatory statement was made by Mr. W. H. Wilson, attorney for Mrs. Shaw, the wealthy Lowell lady, whose niece is endeavoring to obtain legal restraint to prevent her building a temple to the sun in Montreal.

Mrs. Shaw's relatives, continued the lawyer, were asking the court to nail her fortune to a cross, and they would divide the spoils. Referring to 'Inner Studies,' the volume which was alleged to be immoral, he said vulgar and ignorant people might put a wrong interpretation on what they read, but Mazdaznan philosophy was dominated throughout by a spirit of purity.

'It is a disgrace to our city,' he continued, 'that busybodies and idlers are allowed to interfere with a peaceable organization known as the Mazdaznan. These persons have not hesitated to spy upon a woman who, it is acknowledged, has lived an honorable and busy life in the community. I have no retainer from Dr. Ha Nish, but it seems to me the attack upon the Mazdaznan organization resembles those made upon the early immigrants here and later upon the Salvation Army. There has been no evidence that contributions have been solicited from Mrs. Shaw by the Mazdaznan organization. The loan of $500 by Mrs. Shaw to Dr. Hilton is covered by a note.

Lowell, Oct. 23.—Saying that his client was seeking to do a kindness to a woman overcome by mental weakness and old age, Mr. F. W. Kittredge, counsel for the petitioner, began his argument in East Cambridge court on the application of Mrs. Mabelle M. Dutton for the appointment of a conservator for her aunt, Mrs. Ellen M. Shaw of Lowell, who, it was alleged, intended to devote her fortune, or part of it, to building a temple for the worship of the sun in Montreal. This was the last day of the case, Judge McIntyre reserving his decision.

'Our position is this,' he said, 'Mrs. Shaw is not insane. No alienist would say she was. If any doctor had said she was insane, I would not agree with him. Our claim is that she is unable properly to care for her business because she is dominated by a grafting cult; a cult that is unnatural and vulgar. The name of the cult is Mazdaznan. They are sun worshippers. They are in business and in religion. But they are in religion for the purpose of business. They erect temples of worship, but not like the old historical temples.'

He attacked the writings of 'Da.' Hanish. 'Here's a book,' he said, 'that is worth 10 cents, but which they sell for $10. I say that this "Inner Studies" is a corrupting book. Were these descriptions put on canvas, the painter would find himself behind prison bars. If it satisfies Mrs. Shaw, it is conclusive evidence that she is one of those deluded persons of the cult that publishes it and distributes it. You can judge the whole case by the "Inner Studies." Take "Inner Studies" and you get the alpha and omega of all this Mazdaznon business.

'All that we ask,' concluded counsel, 'is to conserve her property that she may not devote it to the purposes of this unmentionably vulgar cult. I ask you to save what little she has left, what she has left from the influences of these evil ones, whose only purpose it is to rob her of her pocket through her heart.'

UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND.

How the Government Proposes to Aid in Work of Relief.

London, Oct. 21.—The very serious matter of the unemployed in England came up for discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon, but a larger dole of money than last year and the expediting of the naval shipbuilding programme were the only expedients proposed by Mr. Asquith, the Premier, in his unfolding of the government's plan to meet the situation. The gravity of the case arising from the fact that hundreds of thousands are on the verge of starvation through lack of work was fully recognized by the Premier, but he said he could not undertake, in the legislative field, to grapple with the permanent causes thereof until the next session. The government, he said, was prepared to provide a fund of $1,500,000 to help the unemployed, and the Admiralty was giving out orders for the construction of nine torpedo boat destroyers and five unarmored cruisers, to cost a total of $12,500,000, two months earlier than originally had been intended.

The Premier made also a bid for recruits, saying that the War Office was ready to take on 24,000 men for winter training in the special reserves. These proposals quite fail to meet the demands of the labor members of the House.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Seeley stated that the Newfoundland government had expressed much gratification at the conclusion of the fisheries modus vivendi.

London, Oct. 22.—Commissioner Nicol, of the Salvation Army, thinks the government ought to co-operate with Australia, South Africa and British Columbia in the relief of the unemployed here by sending troopship loads of honest and healthy poor to the three places mentioned.

London, Oct. 22.—John Metcalf, a seaman on the SS. 'Montreal,' was given a year's imprisonment to-day for stabbing a girl on Sept. 17. When the crime was committed the girl was unknown to Metcalf. The prisoner stood silent in the dock and made no comment as to the sentence. He produced a letter from a brother in Canada, which said he ought to be sent to a hospital, where the doctors could 'knock the silly nonsense out of his nut.'

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. W. Bruce, one of the Scottish farmers who toured Canada, to-day told the Dalkeith Agricultural Society that while the Dominion was worthy of consideration by young farmers, he would not advise farm servants to take up homesteads. Mr. J. M. Dobbie agreed with this, and said Canada was the place for faith, hope and sinew, especially sinew.

London, Oct. 26.—Robert McKay, dry goods merchant, Hamilton, has lost the case brought against him by S. J. Lyons, wholesale costumer, claiming payment for a number of costumes supplied. McKay said he ordered the American model and was supplied with the English model which was of no use in American because women were shorter and broader.

London, Oct. 26.—The Edinburgh Society for the Propagation of Christian knowledge with thanks the increased facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific, the Allan and Dominion lines in connection with sending chaplains to Canada with emigrants.

London, Oct. 26.—Dr. C. A. Page, Toronto, has been made a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

BROTHERS QUARREL

AND EACH KILLS THE OTHER.

Cranesville, W. Va., Oct. 21.—Two brothers who yesterday engaged in a dispute over the distribution of the large estate left by their father, are dead, each having inflicted a fatal wound on the other. The brothers were Joseph and Thomas Mattingly, aged 38 and 35 years respectively, and among the most prosperous farmers of this (Preston) county. During a quarrel yesterday Joseph stabbed Thomas. The latter staggered to the house, where he secured a shotgun, and returned to the scene and fired a shot at Joseph, inflicting a wound that caused instant death. A moment later Thomas fell dead from the loss of blood due to his brother's knife wound.

A VIVID IMAGINATION

KEIR HARDIE'S CURIOUS STORY OF DISTRESS IN CANADA.

London, Oct. 25.—Keir Hardie, speaking at Merthyr, said there was distress in every town in Canada. The Rev. Mr. MacLeod had told him there would be 10,000 heads of families receiving relief in Toronto this winter.

AERIAL NAVIGATION CO.

Will Start Balloon Line Between Boston and New York Next May.

CONTRACT FOR FIRST DIRIGIBLE HAS BEEN AWARDED TO CAPTAIN BALDWIN.

Boston, Oct. 20.—The giving of a contract yesterday for a dirigible balloon to cost about $7,000, to Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, inventor and builder of the dirigible balloon recently sold to the United States Government, marks the first step taken by the Aerial Navigation Company, of which Charles J. Glidden is the leading spirit since the company was incorporated some months ago for the purpose of operating an aerial freight and passenger line to New York.

While the line, as now projected, will eventually be extended from Boston through South Framingham, Worcester, Brockfield, Springfield, and other points, to New York and to Albany, at present it is planned to build one dirigible to operate between Boston and a station in South Framingham, additional dirigibles and stations to be erected later on the route to New York.

The first dirigible is expected to be ready for the opening of the line in May next. The first cost, including the dirigible and shelters, will be about $25,000. The dirigible will be patterned after that furnished the army department, but with a different framework, so as to carry two or more passengers and capable of carrying 350 pounds of freight.

Fredrischshafen, Oct. 23.—Count Zeppelin, in his reconstructed airship, made a successful ascent this afternoon. At the time of filing this despatch—twenty-five minutes past three—the airship is passing over this city.

MR. THOS. E. KENNY DEAD

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA PASSES AWAY.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 26.—Mr. Thomas E. Kenny, president of the Royal Bank, died at 1 o'clock this morning. He had been in failing health for a long time.

RHODES SCHOLAR HONORED

WEST VIRGINIAN AT OXFORD AWARDED THE BURDETT-COUTTS SCHOLARSHIP

Oxford, England, Oct. 24.—E. R. Lloyd, a Rhodes scholar from West Virginia, was to-day awarded the Burdett-Coutts annual scholarship.

PORTUGAL BANKRUPT

GOVERNMENT HAS NO FUNDS TO MEET BILLS ABOUT TO BE PRESENTED,

Lisbon, Oct. 24.—The newspapers here announce that Portugal is bankrupt. The news says that foreign bankers will present for payment at the end of November bills connected with the floating debt, for which the Government has no funds. Moreover, all the Government's usual deposits in foreign banks have been exhausted. It is reported that the Government will raise funds by leasing the Lorenzo Marques Railway to a South African syndicate.

A LADY INJURED

HORSE JUMPED INTO AUTO IN WHICH MRS. ALEX. PATTERSON WAS RIDING.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—While riding in an automobile on Avenue road, Mrs. Patterson, wife of Mr. Alex. Patterson, of University avenue, was seriously injured in a peculiar manner. A horse ridden by Mr. Gordon Perry, bolted and jumped right into the auto. Mr. Patterson was not hurt, but his wife was badly crushed and bruised before the frenzied animal jumped out again.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

LORD CURZON ELECTED RECTOR.

Glasgow, Oct. 24.—The election of lord rector for the University of Glasgow, held to-day, has resulted in the return of Lord Curzon, with 947 votes. Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a close second, with 935, while James Keir Hardie, M.P., received 122 votes.

GAS EXPLOSION IN ROYAL PALACE

WAS BEING PREPARED IN OPORTO FOR RECEPTION OF KING OF PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Oct. 24.—What is described here as a 'gas explosion' occurred to-day at the Royal Palace at Oporto. General Cibrao and three other persons suffered injuries. The palace is being prepared for the coming of King Manuel on Nov. 5.

A FOOL FREE AGAIN.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—After serving two months of his nine months' term at Port Arthur, Wm. Gill, a Nova Scotian, who was convicted of stoning a telegraph insulator on the C. P. R., on his way to the harvest fields, was released to-day in response to a largely signed petition to the Minister of Justice.

WORK OF NIGHT RIDERS.

An Attorney of Trenton, Tennessee, Murdered.

Union City, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Colonel R. Z. Taylor, aged 60 years, and Captain Quinten Rankin, both prominent attorneys of Trenton, Tenn., were taken from Ward's Hotel, at Walnut Log, Tenn., fifteen miles from here, last night by masked night riders, and Captain Rankin murdered. Captain Rankin's body was found to-day riddled with bullets and hanging from a tree, one mile from the hotel.

The trouble which resulted in the death of Captain Rankin and the probable murder of Colonel Taylor was caused by the passage of an act by the legislature regulating fishing in Reelfoot Lake, a short distance from Walnut Log. Night rider disturbances over the same matter occurred about a year ago. Ever since then Colonel Taylor and Captain Rankin have been in constant receipt of threatening letters, to which they paid little heed.

Mr. Ward, the manager of the Ward Hotel at Walnut Log, telephoned 'Sid' Waddell, a stockholder in the West Tennessee Land Company, stating that about twenty-five masked night riders came to his hotel at midnight last night. According to this report the night riders lined up outside of the hotel, pulled out their revolvers and called Colonel Taylor and Captain Rankin. The two men did not suspect trouble and came down immediately. As the attorneys passed into the front yard of the hotel, the night riders covered them with their revolvers. Before Captain Rankin and Colonel Taylor had an opportunity to retire they were surrounded and seized. They were put on horses behind night riders and carefully guarded. The night riders then quietly took up their march from the hotel, turning down the road toward Reelfoot Lake. Guests at the hotel in a few minutes lost the sound of crunching hoofbeats, and nothing more was learned of the fate of Captain Rankin and Colonel Taylor until this morning. Proceeding to the edge of Reelfoot Lake, the night riders pulled out a rope with which they provided themselves and placed the noose about Captain Rankin's neck.

Examination of the scene of the murder failed to reveal evidence of any struggle.

Captain Rankin was strung up from a limb on the bank of the lake, for the fishing privileges of which he had contended with the night riders. The masked men then stepped back and opened fire on the swinging body, riddling it with bullets.

The trouble between inhabitants on the banks of Reelfoot Lake and Colonel Taylor and Captain Rankin originated several years ago when the two latter men organized the West Tennessee Land Company, bought Reelfoot Lake from non-resident property owners, and made regulations of their own concerning fishing privileges. Colonel Taylor also secured the passage in the legislature of an act making it a misdemeanor to fish in the lake without paying a heavy fee. Fearing trouble, Captain Rankin and Colonel Taylor had remained away from the vicinity of the lake for some time. Recently, however, they heard that the feeling against them had somewhat subsided. There were some legal papers at Walnut Log which needed attention and the attorneys went there yesterday to see about them.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Governor Patterson to-day offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the person or persons guilty of the murder of Colonel Taylor and Captain Rankin at Reelfoot Lake. Governor Patterson was at Covington when the news of the murder was received, and immediately cancelled his engagement to speak there to-day. The Governor has been informed that not only were Colonel Taylor and Captain Rankin murdered, but also that a surveyor, who was with the lawyers, is missing, and may have met a similar fate.

Union City, Tenn., Oct. 21.—Colonel R. Z. Taylor, the aged Trenton lawyer, who was taken from a hotel at Walnut Log at the same time that Captain Quinten Rankin was lynched on Monday night, has turned up near Tipton, Tenn., having escaped from the night riders an hour after Captain Rankin was hanged. The masked men got into a dispute among themselves as to what to do with Taylor, some favoring killing him, while others wanted to hold him so as to force a concession to the demands for free fishing on Reelfoot Lake, and while the riders disputed Taylor jumped between his guards, and, despite his years, dashed to the edge of a bayou leading from the lake and plunged in, swimming across. He was fired upon many times by the night riders, but escaped in the darkness. He was lost in the woods, and when daylight came was afraid to go back to Walnut Log, but was found near Tiptonville this morning.

The militia, ordered out by Governor Paterson, has arrived, and, under the direction of the governor, is being distributed throughout the disturbed territory.

Samburg, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The number of the suspects in custody charged with implication in the murder of Captain Rankin and assault upon Colonel Taylor, now number ten. The men taken into custody yesterday include Ed. Powell, who declares that he was forced under threats of death to accompany the mob on Monday night when the two attorneys were taken from a hotel by Night Riders.

The court convenes on Monday, and it is probable that evidence will be forthcoming which will result in the indictment of practically the entire band of Night Riders.

APPOINTED TO STAFF.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 26.—Prof. J. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the Kingston dairy school, has accepted a position on the staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and leaves on November 15. His salary is to be $2,250.

A MEETING IN BERLIN.

Russian Envoy Met the Kaiser and Chancellor Von Buelow Yesterday.

AUSTRIA'S OFFERS TO THE PORTE —EASTERN ROUMELIAN PAYMENT—A QUESTION FROM JAPAN.

London, Oct. 23.—The attempt to settle the Balkans crisis out of court has failed. The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria and also between Turkey and Austria were broken off to-day. This does not necessarily mean war is at hand. It transfers the whole situation to the great powers. What they will do is no clearer to-day than at the beginning of the crisis. To-morrow's fateful interview between M. Isvolsky, Chancellor von Buelow, and the Kaiser will probably settle the point whether any preliminary basis of discussion can be agreed upon. Austria's present attitude is irreconcilable with that of the western powers and Turkey, and Germany alone is in a position to put pressure on her ally. She has not shown thus far any willingness to do so. Turkey has adopted a much firmer policy in the course of the last few years. She still hopes for peace, but there is no longer any question that she is quietly but energetically preparing for war. It is apparent, therefore, that the importance of Germany's action can scarcely be exaggerated..

Rumors of international troubles in Turkey continue. A despatch from Constantinople reports there was alarm today owing to telegrams to Armenian merchants from friends in Salonica saying: 'We are safe.' This was interpreted as indicating there were disturbances there, but the Young Turks committee received no confirmation. Nevertheless there is a general feeling that the situation is unstable. The despatch adds that next week's great Bairam festival, which ends the Ramazan fast, may clarify it.

London, Oct. 24.—All eyes in Europe are on Berlin. Until something shall be disclosed regarding the fateful meeting there to-day between Russia's representative and the Kaiser and Chancellor von Buelow, no opinion can be formed regarding the development of the international crisis. The failure of the negotiations at Constantinople was so have been expected. No Turkish government could have lived which accepted proposals made informally by Austria or Bulgaria. The current version of Austria's offers to the Porte makes out no less than an insult to the Porte. It was that Turkey accept as an offset for the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina a guarantee of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in addition to the retirement of the Sanjuak of Novibazar. In other words, Austria having despoiled Turkey, proposed to become her virtual suzerain. Had Turkey assented to this preposterous suggestion it would have created an even worse situation than the present between the great powers. It would have marked the end of European agreements; such may yet be the outcome in the present tangle, but it would not follow that war was inevitable. It is necessary to distinguish clearly between the two questions with which Turkey and Europe at large are concerned. The Turkish-Bulgarian dispute is not beyond settlement. Bulgaria, since Russia's energetic threat of invasion drove her a week ago to seek through France an intermediary for some basis of understanding with Turkey, seems sincerely desirous of a peaceful solution. The evidence of this is in the terms of settlement of the Orient Railway dispute, which was easily reached by Bulgaria's special emissary in Constantinople.

The attitude of the two countries in the matter of Eastern Roumelian tribute is apparently irreconcilable. But it is suspected that Bulgaria's position is not final on this point. Ferdinand's Government is in need of money. They have been notified in plain language by European financiers this week that the needs will be supplied when Bulgarian independence has been recognized by Europe and not before. Bulgaria's lofty refusal to pay tribute to another state after her independence has been declared does not quite fit the case of the Eastern Roumelian payment of 2600,000 annually. These payments do not go to the Turkish revenue. The annual tribute is paid direct through the Ottoman Bank to holders of Turkish bonds and it represents Eastern Roumelia's share of Turkish debt when Eastern Roumelia was part of the Ottoman Empire. This was an integral part of the terms on which East Roumelia was added to Bulgaria and Turkey, and Turkey's creditors argued that the change in Bulgaria's position to titular independence in no way affects these terms either legally or ethically.

There is strong reason to believe that any European conference would take the same view. Considering these facts and also that money will be forthcoming both for capitalizing this obligation and for her other needs as soon as Bulgaria consents to the arrangement, it does not seem impossible that a settlement can be reached. Turkey holds similar views in regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She considers that Austria should assume a portion of the Turkish debt, such as would be assigned equitably to those provinces. Austria refuses to consider this claim, just as she continues to refuse to allow her action to be reviewed in any respect by any European conference or any outside authority. In fact Austria is a stumbling block to any form of settlement, and unless her attitude can essentially be modified the situation will become hopeless. Her sudden change from the most conservative power in Europe to the policy of absolute lawlessness is still a mystery which no one has succeeded in solving. She repeated her recalcitrant utterances to-day in Berlin. No conference, of course, is possible without her consent, and to hold one on her terms would be merely to stultify the participating powers.

Paris persists in believing that if Turkey allows herself to be drawn into war it will mean that Germany desires a general European conflict. It is only fair to say that there is no sign of a purpose thus far in any of Germa actions. Her real desire continues be completely hidden, but the abse of any reasonable motive for war at present moment is the best guara of her peaceful intentions. Austr attitude is not above suspicion. No single power has any intention of ing to cancel her annexation of Bo and Herzegovina, yet she persistently fuses to allow that action to be revi The question naturally arises, w larger purpose has she in view, and w is her understanding with Germany regard to this point. The absorption Servia is one of her ultimate ambitio and she may hope to gain this in course of the present imbroglio. ruthlessly seizes all war material can lay her hands on in transit that country, with which she is minally at peace. She will doubtl continue to refuse all claims which now making at Berlin, St. Pete burg and elsewhere. She violates liberty of the Montenegrin emissary Belgrade, her policy seems intention ly provocative. Her action is especia repugnant to Russia, but the Cza Empire is in no condition to-day to pose Austria by force. Russian feeli is indicated by the Czar's refusal th far to receive the Austrian ambassad to enable him to deliver Francis Josep letter which was sent to the heads the various states three weeks ago.

Paris, Oct. 24.—French diplomacy now busy in assisting Russia's difficu negotiations. M. Pichon, the foreign mi ister, has been met already, howev with an astonishing question from wholly unexpected quarter. The Japa ese ambassador has officially expres a desire that he be notified when Russ asks that the Black Sea should rema a mare clausum for her against h enemies when she is at war, but shou have free egress to the oceans of t world in time of peace. After the fir shock of Japan interesting herself in a fraction of Eastern European disputes, is conceded by competent critics th she is behaving with her habitual ca culating sagacity, and her rule that future eventuality, however remot should be disregarded. In its prese aspects, should any signatory of the Be lin Treaty refuse to recognize her statu as to the maritime representatives any belligerent in time of war, she prepared to retaliate by convoking conference of the powers on the Pacifi Ocean, on whose littoral Russia wa allowed by the Treaty of Portsmout to retain a favored position. No doub the voluntary communication of th French Government to Mr. White, th American ambassador, of Russia's clain to a favored position within the Blac Sea and a free pratique through th straits was made with the viewpoin that America, as the one great worl power which has no armed partnerships may still be vitally interested in treaty which affects any possible mari time combatant in any of the world's seas.

It should be explained, in view of the foregoing, that the most eager efforts of M. Isvolsky, the Russian foreign minister, are now directed to securing a Russian outlet through the Dardanelles. France supports him, despite her British entente, and if the Kaiser's influence with the Sultan could be exerted in his favor he would not refuse to pay a broker's commission. In the absence of developments in Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria, the question of the Dardanelles has come again to the foreground of the situation.

EMANCIPATION OF TURKEY

Has Not Supplied Revolutionary Movement With Necessary Constructive Forces.

London, Oct. 26.—The English correspondents at Constantinople continue to draw gloomy pictures of the domestic outlook in Turkey. The correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' while paying a tribute to what the Young Turks have already done, says that nevertheless a lack of self-sustaining force among the leaders constitutes a grave danger. The lack of discipline in the army, if not remedied, may transform it into a broken reed. The lack of cohesiveness among the nationalities within the Empire may wreck the whole cause of reform unless efficacious measures are taken to cement their union. Emancipation has not transformed the national character nor supplied the revolutionary movement with the requisite constructive forces. The reactionary movement, although it cannot revive absolutism, may lead to a temporary military dictatorship. Everything is influx. Even Abdul Hamid's tenure of power is still liable to be suddenly and violently terminated. The moderation of the Young Turks in allowing him to remain on the throne is disapproved of by a section of the population, which the continuous influx of embittered refugees renders daily more numerous and more influential. The newspapers accuse the palace of arming the rabble, which is certainly well provided with revolvers; of giving refuge to notorious criminals, and of planning wholesale massacres.

Dwelling upon the Cabinet's decision to withdraw the six thousand Albanian palace guards, the correspondent says, in addition to bringing from Salonica troops loyal to the constitution, the government is having its warships made ready. They will be stationed opposite the Beshiktash quarter, which leads to the Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's residence, and very shortly the Albanians may be ordered to leave. They are devoted body and soul to the Sultan and on their obedience or resistance of the government's order the vital interests of the Sultan, and possibly a dictatorship, depend.

The continual friction between Greeks and Turks over the elections suggests that the legislature will not be opened on Nov. 14, as arranged.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Rev. William F. Adams, M.D., D.D.S., of Toronto, has been selected as superintendent of the hospital of the Reformed Church in the United States, located at Yo Chow, Honan, North China. Dr. Adams spent four years in China as a Methodist missionary.

Lord Northcliffe, speaking at the Canadian Club in Toronto last night, said he had found two types of Canadians, one who thinks John Bull is merely grasping for everything, and the other, a more dangerous class, who think he is an old fellow easily played with. The latter theory was a very dangerous one, because there was this about John Bull, if he lost confidence, he doubted whether he would ever regain it. The goods delivered to him must, in the language of Uncle Sam, be straight; and they must be delivered on time.

A branch of the Archeological Institute of America was organized in Ottawa on Friday night. This branch, with those organized at Toronto, Montreal, and Kingston, will form the Canadian lecture circuit of the institute.

Because he was an alien, viewed from the standpoint of the United States government, Mr. W. A. Graham, well-known in Ottawa as a former master in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, was obliged to resign a lucrative position on the Panama canal, and is again in the Capital, having been re-appointed to the Collegiate staff.

A patient in the Hamilton sanatorium, W. H. Raeburn by name, has committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had hidden the gun. For a long time he had been suffering from lung trouble, and had been in the sanatorium for eight months.

The Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston, have received an order from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for twenty-five engines, to be delivered during the coming year.

William, the 17-year-old son of Joseph Evans, of Claremont, was kicked over the heart by a horse and instantly killed.

According to a despatch from St. Thomas, Mrs. Althea Walker, aged 70 years, while on her way to the depot to take a train to St. Thomas, was struck and instantly killed by the M.C.R. freight train at Muirkirk. She tried to cross the tracks ahead of the train.

Mrs. J. A. Paterson has died in the General Hospital, Toronto, from injuries received by being knocked down by a bicycle. Mrs. Paterson, who died from fracture of the skull, was very prominent in women's societies work.

William Brightcliffe, the young Englishman who, a few days ago, escaped from the county jail at Belleville, and was recaptured, pleaded guilty to three charges, namely, housebreaking, theft, and escaping from prison. For the former offences he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and three months for escaping.

The police are again on the track of liquor dealers in Cobalt, and several places have been raided. The keepers of blind pigs have been having a lively time, and the police are apparently determined to stop this trade.

The body of a child has been delivered to the Misericordia Maternity Hospital, Ottawa, through the Canadian express. The child had evidently lived about a week. The parcel was forwarded from Pembroke. The body was wrapped in a piece of oilcloth and an old cloth, and there were three camphor balls in the box. When the superior opened the box she noticed an envelope, inside of which was a $2 bill and a short note, to which there was no signature. The letter read: 'Enclosed $2. Please bury the baby, and oblige.'

An application has been made in Toronto for a permit to build a Greek Catholic church.

The assessment returns of Ottawa show that the capital city's population has now passed the 80,000 mark, and is set down by the assessors as 80,284. This means a gain in two years of 12,000, and a gain in the last twelve months of 4,024. The total assessment, exclusive of government property, amounted to $50,863,200, which is an advance of $6,086,795 over last year.

At the sessions in Toronto, on Wednesday, Wm. Marshall, mining broker, of Montreal, was honorably acquitted of the charge of fraud brought against him by J. T. Bethune, also a Montreal broker. The judge, in withdrawing the case from the jury, remarked that Marshall should never have been brought to court.

Reports to the provincial bureau of mines for the six months ending June 30, show that the metalliferous mines and works in the province produced over eight million dollars' worth of ore.

At the inquest, on Wednesday, into the death of the three G.T.R. employees, who met their death in the collision between a Brantford yard engine and a special Hamilton freight near Mount Vernon, a declaration from Yardman McGuire was read. This stated that he was partially responsible for the wreck in that he failed, as required by the rules, to prevent a freight leaving the yards while a yard engine was returning. In the fog he did not notice the freight, which was a special going out. McGuire, for whom a warrant is out, has left the city and cannot be located.

The University of Toronto Wednesday conferred on Lord Milner the honorary degree of LL.D. At the same session, in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Mortimer Clark presented to the university a beautiful banner, the gift of the Princess of Wales.

A correspondent at Hamilton states that a man named John Wentworth, of Grimsby, was instantly killed at Jordan Tuesday afternoon. He was engaged in painting the gable of a large barn on the premises of William Honsberger, and was standing on the top rung of a ladder about 55 feet long. Some colts got entangled in the ropes with which the ladder was fastened, and pulled it down. Wentworth fell with considerable force and was killed immediately.

QUEBEC.

To accommodate sportsmen who have been detained at home by the Dominion elections, the deer hunting season in Quebec has been extended to November 10.

While playing on her father's canal boat, lying in the Louise Dock, Quebec, Lilian Paquet spilled some coal oil on her frock. This caught alight, and the child was so severely injured that she has died, after suffering great agony.

A man named Francis Michel, of Quebec, has had a narrow escape from drowning. He was on the boatmen's pontoon at the Finlay Market place when he slipped and fell into the river. Being unable to swim he was going down for the third time when Leo Vezina, a young boatman, just reached the drowning man in time to seize his coat collar and pull him up on to the pontoon.

The Provincial Cabinet has decided to recommend a loan of $400,000 to Three Rivers on account of the late fire.

The death has taken place at his home at St. Pierre les Besquets of the Hon. F. X. O. Methot, a member of the Quebec Legislative Council.

A report from Cap Blanc says that while Mrs. J. Gingras was engaged in boiling soap on one of the wharves on Wednesday the flames from the wood fire caught her dress, and she was so severely burned that she has little chance of recovery.

WESTERN CANADA.

Before Mr. Justice Mather, in Winnipeg, the local option interests of Manibtoa received a serious set-back. The issue was raised several days ago as to the legal date on which the application under the new local option law could be filed with the municipalities, and the court decided that the petitions which had not been filed while the councils were in session before Oct. 1 could not be accepted. This throws out some forty cases, only about twelve being filed in time to come within the scope of this decision.

At Macdonald, Man., an elevator containing five thousand bushels of wheat has been destroyed by fire.

A Victoria correspondent states that the Hindoos there object to being deported to British Honduras. A telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India and a copy to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which they say the Sikhs in Victoria protest against the order of being removed to British Honduras. If forced to leave Canada they prefer to go home.

The contract for the construction of new car shops, etc., for the Winnipeg terminals of the National Transcontinental Railway, has been awarded to Thomas Kelly & Sons, of Winnipeg. The tender calls for the expenditure of about five hundred thousand dollars, and the work will be started at once, thus giving employment to several hundreds of men during the coming winter.

According to the statistics compiled by the provincial information bureau, the coal mines of Saskatchewan during the calendar year ending May 31, 1907, produced 153,914 tons of coal, valued at $59,019 at the pit's mouth.

Thomas Scarret has been killed by a light engine on the C. P. R. near the Winnipeg station. He was an employee of the company, and while wheeling a barrow across the line was struck by the engine in an endeavor to avoid an engine on another line.

Ralph Graves, aged 23, employed by Charles & Bertram, butchers, Winnipeg, has committed suicide at his home on Bannadyne avenue by drinking carbolic acid.

The heirs of the late Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir are continuing their suit against her son, Lieutenant-Governor James Dunsmuir, and have retained E. P. Davis as leading counsel. The case involves property valued at millions.

The executive of the Grain Growers' Association for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has called a conference with the premiers of the three provinces to meet in Regina on Tuesday, Nov. 3. The proposed conference is called for the purpose of devising a workable scheme for the government ownership of internal elevators.

At Davidson, Sask., James Elliott was shot through the head owing to the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his son. Mr. Elliott died almost instantly.

The derailing of an eastbound freight fourteen miles east of Maple Creek, Alberta, held up the main line all day Wednesday. A heavy snowfall commenced Tuesday night, and continued all day, more than a foot falling. A fierce blizzard is raging. Heavy snow also fell in Saskatchewan, and light snow or rain in Manitoba.

In a despatch from Winnipeg it is stated that the Dominion Government, through the Transcontinental Railway Commission, has offered to construct a free traffic bridge over the Red River under the same terms as the railway bridge is to be built over the same river for the Grand Trunk Pacific. A short traffic road and car route will thus be established between the centres of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, without the expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars, which would be necessary if the cities build the bridge on their own initiative.

One of the best known officials in the service of the British Columbia Government, in the person of Mr. C. C. Fisher, government agent at New Westminster, is dead.

It is announced that the government will spend two hundred thousand dollars on sidewalks, roads and sewers (three-fourths will be refunded by the G. T. P.) in Prince Rupert. As soon as the surveys are completed the government will select its holdings, after which another conference will fix prices of lots. No definite arrangement as to sale of lots has been arranged, but will probably be by auction, and after May 1.

Mrs. Martha E. Stoott, of 38 Union avenue Elmwood, a suburb of Winnipeg, was burned to death in her home while trying to save her child in a fire caused by the explosion of a coal oil stove. The child escaped unhurt.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

George Blakeley, of Halifax, was fatally injured while trying a horse he had just purchased. The horse shied, with the result that Mr. Blakeley was thrown out of the rig, the hind wheel passing over his body. He died in the hospital.

An important deal has just been put through whereby Nobels, the famous English powder manufacturers, have purchased the Acadia Powder Company's plant at Waverley, near Halifax. The Nobels are among the largest powder makers in the world.

A man whose name is unknown has been killed while stealing a ride on the Maritime Express. He fell off near St. John, N.B., and was dragged for a mile. The body was badly mutilated.

Three tenders have been received for dredging Courtenay Bay, St. John, the lowest being that of the Maritime Dredging & Construction Company, a local concern, which offers to do the work at an average of 38 cents per yard. The tenders will have to go before the cabinet.

The New Brunswick Sunday-school Association has held its annual convention at St. Stephen. It was reported that a distinct advance had been made in the work in Prince Edward Island. In the North Shore counties of New Brunswick there was also an advance. York and Westmorland would receive special attention next year.

Four men had a close call when the schooner 'Regina B.' was sent to the bottom of Halifax harbor by the steamer 'John Irwin.' The latter cut into the schooner abaft the main rigging. Heavily loaded with coal, the 'Regina' quickly filled. Captain Swanson saw that the schooner was going down and he stopped his engines and kept alongside the damaged craft. The schooner's crew had no time to save anything. They scrambled up the main rigging and climbed aboard the steamer, and within five minutes the vessel had disappeared.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Fire and Light Committee has decided to recommend the council to permit Chief Benoit, of the Fire Brigade, to retire on pension dating from Nov. 1 next, and that in recognition of his good services to the city during the twenty years that he has been head of the fire department, the city pay him an indemnity of $5,000, subject to ratification by the legislature.

The Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital requires more room. Many children have to be refused admission, while the wards have been overcrowded. Notwithstanding this the death rate has been kept very low. From the inception of the institution to the present time the death rate has been gradually reduced by forty percent.

Daniel Spires, aged two years, has been fatally burned in his cradle. He apparently got hold of a match from a bureau beside the cradle, and set fire to the clothing.

Montreal Diocesan Theological College held its annual convocation on Tuesday. Principal Rexford stated that during the session there had been forty names on the college roll. Of this number eight had retired from the college through completing their course. The college had been taxed to its fullest capacity, as out of these forty students, thirty-six were residents. During the past summer a large number of the students had been engaged in mission work throughout the Dominion and the United States. The employment of these men from two to five months during the summer, the principal said, gave them a very valuable training and a practical experience, and enabled the college to render a very important service to the mission fields of the Canadian church.

Earl Grey has promised to open the Tuberculosis Exhibition on Nov. 18. The exhibition, which is being promoted by by the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will be open from Nov. 18 to 29. In connection with the campaign against consumption, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland has purchased a house and grounds in Belmont Park, for a tuberculosis dispensary. It is hoped to have the residence ready by next May, extensive alterations having to be made. Mr. Burland will also furnish it. The cost of the house and grounds is $30,000.

Passengers on the Allan liner 'Virginian' had an unpleasant experience. While passing Longueuil the vessel ran into the gas buoy and the chain with which it was anchored twisted round her propellers. This was in the very early morning, and the boat was stopped until help could be obtained. Divers went down, and with their aid the chain was cut, and the vessel released. In order not to further delay the passengers, they were taken off in tugs and landed on the Montreal harbor wharves.

Ald. Mederic Martin and the Mayor are at loggerheads. The Mayor took exception to a speech made by Mr. Martin, which the former said imputed dishonesty to him in connection with the Mayor's visit to France. Ald. Martin, however, declares that he simply made reference to the sum of $1,817 for the Mayor and $1,992 for the Assistant City Clerk, incurred on the trip, and added that no one could ascertain the manner in which the money had been spent. He did not make any imputation against the Mayor.

An advertisement asking for an escort to England for a young couple, Englishman preferred, brought over 300 personal applications. It appears that the advertisement, which was inserted twice, was a big hoax, and was evidently intended as a practical joke on the occupier of the house mentioned. When he returned home on Wednesday from his honeymoon he was naturally astonished at the invasion of the applicants for the position, and lost no time in posting a notice warning others off.

The 'Empress of Britain' on Thursday morning accomplished a record, clipping twelve minutes off that of her sister ship, the 'Empress of Ireland.' The record was from Liverpool to Rimouski.

A deficit of $46,496 is shown in the accounts of Outremont, the shortage for the current year being $8,000. Mr. Gorman was on Thursday appointed Mayor, in succession to Mr. Dunlop, who resigned owing to disagreement as to the Council's financial policy.

Judge Choquet pronounced two severe penalties in the Court of Special Sessions on Friday, when he sentenced Frank Cawthorne to fourteen years, and George Drury to ten years respectively, in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for highway robbery. The prisoners attacked Mr. Read in Western square and robbed him of jewellery and a watch, valued at $1,300. The judge had been asked by the police to apply the lash, but he did not feel inclined to do so.

In the early hours of Thursday morning the premises of Mr. W. Currie, Notre Dame street west, were broken into and a considerable quantity of men's clothing and hosiery stolen. The burglary was a very bold one, for some things were taken from the window in the glare of the lights. Mr. Currie's loss is covered by insurance.

Sir Lomer Gouin on Thursday laid the corner stone of the School for Higher Commercial Studies, Viger avenue.

Dr. Marion Hansford was on Friday appointed by the Civic Hygiene Committee in reply to the request of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners' medical inspector of schools and factories, and Dr. Helen Macdonald, medical inspector for the Protestant High Schools.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

In Tokio Rear-Admiral Sperry delivered to the Emperor a message from President Roosevelt assuring the Mikado of the friendship entertained by the American people for Japan. The Emperor replied in the most cordial terms, in conclusion saying: 'It is our constant aim and desire to weld ties of amity uniting Japan and the United States in indissoluble bonds of good neighborhood and perfect accord.' The succession of entertainments for officers and men of the American fleet continues without interruption.

Thomas McKinnon Wood, Liberal member of parliament for Glasgow, has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to Lord Fitzmaurice, who has been made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Wood will be succeeded in the Board of Education by Chas. P. Trevelyan, Liberal member of the House for York.

A monument in honor of French soldiers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war has just been erected in German territory at Noisseville, near Metz. It is the first time that such a monument has been raised in lost Alsace-Lorraine, and the Kaiser's Government authorized it only after months of hesitation. The monument, the work of the sculptor Honnauk, is a bronze group representing a soldier dying in the arms of France, his heart covered with the flag. The pedestal is of rose granite.

M. Gaston Thomson, French Minister of Marine has resigned as a result of a vote in the Chamber of Deputies deploring the negligence in his department, as indicated by the 'Iena' disaster. The growing dissatisfaction with the Ministry of Marine culminated in an interpellation in the Chamber. M. Delcasse led the attack against M. Thomson, and in a powerful speech asserted that the long series of accidents in the navy was directly due to 'the administrative anarchy and culpable negligence of the Navy Department.'

Failing other news the United States press continues hounding the Duke of the Abruzzi, and one of Friday's despatches says he has 'disappeared' from Turin and sailed for the United States under an assumed name. Another, a special from London, says that Margherita, the Dowager Queen of Italy, has at last consented to his marriage with Miss Katherine Elkins, and King Victor Emmanuel's present to the bride will be a diamond tiara valued at a hundred thousand dollars.

Electoral reform was promised by the Kaiser in his speech at the opening of the Prussian Praliament Tuesday.

At the International Road Congress in session in Paris during the past two weeks there was a marked tendency in favor of legislation to compel automobile manufacturers to build motor cars incapable of exceeding speed limits.

A beggar well known in London streets has been lodged in jail for refusing to support his wife. Though a perfectly well man, he has posed for years as a paralytic, with matches for sale. His 'business' netted him the comfortable income of $1,500 a year.

Three persons were killed, four others badly injured and the lives of a hundred more were imperilled by fire in the six-story tenement house at 83 East Third street, New York, early Wednesday.

One person was killed and eighteen injured and much property destroyed by a tornado at Tucomoari, N. M., Tuesday night. J. S. Owens's residence was blown over and his eight-year-old daughter was crushed to death. His wife and twelve-year-old son were seriously injured. Many houses and windmills were blown down.

A trunk containing gowns and jewels of Mrs. Russell A. Alger, jr., valued at $5,000, has been lost while she was making an automobile trip from Detroit to Buffalo through Ontario. The trunk was strapped to the rear of the automobile. On alighting at the hotel in London Mrs. Alger found that the trunk had disappeared. Now the question is was it carelessness or was it thieves?

While we are having the warmest October in years Central Europe is having the coldest. The thermometer there ranges from 7 to 15 degrees below the freezing point, and there has been a heavy fall of snow in Silesia.

Belated reports indicate that the storm of October 12 in the Cayagian valley, the northern province of Luzon, the North Island of the Philippines, was the worst and most destructive within the memory of living inhabitants of the valley. The official figures are not yet available, as many places have not been heard from, but it seems certain that the number of dead will reach three hundred.

The Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Hosstein was married Thursday to Prince August William, fourth son of the Emperor William. The Princess is the second daughter of Prince Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. She is only three months younger than the Prince who is twenty-one years old.

A recent visitor to the Indians of California, says ten thousand of them are landless and homeless, aliens in the land of their birth, and reduced to a condition of positive suffering.

The 162nd anniversary of the founding of Princeton University was observed at Princeton, N.J., on Thursday with appropriate exercises.

Vermont, on account of the terrible forest fires, has passed an emergency bill, suspending the hunting season until November 8.

The first of the sealing fleet, the schooner 'Jessie,' has arrived at Victoria with five sea otter and 471 sealskins. News was brought by the 'Jessie' that the eight schooners from Victoria had 3,868 sealskins, about double the catch made by twelve schooners last year, the average of 483 skins being higher than that for five years up to the end of September. The biggest catch was made by the schooner 'Thomas F. Bayard,' which took 28 sea otter and 710 sealskins. The catch will bring not far short of $30,000.

A Berlin special says the German Government is contemplating meeting the immense deficit in the Imperial revenue by taxing all gas and electric lights five percent on the gas or electricity consumed and from, two to twelve cents on every burner. The publication has raised a storm against the government in all Liberal and Democratic quarters, where the proposal is denounced as reactionary and intolerable. It is also declared to be unpatriotic, as it will compel the people to burn foreign petroleum. The popular anger may influence the Bundesrath to reject the bill.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, announces that he will ask on the opening of Congress for a congressional investigation of the Panama canal purchase, to find whether the brother-in-law and brother of President Roosevelt were interested in an American syndicate which, it is said, got control of the securities of the Panama Company just before the Nicaragua route was abandoned.

The report of the three mining experts, one from England, one from Belgium, and one from Germany, asked to investigate conditions in United States mines, with a view to lessening the terrible loss of life common in these, has been presented to President Roosevelt.

Oklahoma has suffered this week the heaviest rainfall in years. The Arkansas and Grand rivers are rising and the lowlands of Muskogee are flooded.

The sinking of certain Japanese oil wells to the third stratum, a depth of 300 feet, according to a Tokio despatch, has resulted in what is believed will prove an unlimited supply. Japan today imports about $8,000,000 worth of oil annually; should this promise of increased production hold good, it is hoped that in three years the home supply will meet the entire home demand, and that imports will be discontinued.

The delegates of the interested British trades unions, after a long conference, have decided to recommend the members to accept, experimentally, for a year the partnership offer made at the beginning of the month by Sir Christopher Furness, of the shipbuilding firm of Furness, Withy & Co. The men will vote on the question this week. Early this month the trade unions were told by Sir Christopher that it was impossible to carry on the business of the firm unless the incessant friction with the employees be stopped. The firm, he said, was willing either to sell out to the men or take them into partnership, by selling them four percent shares, which would be paid for by deducting five percent from their wages. The Socialist members of the trade unions are vigorously opposed to the plan.

Richard LeGallienne, the English journalist and author, is seriously ill in a private sanitorium in New York, suffering from double pneumonia and jaundice. His condition was considered last night to be critical.

One of the unexpected happenings of the opening day of the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Denver on Friday, was the resignation of Mrs. Susanna M. D. Frye, of Evanston, Ill., as corresponding secretary. In her annual report Mrs. Frye reported that 1,506 new unions had been organized during the past year, and 25,472 total abstinence pledges taken. The total net gain in membership was 20,463. The single state making the largest net gain in membership is Pennsylvania, which has 2,854 members to its credit.'

'Yellow' newspapers and the Sunday newspapers 'funny sections' were, on Friday, condemned in resolutions adopted at the final session of the New York Assembly of Mothers' Clubs meeting in Saratoga.

LOST RELATIVES

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada or the United States. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the editor, 'Witness.'

Mills (Henry Alfred), sailed for Canada on the ship 'Dominion' May 25, 1905, Liverpool; last heard of in June the same year at Ridgville Camp, Manitoba. Father inquires.

Rawlinson (Louie), nee Lawrie, a year ago was living in St. Bernard street, Montreal. Sister Jeanie asks.

Watzak (Frank), was last heard of in May from San Francisco, on his way to Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., Any news sought by anxious mother.

Abbot (John), was last heard of at Sandrun, Ohio, in 1888-1890. Sister Carrie asks.

Boyce (William D.), last heard of in the United States in 1878, would be now about 65 years of age. Daughters ask.

The special Thanksgiving number of the 'Pictorial' is too good to be without. See advt. on page 7.

THE LOST HUSBAND.

The Story of George Irwin's Adventures in Montreal.

AS EXCITING AND COMPLICATED AS A DETECTIVE NOVEL.

Mrs. George Irwin, of Owen Sound, has had what is probably a more distracting experience than any wife in Canada has been called upon to suffer during the past week. Last Thursday her husband, left to take a trip to his old home in Scotland, and he was to have sailed on the SS. 'Pretorian,' of the Allan line, on Saturday. Unfortunately he got into the company of some returning harvesters, with whom he had drinks in Montreal. Then he found himself in a low den lodging house, minus his watch, many dollars, and ocean ticket to Scotland. Here is the news, in substance, that Mrs. Irwin got of her husband's progress.

First telegram from Montreal, last Saturday: Your husband drugged and robbed of all his money and his ocean ticket.

Second telegram (Sunday): He wants to come back to Owen Sound. Can you advance his fare?

Third telegram (Monday): He has absolutely disappeared.

Fourth telegram (Tuesday): No, the police are unable to trace him.

Fifth telegram (Wednesday): We have located him. He is in jail.

Sixth telegram (Thursday): The man in gaol, isn't your husband after all.

Seventh telegram (Friday): Your husband sailed for Scotland on the 'Pretorian on Saturday afternoon last.

The story of Mr. Irwin's adventures is as complicated as the plot of an ordinary mystery novel. Irwin got in Montreal, was robbed during the night, poured out his story to the officials at the Windsor Street Station the next day, and was to have returned for a ticket back to Owen Sound if his wife advanced the money to the station agent at Owen Sound. He then disappeared, and his disappearance was looked on as so serious that the matter was placed in the hands of the police, who located a man named George Irvin (not Irwin) in the Montreal jail, where he had been sent for being found as a stowaway on the SS. 'Pretorian.'

As the Owen Sound Irwin was to have sailed on the 'Pretorian,' and had been robbed of his ocean ticket, it was immediately thought that he had been trying to steal his passage. As a matter of fact it was found that the Irvin in jail was a stowaway from England on the 'Pretorian' when inward bound.

Then it was discovered that the real Irwin had gone to the Allan line people, had told them his plight, and had been given another ticket by them. Not knowing that the news of his adventures had reached his wife, he sailed without wiring to reassure her, probably thinking there was no need to distress her by telling her the story.

And now somewhere on the ocean there is a husband blissfully unconscious that his wife knows of his misfortunes, while at Owen Sound there is a wife blissfully conscious that she is still a wife and not a widow. But perhaps there may be some more adventures still in store for George.

AN AGED PILGRIM GONE.

(From a correspondent.)

Mrs. William Bremner, with her husband, came from Manchester, England (though they were both Scotch), forty years ago to Canada. Mr. Bremner purchased a farm in Vespra Township, county of Simcoe, Ontario. He had been in the book business in the old land, but failing health caused him to migrate with his family to Canada. He is still living and in the ninety-first year of his age. He was for many years, and is still, a constant reader of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness.' His beloved wife, in her eighty-fifth year, passed away on the 15th inst. They had eight children, of which five are living. Two are doctors in London, England; another son, now deceased, was for a length of time a colonel in the Salvation Army, and managed their financial work for several years with marked success in London, England. Mrs. Bremner was fond of good reading, and greatly encouraged her children in their educational career. One daughter is in Australia; one in Missouri—a Presbyterian minister's wife; another in Vespra—a widow. The aged mother—now gone home—took a deep interest in foreign missions, and loved to scatter religious books and tracts among the people. One son, a medical doctor, went to South America as a missionary, but did not live long to prosecute his work. The writer, having known the family for over twenty years, and often enjoyed their hospitality and fellowship at Minesing, the family residence, took part in the funeral services, assisted by the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of the place, where her remains were deposited till the resurrection morning. A number of friends from Barrie and the surrounding district were present at the Presbyterian Church to bid adieu to the aged pilgrim who had gone home.

A QUEER DETECTIVE.

London, Oct. 20.—H. A. Judge, a detective, employed by the government to secure convictions against certain hotelkeepers suspected of selling liquor to Indians, was to-day found guilty himself of carrying liquor upon the Oneida Indian reserve and fined $150.

SUICIDE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Archibald Tink, an Ottawa druggist, died by his own hand in his boarding house this morning, shooting himself was a revolver. He was 25 years of age and married. No reasons are given for the deed.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

BICYCLING IN WEST AFRICA.

(Edward A. Ford, in the New York 'Observer.')

Between the Gaboon and the Ogowe rivers there stretches a sandy coast of sixty or seventy miles, the southern part of which is the home of the Orungu tribe, once numerous and powerful and actively engaged in the American slave trade, now sadly reduced both in numbers and importance. They have retained their old superstitions and fetish observances to a greater extent than most of the other coast tribes, and a Mpongwe evangelist whom we had stationed there for some time, a few years ago, seemed to make little impression on them. We have long hoped to obtain some school boys from among them, and I went on that quest last month. I failed to get them, but the trip by bicycle and on foot was interesting and not unprofitable.

The estuary of the Gaboon is five or six miles wide, and the first stage of the journey must be by boat or canoe. The next stage is the sandy plain of Point Denis, covered with small clumps of stubbly grass, very difficult to ride over at the best, and when covered with a few inches of water, as much of it is during the rainy season, quite impossible. The plain once traversed, there is the choice of the beach, or a path through the forest following the telegraph line. I took the former, but soon found the way closed by an open stream, one of the scores of small lagoons opening to the sea, the outlet often closed or nearly so by the sand washed up by the sea, and easily waded at low tide, but—as in this case—seven or eight feet deep at high tide. So, retracing our steps, we took the bush path, and a little after dark reached the lighthouse at Gombe Point. This is the beacon for the ships that do not pass in the night, but anchor off the light till morning, when the buoy can be seen that marks the entrance to the estuary and the port of Libreville. It was off this light that Admiral Rodjestvensky's ill-fated fleet stopped to take coal on its way to the deep waters of the Japan Sea, and a party of us came out in the 'Dorothy' to see it.

The assistant keeper had been fishing with dynamite and had fresh fish to offer me for supper, and the middle one of the three rooms of the dwelling house was offered me; one end of the house being occupied by the keeper and his wife, the other by the assistant keeper. I essayed to modify the hardness of the floor by my one small blanket and my mosquito net, but during the night the mosquitoes, which I had been assured were not there, whispered in my ear that it would be well to put the net over instead of under me, and I followed their advice, with the aid of a couple of chairs.

In the morning, as soon as the tide had gone down somewhat, I started on the pleasanter part of the journey, and in spite of a moderately strong wind in my face, made good progress. A Fang town offered a good stopping place for lunch, and here the people gave good attention to the gospel and assured me that when I came back, children would be ready to go with me to Baraka to attend school. (This promise, by the way, was not fulfilled.) The two hours thus spent made a considerable break in the day's journey, and at 1.30, when the tide had risen so far as to drive me up into the softer sand where the bicycle refused to carry me, the point which I was to reach that night was still far distant. Of fresh water there was none except that flowing from the numerous small lagoons of swamp water, yellowish brown in color, and, if I ventured to try it, of a similar taste.

Pushing a bicycle with a load of twenty pounds through coarse sand over wh.... it is difficult to walk unencumbered, I found to be tedious work, the monotony, however, being varied frequently by swiftly-flowing streams of various depths to be waded, carrying the bicycle on my shoulders while my shoes were being filled with sand. Finally, at 8 o'clock,, between fatigue and thirst, I gave up; kindled a fire on the beach to boil a little brown water in a cup and make some tea, and then lay down to sleep. At 11, I was awakened by the vigilant and ubiquitous mosquito, and the beach now being quite bare, I rode on for an hour or more, when, finding two new (native) houses in an open plain, I turned in there to pass the night. A hard storm that came before morning was doubly welcome, for it made me appreciate the advantage of being under shelter instead of lying on the beach, and the water I caught from the eaves in my cup quenched my thirst for the first time since the forenoon previous.

Early the next morning I reached Nyoniye, also a Fang town, of considerable size. That same day a man died in the town, and going into the house, I found his mother sitting by the corpse, holding the head in her lap and fondling it, singing the death-wail; this is the general custom in all these tribes. The wife and sister were on the ground (apparently), in such transports of grief that other women had to restrain them. This, however, was most likely a wise precaution lest by failure to show a due amount of grief, they incur the suspicion of having desired and perhaps of having caused his death. I was offered the privilege of baptizing the body, but declined, and I afterward learned that this rite was actually performed by a lad who had been a pupil in the Roman Catholic school.

Ten miles beyond is another Fang town, and two miles further is the town of Lianiye, which enjoys the rare distinction of being the residence of three 'kings'; Bahpe, the king or chief of the town, which is Shekian; Onayi, the king of the Bakowa, or dwarfs; and Avorowanga, the king of the Orungu. The latter was really there as a guest, for he had broken up his own town last year on account of sickness, and believing that some one was trying to kill him (by witchcraft, of course), he came up here to live until he decides where to rebuild.

The king of the Bakowa told me that formerly the whole town belonged to them, and was larger than at present; now five houses at one end of the town are all they need. I call them dwarfs, for there can be no doubt about their being of the same family as the various tribes of dwarfs living in various parts of Western and Central Africa, but their stature is not much less than that of some other tribes. Omayi is a man of fifty-five or sixty years, very badly pock-marked, blind in one eye, and is fully five feet or more in height. Some men of the tribe are taller than he. A reddish tinge to the hair, if not universal among them, is at least so common as to be spoken of as a distinguishing feature of the Bakowa.

I visited this town on Sunday on my wheel, returning to Nyoniye for the night, and the next day intended simply to call there and pass on; but when halfway there, my wheel refused to work any longer, and I went on afoot. The rest of that day was spent in a vain attempt to set it right, and the day following I left it there and walked down to the Orungu country. The next stopping place was rather a long day's walk, and before we reached it we were overtaken by night, and by the high tide.

The path leading from the beach up to the town could not be discerned in the darkness, and after wading two streams with the water up to our armpits, and wandering back and forth in the search, with the waves washing the sand from under our feet, we finally struck in where, through an opening in the bush, the grass field came down to the beach, and tried to find a path that might lead us to the town, which we knew was near. As we went on and on and found nothing, I said: 'We must ask God to show us the way,' and knelt down, bidding the two men with me do the same. One was a backslidden church member, the other a former pupil of the Roman Catholics, but they both—somewhat reluctantly — followed me in a prayer for guidance. Almost immediately on rising, we stumbled on a path, invisible in the waist-high grass, but just distinguishable by feeling it hard under foot, and it was thus that we followed it until it led into a clump of bush.

About this time our repeated shoutings brought an answer from a woman somewhere in the distance, but in response to our entreaties to bring a torch and show us the way, she only said: 'Come and get it!' and then was silent. We were thankful to have a box of matches and an inch or two of candle, for after going a short distance in the absolute blackness of the forest, the path soon led us, after the manner of African paths, into a stream, up which we had to wade for 20 or 30 yards before we found the point at which the path again emerged, just behind the town. When we asked the people why they did not come to help us they said that there was a crazy man wandering around, and they feared that it was he!

One more stage to the southward the next day took me as far as I could go on this trip, and I retraced my steps to Nyoniye, where I hired a large canoe to transport us all the way to Gaboon, together with three Fang children whom I secured for the school, and the bicycle, protected as well as possible from the hot salt water by my old rubber coat. At Lianiye, when I stopped there for the last time, I was agreeably surprised by the voluntary declaration of four persons, the two first being the Shekiani and Orungu 'kings,' that they wished to be 'on God's side.'

And at the Fang town last mentioned, where we spent Sunday on the way home, the gathering on Saturday night was impressive, although there were no such apparent results. I found my seat on a log outside the small palaver house in the middle of the town. The audience was made up of men and women, some seated close by on logs or empty gin boxes, the dusky forms of others barely discernible under the porch-like eaves of the low houses which line the narrow street.

The only light was furnished by a single rude torch made of the odorous resin of the okumi tree; this was stuck upright in the sand, and a naked urchin sprawled out beside it picked it from time to time to make it burn brighter. Others similarly unclad played about in the sand, while the adults listened eagerly and with frequent comments to the old story of the One who died for us. Not one of them was ready to acknowledge him as Lord, not one was ready to leave the road that leads to death, and some who listened so well on Saturday night spent all Sunday night in a heathen dance; yet their hearts were opened long enough for a ray of the true light to shine in, and we can only pray that the Holy Spirit himself will bring them to repentance and to faith in the Saviour of men.

Libreville, Gaboon.

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INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

B. Hooking, Guelph, Ont..	$2.00
G. A. N., Toronto..	1.00
Jerusalem S.S., Argenteuil, P. Que..	1.25
Previously acknowledged..	191.32
Total received up to Oct. 20.. ..	$195.57

A BARROW-COOLIE'S STORY.

(By Miss F. M. Reid, for ten years a missionary in China.)

('Anti-Opium Leaflet.')

Some years ago a number of questions on opium—its value, the physical, mental, and moral results of its issue, its effects on business and social life, etc.—were sent to all the doctors in China, and over 100 of these, including non-missionary as well as missionary workers, and some foreign-trained Chinese, both men and women, answered them. The opinions on most points varied a good deal, but there was one on which they were absolutely unanimous, and that was the moral effect of opium on the character of its habitual users.

Even those who considered it valuable as a remedy for various diseases, or who believed that, provided plenty of nourishing food was taken, opium did little physical, or even mental, harm, bore emphatic testimony to the utter moral degradation which inevitably follows indulgence in the drug. Truthful men become liars, brave men become cowards, generous men become utterly selfish, virtuous men become immoral, and gradually every manly virtue gives place to its opposite vice, until the whole being is changed, and instead of bearing 'the image of God,' traces of which are still to be found in every son of Adam's race, even among those who know not the God from whom it came, the nature becomes lower than that of 'the beasts that perish,' utterly defaced and ruined by the enemy of souls using this drug to their destruction.

In every city and village—nay, in almost every home—in China the process is going on, and parents and friends stand by with bleeding hearts, watching the rising of a tide of ruin which they are utterly powerless to stem.

The heart-broken wail of the mother, 'Alas! my son smokes opium,' might be translated 'My son is no longer my son; he has lost every characteristic which endeared him to me, and made me dear to him.' The bitter cry of the father, 'Curses upon the foreign dirt, and upon the foreigners who bring it,' means that the very light of his eyes has been turned into darkness by the effects of opium upon the boy of whom he was so proud. The weary labors of the wife to provide for the needs of the family, and the sufferings of the half-starved children, callously ignored by their natural protector, all are the unavoidable outcome of the vice. And the disappointment of the missionary, as he sees the little blade of Christian promise that was springing up wither and die, choked by the lust (strong desire) for opium, is keen and heart-wearing. How often we have watched the process, and felt that all our endeavors for the uplift of China, and for bringing souls to the feet of the Crucified Saviour, were rendered worse than useless by our nation's sin in importing the drug, even where the fierce snarl of resentment, 'Take away your Jesus-opium,' did not find expression in words that sent us shuddering to our knees (like Daniel) in an agony of confession and supplication. One such case comes vividly before me as I write.

Lao-Wang was our 'outside coolie' in Nan-kang-fu; i.e., the man who comes in to do all the odd jobs of gardening, chair-carrying, etc., which the house-servants cannot undertake. He was a fine, stalwart fellow, much above the average Chinese height, and in his big body there beat a kindly heart, which showed itself in a rarely obliging disposition that made him a prime favorite, especially with the little sons of the missionary in charge of the station. When their mother and I went to the outlying villages to tell the glad tidings to the country women, Lao-Wang wheeled the big barrow on which the three boys rode, and listened kindly to their childish prattle. Often, too, he heard the Gospel from their baby lips, for eight-year-old George was an ardent young missionary, and lost no opportunity of telling the story of Jesus' love, and even five-year-old Charlie would sometimes chime in with a quaint sentence that seemed to press home the truth which was so real and dear to their young hearts.

Lao-Wang's home, though poor, was a happy one. With neither brother nor sister, and bereft in early life of both parents, he had fought his way up to manhood, unaided, developing a vigorous frame and sturdy character, singularly unstained by the sin and temptation which so constantly surrounded his boyhood.

With only the uncertain wages of an unskilled laborer, and these are small indeed in China, he did not aspire to find a wife among the respectable families, but purchased for a couple of dollars one of the girls brought up in the 'Foundling Home' established by the local government for the reception of baby girls thrown out in the street to die. Having managed to thrive under the régime of such an institution, where one foster-mother is usually provided for three or four babies, so that the delicate ones die of starvation, and the strong ones are always hungry, she was small and wiry, and not inclined to be too particular as to the comforts—or the reverse—of the hut to which she was brought. The big, good-natured coolie was kind to her in his rough fashion, and well pleased as in course of years three boys and a girl gathered round the humble board.

We were hopeful of Lao-Wang, though he made no profession of interest in the doctrine, and rarely attended a service, for it was as much as he could do, working seven days a week, to provide food and clothes for them all. Still he listened earnestly to the words of the young disciple, and sometimes asked questions which showed an intelligent appreciation of the subject, and thrilled our hearts with a feeling that he could not be far from the kingdom.

One day he came, beaming with pride and importance, to tell us that he had been appointed one of the chair-bearers at the chief magistrate's Yamen, and in future would only be able to serve us when not on duty there. We congratulated him on this, his first permanent post, and wished him speedy promotion. For a time all went well, but as the months passed we became conscious of a subtle change, and careful observation convinced us that something was wrong. The open, kindly face began to grow sullen and cunning, the obliging manner changed to alternate insolence or servility, according to his varying mood; he no longer asked questions, and often appeared not to hear the remarks addressed to him. He grumbled at the weight of the barrow, telling the boys they were old enough to walk instead of ride, refused to go any long distance, and several times sent an excuse when we knew he was at home doing nothing. The boys mourned bitterly over the change in their friend, and we wondered what was the matter. 'Can he have taken to opium?' we asked. A surprise visit paid to his home one day when he had refused to go out with us on ground of illness confirmed our fears, for on the floor in the little hut lay Lao-Wang in an opium stupor, while his poor wife shed tears over the prostrate form.

She herself had not known for certain till that day, for before this he had not brought the opium-pipe into his home, though she had felt sure that this must be at the bottom of his bad tempers and of his selfish demands for the poor best which the house afforded.

We sympathized deeply with her, and took every opportunity of urging him to break off the habit before it gripped him irrevocably. But his will-power seemed already gone, and he speedily sank into the miserable condition of the opium sot, all his better feelings and higher aspirations swallowed up in the craving for the vile drug. He beat his wife because, in spite of working all day, and often most of the night, she could not provide delicacies to tempt his jaded palate, he kicked and cursed his children till they fled in terror at the sound of his footstep, instead of running to meet him with joyful shouts, as they had done in the old happy days, that now seemed so long ago. The pig was sold, the garden ground given up, the house fell into decay for want of the little bits of patching he so often used to do. He lost his post in the Yamen, and we could no longer employ him. Then he drifted out of our sight, and sank—one more victim of the seething malestrom of sin and misery which Britain's lust for gold has created in the unhappy land of China.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:	
Christian Endeavor, Mt. Uniacke, N.S..	$5.00
E. A. M., Coleman..	2.00
J. K. Burt, Paris, Ont..	5.00
M. A. P., Montreal....	3.00
Lewis O'Brian and McCameron. L'Orignal, Ont., per Mrs. C.	5.00
Marion Stirling, Porter's Hill..	2.00
Received for the cots:	
A Friend, McLeod, Alta..	2.00
E. A. M., Coleman..	1.00
M. A. P., Montreal..	2.00
Miss A. Mundell, Bluevale, Ont	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Mundell, Glenannan, Ont..	1.00
Mrs. Peter Hakney, Belmore, Ont..	1.00
A Friend, E. Templeton, Que..	5.00
Cecil, Percy and George Jack, Monominto, Man..	.75
Jerusalem S.S., Argenteuil, Que., per Miss Baylis..	1.25
Previously acknowledged..	1,577.32
Total received up to Oct. 20..	$1,614.

In addition to the above we have received the following donations for various other special objects in connection with this work:

W. F. F. Hart, Roydale, Alta.	$5.00
Mrs. L. O. Watkins, Montreal..	3.00
M. J. H., Montreal..	2.00

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

A BOGUS DOCTOR'S GRAFT.

A daring and well-planned swindle on a large scale was that executed by a German doctor and his confederates. Near a small village in one of the Lake States lived a Western millionnaire in seclusion with his little daughter and a few servants. The child was afflicted with a rare cerebro-spinal complaint, a most unpleasant manifestation of which was a frequent barklike hiccough, and eminent physicians, both in America and Europe, had pronounced the case organic and incurable.

Later there came to live in the village a widow with a little girl afflicted similar to the millionnaire's daughter. This child was a delicate, flower-faced creature, wistful from the isolation that must have been her sad lot, and the peculiar bark-like hiccough which she made, at once attracted the millionnaire's attention and, being a big-hearted, if rather ignorant man, he gave the mother employment about his home and showered the afflicted child with presents.

Perhaps four months after the widow's advent an eccentric German doctor settled in the village, and his services being sought by the widow he gave her child treatment, with the result that it was completely cured.

The millionaire immediately sought to place his own daughter under the German's care, but the latter flatly refused to take the case. He was a socialist of a violent type and would have nothing to do with a man whose wealth exceeded the sum that he had fixed upon as the lawful limit of material possession.

Finally, however, after the father had patiently borne the grossest insults, the German agreed to give the afflicted child treatment, on condition that the other would first deed over a large tract of land in Texas for a socialist colony and pay him for his fee, a sum little short of fifty thousand dollars. This the millionaire did, but as soon as the doctor had cashed the check he disappeared with the widow and her child, and the wealthy man realized that, blinded by paternal love, he had been made the victim of an ingenious swindle.

The flower-faced girl of the widow had been taught to simulate a disease, and the German was no doubt her father. He was subsequently located in Buenos Ayres, but the injured man, not wishing his daughter's affliction published broadcast, dropped the prosecution.—From 'The Latest Methods of Graft,' by Don Mark Lemon, in the 'Bohemian Magazine' for November.

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INDIA SNAKE VICTIMS.

(From the 'Times of India.')

According to the 'snake' statistics for 1907 the total mortality among human beings caused by snake bite fell from 22,811 in 1906, to 21,418 in 1907. So low a figure has not been reached since 1897.

The decrease is noticeable mainly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, where the figures fell from 8,862 and 2,730 in 1906 to 8,276 and 1,900, respectively, in 1907. The most important increases occurred in Madras and Burma, where the figures rose from 1,527 and 1,149 in 1906, to 1,977 and 1,348, respectively. The decrease in Eastern Bengal and Assam is attributed to the floods having been lower. The Central Province figure (996) is the lowest returned in any one of the last seven years.

The Lauder-Brunton treatment of snake bite by incision and application of permanganate of potash and the distribution of lancets continues. It is too early yet to pronounce with any certainty as to the result of the experiment, but a number of favorable reports have been received. Eight cases are reported from the United Provinces of the successful use of Dr. Calmette's antivenene. In two of these cases the permanganate of potash treatment was also employed

THE DESPISED AILANTHUS.

(From 'Arboriculture.')

Among the very common trees, yet almost totally unknown, is the much despised, ill-smelling ailanthus. A million dollars could not buy a board in any lumber yard. The dealer, or manufacturer of lumber, never saw it on sale and would not recognize it if seen. Yet it is a magnificent wood, resembling white ash, and capable of receiving a high polish. The tree is a native of the Molucca Islands, just south of the equator, some four degrees, and not far from Borneo. Here it forms a very large forest tree. It was brought from China during the first decade of the nineteenth century and has gradually spread over the United States, planted for shade only.

The male trees are very offensive while in blossom, but the female trees have no such odor. The trees have a tropical appearance, spread by underground roots, suckering so as to make them a nuisance on the lawn. The ailanthus has run wild in the Cumberland mountains, groups of the trees being quite frequently found where apparently the birds have taken the clusters of winged seeds for lining their nests, some of the seeds thus escaping them.

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New High-Arm Drop Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
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Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
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Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

OCTOBER, 1908

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.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1908.

In one despatch Mr. Asquith is violently denounced for the inadequacy of his measures in view of the present widespread lack of employment and also for the recklessness of his sentimental and wasteful legislation that is pauperizing the country. Of course these contradictory condemnations come from opposite quarters, but their bitterness against Mr. Asquith and the Liberal Government seems to be what gives them relish. Looking at the matter from the outside one is forced to conclude that if Mr. Asquith has not just found the juste milieu, the golden mean, he must be somewhere near it, and that the opposing criticisms would be similar if he had done precisely the right thing. Another funny thing is that Mr. John Burns is in the same despatch spoken of as having demanded much more for the labor men than the government would give him, and threatening to resign because it was refused him by his colleagues and also as having acted as a moderating influence on Mr. Asquith's big socialistic notions. The socialists are denouncing John Burns as enjoying a big salary and as taking council with the King, whose minister he is, and having been persuaded by the King not to resign when he could not get what the socialists assume that he demanded. The fact seems to be that Mr. Burns is a man of singularly well-balanced mind, and that he has risen from the one-sided position of a popular orator to see questions of economics on all sides, and that he faces the problems of the time with a maturity of knowledge and experience in which he has few equals, and certainly none among his detractors. John Burns indeed is among the not small group of men who, starting as agitators or extremists on popular labor platforms, 'find themselves,' as it were, when responsibility forces them to see all sides of a question. Their outlook broadens with knowledge, and they become men of true vision.

In the discussion between representatives of the New York exporting trade and the railway companies a couple of months ago, concerning the transfer of the grain route from that city to Montreal, it was stated by the latter that they could not compete with water transport from the west via the lakes and the St. Lawrence. The difference in the cost of handling was too great and, when the project of enlarging the Erie canal was mentioned to accommodate barges of a thousand tons burden, the railway managers said it would be a waste of money. The construction of the Georgian Bay canal, they said, was so obviously necessary in the interests of Canada that it was sure to be undertaken by the Dominion government and, when completed in a few years, would decide the grain and general freight transport from the west to the Atlantic forever. It would form a direct line of water transport, with which it would be utterly impossible for railways south of the lakes to compete. It was also mentioned that vessels could be built which would carry grain or other freight without breaking bulk from the head of Lake Superior to European ports. This was the natural route along lines of least resistance, and had in its favor the reduction of the two chief elements in the cost of transportation—distance to be traversed and the labor of transhipment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in Hull recently, announced that the construction of the Georgian Bay canal would be commenced immediately after the completion of the National Transcontinental Railway if the public revenue continued to increase at the present rate. There can be no doubt that, considering the growth of population and the development of resources, the revenue will increase, and the Georgian Bay canal be constructed, probably within ten years. Canada in proportion to her population and financial means has led the world in canal construction. In railway building she has been in advance of population, as in making canals she was in advance of transportation. From both canals and railways she is now reaping the advantage. Sir Wilfrid's announcement shows he is alive to the wisdom of further developing what has always been the national transportation policy of Canada.

The difference in character between the people of Russia and the people of Japan is strikingly shown in the way each has taken to combat the cholera epidemic. The 'Graphic' contains a picture of a street in St. Peterasburg, when the disease was ravaging that city, showing pedlers selling charms to crowds of eager purchasers. In combating the pestilence, we read, the authorities find their difficulties immensely increased by the crass ignorance and superstition of the lower classes, who trust rather to the virtues of charms and amulets than to preventive measures, belts made of old copper coins rusted green being considered particularly efficacious, and commanding a large sale. In Japan the officers of the law compel cleanliness. The contents of shops and houses are turned into the streets while the buildings are cleaned and disinfected by the authorities. The greatest care is taken to prevent the spread of the plague. The city of Kobe is mentioned as a place where every house is regularly cleaned twice a year, one street at a time. Dust and refuse are carted away and burned and every house thoroughly cleaned. The Russians, on account of their way of living and personal habits, need cleaning much more than the Japanese, but trust to their alleged saints to defend them from the consequences of their addiction to grease and dirt. But in some respects we have no right to reproach the Russians. Our city needs a cleaning up badly enough, as we should soon learn in case of an epidemic.

A storm of futile protests has broken out in the United States press against the present fashion of women's hats. We count our age as the very culmination of civilization and as heirs to the highest taste of all the ages. Yet, in point of dress we have achieved the completest ugliness that was ever evolved. Hats they are not, for they do not go on the head, to which they bear no relation, but are balanced on the hair. These enormous fabrics seem to be constructed on the plan of the hat worn by the 'Quangle-quangle-que' in the nonsense rhymes of a past generation, with 'ribbons and bibbons on every side.' Even the 'bimble fowl with corkscrew legs and ornaments resembling the blue 'baboon' are everywhere in evidence. Of course, these protests are mostly made by mere men, only a few women backing them up, and these are regarded with the disdain with which our grandmothers treated the 'Juniper chump 'from the Isle of Jute.' But the hat is the fashion, and that is all that can be said, though it be, as a New York boy described it, 'A Grant's tomb with 'a park around it.' The New York 'Times' ventured to remonstrate editorially against the big hats being worn in public places, theatres and other assemblies, on the plea of respect for the rights of other people. It had no effect, except a flood of compliments poured upon the editor for his courage and common sense. One lady, however, sought to turn the tables by writing that the big hats were invented and made by men who forced them on their customers, as men themselves were induced to wear horrid green hats and ties. 'What fools these mortals be.'

Mark Twain once described the political warfare of to-day. He had lived among his neighbors well-respected until he became a candidate for Congress. Then his opponents soon made him a criminal. They began with charging him with small faults, but as the campaign went on these grew larger and larger until they assumed gigantic form. He stood it for a while, buoyed up by his innocence, but presently he quailed, and, finally, when the charges grew to arsón and the murder of his mother-in-law (he was not married) he retired, and —being out of politics again—regained his character as a good citizen. All this was taken as a pleasantry, because the author had become a national, or rather international, jester; but there was bitter truth in it all, and the inner meaning was that decent men are forced out of politics and will continue to be forced out while more or less foul charges are made indiscriminately against both the just and the unjust. That a man of active bad character should be exposed and punished must be insisted upon. It is always a question how far a man who has sinned and suffered and has reformed should be punished again. That might not be so fine a question if those who cast the stones were perfect. It is perhaps a satisfaction to some of the latter to know in their own hearts that they are beating down men who are their superiors if all the truth were uncovered. Judge Howell, of Newark, New Jersey, has just killed himself because he was attacked in a 'mud-slinging campaign. He had become thin, nervous and sleepless. Men who were once his friends cut him on the street, and so he shot himself. His mind had become aberrant. Now his chief slanderer says he is very sorry, and did not really mean all he said.

The controversy, if it may be termed such, which is going on between the Montreal Street Railway Company and its passengers over transfers is to come before the City Council for aldermanic judgment. In the past, the company has issued transfers and accepted them in such a liberal manner as to give scope for fraud. To protect itself the company now compels the passenger to transfer at only the transfer points, or to pay another fare. In this the letter of the law is being followed, causing a good deal of irritation and inconvenience. With a little give and take on both sides, however, the difficulty should be easily adjusted. It will come very hard on the passengers if, for instance, they have to stand freezing at a street corner during the coming winter, while waiting for a street car, which may or may not come in time to forward their journey, instead of following the more healthful course of walking on. As for the company's refusal to give a transfer only immediately after the fare has been paid, this trouble will not remain a trouble very long, for the passenger will very soon ask for a transfer whether it is needed or not. If the company's rigor will get us into the habit of walking more, and so being in a less degree the slaves of the street cars that many of us have become, the public health will be all the better, and the extra expense in shoe leather may be more than counterbalanced by a saving of the doctor's bills.

The deadlock between British and American athletic bodies appears to be a determined affair, judging from the literature on either side. A most bitter pamphlet was recently circulated from the United States, calling the British authorities who managed the Olympic games unfair, unsportsmanlike, and so forth. Then a writer on the other side penned the following words recently, 'Of 'course, all thoughts of good relations 'between English and American athletic 'authorities is now out of the question, 'and probably a quarter of a century 'will not right matters.' It is fortunate that this deadlock only exists in track events, and that field events are not affected by the bellicose attitude taken up in the former branch of sport. This summer an American cricket XI. visited England and was most popular. An American, Walter J. Travis, has won the amateur golf championship; a pair of English lawn tennis players visited the United States only a few weeks ago to decide which nation should visit Australia, and were it not for the dissimilarity of the games, a rugby football match would in all probability be arranged. And now the latest international match to be proposed is polo. A recent despatch is to the effect that an English team will shortly visit the United States, and that a return visit is already contemplated. In polo, too, the rules in the two countries differ, but the British players will be governed by United States rules while playing in that country. In the Olympic games in London, English rules naturally were in force, and it was the unreasonable kicking against this on the part of United States participants that was the cause of most of the hard feelings. It is the best augury for intimate sporting relations between the two countries that, despite the undignified track wrangle, fresh international contests should be instituted. The conclusion seems to be that the one form of athletics is conducted in a much more gentlemanly manner and is much more desirable than the other.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The major premise which underlies Mr. Simpson's able letter on behalf of protection is that manufactures have a right to existence, no matter at what cost to the country. He says, 'Those 'who claim that labor should receive a 'higher remuneration (than in England) 'should be content to purchase that 'labor at an increased price.' We cannot answer for those who make this claim. Those who claim an artificial and law-protected price for labor are under the same rule as those who would determine by law the price of the products of our mills. Fortunately for Canada, the price of labor is determined by opportunities uncreated by man. So long as the land and the mines and the forests are crying out for labor, labor will earn more in Canada than in countries that have not this demand. The price of labor is determined by this. Not of skilled labor, says our correspondent; the price of that is determined in the United States. What is it that makes the price of skilled labor higher in the United States than in Europe? It is largely the higher cost of everything, the result of protection. Mr. Simpson thinks unionism has also helped it somewhat. If it has done so, it could only do it by reducing the amount of good skilled labor in the country. At all events, the more we protect the more we shall have to increase the price of labor without making the worker any better off, besides making living dearer for the great majority who have no such guarantee. We see no sense in this. If the object is to keep a certain number of workers in comfort it would be almost as cheap to pension them all and buy the goods where we choose, with the variety of choice that the world's market offers us. Mr. Simpson says protection does not come in until after sufficient has been paid by the public to secure the better conditions of labor which he considers the due of persons who are employed to make in Canada what we could buy better and cheaper from abroad. We are not at all sure that our workers are any better off than their fellow-workers in Britain. It is quite possible that the higher cost of living counterbalances all they have more in wages. How much better off anyone may consider that they have a right to be is a question to whose answer there is plainly no limit. Mr. Simpson expresses himself as anxious that there should be no 'undue increase of wages.'

But to apply Mr. Simpson's rule that a duty is only protective when it increases the cost of goods beyond the higher pay due to our workers. Let us look at woollens, which are the commodity now most under discussion. Would Mr. Simpson suppose that the thirty percent or so by which they are protected represents the difference, or less than the difference, between what wages are, or what they ought to be in this country, and what they are in England? Thirty percent duty is twenty-three percent of the whole price. The proposition in which labor enters into the whole price of a commodity Mr. Simpson knows better than we do. So nearly as we can gather from figures within our reach, in up-to-date textile mills it is about one-quarter. If this be so, we are already and without any increase of duty paying over and above the value of the goods we wear, not the difference between a British and a United States wage, but pretty much the whole wage in duty. In inferior mills where the conditions are imperfect, the proportion paid for labor is presumably much more. But we do not wish to be taxed to maintain inferior conditions. In any case, we might about as well create a home market by supporting so many consumers at the public expense without bothering with mills. If it was tried in this way we do not think it would be submitted to very long. The question of the taxpayers would be, why must these people be fed at the public cost while they might be developing the country?

Nor can we answer for those to whom Mr. Simpson refers as holding that the manufacturer gets the whole duty and puts it into his pocket. What we have kept insisting on is that he buries the most of it in the ground or throws it in the river—that by his own showing it is to cover the loss on a losing business, and does no good at all. Mr. Simpson points out at what a disadvantage we work in trying to carry on some industries, having to pay wages at United States rates and to sell goods at British rates. He might have added a far more serious handicap which we have brought on ourselves, that of being limited to a market of six millions. Many of our manufacturers were more prosperous before the days of protection than on the whole, judging from their demands, they have been since, and if we could get down to the basis of making things that would have the world for a market we should again prosper more than we can do under any amount of protection. It is those industries that cannot be protected that sustain the country, and support, in addition, the burden of all its unprofitable industries. It is those that give us our magnificent commerce—which constitute nearly all our exports. It is these to which it should be our study to add, and we are certain that many more might be exporting industries if there was no artificial dearness of production. To say that it is the presence of these losing industries in the country that gives value to our farms is to reverse the facts. As it is the farmers' products that are our exports, so speaking broadly, it is their export value that the farmer has to rely upon, not any value created at home. It is the protected manufactures which have to sell in the country, and the losses on which have to be borne by the country's paying industries. The farm is certainly not rendered more valuable or the business of farming more profitable by industries that make everything dearer for the farmer while not making his product any dearer. There are, of course, exceptions. Some farm products find their best market at hand. But one has only to ask who it is that pays the confessed loss on the protected businesses to see that it must be paid by businesses that are not losing ones.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Safe, prompt, efficient and reasonably cheap transportation for the passenger and freight traffic of the country is what the Railway Act of Canada was designed by Parliament to secure—to keep a golden stream of commerce flowing swiftly and benignly for the benefit of all. But experience showed that in the absence of any authority to administer this railway law, many of its most important provisions had become a dead letter. In the Railway Commission, however, the means were provided by Parliament for a direct, informal and inexpensive procedure by which shippers and others could obtain speedy hearing and substantial redress of any grievances of which they complained. The very extent of the powers which it possessed imposed upon it the obligation to exercise the utmost care and caution in every order which it issued. Yet from the outset its decisions without exception have been received with the utmost respect by all concerned therein. Although bearing the name Railway Commission, it is in reality a Public Utilities Commission, for its authority is not bounded by the railway law, but extends also to the control of the rates and service of the telephone, telegraph and express companies of Canada, and through its exercise of this authority many improvements have already been made in the service which these utilities afford. Upon orders from the Railway Commission the maximum rate for passenger travel on all lines east of the Rocky Mountains has been reduced to three cents a mile, and it is but a question of time until a further reduction is made to two cents on the lines where the traffic warrants it. In point of fact, the actual rate in force on both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk lines in Ontario has already been brought on the average almost down to the two-cent mark.

In an address delivered last winter by Dr. James Mills, one of the members of the Railway Commission, a number of concrete examples were cited of the rates reductions consequent upon orders of the Railway Commission. Among these was a general overhauling of the rates of traffic from Ontario points eastbound, reducing and readjusting them so as to abolish the discrimination which had long existed in favor of Detroit, Port Huron and other American points as compared with Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham and other places in Western Ontario. The effect of this far-reaching readjustment was to reduce all rates from Western Ontario points to Montreal, Ottawa and other centres east as far as St. John, Halifax and Sydney. On the rate of shipments from Windsor to Montreal the reduction amounted to $26 per car; St. Catharines to Montreal, $30 per car. St. Thomas to Quebec, $34 per car, and on. Other examples of the work of the Railway Commission to which Dr. Mills alluded were as follows.

Fruit.—reductions from a single station, St. Catharines, Ont.—to Montreal, on pears, $45 per car; or staple tender fruits, $21 per car; on apples, pears, etc., to Winnipeg, $54 per car; to Brandon, $72 per car; and on pears and standard fruits to other points, east and west, in like proportion; glass bottles, Wallaceburg to Toronto, $15 per car, and to Hamilton, $18 per car; cooperage stock, Chatham and Wallaceburg to Montreal (local and export), $4 per car; split pears, Toronto to St. John, N.B., (export), $9 per car; cattle, Windsor and Sarnia to Montreal, $4.50 per car; metallic shingles, Toronto to Winnipeg, $30 per car, and to Strathcona, Alberta, $125 per car; grain, shipments between local points (reduced to the same rate as flour), say, Thamesville, Ont., to Montreal, $24 per car; grain for export, from Windsor to Montreal, $6 per car; from Owen Sound, $7.50 per car; from Guelph, $9 per car, and from Toronto, $6 per car; beans, Chatham to St. John, $16.50 per car; packing-house products, Toronto to Montreal (export), $3 per car; wall-paper, Toronto to Montreal, $15 per car, all transcontinental traffic, Eastern Canada to British Columbia terminals, $15 per car.

Three years and a half ago, before these reductions were made, a little over ten cars of fruit were shipped from St. Catharines to Winnipeg and the Canadian North-West. But under the stimulus of cheaper transportation charges, over a hundred cars of mixed lots of fruit were shipped last year to the same destination, and this is but an example of what has occurred in many other lines of Canadian industry. Well directed measures have been taken by the commission to promote the safety of travel both for the public and for railway employees, and although accidents are still all too common on our Canadian roads the loss of life would be much greater than it is but for the wise precautions which the

Railway Commission have enforced. Uniform operating rules have been made obligatory on all Canadian roads, and a uniform basis provided for demurrage charges with the object of utilizing to the fullest extent all the available cars of the country. Under the authority of legislation of last session the commission is now turning its attention to the question of 'reciprocal demurrage,' and, indeed, is on the mere threshold of its usefulness in the oversight and control of the public utilities of Canada. All this is to the credit of the Liberal Government.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR LABOR.

Gladstone once said that the principle of Liberalism is a trust of the many, tempered by prudence, while the principle of Conservatism is a distrust of the many tempered by fear. No present day question is more essential to the well being of the state than the maintenance of satisfactory relations between employers and their employees, for on these good relations depend the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of its individual homes. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of the work which has been accomplished by the Canadian Department of Labor during the past eight years in the interest of industrial peace, in which the Laurier government has a claim to the sympathy and support of the working classes in the present contest which ought not to be forgotten. By a series of wise enactments it has paved the way for the prevention and peaceful settlement of all manner of industrial disputes and in so doing has saved to the employers and employees of Canada, through the averting of strikes and lockouts, hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars, and equally large sums to the country at large. Its first step in this direction was the Conciliation Act of 1900, under which the Department of Labor effected the settlement of no less than forty-two strikes and lockouts, some of them the most serious disturbances which Canadian industry has ever known. Among the number were the North-West and British Columbia coal strikes, the longshoremen's strikes at Montreal and Halifax, the strikes in the Montreal Cotton Company's mills at Valleyfield, the lockout in the Western Fuel Company's collieries at Nanaimo, and the strike of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's employees to the number of close on two thousand at Sydney, Cape Breton. In 1903 a further step in advance was taken by the passage of the Railway Labor Disputes Act, the application of which to a threatened strike of telegraphers on the Grand Trunk Railway system was the means of preventing a disastrous tie up of that road in the summer of 1904. Since the enactment of that law four years ago there had not been until the machinists' trouble on the Canadian Pacific a single strike of importance on any of the transportation lines of the Dominion, and that one would have been far worse but for the Lemieux Act.

The latest and boldest feature of Canadian labor legislation is the now famous Lemieux Act of 1907. Obviously, in disputes which affect the public utilities of the country, such as telegraphs, telephones, light, fuel and waterworks companies and the various lines of transportation, the public interest, not less than the interest of employer and employee, lies in the settlement in their initial stages of all disputes which may arise before they have assumed so serious a form as the strike or lockout. What the Lemieux Act does is to provide the machinery for a full investigation of all such disputes as they occur. A board of investigation and conciliation is appointed on which both sides to the dispute are represented, and what may be termed 'compulsory investigation' and the publication of the investigators' report must be gone through with before either strike or lockout can legally be brought on. Under such circumstances the parties in dispute are necessarily brought face to face. The Lemieux Act secures for labor a principle for which it has long contended, namely, the right to have its grievances impartially investigated; at the same time it does not take away from labor the right, no less important, of refusing to work under conditions which are deemed to be unfair. Up till August of the present year in all over forty boards of conciliation and investigation had been established, affecting over forty thousand employees and many millions of capital, and in only two instances have the men resorted to strikes. One of these two cases was the strike of miners at Springhill, Nova Scotia, which terminated in three months, without a change of conditions, and the other case was another vindication of the Lemieux Act, the machinists' strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway. We might speak also of the progressive labor policy which the present government has carried out, as shown in the establishment of a Department of Labor and the intended representation of labor by a minister of its own at the council board, the adoption of a fair wages policy on all government contracts, the publication of the 'Labor Gazette,' the enactment of measures to protect the health and life of working men and women, the suppression of the sweating system on government clothing contracts, and the successive investigations which have been made by Mr. Mackenzie King into the conditions of labor in many Canadian industries. But Canadian workingmen need but to be reminded of these things to see for themselves how different the whole attitude of the present government toward labor has been from the policy of promise and pretence which characterized successive Conservative administrations from 1878 down to 1896.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

One of the proudest records of the Liberal term of office is to be found in the Post-Office Department. Under eighteen years of Conservative management there was each year a large deficit in the accounts, which averaged about three-quarters of a million dollars a year. There was no hope of any reduction in postage or extension of facilities. Sir A. P. Caron, the Postmaster-General in 1893, printed in his annual report of that year :—'The lowest estimate of the 'effect of the reduction to two cents 'in the rate of postage is a loss of revenue of at least $750,000, which, even 'if postage on newspapers were re-'imposed by which an additional revenue 'of $100,000 would be obtained, would 'still leave a deficiency of $650,000, which, 'added to the present amount would 'make $1,250,000 a year to be provided 'by parliament over and above the 'revenue.' While in his Budget Speech of 1896, Mr. Foster said : 'There is 'now a deficit of somewhere near $800,-'000 between the total receipts and the 'total expenditures of our Post-Office 'service, and this, I fear, makes the 'time somewhat distant when what oth-'erwise might be fairly asked for can 'be granted.' The record shows that when Sir William Mulock became Postmaster-General he had the accounts of the department independently audited, and that the independent auditors reported a deficit of $781,152 as existing on June 30, 1896. In two years, by superior management, Sir William had reduced this deficit to $47,602. He then proceeded to reduce the inland letter rate from three to two cents an ounce, and made the same reduction from Canada to the United States; while presently the letter rate from Canada to Great Britain and to every part of the British Empire was reduced from five to two cents a half-ounce, and in October, 1907, to two cents an ounce. The Conservatives predicted that these reductions would bring about big deficits, but instead of that surpluses began to be shown beginning with the comparatively small surplus of $5,109 in 1902 and increasing thenceforth until last year it had reached the magnificent amount of $1,101,827.

Sir William Mulock was a great asset for the government, but it was equally fortunate in his successor, Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux. Indeed, Mr. Lemieux's career since he became a member of the cabinet reads like a triumphal progress. To him we owe it that the rate on drop letters in cities has been reduced from two cents to a cent an ounce, or to a lower rate than obtains in any other country; and that the rate upon newspapers and periodicals from and to Great Britain has been reduced. Inter-imperial postage, indeed, will always remain to the grand credit of the Liberal government. And besides giving such great reductions in postage rates, the postal services throughout the country have been greatly extended already, and are further to be extended shortly if the present government remains in power. The business of the money order branch of the department has also been much improved and increased by the present government. During the last six years of the Conservative regime from 1890 to 1896, when most should have been accomplished by them, the increase in the business of this branch was only 9 percent. From 1896 to 1908, however, the increase in money order offices was from 1,310 to 2,918, or an increase of nearly 123 percent, while the money value of the business has risen from $13,081,860 to $55,-284,595 or 325 percent. This increase it is only fair to say was very largely due to good business methods, reduction of rates and simplifying of processes; and the Department by its reform methods has not only increased its own business, but its popular competition has been the cause of both the express companies and the banks lowering their rates and giving better service to the country in the way of money orders. That is something the business men can highly appreciate. Other post-office figures during the tenure as postmasters-general of Messrs. Mulock and Lemieux are almost staggering in the vastness of their increase. The number of post-offices has increased since 1896 from 9,103 to 11,823, or 30 percent; the number of money order and postal note offices together from 1,310 to 9,637, or 636 percent; number of letters carried from 116,028,000 to 396,-011,000, or 241 percent; number of articles carried in mails from 177,178,136 to 519,452,045, or 190 percent, and so forth. The difference in financial results has been that a deficit of $781,152 for 1896 has been changed into a surplus of $1,101,827 for the past year, as we have said, making a financial improvement, $1,882,979, with at the same time a betterment to the people of another million. To Sir William Mulock, Mr. Lemieux, and the Liberal government this is due, and it is a proud achievement.

BACK TO THE LAND.

In Great Britain the question of the unemployed has become seriously acute. The statement that hundreds of thousands are on the verge of starvation shows this, and the government is making efforts to deal with a situation unprecedented only in the number clamoring for work. It is evident, however, that public works and the building of war vessels are merely temporary expedients that do not touch, and cannot reach, the sources of the trouble, or offer a permanent solution. The first great cause of so many being out of employment is the dislocation of labor. People have deserted the land to go into manufacturing because of the rise in the standard of comfort and excitement, and the desire to grasp the immediate satisfaction of daily wages, instead of waiting for the slower but more permanent rewards of agriculture. Population has increased because of prosperity in manufacturing. But since other countries have developed along the same lines of industry, while new lands are producing abundant surpluses of food, the working classes are thrown out of employment, and, though food is cheap, they cannot exchange their labor for it. Yet there are millions of acres of land in the United Kingdom lying waste and untilled, partly because of a bad, antiquated system of land tenure—which the present government is doing its best to reform—while cities are crowded with hundreds of thousands of idle workers.

We learn from British official statistics that the age constitution of the population has changed, and that the proportion of adults is considerably higher than it was twenty years ago. But in spite of this, the proportion of occupied persons is smaller. At the same time a wholly disproportionate increase has taken place in the number of persons occupied in those callings which chiefly attract the unemployed, that is the trade and transport services. When to these are added all those employed by government, in the army and navy, police, the professions and domestic service, it will be seen that what may be called the unproductive workers far outnumber the productive. The number of persons employed in agriculture, fisheries, mining, and factories in the United Kingdom in 1905, the latest year of which we have statistics, shows only a bare increase over the previous enumeration, while the number of persons occupied in trade and transport increased at a far more rapid rate than the general population, or the number of those engaged in productive industries. Thus it is seen that the unproductive classes are increasing at a higher ratio than the productive, and the former, being the most easily dispensed with in a time of depression, supply the mass of the unemployed, all of which is confined to the cities. There is only one permanent remedy, which may be stated in the familiar phrase—'Back to the land.' That, unfortunately, is more easily said than done. In the way of the movement is the land system, encumbered by mortgages, jointures and other burdens, by which the holders of estates are mere channels for conveying the land and its revenues from persons who are dead to persons unborn. But something, as we have said, has already been done in the right direction by the present Liberal Government, and much more imperatively remains to be done. Radical reform of the British system of land tenure is the only solution that promises permanence. An after consideration is that of the dislike of workers, accustomed to working for wages in cities, to engage in agriculture. But starvation is a great compeller.

HURRAH FOR JAPAN!

Nothing could more conclusively show the friendship and admiration of the Japanese for the Western world than the remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm with which the Japanese are greeting the United States fleet. It has been a national greeting of whole-souled friendship, and should rebuke and close the mouths for ever of the wanton, wicked mischief-makers of the United States who have done their best to make of Japan a bogey and stimulate a war spirit. The magnanimity implied in this welcome, in memory of the visit of Commodore Perry, the event from which Japan frankly dates her renaissance, is in contrast to the bullying tone which has characterized the utterances of even great statesmen of the West. From a trade point of view, it is remarkable how Japan is assimilating to the Western nations. To-day, for instance, she is importing ten times the value in wheat and flour she purchased abroad ten years ago. Last year her importations amounted to ten million yen, or five million dollars, and it is said that the Japanese are becoming more and more a grain and meat-eating people, and are abandoning their monotonous diet of rice and fish. In proof of this is the fact that other foreign eatables besides wheat are imported to Japan to-day in enormous quantities, and that they are increasing every year. In 1901 Japan imported for home consumption eatables to the value of $29,000,000, and increased this in 1907 to $37,500,000. But one of the most conclusive signs that the Japanese are rapidly becoming westernized is to be found in the fact that in Tokyo alone to-day there are more than two hundred European restaurants patronized by the Japanese, and that there are also in Tokyo more than a hundred bakeries where bread is being manufactured in the Western fashion.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner to Japan is reported by the Japan 'Gazette' to have said: 'Schedules have lately 'been prepared in my office, showing the 'importation and exportation of certain 'articles to and from Canada and Japan, 'and I am quite within the mark when 'I say that these clearly establish that 'there are from fifty to one hundred 'articles and commodities with which a 'very large and profitable trade can be 'done between Canada and the Empire.' And he also said: 'The discoveries which 'I have made, which will form the subject 'of a report to my government, have 'been as astounding to me as they will 'be to the people of Canada, who have 'looked so longingly towards the East 'for an expansion of trade. If Canada 'can have facilities, conveniences, and 'freight rates commensurate with our 'proximity to the Japanese market, I 'will venture the prediction that the 'trade in the Far East will be as valu-'able to Canada from the Canadian Paci-'fic ports as the trade to Europe is from 'the Atlantic ports of the Dominion, and 'with such a condition Vancouver and 'other Canadian ports in the Pacific 'Ocean will rival in extent and value 'the trade that is now done with Europe 'from the port of Montreal.' This is in line with what the 'Witness' has been urging for years, friendship for Japan, who is so fair and friendly to us, and the intelligent cultivation of the rapidly-growing Japanese market.

A CONSERVATIVE.

Professor Goldwin Smith has recently contributed a letter to the New York 'Sun' giving some thoughts upon man and his destiny. 'Time has pass-'ed,' he says, 'since I first sought ac-'cess to your columns, ranging myself, 'as I still do, with the nine thousand 'who, in an English journal, had craved 'for a religious light.' He sees that the movement which caused that craving has gone on. He notices the spread of the principles of 'Modernism' in all the churches. He thinks there is a marked increase of scepticism, avowed or unavowed, which advances in the track of physical science, and he fears for the social order, should the world ever be without religion, without trust in Providence, without hope or fear of a hereafter. One would gather from this that the craving of the world for religious light has been answered by added mist and darkness. The passing of the belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible—in spite of the grandeur and beauty of portions of the Old and New Testaments—seems to Professor Goldwin Smith to invalidate it altogether as a guide. 'It is incredible,' he dogmatizes, 'that God in revealing him-'self to man should have allowed any 'mark of human error to appear in the 'revelation.' Again, he says, 'We can-'not appeal from reason to faith. Faith 'is confidence, and for confidence there 'must be reason.'

Turning to nature in search of a revelation of deity, he says that 'It must 'apparently be owned that, though we 'tremble at the thought, we have none.' The absence of the belief in deity, in some of the lower races, and its low and grotesque or contradictory character among others, keep him from considering it a divinely implanted instinct. On earth the creative power seems to him as it were contending against itself, with good and evil apparently inextricably inter-mixed. He finds the belief that man has an immortal soul inserted in a mortal body, from which it is parted at death, 'has become untenable;' and he thinks that 'the putting on by the mortal of immortality baffles conception,' and 'to ghosts, and apparitions of all kinds, including spiritualism,' he bids a long farewell. The surest ground he can find for the feet of humanity is that 'a plan of which we are ignorant, but 'of which the end will be good, is ap-'parently our only explanation of the 'mystery.' This is almost precisely Matthew Arnold's 'power, not ourselves, that make for righteousness.' Meantime Professor Smith finds that the earth is beautiful; we have society, with all its interests; we have friendship, love, and marriage; we have beauty and art. We must trust that the power which will regulate the future reveals itself in these.' He gets some help from the facts of conscience, of man's aesthetic nature and of his sense of beauty and melody. The undoubted mental and moral progress of humanity also leads him to hope—though seemingly with many doubts—that 'this may be still the world's child-'hood, and the faith which seems to be 'collapsing may be only that of the 'child.' He holds, moreover, that truth must be embraced at whatever cost and that the Christian ideal of character does not depend on miracle or dogma for its acceptance, and may continue to unite Christendom.

Now while bearing willing testimony to the intense and conscientious honesty of Professor Goldwin Smith, one cannot help being struck with the extreme 'conservatism' of this Apologia. Mr. Morley once alluded to Mr. Bradlaugh and himself as two of the three most Conservative members of the House of Commons. Professor Goldwin Smith inevitably falls into a similar category. He, in point of fact, lives up to his favorite pen name of 'Bystander' by keeping aside from the modern movement of political and religious thought. Thus, against all evidence to the contrary, he has for many years continued to hold the faith that Canada's ultimate goal is 'Annexation.' So in the letter in the 'Sun' his doubts and questionings are precisely those which puzzled so many fifty years ago. Some of them have been solved and the rest have been left aside for further consideration, when the more pressing duties of human helpfulness will allow them to be taken up again. We are beginning to see more and more plainly that the doubts that distressed us only meant 'the removing of those things that are shaken, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain.' Religion, which at one time seemed to rest on the shifting sand of authority and tradition, now is seen to be founded on the bed rock of experience. The man to whom the open vision has come, to whom God has spoken, who has found in his Creator 'a very present help in trouble,' regards the Bible indeed as inestimably precious, but is not disturbed by any discoveries or doubts regarding its date or authorship. He who companions daily with Christ, who finds that he has 'on board that unknown steersman' of whom Stevenson speaks, is not staggered either by discrepancies in the written Gospels, by the changes and chances of this mortal life,' or by things—however mysterious—in the world around him. Not alone in the religious field is the bold venture of faith, rather than a cautious chain of reasoning, the 'testing of things not seen.' The homely proverb that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating' holds good in science, in trade, in politics and in the most ordinary affairs of life. Another great man, and great sceptic as regards all traditional creeds and authority, recently spoke a few words, which, in their simple affirmation, present a striking contrast to those of Professor Goldwin Smith. 'I am growing old and weak,' said Tolstoy. 'My end is nearing rapidly. And the older I grow the happier I am . . . . Religion must be the highest form of love or love is merely a word. All religions are based on love, but Christianity is based on the highest form of love. . . . The world is growing ever more perfect . . . with the highest form of love as our law we will be perfect.'

A CANADIAN DUMPER.

The story of 'Dumping by a Canadian steel company,' as told by the Liverpool 'Daily Post,' shows that it could not have emanated from Dominion Coal Company sources, as was alleged. The story is dated from Montreal and goes very fully into the history of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and the way Canada has been bled to sustain it. There can be no doubt now that the sale of nine thousand tons of steel rails to the Southern Punjaub Railway is a flagrant case of dumping. As the 'Post's' correspondent says, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company has been more highly favored by government through the bestowal of public money and the enactment of special legislation than any other industrial concern in the Anglo-Saxon world. What is the result? It is this, for one thing: For the Transcontinental Railway, which the Government is now constructing, and for the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is bound to purchase its rails from Canadian rail manufacturers, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company has been supplying large quantities of rails of standard gauge at rates varying from thirty-four to thirty-five dollars a ton, according to place of delivery. But it is certain that the company in competition with Great Britain, the United States and Germany, could not have obtained more than twenty-four dollars a ton, if as much. That is to say, the enormous direct and indirect help the company has obtained from Ottawa and Halifax has enabled it to dump its product in another country and undersell the dear Old Mother Country, of whom our protected bounty-fed imperial preferentialists are so fond and so proud.

It is really amazing what has been done for the Steel Company by the people of Canada. The municipality of Sydney went into debt in 1899 in order that it might make to the company a free gift of the site on which the steel plant is situate; at the same time agreeing to exempt the steel plant from all municipal taxation for a period of thirty years. The Legislature at Halifax agreed that the Province of Nova Scotia should forego half the royalty of twelve and a half cents a ton on all coal mined in the county of Cape Breton for the use of the Steel plant. The Legislature also sanctioned the exemption of the plant from municipal and county taxation, and gave the promoters, who were two United States gentlemen, the right in their charter to pay interest out of capital while the plant was being installed, and to issue common stock without restriction as to amount. At Ottawa even more valuable things were bestowed on the Steel Company. For its benefit, chiefly, the bounty system was remodelled and extended, and since it became a beneficiary of the Government in 1901, it has received about five million dollars in bounties from the public chest. There is a proviso in the law continuing the bounty system until 1912, which provides that no bounties shall be paid on pig iron and steel ingots which do not go into consumption in Canada. Under this clause the Dominion Iron & Steel Company may not draw bounties on the pig metal and the steel ingots used in the manufacture of the nine thousand tons of rails for the Southern Punjaub Railway. Yet even without the bounty the company seems to find profit in selling abroad for nearly a third less than we Canadians, who pay the bounty, can buy for. What the company actually gets from Canada, including the bounty, is thirty-nine dollars a ton, compared with its price to India of twenty-four dollars a ton at the outside. It is for the Department of Trade and Commerce to see that this bounty is withheld. But it is evident that the bounties the company receives on its iron and steel, together with the seven dollars duty on rails from the United States, and four dollars ten cents on rails from England and Scotland, with exemption from taxation, and other Government aid, put the company in a fine position for dumping or radically cutting prices abroad against Great Britain. In this connection it is an odd circumstance that the original Anti-Dumping Act that was passed at Ottawa in 1904 was enacted at the instance of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company to protect its business in wire rods from what it called the unfair competition of the American Steel Trust.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina—By a Veteran Diplomat, in the New York 'Times.'
The Treaty of Berlin—Articles Violated by Bulgaria—The 'Standard,' London.
The Ruler of Bulgaria—Personal Sketch, by M.B.L., in the 'Morning Leader,' London.
Pessimism and Politics—'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Social Problems—Mr. Asquith on the Unemployment Problem and its Remedies — Manchester 'Guardian.'
'Industrial Arbitration' in New Zealand—By Percy A. Harris, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Russian Students' Grievances — St. Petersburg Correspondence of the 'Standard,' London.
The American Woman — By Dr. Andrew Macphail, in the 'Spectator,' London.
Napoleon's Benefactress—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Evolution as it Applies to Art—By Elizabeth Luther Cary, in the New York 'Times' Saturday Review.
Ellen Terry's Life Story—By A.N.M., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Prairie Dawn—Poem, by Willa Sibert Cather, from 'April Twilights.'
Peace—Poem, by Henry Alford.
The Genius of Francis Thompson—'Saturday Review' London.
Goethe and His Amours—W. L. Courtney, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
In the Suburbs — Two New Books on the Same Theme—'Morning Post,' London.

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Moral Education Congress—Professor Sadler's Address—English Papers.
Science and the Schoolboy Mind—By H. W. Horwill, in the 'Scientific American.'
Cornstalks for Wood Pulp—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
Can Consumption be Cured?—Opinion at the Tuberculosis Congress — The 'Sun,' New York.
Changes in Plants from External Causes—Papers Read in the Botany Section of the British Association—The 'Times,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed cheque for one dollar and fifty cents, renewal subscription to 'World Wide,' whose arrival every week is gladly welcomed.

Yours faithfully,
D. ROSS.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

BRITISHERS' AND CANADIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you permit me space in your valuable columns for the following remarks: Frequently we read letters of disgust from Britishers of the anti-British sentiment expressed by many Canadians and the 'cold-shoulder' given them on arrival here, also contra letters from Canadians (??) of the 'superciliousness' and 'side' of Britishers when landing in this new and 'free' country. These letters are neither flattering to the parties written of, nor conducive to effect the feeling of national sympathy that should exist between the mother country and her colonists. Some would say they are not worthy of attention. This contention is erroneous, for there is always an element of journalistic readers influenced by them, besides a degree of truth when stripped of all exaggerations.

There are undoubtedly to those who have studied the matter four very obvious contributory causes to this unpleasant state of affairs in Canada.

Firstly. — Ignorance of the different conditions and circumstances under which each is trained in their respective natal countries and an inborn opinion that their own methods are the most perfect. Self-importance and a false patriotism.

Secondly—A misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the autonomy granted Canada by some Canadians which may result disastrously if the alien tendencies are not checked in their infancy.

Thirdly—the false impressions sown in Britain by railway and shipping corporations with their 'abundant work for all' advertisements, and the consequent misery and disgust resulting therefrom when the 'bubble' is blown.

Fourthly—Lack of British commercial and financial enterprise in a colony of vast resources and the consequent overwhelming American enterprise and sentiment which is increasingly flooding the country to the detriment of the interests of Britain.

If these causes could be eliminated to the furtherance of broader conceptions of the Anglo-Canadian mutual good and common cause, coupled with a stronger aversion to 'Americanism' than at present exists in Canada, the 'bickerings' would cease and a British-Canadian populace replace what is now a miscellaneous and nondescript one.

'A. H. D. H.'

FAITH AND WORKS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Oct. 10, two letters, one by Mr. Graham entitled 'A Plea for The Old Paths,' and one by Mr. McKenzie on 'Morality.' The School and the Church.' deal with matters almost identical and are, I think, on some points open to criticism.

Mr. Graham's argument is principally for a religion that will give a man 'rest for his soul,' which rest he says is to be had by 'walking in the old paths.' Now, the point I wish to make is that a true religion and one in line with the idea of continual moral and spiritual development and progress in this and future worlds, has nothing in it of rest for the individual. It is through effort and struggling and pain that the process of evolution is being carried on in the physical world, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the case is different in spiritual matters. But here is the weak point of our so-called orthodox faith which is 'not of works.' The emphasis is laid on one's belief rather than on his actions. Christ himself made the doing of right the prime requisite, and it is patent to anyone who will give the subject a moment's thought that it is our actions that mould our characters and make us what we are, rather than any profession of faith in a creed or individual, as is taught by too many teachers and preachers at the present day. The former doctrine calls for a life of usefulness and activity, the latter makes a person's faith the be-all and end-all of existence. We must admit that the admonition to 'believe and be saved' seems to have in it the guarantee of peace and 'rest for the soul,' but when we look around at many of our churches to-day and see how closely this 'rest' and stagnation are allied, we are tempted to think there must be some better way of solving the problem that has forced itself upon us.

Mr. Graham goes on to say that much of the present-day preaching seems to be an effort to build up a good character on a bad foundation, or in other words to force the Christian graces upon the unrepentant heart. This would certainly be an impossibility, but when we take into consideration the fact that the only true repentance is reformation, the 'modern' idea of nobility of character being the summum bonum seems to be not altogether out of line with reason. One thing more. In a spirit of sincere inquiry I would ask what is meant by the blood of Christ 'cleansing from all sin,' as referred to by Mr. Graham. Does he sincerely believe that the Infinite Creator's anger at the sin of the created had to be appeased by the suffering and death of Christ before forgiveness would be accorded?

Just a word in conclusion regarding Mr. McKenzie's letter in which he refers to the evil effect the elimination of the idea of future punishment has had on certain classes, notably our young men. Now in the first place, the assumption that 'modernism' does away with a belief in future punishment is entirely gratuitous. The law of consequences and its working out in our life here is much too evident to admit of any denial of it for a future life. When the idea of all punishment for misdeeds is taken away, the tendency, as Mr. McKenzie says, is certainly towards carelessness and immorality. When the true idea of the hell of lost opportunity and of degradation of character, fixes itself on the minds of the people there need be no fear on this score. It is worse than useless to preach the doctrine of literal 'hell-fire' at the present day and we may as well admit it.

Mr. McKenzie's insinuation that the change that is taking place in the religious belief and teaching of the present day is responsible for the instances of lawlessness and immorality that he deplores, can hardly be supported by facts. It is inconceivable to suppose that moral training and increased emphasis on the importance of character building should result in the making of criminals. The truth is in the great majority of cases that these elements have been almost entirely lacking in the education of the class to whom reference has been made. A reasonable and consistent religion, according with human experience as a whole, is what is wanted by the world to-day, and nothing short of that is going to satisfy it.

J. E. McINTOSH.

Breadalbane, Ont., Oct. 17, 1908.

CAPITAL, LABOR, AND THE TARIFF.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A busy man offers you a few thoughts upon the above live questions. These thoughts have been written down as a consequence of a perusal of a leading article that recently appeared in your columns.

To be in a position to fairly criticize a tariff, the relations of capital and labor must be understood.

All wealth is derived from four sources :—

(a) Products that come from within the earth.

(b) Products of the earth's surface, such as the forests and their contents.

(c) Products that come out of the rivers, the lakes and the seas.

(d) Products gained from the cultivation of lands.

Without the assistance of capital but a small portion of these products could to-day be made available.

Capital is the present value in money of labor already expended.

The wealth found within the earth, that obtained from the cultivation of the earth, cannot be made readily available without the aid of capital.

To secure the good things to be found in this world, it is necessary to have both labor and capital.

Labor exists without capital, but without capital, labor's usefulness is curtailed.

Capital is of no use without labor. Destroy capital, labor is injured, even when the capital destroyed did belong only to those who labor not, but who depend for the means of existence upon the interest of the capital (the value of labor already performed), given or left to them by others.

The use of capital warrants a financial return. The percentage of that return is governed by the element of risk, the risk of losing the command of the money invested, the certainty or the uncertainty of the return of the money to the owner when promised or required. The percentage of annual interest received from capital invested in English Consols, Dominion of Canada funds, railway and other bonds, mortgages on real estate, varies from time to time, according to the condition of the money market. The interest returns bear to each other the same relative value, due to the public appreciation of this element of risk.

When capital, secured for repayment upon the security of real estate, receives an interest return of six percent, capital invested in an industrial undertaking, where the elements that stand for loss are more in evidence, is entitled to a higher return.

Therefore, it is proper, when discussing the question of a tariff, to admit that an investment in a well managed manufacturing concern is entitled to an interest return exceeding that procurable upon money loaned on mortgage.

The Montreal 'Witness' has earned a well-merited reputation by its advocacy of many policies which go to ameliorate the conditions of the masses. The adoption of these policies has raised the standard of living in the Dominion.

Being convinced as to the wisdom and propriety of these policies, having worked to secure their adoption, it is surely necessary to be willing to pay the cost.

It is not possible to pay labor an increased remuneration over that paid in Great Britain, of some 33 percent to 50 percent, and yet produce the product of that labor at the same cost.

Those who claim that labor should receive a higher remuneration should be content to purchase the products of that labor at an increased price.

It is wise to prevent young persons from being put to work at too early an age, but those who advocate such a curtailment of labor should be prepared to face and pay for the extra cost of production such a curtailment of the labor supply produces.

Not so long ago, one of your contemporaries tried to raise an agitation, because it was found that certain parents had secured employment for their children, who were younger than the legal age, by means of false certificates. In one case, out of a works at which 2,500 men, women, and young persons were employed, two cases of such illegal employment had been discovered; the illegality had taken place three or four years ago. Yet the same newspaper daily employs on the streets of large cities, under the most trying, unhealthy and morally dangerous conditions, dozens of boys and girls, engaged in the distribution of its paper, all younger than fourteen years of age. The articles in question make a fine illustration of Satan reproving sin.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that labor in Canada should receive more remuneration than similar labor in Great Britain :

Granting that it is right that the conditions under which that labor works shall in Canada be brighter, better and healthier than are found in Great Britain ;

Granting that to secure this extra remuneration and these better conditions, the cost of manufacturing is increasing;

I am at a loss to see how anyone who advocates or approves of this bettered condition can complain of having to pay the extra cost.

It being right that such improved conditions should exist, surely it is immoral to purchase goods made under conditions which are not so improved, simply because the goods can be purchased at a lower price.

The capitalist who invests money in a manufacturing concern is entitled to a reasonable return from that investment, and such reasonable return cannot be expected if he has to pay, directly or indirectly, more for labor than is paid by his competitor in a foreign country.

It is no protection to place a duty upon foreign goods, to the extent of the difference in the cost of labor (both direct or indirect), expended in manufacturing such goods.

Protection only begins to exist after the imposition of duty high enough to repay the extra cost to the production of wages, direct or indirect.

Protection is that portion of the duty levied over and above the actual difference in the cost of labor (direct or indirect).

Protection is necessary for the following reasons:—

1st. Buyers expect to purchase home-made manufactures at a price less than imported goods can be sold at.

2nd. It is to the evident advantage of any country that the labor employed and the capital expended upon works and machinery within its borders should always be kept fully employed, and it is only when manufacturers are able to sell the products of their factories at a price lower than imported goods can be sold at, that the works and the workpeople employed therein can be kept fully employed. It is only by increasing the rate of import duty higher than the rate necessary to cover the increased cost of production that this can be done.

It has been freely claimed that the consumer paid the whole of the duty levied, not only upon goods imported, but also upon goods manufactured. It is evident that this claim cannot be substantiated.

It has also been claimed that the whole of the duty levied went into the pockets of the manufacturers. This statement is unprovable, for, in face of the fact that the enhancement in value of Canadian made goods, caused by the present tariff, does not reimburse the manufacturers for the extra price of wages paid by them to Canadian workers, no proof could be forthcoming. It is surely an unworthy quibble to claim that the money paid to the manufacturer to reimburse him for the extra cost of wages already paid, is a profit to the manufacturers.

Canadian manufacturers are placed in the position that whilst they compete for labor with the United States of America, where the highest rate of wages exists, they have to compete in the sale of their products with Europe, where the lowest rates of wages, for competent workpeople, are current.

Reduce the wages paid to Canadian mechanics to the European basis, Canada will be depleted of its artisans, its workshops and factories will be closed, the farmers of the East who now find a profitable market for their products amongst those employed in these workshops and factories, will find their incomes reduced, their farms of less value, and many of the farms will go out of cultivation.

It is admitted that to secure the best prosperity to Canada, as a whole, it is necessary that Canada should be not only a farming country, but a country complete in herself, finding and giving a good livelihood to her sons, whether their inclinations lead them to employ the labor which is their heritage in seeking to secure wealth from any one or more of the four sources of wealth mentioned at the commencement of this letter.

The citizens of Canada may be divided into three classes:—

(a) The laboring class;

(b) The farming class, who are capitalists as well as laborers;

(c) The capitalist class.

Until the present bad times struck Canada, it would appear that the first division, i. e., the laboring class, had been reaping a larger proportionate benefit than their share, due to the appreciation of the value of labor in the United States, aided by the efforts of the trades unions.

It is necessary and important, not only to the capitalist, but also to the farmer, that nothing be done at the instigation of the trades unions, nor, even at the call of the humanitarian (too often invoked without just reason), which tends unduly to increase the cost of labor.

It is necessary for the well being of the people of Canada that the returns received by each of the three classes be at least reasonable, and it was for this reason that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association advocated the appointment of a permanent commission of experts, not of political heelers or politicians, whose duty it would be to keep the government thoroughly and correctly posted upon all matters which pertain to the fixing of a reasonable, scientific, yet permanent tariff.

LOUIS SIMPSON.

Valleyfield, Que.

MEMORY OF ANIMALS.

'The elephant's memory is proverbial,' said F. Martin Duncan, F.Z.S., at the New Gallery Photographic Exhibition, 'but that of other beasts of the jungle is hardly less noteworthy.' Tigers in captivity always remember a kindness and recognize a friend, even after the lapse of months. Lions which have been in a zoological garden for years have also been known to show signs of abject fear when visited by native hunters from the country where they had their early home.—London 'Daily Mail.'

In the Autumn Rheumatism is so general that all our readers so suffering will be glad to hear that a letter addressed to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., will be to their advantage. Write to-day.



Getting Up A Party—

The telephone has done away with the oldtime isolation that handicapped social life in the country and drove young people to the cities. In fact the telephone has completely turned the tables, and to-day the city dweller envies his country brother the good social times that are now to be had on the farm. Perhaps you think you do not need the best instrument for a light chat with friend or neighbor, but remember that same telephone will also be called upon in your more important business when the reply of "I can't hear half you say" might be a serious matter. THEREFORE BUY AND USE ONLY,

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MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG. USE ADDRESS NEAREST YOU.

PRIVATE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES HAD THEIR OWN SPECIAL ISSUES A FEW YEARS AGO.

The private carrier stamps of the United States in use in the 40's and early 50's are among the most interesting memorials of progress from the quaint customs of a century ago to the highly advanced methods of to-day's civilization. Every section of the country got its private mail carriers just as every section of the country to-day has its moving picture arcade and its diabolo agency.

One of the private concerns that did an extensive business and that issued one of the neatest stamps was the American Letter Mail Company. Its postal service embraced the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, with connections in the principal cities of each State.

Mr. W. Wyman, of New York, was one of the big competitors of the American company for New York to Boston mail. His stamp bore a picture of a locomotive of those days, drawing what was presumably a mail coach.

Overton & Co.'s Letter Express was also in competition for the same business, but was rather more ambitious than Wyman, for they extended their service as far south as Philadelphia, and had well organized connections at that city for distributing mail over a wide territory in Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

Still another rival of these mailmen was in the field in the person of the Hartford Mail, a famous old private mail carrier that operated between the cities of Hartford, Boston and New York. There were several smaller enterprises covering portions of the same ground, and the fact that they all thrived shows that even at that time the advantages of reliable mail communicating methods were appreciated.

Boston had a 'City Dispatch' in New York, as did Boyd, the latter's headquarters being at No. 1 Park Place, and the long series of stamps he used covered the period from 1844 to 1887.—Boston 'Herald.'

THE SUPERSTITIOUS MOSLEM.

The Moslem faith lays much stress upon rites and incantations for propitiating evil spirits which are supposed to be in constant attendance upon all daily concerns in the life of man. These spirits, called jinnee, may become visible to a change in the density of their composition. Supposed to consist of minute particles, they become visible or invisible by a rapid expansion or diminution of their volume.

The jinnee are not all spirits of darkness, but comprise the good ones as well. These latter may be easily recognized on sight by their resplendent beauty, though the former type are hideous and disgusting. Many cultivated and highly educated Mahometans claim to have seen jinnee, and to have conversed with them, and they display charms and talismans for summoning the good and warding off the evil demons.

During the feast of Ramadan all evil spirits are supposed to be strictly confined within the bowels of the earth and unable to cause any disturbance. At all other times the 'sons of the faithful' seek to exclude these undesirable attenoants from the houses by scattering salt or iron filings about the floor, especially if the room be an empty one.

The favorite lurking places of jinnee are supposed to be crossroads, vacant houses, baths, uncovered jugs or pails and yawning mouths. This necessitates the covering up and thorough sprinkling of receptacles which might harbor spirits, whenever the householder leaves home. Special prayers for such preventions are also authorized by the Koran.

The Moslem is constantly repeating pious phrases, such as, 'In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful,' to drive away evil presences whenever some business transaction is undertaken. This is the custom before entering or leaving a house, meeting or parting from a friend, partaking of a meal, taking a bath or killing any animal for food. By this means the bad jinnee and any harmful consequences are averted.

Supposedly for a similar reason a continuous antiphonal chant is kept up by the watchers at deathbed from the moment the last spark of life has departed, continuing until the actual burial has taken place.—'Harper's Weekly.

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The Summer is the great chance for Montrealers.

LIKE THORNS IN THE FLESH

Are the Sharp Twinges and Tortures of Rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Certain Cure.

The twinges and the tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people imagine. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. The pains may be started by cold weather, damp weather or by keen winds. There is only one way to cure rheumatism. It must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing, and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism. The acid that causes the disease must be driven out of the blood and the blood enriched and purified. It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, red blood that they have cured thousands of cases of rheumatism after all other treatment had failed. As a proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do even in the most severe cases of rheumatism, the case of Mr. David Carroll, a well known furniture dealer of Pictou, N.S., may be cited. Mr. Carroll says:—'I have been a most severe sufferer from rheumatism, and in the hope that some other poor sufferer may find relief from my experience I gladly write you of the benefit I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The trouble settled in my shoulders and down my sides and at times I was quite unable to raise my arm. I was attended by a doctor, but as I did not appear to be getting any better I sent for a so-called electric belt, for which I paid $40.00. It did not do me any good, and then I tried another remedy, but without any better results. A friend asked me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got three boxes; by the time I had used them all I found the stiffness and pain less severe, and I got another half dozen boxes. When I had taken these every symptom of the trouble had disappeared, and in the two years that have since passed I have had no return of the trouble. I believe there is no other medicine equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for curing this most painful trouble, and I have recommended the Pills to others who have been benefited by their use.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure rheumatism but all the other diseases due to poor watery blood, such as anaemia, indigestion, nervous disorders, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, and womanhood, with their headaches, backaches, sideaches and attendant miseries. Only the genuine Pills can do this and you should see that the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'PATHS OF THE RIGHTEOUS.'

A somewhat unusual book, enlightening on more than one worthy theme, is 'Paths of the Righteous' (Macmillans, London), by L. Dougall. Like all Miss Dougall's stories, it is fine in conception, and in diction, and even beyond the rest, it is great in purpose. The main purpose is to hold up the mirror to religious narrowness, that it may see itself as painfully revealed in such sectional conflicts as that in England over the school question. There is a love story running all through the tale, in which deep calleth unto deep, the parties to which are no lay figures, but actualities, and exceptionally noble characters, too. Yet the Nestor and prophet of the story is not the hero, but simply an old man from Canada, of wonderful illumination, who in a business life of devotion, beneficence and shrewd observation has achieved that large life that lives above the differences which are the sacrosanct shrines and shibboleths of lesser people. The plot lies principally in the unexpected acquisition of great wealth by the old man, whose problem is, on whom to confer the administration of this fortune. The fact that his only relative is a poor, but devout and faithful young English vicar, takes him, with his like-minded wife, to the rural English parish, where his nephew lives, to take observations. 'It's a small thing to waste money,' says the old man, 'but its an awful thing to see a character go to waste by possessing it. I've seen too much of that among young folks in Canada.' His ingenuous and exalted spirit becomes a touchstone upon which all the characters reveal themselves to us and to themselves, and there is not one of them that is not a convincingly real person whom we come to know more intimately than we know the people we daily meet. Even the old saint one feels to be real flesh and blood. He is one whom we have known, and even when he heals the sick, we, of these days, of mental therapy are not surprised. The old couple keep the fact of their fortune a profound secret. The high-minded and noble-hearted rector, and his wife keep him at arms length as a schismatic, not to say also because he is a tradesman, until the wife learns of the fortune which would naturally have come to her husband, then there is a fine struggle in her conscientious soul. Such, with home pictures of the various parties to the fight over the schools, all of them virtuous and excellent, is the frame work of a very fascinating drama—a story that will be read in company, and warmly discussed, for the persons enlist one's sympathies, and are of a quality worthy of gossip.

A STUDY OF WORLD EVANGELIZATION.

The Student Volunteer Movement press continues to issue text-books for mission study classes. The volume entitled, 'The Unfinished Task,' by James L. Barton, maintains the high standard of literary excellence and spiritual earnestness attained by former volumes of this series. The 'task,' the evangelization of the world, is, in the first place, thus defined, 'To give to all men an adequate opportunity to know Jesus Christ as our Saviour, and to become his real disciples.' The reasons stated for the Church undertaking this obligation are three: (1) The protection of our own Christian civilization. (2) The overwhelming need of the world and our ability to supply that need. (3) Loyalty to our profession of love to Jesus Christ.' The extent of the task is considered in detail first in Mohammedan, and in nominally Christian, lands, such as Russia and South America, and then in those countries recognized as heathen. The conclusion reached after due recognition of work now being done is startling.

There are undoubtedly to-day living in the grossest sin and even savagery remote from any form of Christian instruction and shut away from every ray of Christian hope, not less than 600,000,000 human beings, numbers of whom would quickly respond were one sent to carry the message. The obstacles to be overcome, beginning with the difficulty of mastering language, are set over against the encouragements afforded by the history of successful work under even greater difficulty in the early ages of the Church and in the century just closed. Turning to the outlook for the future, the writer shows how entirely adequate to the need for even so great an undertaking are the resources, both in men and money, at the disposal of the Christian Church, if these are only devoted to the work. He closes with an urgent appeal to all, especially young Christians, to consider the opportunity here given to put their powers to the highest possible use.

OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

A handsome piece of book-making is one of a series of most luxurious guide books to old buildings in various countries of Europe. 'Castles and Keeps of Scotland,' by Frank Roy Fraprie, (L. C. Page & Co., $3.00), is 'a description of sundry fortresses, towers, peels, and other houses of strength built by the princes and barons of old time in the highlands, islands, inlands and borders of the ancient and God-fearing kingdom of Scotland.' It gives architectural details, history, legend and song connected with hundreds of these ancient fortifications which dot the whole of Scotland. Stirling, Edinburgh, Lochleven, Craigmillar, Dumbarton, Rothesay, are but a few of those with which the generally tragic events of those turbulent days are associated. Huntingtower, Glamis, Cawdor, Tantallon, Hawthornden and many others have been made famous by the pens of Shakespeare, Scott and Burns. Especially are the stories associated with the three romantic periods of Scottish history, the uprising for freedom under Wallace and Bruce, the reign of Queen Mary and the wanderings of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Mr. Fraprie gives a vivid picture of the life of several centuries, when might was right, as he finds it written in stone on the bold promontories or lonely island rocks. The records run from the ancient 'brochs' or round towers, whose date is unknown, to the well-preserved and stately homes of the noble families who represent the lawless barons of former days. By indicating which castles are sufficiently well preserved to give a good idea of their structure and also which of them are accessible to the public this book is a valuable help to the tourist who is also a student.

A contrast to the wild tales of feudal castles are the 'annals of a quiet neighborhood,' such as the district of Bedford, in the Eastern Townships of this province. The third annual report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society has been issued, recording the continued work done by this association to arouse interest in the history of that neighborhood, which is full of memories of United Empire Loyalists. In addition to the routine reports this pamphlet contains biographical notices of pioneers in agriculture, education, and church life, essays on subjects of local, historical interest, and verses celebrating the beauties of local scenery and their honorable associations. Such records preserve the materials for our national history, which is yet in the making.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Empire Builders and Other Poems,' by Robert J. C. Stead (Toronto: William Briggs); 'The Christian Movement in Japan, sixth annual issue (Tokio: Methodist Publishing House). 'The Diva's Ruby,' by F. Marion Crawford; 'Over Bemerton's,' by E. V. Lucas (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited); 'Mind, Religion and Health,' by Robert Macdonald (New York: Funk & Wagnall's Company); 'The Makers of Canada. Lord Sydenham,' by Adam Shortt (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited); 'Canada, My Land,' and Other Compositions in Verse,' by W. M. MacKeracher (Toronto: William Briggs); 'In the Enemies' Land; a Personal Experience,' by Sarah Powell Giddings; 'Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada,' 'The International,' 'Scribner's Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, in 'The Big Fellow' (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.), holds a brief not for any particular American politician as the adjective in his title has suggested, but, as he says, for 'the American policy of education and kindness.' The praise, admiration, and success heaped upon his hero are not to be considered the portion of Mr. W. H. Taft, although some of the incidents in 'the big fellow's' career may have been suggested by Mr. Taft's. The story is brisk and bright, and the hero 'Big' in every way from the time that the adjective was bestowed upon him as a loving nickname by his college associates. The minor difficulties which he meets have only been allowed by the author to exist to be overcome, and he tells his tale with an enthusiasm that his confession of its allegorical patriotic intentions explains.

With the conclusion of its serial publication in 'Scribner's Magazine,' the new story by John Fox, jr., 'The Trail of the Lonesome Pine,' is given its rights in book form. This story of the primitive folk of the Cumberland mountains is a strong and a true one. The hot-blooded, dark-eyed, slow-speaking people from whom the author chooses a heroine, have seemingly been stranded by the tide of civilization, which has swept on and left them to live the life of a past day in their mountain homes. The heroine is one of them in blood and character, a child, but entering passionately into feuds and friendships, when the wide awake, stalwart young engineer first finds her and interests himself in the little half-wild creature's education. His experiment in this, and his endeavors in the ifiterests of good government in those regions where the pistol is law, alternately gain and almost lose him her love. The effect of environment, the change for June, the heroine, into ways of refinement, the drop for John Hale into this back eddy of civilization, have the duly leavening influence, and the story wins to the desired ending.

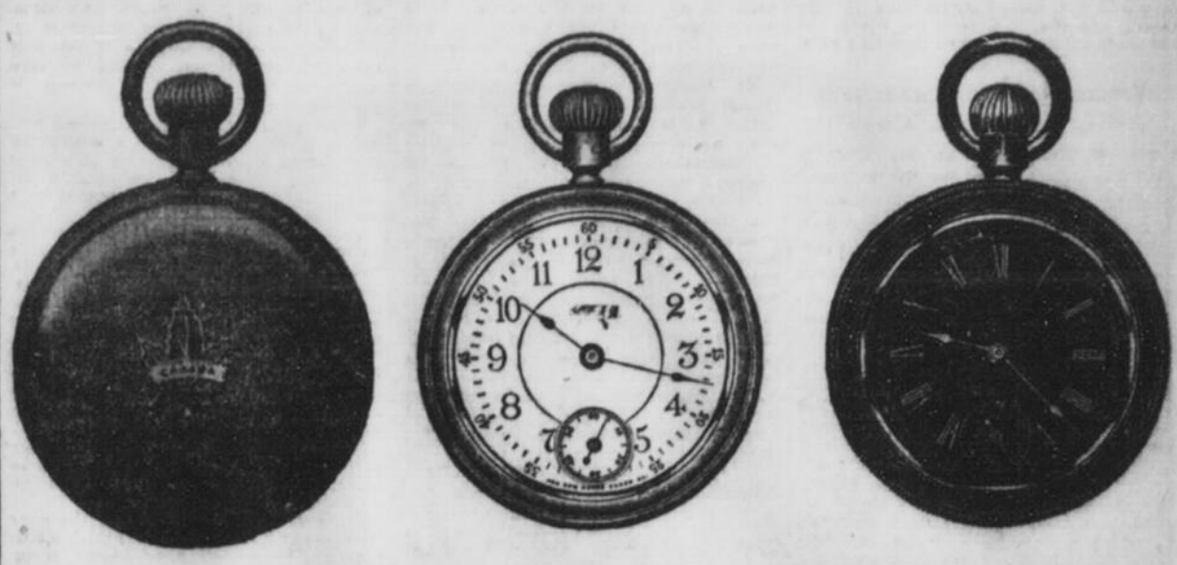
THE NEAR PAST.

A familiar picture of the brilliant meteor-like court of the first Napoleon is given in the 'Memoirs of the Comte de Rambuteau,' by George Leguin, and translated by J. C. Brogan (Putnams). The Comte de Rambuteau was Napoleon's chamberlain, and entered into his duties with an aristocrat's belief in the possibilities of the new régime. He was eminently successful even in securing for the new Emperor the allegiance of the old nobility. It is of the court at home or at play that the book tells, and Mr. Brogan supplies a good English version.

A book which will fill a gap in the history of journalism in England has been written by Mr. J. B. Williams, and will be very shortly issued by Messrs. Longmans & Co. The title will be 'A History of English Journalism to the Foundation of the "Gazette."' This is an entirely original account on a scale never before attempted of the origin and early history of English newspapers, and nearly all the matter contained in it is new. It tells the story from their commencement to their culmination in the still existing official 'Gazette,' and describes all the principal writers and their careers. With few exceptions the writers are entirely unknown, and their biographies are of some historical importance. The book terminates with what is believed to be an exhaustive catalogue of all periodicals up to the year 1667; which will enable the reader to see the duration of each periodical, where it is to be seen, and the state of the press at any given time. It should have interest as covering the period of the Civil Wars, during which more than 300 different periodicals appeared.

One of the principal books that Messrs. Longmans & Co. have on their lists this fall is 'The Journal of Elizabeth Lady Holland,' edited by the Earl of Ilchester. Lady Holland is known to the readers of memoirs and historical biographies of her time as the domineering leader of the Whig circle; as a lady whose social talents and literary accomplishments drew to her house the wits, the politicians, and the cognoscenti of the day. She is known as the hostess who dared to give orders to such guests as Macaulay and Sydney Smith, and, what is more, expected and exacted implicit obedience. As yet, however, little has been written of her earlier years, and on these her Journal will throw much light. It was commenced in the year 1791, and is continued, with a few intervals, until 1811.

BOYS! YOUR CHOICE OF THREE HANDSOME WATCHES!



Given Free for selling a certain number of the Thanksgiving issue of The 'Canadian Pictorial,' at 10 Cents a copy.

Sell 20 copies and you get a nickel watch, stem wind, stem set, and guaranteed one year.
Sell 24 copies and you get the same watch in plain gun metal case.
Sell 28 copies and you get the same watch in gunmetal case, with gunmetal and gilt dial, and with colored emblem on the back, in hard enamel.
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Lots of other premiums. Let us send a list. A post card will bring a package of 'Pictorials' to start on and full particulars. See also advertisement on page 7.
Address John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal, agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing a Colonial Edition of Mr. G. E. Boxall's 'History of the Australian Bushrangers.' This book opens up a curious and interesting page of Australian history, which, while as exciting as the most sensational novel, is yet in accord with sober history. The confessions of Pierce the Cannibal, of Jacky Jacky the Gentleman Bushranger, of John Lynch, the religious monomaniac, are only a sample of those contained in this book.

OUT OF DOORS.

The pleasures of 'The Sport of Bird-study' are set forth by Mr. Herbert K. Job, in a recent publication of the 'Outing' Publishing Company. There is the sheer delight of the life out-doors here, the breathless cautious pursuit of the desired quarry, with capture at last by the camera, or just the satisfaction of an undoubted identification of a rare bird. And withal the bird is free to delight the next comer. Mr. Job is no mere sentimentalist seeking to arouse pity, but a sportsman who knows the rules of the game and plays it. His photographs of the birds at home prove the success of his various trips.

Adventures, hunting trips, outings of every kind fill to the full the November number of 'Rod and Gun,' published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont. The personal note is predominant; place, dates and names are given and the snapshots are numerous, all to bring home to the reader the assurance that since others, so many, and so often, have done it there is no valid reason why he should not. The snort of the moose, the growl of the bear, and even the flash of the fish in stream or lake, have been irresistible calls to the best of good times heard by the writers of the many short papers that make up this number. Summer, autumn, or winter the woods make a desirable home to the right kind of man and the tired feeling that follows a day's outing is reckoned as not the least of its enjoyments. To enumerate to a sportsman the titles in this issue would be to make his mouth water as surely as the suggestion of all the most desirable sweets to a child.

VARIOUS.

To the champion chess player who wants another world to conquer there are mighty possibilities in Japan's variation, 'The Game of Go' (Moffat, Yard & Co.), which is now fully explained in English by Mr. Arthur Smith. The author is one of the few Anglo-Saxons who have mastered its intricacies, but he thinks it well worth while. There is little likelihood that it will ever become a fashionable craze in the West, where men do not take their pleasures so solemnly as do those in the East, for there are three hundred and sixty pieces to manoeuvre and at least one thousand games should be played to guarantee the player's efficiency. The game has a unique interest, however, in the fact that its rules served largely with the Japanese in the planning of the Russo-Japanese war, and so it was shown to be practically applicable to real warfare. The mimic warfare of the game is in itself well worthy of a wider knowledge in the West.

Full of quotable sayings is the compilation for which the Rev. A. Smythe-Palmer, D.D., is responsible in 'The Ideal of a Gentleman, or, a Mirror for Gentlefolks: a Portrayal in literature from the earliest times' (London, Routledge). The earliest time is fittingly represented by a quotation from Ptah-hotep, the Egyptian moralist of B.C. 3300, and it is remarkable with what uniformity of expression the ideal contained in the word 'gentleman' has been maintained through all the centuries. It is true that the English word stands largely alone in its expressiveness, being almost intranslatable into any single word in other languages, but the ideal of courtesy, unselfishness, education and manliness contained in it has been world-wide. The quotations from one famous man after another are all worth while, although some are more forceful than others. There is one chapter on the distortions and abuse of the name that shows democracy's tendency to mix expressions and the peculiar misapprehensions of the term such as that belief of the English west country that a gentleman ought 'to set in the chimbley corner, drink zider, and cuss.'

Many world-famous poems, W. S. Gilbert's 'Bab Ballads,' Hood's 'Song of the Shirt,' and others, first saw the light in 'Punch, or, The London Charivari.' A collection of 'Poems from Punch,' selected by the Rev. Albert E. Sims, is added this year to the Remarque Series of Literary Masterpieces, to be published by H. M. Caldwell Company, New York and Boston. It will be a revelation to many to find how many of the foremost writers of the last century, and how many poems that have lived, have figured in its pages from 1841 until to-day.

DOG DETECTIVES IN GERMANY

A SYSTEM EMPLOYED WITH SUCCESS IN TRACKING EVILDOERS.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Year by year I attend trials of 'police dogs' in Germany and Austria, where man-hunting dogs are trained and bred for police purposes and where dogs have become a branch of the police organization. In Germany there is a society called the Association for Furthering the Breeding and Employment of Police Dogs and ideas on the subject are exchanged, all experiments with dogs being carefully reported. Years of thorough and painstaking study were devoted to this subject before suitable breeds of dogs were obtained and proper methods of working the dogs were discovered. Originally Brunswick was the headquarters of the German police doggy men and when canine assistance was required one of the officers at once set out with a dog. These officers and dogs often travelled long journeys, going as far as Paris and Constantinople on two occasions.

The German trainers soon came to the conclusion that not even the most perfect dog would carry a line three or four days old when he was not in a perfect working condition, as he would not be after a long train journey. Before anything else the 'mind' of a dog must be quite fresh because he has to do far more mental than physical work. Further, a dog brought to a country in which the conditions are different from those of his home cannot settle down to the work at once with his mind quite fresh for the task. Artificial means to 'revive the scene' are not always handy, and even then will fail if the dog is not in perfect working condition.

Quite a revolution, however, set in when the association referred to above began to distribute dogs among policemen and watchmen. These animals got so accustomed to their masters and the rural conditions of their districts that the slightest change from the normal state provoked their suspicion while on their daily patrol, and any amount of cases are published every week where such well trained dogs led their masters to places of outrages which up to that moment were still unknown. Suicides were found in time to bring such poor creatures back to life, murders were discovered while the corpses were still warm and so of course was the scent. The criminals were at once hunted and stopped not many miles off, waiting for a chance to escape. Tramps hiding themselves in thickets could not enjoy a quiet hour, and many a 'wanted' was discovered by the help of these dogs.

It is an infrequent occurrence that an outrage is not discovered within twenty-four hours after the commission of the crime. The next 'station dog' is at once called, and unless he has not already stopped a suspicious individual during one of his patrols he will pick up at once the line of the criminal after having—in case of fatal outrage—been brought to the corpse.

Since police dogs were introduced in Brunswick there have been comparatively few evasions of justice in cases of violence. The certainty of detection has had a good result, and the criminal statistics of that town show that during the last two years not a single murder was committed there or within twenty miles around this municipality.

'BUNG'S' CLAIMS PUNCTURED.

(Huntingdon 'Gleaner.')

The distillers, brewers, and grog-sellers have united in issuing a flaming poster, which is being hung up in bar-rooms, setting forth that there is over a hundred million dollars invested in the liquor traffic, that its yearly expenditure in grain, labor, bottles, and barrels, exceeds thirty-five millions, and that it contributes fourteen millions in duties and licenses. The poster asks electors to vote against any candidate at the coming election who favors prohibition and so maintain an industry of such financial resources. Accepting the figures of the poster as accurate, it may be pointed out that they are not complete. A statement of any great financial institution which gave only the figures on the credit side, and omitted entirely those on the debit page of the ledger, would be laughed to scorn in pretending to be a true representation of its affairs. This is what this poster of the liquor men does. Pretending to give its balance sheet of its dealings with the people of the Dominion it gives only one side. It tells at full length of its capital and revenue, but does not give the results of the expenditure. There are shoe factories that have cost millions, give employment to thousands of hands, and can point as a result to mountains of boxes of boots and shoes necessary for the people. An Ogilvy mill buys millions of bushels of grain, and has to its credit shiploads and carloads of flour and meal to feed the hungry. The brewers and the distillers spend millions in buying grain and in wages, and what is their product? Is what they make a necessity of human existence, or does it add to human happiness? Asked for their product, would these distillers, brewers, and saloonkeepers assemble the regiments of poor men whose lives they have blasted, call from their retirement, where they hide their sorrow, the wives whose hearts these drunkards have broken by their conduct, their innocent children robbed of the food, the clothing, the schooling, the example their fathers should have set them? An honest man in trade puts a sample of what he makes in his show window. Whoever heard of a bar-room keeper putting the poor boy he has succeeded in making a drunkard in his front window? The brewer may ride in his automobile and be elected to parliament, the distiller may be a power in the financial world, yet whoever heard of them boasting of the number of drunkards they have made or of the homes they have darkened? Yet these are just as truly the product of their establishments as the flour of the miller or the shoes of the wholesale cordwainer. Let those who are drawing money out of the making and selling of intoxicating liquor boast as much as they please of their wealth, the extent of their transactions, but let them, at the same time, be fair enough to tell what has been the outcome of their business. As well may the factories in British Columbia that prepared opium for smoking and the keepers of the joints where it was used, boast of the capital they had invested, the number of men they gave work to, the duties they paid government, as these makers and purveyors of beer and whiskey? The placard they are scattering over the Dominion sets forth their shamelessness and nothing else.

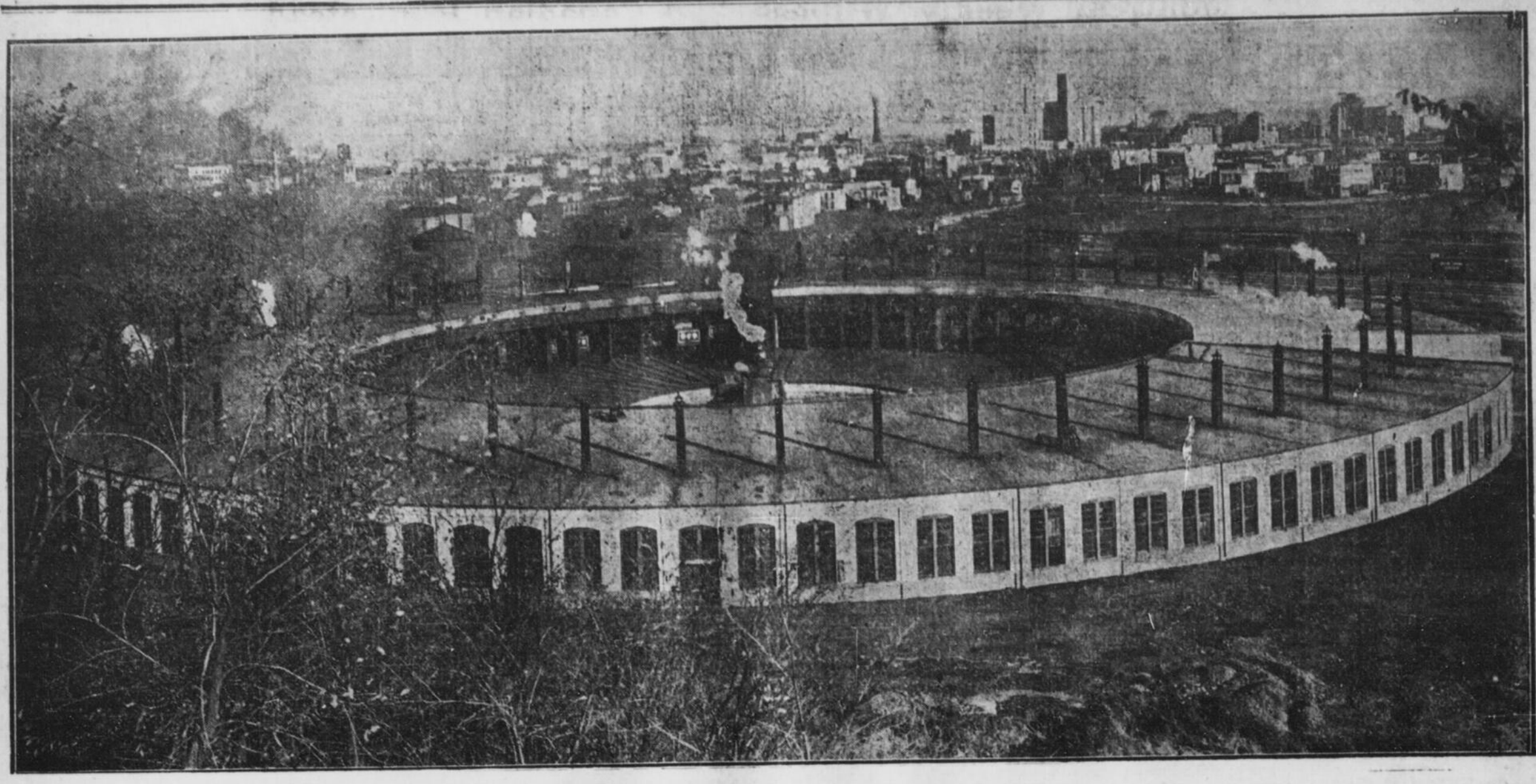
IRISH MOSS FOR INVALIDS.

Those who suffer from stomach or intestinal trouble where the mucous membrane is irritated, will find Irish moss soothing and palatable.

It should be boiled until it produces a thick, nourishing jelly. It can be boiled with milk or water, although the former is better. If one wishes it sweetened or flavored, any fruit juice that the palate will stand can be added to it.

Coffee or chocolate prepared as for the table is preferable to the juices and extracts and is better for the health.

When making it for an invalid who has chronic stomach trouble, it is best to use the smallest amount of sugar.—New York 'Globe.'



THE LARGEST ROUNDHOUSE IN CANADA AT TURCOT.

The above remarkable picture gives a bird's-eye view of the new round-house built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Turcot, a westerly suburb of Montreal. It is the largest round-house in Canada, and one of the largest on the continent. Its turntable is 100 feet long, and there is only one other so long in America, namely, on the Pennsylvania system at Altoona. There are stalls for 57 engines, each stall being 85 feet long, which is five feet longer than in most round-houses. Telephones, electric lighting, coal chutes, storehouses, and all the equipment of the most up-to-date round-houses are there. The house was opened with 40 stalls on Christmas Day, 1906, and the other 17 stalls have been added since.

GOLDEN RULE POLICY.

EXPERIMENT IN CLEVELAND SUCCESSFUL.

[Cleveland, Ohio, Correspondence of the New York 'Tribune.']

After more than eight months' trial of the new Golden Rule policy of making arrests in Cleveland, Chief of Police Kohler has pronounced it unqualifiedly a success, and accordingly in the last month has given the policemen still greater power of discretion. The number of arrests in Cleveland in eight months of this year has shown a decrease of more than 65 percent over the same period last year, while, at the same time, no greater number of serious crimes than usual have been reported, despite the large number of first offenders allowed to go who, under the old regime, would have been arrested. However, Chief Kohler says that there are still too many arrests, and he is urging that further care be exercised in keeping the number down. Other cities are preparing to follow the same course.

The Golden Rule policy, which Chief Kohler put into effect last January, provided that policemen should use judgment and common sense in dealing with offences which are merely a violation of city ordinances and punishable by a small fine. They were told to take into consideration the intent to violate a law or an ordinance, and also the question of maliciousness on the part of the offender. They were instructed to warn a drunken man and send him home rather than drag him to jail on his first offence, and that two men fighting, if for the first time, should be separated, reasoned with, and not arrested. Old offenders, those intentionally violating the law or those committing felonies should be as severely dealt with as ever. A record is kept of the cases of all persons released or even warned.

The object of the new plan was to dispose of trivial misdemeanors without arrest and prevent the humiliation and disgrace of persons who, through thoughtlessness, passion or temper, or in a spirit of frolic or mischievousness, violated the law. Likewise, it is intended to prevent the humiliation and disgrace of near relatives of such offenders. It was thought, too, that it would lessen the work of the Police Department and the attachés of the Police Courts.

How well the plan has succeeded in reducing the number of arrests is shown in the following table, which covers the period from the time it was put into effect to Sept. 1:—

	Arrests in	
	1907.	1908.
January	2,158	911
February	2,257	829
March	2,711	939
April	2,434	907
May	2,731	888
June	2,503	882
July	2,900	1,010
August	2,898	1,015

Of arrests made in the months of June, July and August this year more than forty percent were made on warrants obtained by persons not members of the Police Department on information furnished the police prosecutors. Of those in the month of August, 183, or 62 percent (not considering the cases continued), were allowed to go free by the police judges; in July, 76 percent, and June, 43 percent. Chief Kohler has now instructed the police not to request people to get warrants for petty offences. Instead of advising parties involved in small differences to get out warrants, the police are expected to make diligent inquiry into them and try to adjust them without recourse to the courts.

The assertion was made at the first that the Golden Rule policy placed a dangerous discretionary power in the hands of the police. This has not proved true. In his bulletin to the police on July 1, Chief Kohler said:

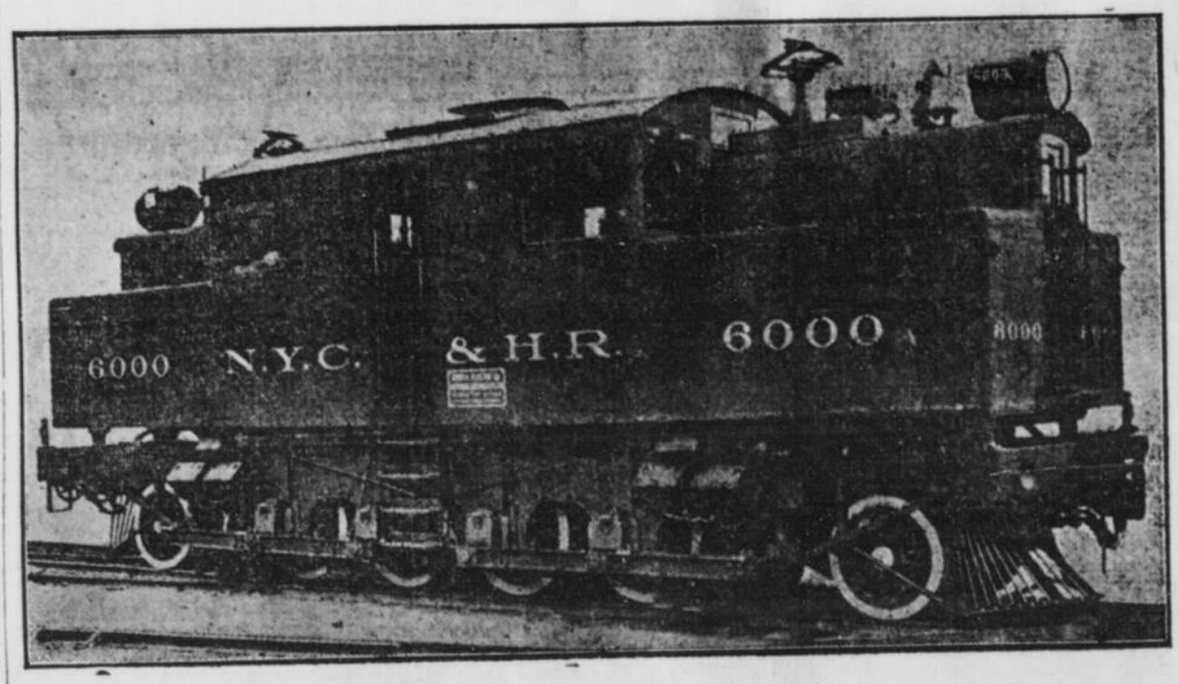
'The members of this department have accomplished results even beyond my expectations in this common sense policy, which must be gratifying to you as well as myself, and I am sure it is to the general community. With your long and varied experience in police matters, I know that you are competent to judge. The last six months have shown that your judgment is good, and you have accomplished the results expected by me in our first instructions.'

'The police themselves are much interested in, and are in hearty accord with, the new plan. Some of them say that they tried to exercise judgment in making arrests for intoxication under the old regime, but did so on their own responsibility, while now they are supported by official endorsement. Now, no person is arrested for intoxication on his first offence unless it be necessary for his protection or for the protection of another, or unless he is disturbing the peace and quiet of the city.

At the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Detroit, this summer, 140 police officials listened to Chief Kohler's address on his new plan. In his address he said: 'I believe in this policy. I believe that if it is properly and generally carried into effect it will put the American policeman in the position he should occupy. He will learn that the people he has to deal with are human beings, not machines; likely to make mistakes and failures, but not therefore lost souls. And I believe that the patrolman should be the friend and parole officer of these laggards. I believe that the best policeman is he who manages all offenders against the law with the least show of authority, and with the greatest sense of human justice.

Harrisburg, Penn., has already adopted the Golden Rule plan. At Collinwood, Ohio, a good-sized town near Cleveland, the plan was put into effect last spring, with the result that, instead of an average of seventy to eighty-five arrests a month, in the first three weeks under the new procedure only three arrests were made.

THE LOCOMOTIVE OF THE FUTURE IN CANADA.



The announcement from Winnipeg last week, to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to use electricity as the motive power for its lines in the Rocky Mountains opens up an interesting vista in railway development, for there is not the slightest doubt that if electrification should prove successful on this portion of the railway, its adoption over the whole system would only be a matter of time.

As a matter of fact, the C. P. R. has already begun to utilize electricity on its lines, though only in a very small way. This is on the Crow's Nest branch in the Rockies, where a spur used as a mineral line is run entirely by electricity. That the management should now be seeking to extend the use of electric power to other portions of its system is only natural, for there is no railway on the Continent so advantageously situated for harnessing the forces of nature as the C. P. R.

Those who have travelled over the whole of the main line will readily realize why the first experiments in electrification should be made in the mountain section, for from the time that the line enters the mountains on the Alberta side until it emerges on the coast at Vancouver, it is, as it were, fighting nearly all the way for elbow room in the mountain passes with rivers that would develop illimitable electric power.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison says that the inventors have worked out the whole problem for the railways, and that all that is now needed is a generation of railway men capable of utilizing the means thus put at their disposal. That being so, it may be taken for granted that the C. P. Rfl will not be behind in the race, and if the first experiments on its system prove successful, and bear out the claims of the New York Central Railway, that electricity, even when developed by steam, is cheaper and more effective than steam locomotives, the whole system of transportation will be revolutionized and cheapened. Incidentally one of the bugbears of present-day travelling would be done away with, namely, the smoke and cinder nuisance. The picture reproduced herewith shows one of the electric engines in use on the New York Central system.

THE TRUE ARTIST.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

A good natured Washingtonian, while waiting on a corner for his street car recently, was attracted by the bright face of a young Italian who was grinding his piano near by. 'It must be rather difficult to turn that crank as steadily as you do and keep such good time,' observed the Washingtonian as he dropped a nickel in the hat. 'Not soa deeficult,' said the Italian, showing his white teeth in a smile. 'You see, I no gotta da monk. To turna da crank deea way stead' keepa da tim'. But turna da cranka an' watcha da monk sam' tim, ah! that taka de arteest, d true arteest. Eet ees da monk, signor, that demanda da genius!'

OVERDOING THE SUPERLATIVE

THE AMERICAN HABIT OF EXAGGERATION.

(New Bedford 'Standard.')

Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale, who has as one of his chief delights in life the shocking of the grammarians, writes in a recent issue of 'Harper's Magazine' in defense of the use of the superlative degree in comparing two objects. In this attitude Professor Lounsbury will have the hearty concurrences of at least two classes—school girls of the caramel age and political stump speakers, whose ambition is to fire the heart of the people. Neither of these have any comprehension of any other degree of speech but the superlative degree. The positive is too tame, the comparative is an unknown country; the superlative, and the superlative only, fits their excited and exalted moods. Professor Lounsbury alleges that the habit of using the superlative when two objects are compared is one which the best writers are unanimous in following, and though he cites only a few instances, we are willing to admit he is correct. He allows that such writers employ both degrees in such cases; but he asserts that where with them the comparative is found once, the superlative is found at least twice. Of course, the fact is one of mathematics, and probably no grammarian or critic of the grammarians has ever wasted his time in taking a census of the positive, comparative and superlative as used by the best writers. Whether Professor Lounsbury is or is not accurate in his presentation of this matter as respects the best writers, we are quite certain that people who rank below them, or have no rank at all as writers, use the superlative with altogether too much freedom and abandon. Everything, compared or not, is superlative. The best, the greatest, the sublimest, the dearest, the darlingest, the worst, are sure to be the adjectives every time. Whatever the issue on the orator's mind, it is the most important before the country, without reference to the fact that another issue was the most important last night, and still another will be the most important to-morrow night. And at the other extreme your effusively enthusiastic miss has always just had the 'dandiest' time, or has recently escaped from the horridest people; while all the way between all sorts and conditions of men and women scatter superlatives about things of importance and things of no importance with lavish and undiscriminating ups. Whatever Professor Lounsbury may have learned from the best writers, the comparative degree is a device of the language that ought to have more consideration in a land which has yielded itself to the habit of exaggeration.

LOOKING UP OFFICIALS' RECORD IN CHINA.

(Shanghai 'Mercury.')

The High Commissioners for the prohibition of opium have engaged detectives to find out any official who has the opium smoking habit, but does not report about it to the Yamen concerned.

RABBITS ARE HARD FIGHTERS.

(From 'Pearson's Weekly.')

Tell a man that he hasn't the pluck of a rabbit and if he doesn't disprove it by hitting you, he is certain, at any rate, to be extremely annoyed. Yet the taunt is a libel on the rabbit. A doe rabbit will fight like fury in defence of her young. She will charge like a battering ram and use those long sharp incisors of hers to capital purpose.

An old buck rabbit is not to be lightly tackled by weasel, stoat or even ferret. On the sanded floor of a small public house near Cheshunt a ferret of long experience was matched with an old lopeared buck, the property of the landlord. The ferret made straight for the rabbit's throat, but the latter was in the air before master ferret could reach him, and leaping clean over the ferret's head let out with those powerful hind legs of his a kick which hurled the ferret bodily against the wainscot. Twice the ferret returned to the attack and twice he missed his grip and went hurtling through the air. The third repulse was enough for him. He knew he was beaten and could not be persuaded to stand up for a fourth round.

RHEUMATIC LIVER OVER STRAINED KIDNEYS

Caused sickness that puzzled able physicians. Was cured by Ferrozone.

A Real Miracle.

'My doctor told me I had gouty or rheumatic liver and kidneys,' writes G. O. Forde, from Halifax. 'I guess he was right, for I was a mighty sick man and felt the game was pretty nearly up. So many remedies failed that the doctor was completely puzzled. As for symptoms—I had bushels of them in the morning, a sort of nausea. Sometimes the bowels were constipated, at other times quite relaxed. I felt dull, and a sense of weight in the back and over the liver was very distressing.'

Lost 15 pounds in weight.

'My color resembled a yellowish pallor, and gradually I lost weight to the alarming extent of fifteen pounds. I looked jaundiced and felt sure I would die.

'Then I read of the wonders worked by Ferrozone, and in desperation I bought six boxes. At once I began to mend. Ferrozone must have put a peg or two into the nervous system, for things at the end of the month began to look up. In three months I felt like new, but kept on taking Ferrozone. In six months I was cured.'

Ferrozone saved his life.

'Were it not for Ferrozone I wouldn't be alive to-day. I am sure it will cure any weakness, rheumatism, gout, debility, poor blood or nervousness. My condition embraced all these, and Ferrozone cured me.' Reader, get Ferrozone today, 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers.

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.—Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Nov. 30—Dec. 3.
National Dairy Show, Chicago, Dec. 2—10.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7—11.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Arrangements are being made to hold four short courses at the Macdonald College in January and February, 1909. The courses are being combined so that the four courses will cover only four weeks. The first combination is cereal and animal husbandry. They will run concurrently during the last two weeks of January. The first two weeks of February, horticulture and poultry-keeping will be given. Persons wishing for fuller information can write to the principal.

* * *

Breeding cattle, like everything else, can be learned only by slow degrees. It is better for a farmer who intends to breed pure bred stock to buy only a few to start with. He is bound to make some mistakes, and it will not cost him as much to make these mistakes with two or three cattle as it well if he buys a whole herd. After he has got a good start with a few animals and feels sure of his ground, he is better prepared to launch out and increase the size of his herd.

* * *

A record number of exhibits—nearly two hundred more than in any previous year—were shown at the Dairy Show, London. Out of the total of 8,362, 210 came from Ireland, which exhibited for the first time, and 109 from the colonies, and the entries in the cattle classes were the largest on record. There were 132 entries for milking contests, and 37 for a gold prize medal offered for the most perfect railway milk can. Sir George Barham, at the inaugural luncheon, asserted that no other nation in the world could turn out such a display.

* * *

An Alfalfa sod is usually a little more difficult to plough than that of some of the clovers and the grasses, owing to the very large roots of the Alfalfa plants, which are frequently pulled out of the subsoil instead of being broken or cut in two. When the roots, to the length of two, three, four or five feet, or even more, are pulled out of the subsoil and left in the surface soil, a large amount of root material is thus deposited in the land at the very surface. The land is thus left in excellent physical condition, and as the roots decay they supply a large amount of humus, rich in fertilizing elements.

* * *

The Danes have established a very good system of testing cows and of culling their herds. One cannot cull out the poor cows without knowing the relative merits of each. Societies have been formed for the purpose of employing men to go among the herds constantly and test the cows. It is reported that at the present time there are over three hundred such societies: and that they represent more than 280,000 cows. This means that over three hundred men are constantly employed in doing the testing. The culling comes as a natural result, as no man will keep a poor cow if he is going to dispose of any. Likewise, no man will sell a profitable cow if he is financially able to keep her.

* * *

The simplest and most delicate test of soils for acidity is by the use of litmus paper. Cut the litmus paper in strips about two inches long by one-fourth inch wide, and have it ready. Then take a sample of soil from the field about three or four inches below the surface and powder it without letting it dry. From this sample take, say, a tablespoonful, place in a cup or other open vessel, and add enough rain water to make it of the consistency of thick mud. With the hands perfectly dry place one end of a piece of litmus paped in the mud, leave for about three or four hours, and then rinse in rain water. If the end of the paper is pinkish red the soil is acid and needs lime: if it is unchanged it is neutral and needs no lime; but if it is blue the soil is alkaline. Be careful to always handle the paper with dry hands, because the test is so delicate that there may be enough acid on the hands to change the color of the paper and give the wrong results.

* * *

If the life of the people through the country is kept healthy and pure as it has been, and we come from good stock, if the duties of the citizens are wrought into the minds of those who are on the farm, then I believe there will be a strong, healthful, public interest abroad, and the life of the country as a whole will remain pure, or will be purified. And so I would urge you, when you go out, to carry your education with you, and not to think that you can live a life to yourselves. The man or woman who lives a life to himself or herself may become a wealthy farmer, or a wealthy farmer's wife, but that individual becomes a narrow person as well as being of very little value to any one, and probably of none to himself or herself, even. If you go out with a fine sense of your duty, a fine sense of your responsibility to others, with an elevated moral ideal animating you, and resolve even if it be at some cost to yourselves, and with actual reluctance, nevertheless that you will take your place, in the rural parts, in the school sections, in the municipal councils, or wherever it may be, then you will be enabling those who come after you to get some greater share of the privileges that you yourself owe to others who have preceded you.—Dr. Falconer.

NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS

DISCUSSION ON BEES AND THEIR DISEASES.

(Specially reported for the 'Weekly Witness.')

The National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Detroit, which really embraces the entire North American continent has just held its annual meeting. There were some three hundred or more delegates present, amongst the number forty or more Canadians.

Mr. Geo. E. Hilton, president, in his opening address, made particular reference to Canadian bee-keepers, and the valuable help they had been at conventions.

THE BACTERIA OF BEE DISEASES.

Dr. G. F. White, of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, in his address stated that the bee-keeping industry added comfort to 700,000 homes in America. One of the greatest, in fact, the greatest, enemy to the industry was disease, and without doubt the one which did the greatest injury was that which attacked the brood. Of the diseases which attacked the brood there were three which were of importance, viz., European and American foul brood and pickled brood; and among the diseases which attacked the mature insect, dysentery was the chief disease. Every abnormal condition had a cause. One difficulty in understanding a disease was that many things are reported as facts which have never been proven as facts. Predisposing causes in disease were age, sex, race, heredity, climate and pre-existing diseases. Exciting causes were food and micro-organisms. We found in human beings age a predisposing cause in disease; scarlet fever was found more often in the child than in the adult. Typhoid fever was found oftener in young adults.

In bees foul brood attacked the bee during the larvae stage, and in European foul brood the disease attacked the bee at a younger stage than with American foul brood.

Sex again in human beings was a predisposing cause. Appendicitis was a disease found oftener in men than with women. On the other hand, cancer was more prevalent in women. In American foul brood the disease attacked the worker brood oftener than the drone brood. In European foul brood this was not the case. In 'Pickled Brood' heredity played a very important part. In the human race the negro was more susceptible to tuberculosis than the white man; on the other hand, gout was rarely found in the negro.

As to climate, this had a very marked effect on human beings, and probably it had some influence on bees. Pre-existing diseases. This was only a very small factor; by it is meant that where once attacked and recovery takes place there is a predisposition to renewed attack. It was not known that a bee ever recovers from an attack of the above mentioned diseases. When food was an exciting cause, the food had to be taken away from the bees. Food played an important part in dysentery. In bee-paralysis food was supposed to be a cause, but this had not yet been demonstrated to be a fact. The diseases caused by bacteria, micro-organisms, played the most important part. It was known that American foul brood was due to bacillis-larvae. The cause of European foul brood had not yet been discovered. Dr. White classed the two above diseases among the infectious and pickled brood and bee paralysis among the non-infectious diseases.

The treatment was preventative and curative. Too many resort to eradication after the disease gets into the apiary. Dr. White then described the disease American foul brood, such as is found in Canada. The bee was attacked in the larvae stage, dying just before or soon after the cell is capped, the young bee turns brown and then coffee color; it assumes a shapeless mass, and when a pinhead is inserted in the cell and matter, it can be partly drawn out, is elastic, and springs back into the cell. This mass forms a scale as it dries at the bottom and lower side of the cell. The source of infection is the honey and the pollen. The sources of contamination were the inside of the hive, the honey extractor, tanks, etc. The comb was a frequent source of infection, and old comb should not be given from an infected apiary, neither should bee supplies be used from infected apiaries.

As to cure. Use was made of two widely different principles. One was to remove the disease, taking away from the bees infected honey, combs, etc., the other method was to cure by means of drugs. He did not have much faith in the drug treatment. European foul brood (which is of special interest in Canada at the present time, as a case has been reported), he recommended to treat as the other foul brood until the cause had been discovered.

ITALIANIZING COLONIES RECOMMENDED.

Mr. W. D. Wright, Alamont, N.Y., inspector for New York State, stated that he recommended Italianizing colonies in foul brood sections. The Italian bees appeared to be able to resist the attack of the disease better than the common black bee. The European foul brood was the worst in the spring.

J. L. Byer, Markham, Ont., one of the inspectors for Ontario, and under whose observation the care of European foul brood had come, described the disease as very virulent. He hoped that the Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture would investigate this disease.

Dr. Phillips, head of the Apicultural Department at Washington, stated that as far as known European foul brood was first studied in New York in 1897, and it had now spread to sixteen other states.

R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich., said that one trouble with bee-keepers was that they did not sit down and make a study of the symptoms of the disease. Many had read a description of the disease, but they had not made a study of that description. It had been said eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. Eternal vigilance was the price of freedom in many sections from foul brood. He advised brimstoning all stocks that had only a very limited number of bees. These bees were old anyway, and useless.

WAX PRODUCTION.

Dr. Phillips thought that the time was at hand when bee-keepers would pay greater attention to the production of wax. The amount of honey required to produce a pound of wax had been greatly overestimated, and it would be found that the combs in a colony could be changed often to advantage and thus reduce the danger from disease.

THE SIZE OF HIVE.

A debate took place upon the following:—'Resolved, that an eight-frame Langstroth hive is preferable to a larger hive in extracted honey production.' The affirmative was taken by Mr. S. D. Chapman, Mancelona, Mich., and the negative by Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Canada.

Mr. Chapman claimed that when the season was short an eight-frame hive was large enough; he condemned the practice of confining the bees to an eight-frame brood chamber, and advocated raising brood in the super.

Mr. Chapman stated that he had found a colony consume thirty-five lbs. of sugar syrup fed Sept. 1 by Oct. 21, and he claimed that the larger the hive the more stores would be consumed.

Mr. Holtermann declared that no one would want a cluster of bees with the cluster much longer than it was wide, the longer the cluster in proportion to its width the less brood they could keep warm. Again, the cheapest house was one built square; this gave the greatest amount of room for the outlay of lumber. The twelve-frame hive was practically square. He gave an instance where a colony of his had a queen which filled with the exception of two pounds of honey every cell in a twelve-frame hive with brood.

Dr. Bohrer stated he had timed a queen laying, and the queen could lay and did six eggs a minute.

Many others took part in the discussion.

A resolution was passed asking that the duty on honey in Canada and the United States be not reduced, and if possible raised. Another resolution was passed asking that a duty of ten cents per pound be placed on beeswax.

TROPICAL HONEY.

Dr. Phillips gave an address upon the bee-keeping industry in the Hawaiian Islands. Large yields per colony, he said, were being secured there, and what the bees mainly gathered was an excretion from the 'leaf hopper,' an insect working on the sugar cane.

Many in private conversation following the address stated that the product was not honey at all, and some expressed a determination to try and stop the sale of the product in the United States.

Mr. O. L. Hershesee gave an excellent address upon the subject of marketing honey, advising more local selling and keeping honey over until the following season if good prices could not be realized.

BEE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mr. E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio, gave an exhibition in a wire screen tent of handling bees. The bees were shaken into a pan, allowed to crawl over his hands and his face, etc., to the astonishment of those who know nothing about bees. Mr. Root also gave an interesting talk upon the life history of the bee.

THE COVERED BARNYARD.

It is well understood by experienced farmers that protecting stock from cold and storm in winter and excessive heat in summer saves feed and therefore the expense of covering the barnyard is a good investment. Thereby labor is also saved, as the shed can be bedded much more easily and quickly than can stalls; there is little stable cleaning to be done, and the manure is hauled directly from the shed to the field at any time most convenient and when the least damage is done by hauling over the land. Another advantage is that the saving of fertility is much more complete. Many barns do not have cement floors, and so there is more or less waste of the liquid portion of the manure. Since land is becoming so high-priced no farmer can afford to allow any fertility to be wasted, and by this method all the liquid is saved, as it is absorbed by the bedding.

If only enough bedding is used to keep the animals clean they trample the manure so thoroughly that it does not heat nor make the air impure. If the manure is hauled direct from the stable to the field there is a considerable portion of the year when it must be allowed to accumulate in the yard, where it will leach badly, or it must be hauled on to the land when it is so wet and soft that much injury is done by tramping; this is especially true on clay soil.

From experience gained by practical dairymen who have been in the habit of allowing their cows the freedom of a closed shed or covered barnyard and using the stable only at milking time, it has been found that the cows keep much cleaner than when stabled, and that the milking stable is in a more sanitary condition, making it easier to produce clean milk. By providing cows with an abundance of fresh air they are more vigorous and healthy and have better appetites than when kept in the stable. Since they can move about and get exercise they will not suffer in cold weather if the temperature is somewhat lower than the stable.

FERTILIZATION OF FRUIT TREES

In dealing with fruit trees very slow-acting fertilizers are to be chosen, as a rule, says Prof. W. Brooks, of Massachusetts Agricultural College. This is because the crop remains long in the land, and because, as a rule, slow-acting fertilizers can be bought at a price which makes the unit of plant food in them much cheaper. There are, of course, some exceptions to this rule, especially in soils which are liable to leach. In such cases quicker-acting fertilizers are required. Again, it is not always true that the unit of plant food can be bought most cheaply in slower-acting chemicals. At the present time nitrate of soda offers practically the cheapest form of nitrogen, pound for pound; yet it is one of the most quickly available fertilizers known.

In applying potash and phosphoric acid to fruit trees, at least in soils which are fairly retentive, considerable quantities can be held in reserve—that is, the soil will carry a large stock of these fertilizers on which the tree can grow indefinitely as they need them. For various reasons, however, nitrogen cannot be stored up in the soil in the same way. It has to be supplied frequently, and therefore usually in smaller quantities.

It is to be noted further that in the use of nitrogen on fruit trees considerable care has to be exercised. Large quantities of nitrogen are not needed, and even moderate quantities are sometimes dangerous. In an apple orchard all the nitrogen may sometimes be secured from the use of leguminous cover crops; such as cowpeas, soy beans, clover or vetch. As nitrogen is the most expensive element to be secured, there is manifest economy in applying such a system of management as will provide this nitrogen on the ground without the addition of expensive nitrogenous fertilizers.

In the fertilization of apple trees carried on at the Hatch experiment station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a good piece of land, having been previously cultivated in grass and other common agricultural crops, was in the fall ploughed and dressed with one ton of wood ashes to the acre. Next year it was again ploughed, and later the regular system of fertilizers was adopted as follows:

Plat 1, received annually at the rate of ten tons of barnyard manure per acre. Plat 2, received at the rate of one ton of wood ashes per acre. Plat 3, received nothing in the way of fertilizer, but was held as a check against which the other lots could be compared. Plat 4, received annually bone meal 600 lbs., muriate of potash 200 lbs. Plat 5, received annually 600 lbs. of bone meal and 400 lbs. of low-grade magnesia potash saltpetre.

The trees were planted in 1890, and the land was ploughed and cultivated until 1903, when it was seeded down to grass. The hay was cut and carried away until 1902, after which the hay was cut and left on the ground. The trees have therefore been growing since 1890.

It may be said that the fertilizers in the different plats cost approximately as follows:—Plat 1, $20 per acre per year; plat 2, $12 an acre; plat 3, nothing; plat 4, $10 an acre; plat 5, $11 an acre. The amount of potash in plats 2, 4 and 5 was approximately equal, as was the phosphoric acid in plats 4 and 5.

Considerable difference is shown in the growth of the trees during the years of this experiment. It would be naturally expected that the growth has been considerably less on plat 3, where no fertilizer was applied. Taking the average circumference of the trees in the different plats, the following figures are shown:—Plat 1, 31.32 inches; plat 2, 27.52 inches; plat 3, 24.52 inches; plat 4, 26.94 inches; plat 5, 31.15 inches.

It should be said that this experiment included several different varieties of apples as follows: Baldwin, Gravenstein, Rhode Island Greening and Roxbury Russet. These varieties were affected very differently by the fertilizers. It was shown, for instance, that Roxbury Russet could rustle for itself much better than the other varieties. It made very nearly as good growth in plat 3, without fertilizer, as in plat 1, where it had an abundance. Baldwin, on the other hand, proved to be very sensitive to food supply. It made much less growth in plat 3 than in the fertilized sections. This, of course, is quite contrary to usual opinion, which rates Baldwin as the lazy man's apple par excellence.

We may compare the products of these various plats. The totals are as follows:—Plat 1, 10,287 pounds; plat 2, 5,463 pounds; plat 4, 7,111 pounds; plat 5, 9,607 pounds.

It will be seen that the section fertilized with barnyard manure has given slightly the largest total crop. It must not be forgotten, however, that this is secured at a very greatly increased expense. The next largest crops were developed in plats 4 and 5, but the striking thing is that plat 5 greatly exceeds plat 4, although the quantities of fertilizers, chemically computed, are almost identical. The difference appears to be due to the different form in which potash is applied. The evidence is certainly strong that on this soil sulphate of magnesia potash is superior to the muriate. The plant fertilized with wood ashes gave the lowest yield of the fertilized plats, although at relatively high expense. The very low yield from the unfertilized plat is rather striking, especially when one remembers that this plat received considerably better than the ordinary care given on the common farm. The trees were always carefully pruned, sprayed, and otherwise well cared for.

In the matter of quality, there were also some striking difference among the various plats. The fruit showed its best color nearly always on plat 2, fertilized with wood ashes, while plat 5 showed second best color. Those on the unfertilized plat were firm, of good color and good flavor, but were altogether too small, and a very large proportion of them were unfit for sale. The fruit on plat 1, fertilized with barnyard manure, was poorest of all, except in the point of size. It was soft, rather poor flavored, kept poorly, and was not well colored. Careful chemical tests failed to reveal any difference in the chemical nature in the different plats.

WHEY BUTTER IN A CHEDDAR CHEESE FACTORY.

'That man is wise among us, and hath understanding of things divine, who hath nobly agreed with necessity.'—Euripides.

'That low man goes adding one to one
His hundreds soon, but
This high man, aiming at a million,
Misses an unit.'
—Browning.

'Greedy for quick returns and profit sure
Bad is our bargain.'
—Browning.

In order to meet the competition from creameries and condenseries, some Canadian cheesemakers have been compelled to go into the manufacture of 'whey butter' or go out of the cheese business. It is well that we are able at times to agree with necessity. Some men are so 'pig-headed' that they continue to root among the pricks. Most men prefer to root where it is softer and the acorns more plentiful. Then, too, in the dairy business, men must look after the small items. A quart of milk, a pound of butter or a pound of cheese do not seem very much, but the man who does not give close attention to these units, is likely to miss his hundreds—he is sure to miss the millions. The man who neglects the small profits to be made from whey butter may be missing the only profitable part of the business, as we have heard some good cheese men say that the whey butter was about the only 'pure profit' they had in manufacturing milk into cheese at cut rates.

There is also the other side of the question. Persons have been known to be so 'greedy for quick returns and profits sure' that they make a bad bargain. It is generally considered that Uncle Sam made a bad bargain when he undertook the removal of cream from milk intended for cheesemaking. If this was a sin, or a mistake, it is a question which is the bigger sinner, or making the greater mistake—he who removes the cream or fat from milk before making it into cheese, or he who removes the fat from whey after making the milk into cheese. Time alone can settle these questions.

Dealing with the more practical phases of the question, our judgment is that it will not pay to manufacture whey butter unless the factory is receiving at least 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk daily. It is a question if it will pay then in case the factory has to purchase separator and other buttermaking machinery. The amount of butter which may be made from a daily delivery of say 10,000 pounds of milk to a Cheddar cheese factory will vary according to the conditions of manufacture, percentage of fat in the milk, etc. On the average a man should not expect more than 50 pounds of butter daily from 10,000 pounds of milk. In many cases it will be less. If the maker be skilful and the milk in good condition, not testing over 3.6 percent fat, the amount of fat lost in the whey will not be so great as under conditions where the milk is over-ripe, gassy, or contains four percent fat or over, which conditions always cause a greater loss of fat in the whey, other things being equal.

Assuming that the 10,000 pounds of milk produces 1,000 pounds of cheese and that the whey tests .2 percent fat, we have 18 pounds of fat recoverable in the whey. If we add one-sixth to this fat in order to calculate the probable amount of butter which may be made, we have 21 pounds of butter. If the butter be worth 20 cents per pound, which is about the lowest price we have received during the past season, we have a value of $4.20 for one day's whey butter. This multiplied by 200, which is about the average number of days which a Cheddar factory will run in a season, we have a sum of over $800.

Some Canadian cheesemakers consider that this amount of money pays them well for time and expense in manufacturing the butter, especially as most of these men already have a buttermaking plant on hand for the making of butter in winter.

What effect the making of whey butter will have on the Canadian cheese and butter trade remains to be seen. So far as our own experience goes, we do not see that it is likely to have any very harmful effect, unless this butter were sold as Canadian Creamery Butter. This, however, is not likely to happen as the amount made in any one factory is not large enough to pay for exporting. Where several factories combine, as they are doing at Picton, Ont., then the quantity is likely to be sufficient to have some effect on the butter market. Some advocate branding all butter made from 'whey cream' as 'whey butter.' The quality is such that it will scarcely grade above second in any market.

THE PROFESSOR AT THE MILKING STOOL.

MILKING.

An all-important factor to be considered in caring for the dairy cow is the process of milking. Upon the regularity, gentleness and stick-to-itiveness of the milker greatly depends the quantity and quality of the milk given and the persistency of the cow's work. On one occasion, after failing in every other method to impress upon a milker the importance of extracting every possible drop of milk from the cow's udder at each milking, I induced him to milk the first few strips of one cow's milk in one sample bottle and the last few strips in another, and test them with the Babcock test. The result was the fore milk tested 2 percent, and strippings 15.2 percent.

Proper care and feeding go hand in hand, and it matters little how efficiently one is supplied, if the other is lacking. In a large degree, the results will be discouraging. To properly feed, the dairy herd requires continued study on the part of the feeder.

COAL TAR DIPS FOR SCAB.

When bituminous coal is subjected to dry distillation there are given off gases which are used for lighting purposes; there is a residue left of charcoal or coke which is used for fuel. In this process of distillation there are given off numerous volatile bodies which are condensed into a dark thick liquid or semi-liquid substance to which has been given the name of coal tar. The composition of coal-tar is very complex and varies considerably with the temperature at which the distillation of the coal is effected. Once considered as a useless by-product, coal tar under various methods of treatment now furnishes us with an innumerable number of derivatives utilized in medicine, the arts and sciences. From among these coal-tar products are made the large number of so-called coal-tar dips, the uses of which have become so familiar.

The coal-tar dips may be considered under two divisions:

Coal-tar Creosote Dips.—These contain coal-tar creosote, or coal-tar oils and creasylic acid which are rendered capable of being emulsified through the admixture of resin soap, forming thereby, on the addition of water, a whitish, milky mixture. Not only was this class of dips when properly prepared found to be efficient in the treatment of sheep scab, quickly destroying the scab mite, but they also leave the wool in a clean, soft, pliable condition. Further advantages claimed are that they are more effective as tick and lice destroyers, and they possibly are more destructive to the egg of the scab mite. The latter consideration carries little weight as the second dipping is necessary for all scabby sheep with the single exception of those shipped for immediate slaughter.

Cresol Dips—These dips are made from a coal-tar product, cresylic acid and soap. They are very similar in composition to Liquor Cresolis Compositus of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, or to the possibly more familiar product, Lysol. When diluted with water ready for use these dips form a more or less transparent soapy solution. While cresol dips were found to be effective in the treatment of sheep scab, in some cases they showed a tendency to leave the wool in a rather dry, harsh condition. If this defect proves to be a common one it places the cresol dips at a disadvantage as compared with coal-tar creosote dips. Before using coal-tar dips they should be tested on a small scale with the water and under conditions to be employed in dipping in order to avoid possible injury to stock. The diluted sample should be allowed to stand for at least an hour. If after this length of time there is a separation of an oily layer the dip should not be used with that kind of water. Much better results would therefore be accomplished in the use of these two kinds of dips in this country where the water is so hard if it is first softened or cleansed by the addition of lye in the manner practiced by the laundress. The amount of lye to be added is a matter for individual experimentation as it will vary with the different degrees of hardness of the water.

PLANTING SQUASH IN YOUNG ORCHARDS.

Good winter squash always sell. It is an easy crop to grow, though it occasionally fails, as every crop does; but when one makes money with squash, he makes it easily. Happening to be in a barn in Warren Co., N.Y., I saw twelve tons Hubbard squash. That was late October. The farmer sold them on the Thanksgiving market in New York for $270. Next year we tried squash as a nurse crop in a young orchard with fair success. One hill of two vines yielded 12 heavy specimens, which brought exactly $2. That settled the question of squash for profit with me.

With more experience I have records as high as $160 per acre where the ground was all given up to them, but oftener I plant them in waste patches, for they must not be planted until June 10 to June 20. If a crop of anything else fails, you still have time to put in squash.

I open the drills with a plough, first broadcasting any kind of manure and fertilizers that I chance to have. The drills should be supplied with well rotted manure, preferably leaning heavily towards nitrogen. Hen or sheep manure is best. Then the soil is ploughed back, the bed nicely prepared, and the seed thrust in point down, a half finger deep by hand in a straight line every 6 inches, and the ground trod firmly. Rows are 8 to 14 feet apart across the field according to variety; plants stand about 2 feet apart. Ground should be cultivated every few days from planting till vines fully occupy it.

The late J. B. Smith, president of the Connecticut valley orchard company, told me they sometmes put out as many as 30 acres as a nurse crop. They prevent the destructive work of the borer by squirting into the hollow stalk near the root a weak solution of Paris green and water with a glass fountain-pen syringe, the point ground to a sharp bevel. The big bugs must be trapped and hand picked and the striped bugs driven off with gypsum. These are about the worst enemies.

The squash needs nitrates, and must be pushed from the first day. It has no other peculiarities than above mentioned, except that in harvesting, the stem should be dried without any rain striking it, and the fruit stored where it is both warm and dry. A chill is a bad thing, as bad for a squash as for a sweet potato, and it will not stand any frost. No matter how green, I cut them with a heavy carving knife, leaving long stems and immediately turn them over with the other hand and scrape the loose soil from the belly with the back of the knife. This part then dries and they can be gathered in the afternoon. They must be handled like eggs, yet they will stand a great deal when once thoroughly ripened. Rare-ripe specimens will actually gain greatly in maturity if properly stored.

Sheep will show results for feed put into them more quickly than almost any other animal we can raise. Comparatively few farmers realize the loss sustained in a flock from tick[illegible]



POULTRY.

CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH CHICKENS

In the bulletin issued by Rhode Island Agricultural College (J. Willard Bolte), there is a description of an experiment to ascertain the effect of bone constituents or concentrates for winter chicks.

The chicks were divided into seven lots; they were all fed a mash, practically the same, except that the animal food was different. It was desired to see which was most suitable to the growth of the young chick. Lot A had animal meal, lot B cotton-seed meal, lot C cotton-seed meal and ash, lot D gluten feed, lot E gluten feed and ash, lot F granulated milk, lot G granulated milk and ash. Lots A, E, and G made a satisfactory and profitable growth. Lot A grew the fastest, but feathered out slowest. Lots E, F, and G appeared to be about the same size. Lot E was the evenest, feathered first, and was the most active. The plumage of lot A had a yellowish cast, and was not so nearly pure white as in lots D, E, F, and G.

The animal meal gave decidedly the best financial returns, as the chicks reached a marketable age fully two weeks ahead of the next lot. The cotton-seed meal is not recommended at any price as a feed for young chicks.

Photos of the various lots taken at the end of the experiment are given in the bulletin. These show a vast difference in the appearance of the birds. None of them are up to lot A. Though this is only one experiment, and conclusive decisions cannot be arrived at, it goes to prove the superiority of animal concentrates over vegetable. Though the one may be as rich as the other, there is something about the former that the chicks like and, consequently, do better on.

A GOOD RECORD.

Mr. John MacEwan, who has been operating a poultry plant at Montfort, Que., this past summer, has the unique experience that he has not lost one chick, small or large, by disease this season. Who can meet this?

SHORT POULTRY COURSE AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.

A two weeks' special course in poultry keeping will be given at Macdonald College from February 2 to 12.

MARY'S LITTLE HEN.

On Oct. 1 our eggs went up in price, which may be why one of our customers sent in the following poem :—

Mary had a little hen,
'Twas feminine and queer.
It laid each day when eggs were cheap
And stopped when eggs were dear.

PUGNACITY AND FERTILITY

A member of the Experimental Club in Vancouver sends this report on fertility last spring :—'The worst season I have ever experienced. Fertility very poor. From one sitting only three chicks from thirteen eggs. In others, but six, seven, or eight. The hens seemed to shun the cocks, and one cock in particular (my best bird) took more pleasure in assaulting me whenever he had the opportunity than in paying attention to his hens. Later in the season I made inquiries of parties to whom I sold eggs. In May and June they obtained good results, fourteen chicks from fifteen eggs, eleven and twelve, and so on.'

This, so far as I heard, was the common experience. Very few breeders made reports better than that, and many reported fertility early in the season a great deal worse. It is interesting to observe in this connection that many poultrymen believe that the pugnacious cock is usually a good breeder. This opinion never seemed to me to have any real foundation. In my own experience some of the best breeding males I ever owned were very docile, quite amiable, in fact, and not noticeably attentive to the hens. I think that sometimes, in making observations on points like this poultrymen fail to consider that the apparent disposition of a cock may be more properly his physical condition. A bird that is out of condition, and listless and indifferent to his mates, is quite a different proposition from a bird in good condition, but of a quiet disposition and effective in service.

OLD FAVORITES.

Lovers of the good old songs will enjoy the series just starting in the Thanksgiving 'Pictorial.' Two songs, words and music complete. Be sure to buy a copy from your local agent. Only 10 cents.

See advt. on page 7.

SEASONABLE WORK

Let us repeat one caution—keep a sharp lookout for ailments. It is during such 'broken' weather as the present that colds make their appearance, especially among the adult stock and those fowls which have not yet completed their moult. And a neglected cold may lead to something more serious.

When a bird has taken cold, if noticed at once, the attack may probably be shortened by penning the fowl in a sheltered place, and feeding it on warm soft food with a pinch of cayenne pepper in it. Two drops of spirits of camphor every hour for a day will also prove beneficial.

Coughing and sneezing are generally signs of bronchitis. Good soft food, with a pinch of cayenne pepper in it should be allowed, while as medicine add to each pint of drinking-water 1 fluid drachm of B. P. dilution of nitric acid, a drachm of gum arabic, and a tablespoonful of glycerine. Prompt treatment is the only thing to prevent colds developing into roup.

Now is the time to commence renewing or cleansing the runs. There are comparatively few poultry-keepers who can have fresh ground each year for their chickens. Hence, it often happens that at the end of the chicken season the runs, from being unavoidably overcrowded on occasions, become foul.

Foul ground is apt to be the cause of disease breaking out among the flocks. Therefore, give the runs attention on the earliest opportunity. The surplus birds will probably by now have been removed, and the stock is at its lowest numbers. Moreover, it is better to take matters in hand ere the wet season sets in.

The best way of removing poultry taint depends to a great extent on the nature of the place. But whichever course is pursued, it will generally be found wisest to give the ground a rest during the cleansing process.

On a bare earth run the most simple plan is to spade out the 'top spit' to the depth of about a foot, and to put fresh earth or road sweepings (dry) on the place to the desired height.

Some people thoroughly sprinkle the runs with lime prior to filling in the place with fresh material. But such a proceeding is necessary only in a small back yard run where the surface has been continually loosened and forked over during the year.

Another good method of cleansing a small range is to thoroughly scratch over the surface of the ground with a stout iron rake. Follow this with a sprinkling of diluted sulphate of ammonia at the rate of an ounce in a gallon of water to each square yard. Use an ordinary water-can fitted with a rose.

Yet a third way of cleansing a small poultry run is to spade the ground thoroughly and dress it with powdered gas-lime at the rate of about a pound to the square yard. A month afterwards dress the earth during rain with agricultural salt, about two hundredweights to the acre.

Where a grass range is being dealt with, different treatment is necessary. If the land merely requires freshening the surface should be scratched with a stout iron rake, or gone over with a harrow. Then cover the place an inch or more deep with a compost of decayed manure, ashes, road-side refuse, or even soil. Let it remain unoccupied for a month or so.

Where surplus male birds are on hand, allow them to run on. Especially is this advisable if the fowls are the progeny of really good stock. If judiciously advertised a month or so later they will generally find a ready sale. Many poultry keepers do not purchase 'fresh blood' until the breeding season is fast approaching.

Then, again, surplus stock can nearly always be fattened and disposed of for table purposes. There is certainly not a brisk demand just now for fat fowls, but they will probably clear expenses. Cockerels for table purposes should be killed ere they leave the yard. It will prevent them being sold at enhanced prices by a 'middleman' for stock purposes.

It is somewhat early to write of spring chickens. Nevertheless, if any are required it is advisable to mate the pens without delay, and to get eggs down as soon as possible.

Hatching and rearing poultry in the early winter will probably have to be accomplished by artificial means, since broody hens are then somewhat scarce. But it should be undertaken where there is proper accommodation, because, after all, the very early pullets, even if not fit for exhibition, will most likely pay for their keep in eggs.

Although attention must be paid to the young stock, the adult birds should not be neglected. Some are still moulting, and they need careful management. A comfortable house and a dry and well sheltered run are highly beneficial for their welfare. Any that are 'hung in the moult' should have a cod liver oil and quinine capsule twice regularly each day and some linseed may be mixed in their soft food.

There is no necessity to put stock cocks with hens until a month before eggs are required for incubation. They should, therefore, be kept apart as long as possible. The separation is very beneficial. It will permit of the birds becoming more able to withstand the strain of the breeding-season.

Poultry-keepers should note that the actual breeders should be kept distinct from those birds required solely for laying. Early laying is the chief thing for which to aim when winter eggs are required.' But a great layer which has commenced in the late autumn or early in the winter will not be in a fit state to produce robust chickens in the spring. —'Poultry,' London, England.

POULTRY KEEPING FOR BOYS

The man of to-day is the boy of the past. The boy of to-day is the man of the future. It is important that the man to be is not only kept in good physical condition, for a sound body is one of the essentials of a successful life, but that his mind, his talents, his natural ability be so developed and strengthened that when the time comes that he must or should take up the burdens, commercial and social, of his seniors, he will be fully equipped for the undertaking. His future depends to a great extent upon the training he receives during his boyhood, says R. N. Fisher, in the 'American Poultry Journal.' The critical time in a boy's life is the period intervening between his twelfth and sixteenth years. If he can be carried safely through this period his future is practically secure. No boy should be brought up in idleness whether his parents be rich or poor. To quote a trite saying, 'Evil thoughts intrude in an unemployed mind as naturally as worms are generated in a stagnant pool.' This is all too true and many a boy has grown up to be an evil-minded, licentious, good for nothing fellow, a disgrace to his parents and a social outcast simply because he had nothing to occupy his mind in his boyhood and youth. To be sure he may have gone to school and may have had other duties that to him were irksome to perform, but the whole thing was drudgery to him and he went through his daily routine simply because it was compulsory that he should do so and not because it was a pleasure to him. The average boy of to-day is a precocious, energetic, wide awake, ambitious fellow, filled with the push and enthusiasm that has made our nation the greatest in the world, and if his thoughts, his energy, his ambition, are turned into the proper channel he is bound to succeed, make a name for himself and be an honor to his parents. At the age of twelve to fifteen years the boy has reached the fork in the road. His future depends not altogether upon his choice, but rather upon the advice and teachings of his parents. He is full of energy and it must have an outlet. He can play baseball, football, golf, etc., all of which are beneficial. But there must be something more than this. There must be something to occupy his mind and prevent the intrusion of evil thoughts and the formation of habits that may later curse his very life. The cigarette, the saloon, the public dance hall, the billiard hall, the gambling table, all these things attract the boy who has nothing else to occupy his mind and his time, but to the boy whose time is fully occupied and whose mind is kept busy with matters that interest him there is practically no attraction in the above. Thus writes a contributor to a United States exchange.

It is an easy matter to interest almost any boy in the breeding of poultry. There is a fascination about it that appeals strongly to the average boy, especially if he is placed at the 'head' of the business. Once get him interested and he will have no time for the saloon or dance hall, but will spend his spare time with his poultry or reading poultry literature. As I have said, there is a fascination about it that attracts his attention and holds it. His boyish enthusiasm must have an outlet, and I know of nothing else that affords a better outlet for the pent up enthusiasm of boyhood and youth than the raising of high-class fowls. There is just enough chance or gamble about it to make it intensely interesting. We are a nation of gamblers—not as the term is generally used, but we Americans are attracted to any proposition that has about it an element of chance; and this trait manifests itself in the boys at an early age sometimes. The boy who is permitted to embark in the poultry business is benefited in many ways. Not only is his mind and time occupied, but he is given an outlet for the latent qualities that are in him. He at once becomes a factor in the world of industry and finance. He becomes interested in business methods and receives a schooling that will help to fit him for the duties of his later life. He studies the best methods of breeding and producing stock, and by a system gets the most profit out of his investment. He studies the science of advertising, learns to write business letters, keeps books, drives bargains and by correspondence and personal contact he learns the peculiarities, whims and idiosyncracies of people generally. All this will prove valuable to him in later years when he is perhaps engaged in some mercantile or manufacturing business or even working for someone else.

When you start him out, give him full charge, have it understood that he is to keep a strict and accurate debit and credit account with his fowls, and further that the profits of the venture are to belong to him. It is a mistake to expect a boy to do the work while others take the profits and it is no wonder that he soon loses interest in the enterprise under such conditions. He should be taught to conduct his business along business lines, keeping strict account of all receipts and expenditures, cost of production in detail, so that he can know at any time just how the business is paying. After he is once started give him to understand that it is up to him to keep it going; encourage him in every way, but teach him to be self-reliant and independent. Advise him when necessary at times and help him in his correspondence, but do this simply as an adviser and not a dictator. It only takes a few dollars to start a boy in the poultry business. Start him in a small way and let him expand as circumstances warrant. No question of a bright future can confront the energetic boy if he starts with a willingness and determination to win. He should select the breed that he admires most and best adapted for what he wishes to embark in—eggs or broilers, capons or fancy show birds. But in each case I advise him to select one breed and confine his whole attention to this one variety, give them the best care and attention he knows how and remember that persistent work and systematic breeding are important essentials to success. In the erection of poultry houses I have found that small houses are best. It is not necessary to invest a large amount of money in a poultry plant. While a neat, well built structure adds greatly to the attractiveness of the plant, it is not essential to the success of the enterprise. Those who have been in the business of raising poultry the longest and have given it the closest study are a unit against great elaborate buildings. The simplest, most comfortable building is always the best. Two important essentials are that it shall be easily cleaned out, and that it shall contain no harbors for the red mite that cannot easily be reached with a liquid spray. If the house is difficult to clean it will seldom be cleaned. If it has a board floor or a dropping board with nests under it, red mites will get in and cannot be dislodged. They will get under the floor, roosts and nest boxes by the millions, and one cannot reach them with any insecticide, and at night they will make life a burden for the fowls resting in the house. An open room is always best with perches hinged to the wall, so they can be quickly turned up out of the way when cleaning is done. Nests should be single, so that they can be quickly emptied and sprayed and replaced. Open houses, well ventilated, are vastly better than one large building. A dozen small houses connected by scratching sheds where a few fowls can be kept together are vastly better and cheaper. The open front house is a blessing to the poultry man. It does away with the dropping boards, foul damp houses and sickness. It insures health, vigor, and fertility for the fowls, is easily kept clean, cheap and easily built and is the twentieth century house for the twentieth century bird.

I have endeavored in the foregoing article to fully present the possibilities afforded to the boy of energy, push and enterprise for making money out of poultry as well as obtaining the necessary practical training for a successful business career and I sincerely hope the information may prove of some benefit to some boy and start him on the right road to wealth and influence. In conclusion let me say that to succeed with poultry you must study them and learn their characteristics, then feed and care for them properly and by all means don't get discouraged if your anticipations are not fully realized on the start. It takes time, study and patience to learn the business, so go slow on the start. Don't begin with more than fifty fowls, feed and care for them the best you know how and by study and experience you are sure to succeed.



SILVER COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERAL.

THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Among all the American or English breeds, there are none that excel the White Plymouth Rock, nor has a pen of eight females of any other breed ever excelled them in egg production. This is one of the breeds, where the standard demands for exhibition purposes do not antagonize the type that gives the greatest egg production.

If this oblong type of body was demanded for all the American breeds, and in fact, for all breeds of the same standard weights, there would be far less difference in the scores of the birds, and less difference in the shape and size of their eggs, writes L. K. Felch.

This type would, moreover, result in the hens laying a more nearly uniform number of eggs. One hundred and fifty-five to 173 eggs per hen is a large yield from flocks that number 50 or more fowls. As a rule, in breeding pens of eight birds or less, 160 to 190 eggs per bird as an average is phenomenal.

We have individual specimens among the breeds that lay between 200 and 213 eggs, but this individual record cuts no figure in the general profitableness of commercial poultry. There are means whereby we may select our flock, so that no specimen will lay less than 132 to even 200 eggs, or an average of 150 or better. No breeder can afford to keep a female that lays less than eleven dozen of eggs. He had far better weed out the inferior layers and market them after the spring rush.

You ask me: 'How am I to know which?' Without stepping on the corns of any expert, I will say this. No man ever saw a short-bodied, excessively blocky bird of any breed that showed this feature, as opposed to its mates that have the long formation, lay more than 130 eggs in a year, and many that are squatty in shape do not lay, as 'Billy' McNeil puts it, 'eggs enough to sit on.' But, I will add, such hens may never lay at all, or ever sit.

The specimen that lays the phenomenal number of eggs of good generous size is oblong, close-plumed, and not dwarfed in legs.

Now in all this where is there a breed among the American productions that excels the White Plymouth Rock in this oblong formation, and as such lay as many eggs in a year to weigh 26 ounces to the dozen? The average dozen White Rock eggs weigh 24 to 30 ounces, and their live weight as poultry, when intelligently bred and in show condition, averages a full one-half pound above their standard weight. Many a breeding pen weighs an average of one pound a bird over standard, and because of the unjust rule in applying the Standard 'to cut for over weight' the prizes go to the specimen nearest Standard weight, even after the one has been cut for nature's surplus. In some cases the one handicapped would sell for a full dollar more for a food supply.

When we make rules, that in case of ties give the prize to the specimen worth less as a food supply, we may well look about us for the criticism of our legislators.

Without making any damaging comparisons, it is enough that I present this breed upon its actual merits, merely to assert that for money, and a breed that stands strictly as first-class in both these demands in poultry culture, where do we find another? Where is there a breed anywhere, meeting so many demands in size and number of eggs, broilers at eight weeks, soft roasters at five months, full grown roasters at seven months, and immaculately white exhibition excellence any time after six months?

White Rock females lay the largest number of eggs in their second year. Can we say more than this of any other breed? We do not deny that other breeds have special merits in special conditions, but for an all-round breed for exhibitor, novice, poulterer, cottager or farmer, to any of you I say 'You make no mistake when you make the White Plymouth Rock your choice for life.'

GET RID OF THE CULLS

Nine years ago I became disgusted with the variegated chickens which I owned, says Mrs. Mabel Booth, Richmond, Mo. They were of all colors, I think, except green, and some of them had a few green feathers. I determined to sell every one of them and to buy a pen of nice chickens. A near neighbor advised me to keep the spotted lot, and promised she would sell me eggs to set from her Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. I set only these good eggs that summer, and in the fall sold every hen and rooster and kept my pullets, which numbered only thirty. The addition to my flock of three high-grade Ringlet Barred Rock cockerels by purchase came very near giving me the 'big head,' but that flock certainly was something to be proud of. Since that time I have culled closely, until now I have a large flock of which I can feel justly proud.

Two years ago I purchased two hundred pure-bred Single-Comb Brown Leghorn eggs and raised forty-five pullets and fifty-five cockerels. They are so much lighter than the Barred Rocks and I find that they make just as good mothers. They will sit well if you are kind to them, but if they are afraid of you they will break as many eggs by flying off the nests as Plymouth Rocks do on account of their weight. They are late about sitting, not beginning generally until the first or middle of March. I keep on Leghorn roosters, and use and sell the Leghorn eggs on the market.

First of all, get rid of your culls, the mixed chickens and tuckeys. Then get some pure-bred fowls of your choice, whether they be Leghorns, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds or any other practical variety, but get good ones. Read of the merits of the different breeds and varieties and then choose for yourself. You will never regret changing to thoroughbreds. I selected Barred Plymouth Rocks because they are good layers, good mothers, good table fowls, and are pretty to look at in fact, they are a good all-purpose fowl. They are truly named the farmer's friend, as they are easy to raise, being perfectly hardy.

POULTRY SHOW TO BE HELD

As arranged at their last annual meeting, the directors' meetings of the Quebec Provincial Poultry Syndicate will be held open and before all fanciers and those interested, in future. The meeting will take place Wednesday evening at the Victoria Rifles Armory Hall, 37 Cathcart street, and, as it is likely to be a lengthy meeting, all interested are respectfully requested to be there at eight o'clock. Old business relative to last winter's show will be gone into. The principal business will be to consider the holding of the second annual winter show, as word has been received from the Government re the grant. Last year's exhibition was a success except financially, the loss being due principally to the extreme cold weather prevailing during the whole week's show, which told hard on the gate receipts. The grant also was inadequate. The management report that in the near future all liabilities will be wiped off, and that attention will be turned towards bringing about the second annual poultry exhibition this winter, as they have good news to report in the way of the grant.

POULTRY QUERIES

FOWL KEEPING IN B. C.

Inquirer, B.C.—I desire to ask regarding the keeping of poultry here in four acres of orchard; climate about perfect, no snow to speak of, rarely gets to zero, dry and lots of sunshine. Poultry can run out practically all the year round. Feed wheat can be got for about $1 per bushel in quantities; eggs bring 25c to 40c a doz., and poultry high prices. 1. Would you recommend W. Wyandottes as an all-round breed? 2. What is the known average of eggs per hen per year of W. Wyandottes in large flocks? 3. What do you consider a safe estimate of profit per hen on, say, a flock of 500 or 600 in orchard with up-to-date houses, careful feeding, etc., under conditions as we have them here? 4. What do you consider is best egg-producing ration? 5. What are the common mistakes which hinder success? 6. How many could be kept on four acres, one breed, allowing free range, under conditions here? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Cannot give best average. A flock of 100 Wyandotte pullets at Macdonald College gave last year an average of about 120 eggs. 3. One dollar a year is usually given. The best of management and conditions such as you have might double this. 4. There is none; give a palatable food rich in protein, give variety and plenty of it. 5. I think they can be summed up in two words, 'bad management,' but this is shown in many ways—lack of knowledge, failure to put it on a par with other business that requires fitness, lack of application to detail. Those along with many more mean bad management, which is very soon seen in the flock that becomes run down and lacking in vigor. From such a flock failure only can come. 6. Six to eight hundred if the run is broken and reseeded once every few years.

TROUBLE WITH MEAT RATIONS.

H. W., Richmond, P.Q.—I am having trouble to economize over meat rations. I find the scrap very expensive, but keep it to fall back on when no green bone or raw meat is to be had. Would you be kind enough to tell me a good ration to give 40 Leghorn birds, in a cold dry pen, to get the best results. Each pen has a scratching space of 16 x 8, another space 16 x 8 for roosting, hoppers, etc. How often would you mash? How about taking the chill off the water in the morning; or would you give snow? Eggs for the market is the aim. Is meat scrap at $3.25 per 100 lbs. too expensive; how would it do to mix it with three parts of bran in the hoppers, or do you prefer it separate? I have oats, wheat, corn, bran, mangolds, turnips, grit, and shell at my disposal, and a bone cutter. I occasionally use meat scrap. Can the meat scrap be got cheaper in Montreal? Ans.—I will give you the ration that I use for my own pen of 50 Leghorns. They have before them a hopper in which dry bran is placed, this they can eat at will. They have also another hopper which has grit and oyster shell and beef scrap, which is also available at any time. In addition to this I feed them once a day (at 3 o'clock in the afternoon during the winter) grain in a litter. The grain consists of wheat, oats, buckwheat and corn, or any other mixture that I can conveniently put together. I have been feeding a great deal of wheat because I got a carload of frozen wheat from the west. I do not care to say just how much grain should be fed to these hens as the quantity should vary. I give them in a litter so much that they can get a good crop full before they go to bed, and there is sufficient left in the litter to keep them scratching all day. Your pen is about the same as mine, giving them about six feet floor space. I do not feed any wet mashes nor do I ever take the chill off the water. My houses are cold. I allow the hens to eat snow; still, if winter eggs is your aim and you do not care about the health of your flock afterwards, warm mashes and water with the chill taken off it will probably give you more eggs for the time being. Meat scrap at $3.25 per hundred pounds is dear. If you can get anything else cheaper. You might be able to get milk or scraps from the butcher. Should you have a bone mill the green bone and butcher's scraps come cheaper. I do not like to mix the scrap with the bran, I prefer it for them separate.

RURAL INQUIRIES

CRACKED BARLEY.

E.F.—Is it profitable to feed cracked barley to milch cows or fatting pigs? How does it compare with middlings? Ans.—Both are excellent, but we prefer cracked barley to middlings.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

LEICESTER SHEARLING RAMS AND ewes; also, two Shorthorn bull calves, from imported sire, and English Lady Dams. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater.

Agents Wanted.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL Teas, etc., to the best families. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month, and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

For Sale

A CHOICE LITTER OF Smooth Hair Fox Terrier Pups, sired by 'Broadway Double,' five and ten dollars each; satisfaction guaranteed. J. F. KELLY, Milton, Ont.

Books, Post Cards, &c.

KNITTING AND LACE-MAKING BOOK—Containing 72 new and beautiful designs for crocheted and knitted laces, etc. 10c postpaid. ARTHUR RICE, Granby, Que.

POSTCARDS — BRITISH COLUMBIA'S beautiful scenery, 20c dozen. W. BAILEY, Carl avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPING — LEARN BOOKKEEPing at your own home. An Oxford Graduate will make a Bookkeeper of you at your home, within 8 weeks, for $10, or refund your money. Easy system. Success assured; distance or experience immaterial. Write JAMES SHAW, B.A., Tusket, N.S.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS. I TEACH you 9 secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs. Enclose stamp for price list of furs, Guns, traps, etc. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'The dead leaves their rich mosaics
Of olive and gold and brown,—
Had laid on the rain-wet pavements
Through all the embowered town.

They were washed by the autumn tempest,
They were trod by hurrying feet,
And the maids came out with besoms
And swept them into the street,

To be crushed and gone forever,
'Neath wheels in the black mire lost,
The summer's precious darlings
She nurtured at such cost!'

There are times when one might be tempted to thank God for our illusions, because the searchlight of disenchantment brought on by experience, brings in its wake a feeling of distrust and disappointment that is disastrous to perfect faith. But in spite of this it is a very real world in which we live, and there is a deep joy in its many beneficent gifts, in the sustaining power of friendship, in the bestowal of nature, in the pursuit of truth, and in doing the right things for the right ends there is often rest and healing to body and spirit. The sunlit days of the summer past, in this Canadian Arizona leave the impression of a lost illusion, but once more the bulbs are planted, so our faith though it be small as a grain of mustard seed now will grow and flourish before the advent of the first snowdrop.

In my impatience with the unusual processes of nature, I recall with a feeling of relief the lesson of sublime patience learned lately from one who has long passed the four score years whose limitations are to one small room, but who delights in even a single flower, and can enjoy a descriptive book of life in the Philippines with the heart of youth. Such simple trust and interest in this many-sided world, while able to enjoy its varied phases, is an encouragement to weaker and more distrustful souls, and proves that such a life has its mission in being a brave example, and the experience of that peaceful life, with its gentle interest in nature and human nature, could only belong to one who has kept a conscience clean and a soul pure, and free from the slavery of low ambitions and base ideals.

GARDENS OF THE PAST.

W. Y.—The art or craft of gardening existed in some form or other from the earliest times, and no doubt the desire for food prompted the first experiments in cultivation.

Whatever may be said of that first garden and its dire horticultural experiences, it is certain that in all ages gardens existed, and were evidences of refinement and civilization. In old records there is evidence, too, that gardens extensive and beautiful adorned England from the very earliest times.

From the introduction of Christianity the best gardeners were those who lived in great monasteries, and were tended by the monks. There was fruit culture in those days, and the apples and cherries now so famous in Surrey and Kent originated as far back as the Tudors.

The growth of herbs, or 'simples' as they were called, was an interesting department of work, dealing with plants from a botanical and medical point, and exerting an influence upon English gardening, leading also to the culture of many useful and beautiful things.

Salads were considered very important in the earlier days, and it is to Herbals and cookery books that we must look for the most vivid side lights on early gardening. In the present day there is a renewed interest in horticultura. pursuits, and the garden in city and country becomes a very necessary adjunct to the home.

STORING VEGETABLES.

A reader of the 'Witness' must have put the carrots into the cellar while they were damp if they became mouldy on a cement floor.

Better leave them lie awhile to dry before packing them away, and have the bores raised a little. Dry coarse sand is the best thing in which to store them. It can be kept year after year if scarce, and sun-dried before using. With these precautions vegetables should not mould if air is admitted to secure ventilation.

RENEWING A BED.

B.R.—You are quite right in thinking a bed needs a renewal of soil after it has grown flowers year after year, for it is a well known fact, easy to understand, that every kind of plant takes some ingredient out of the soil.

Remove the top soil each year, and in its place supply fresh, rich earth, not forgetting to add a fertilizer. This is giving new strength to the food for the plants, and will result in more and better flowers.

LOST LEADER.

Mrs. LeB.—From your description it would seem that your choice evergreen has lost its leader, or leading shoot, but as it is only two or three feet high, it will be possible to drive a stake close to the main stem, then slowly and carefully, so as not to snap it off, take the nearest side branch and draw it up until its stem is parallel with the main stem. It will require to be tied in three or four places, so that it cannot give or slip, and if kept perpendicular, will soon take the place of the centre shoot.

AS TO APPLES.

N.E. asks why we do not give more account of the fruit of our province, beginning with that very important staple, the apple.

It has often been discussed in these columns, and the virtues enumerated, but its value in our diet is not sufficiently understood and appreciated.

Apples contain sugar, gum, a small quantity of oxalic, and a large proportion of malic acid, that acid principle on which the grateful odor of the fruit depends.

It is an old saying that apples are 'gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night,' but this is not true, for thousands of peasants in Switzerland and France make a hearty supper of apples and bread.

There are people who cannot eat raw apples on account of the large amount of fixed air, causing flatulence and consequent indigestion. But a great deal depends on the manner of eating the fruit, and often the occasional use will produce ill results, when, if persevered in the eating of apples, will promote digestion. When cooked this fruit becomes extremely nutritive, as then much of the free acid is converted into sugar. Medicinally, the apple acts as a stomachic, corrects impurities of the blood, and becomes a laxative, and corrective to rich food.

An English method of serving a compote of apples always appealed to my childish taste, and may please some youthful epicure. Peel, quarter and core, some firm, tart apples, and steam till tender. Make a syrup, adding some raisins and brown sugar, with a little nutmeg. Boil down, and pour over the apples. Let it stand until cold, and it is a very palatable dish.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

Vesey.'—You are quite right in supposing that these hyacinths will bloom by Christmas if planted now, as they easily develop in nine or ten weeks. One of the chief mistakes made with these bulbs is that of putting them too early into strong heat, before the bulbs are sufficiently rooted. This you can easily ascertain by examining the pots after they have been three or four weeks in a dark, cool place. When brought to the heat they should have a position close to the glass, and plenty of water in order to force them into bloom.

ALLUVIAL SOIL.

Harry D. asks what is the meaning of the above term, and it may be said that it is land added to any place by the force of water. The natural alluvial is that fine debris slowly washed from the upper to the lower surface by the constant action of floods. Upon the banks of great rivers the deposit is much greater than on lands removed from the effect of such causes. Alluvial soil is generally the lightest and richest of all kinds of land, gives good crops, and vegetation in such localities is generally luxuriant and prolific.

CARE OF CALADIUM.

E.M.—The tuber should be stored during winter in damp cocoa nut fibre in a temperature which does not fall below 60 degrees. It must be started in gentle heat in spring, after planting in a small pot in loose, turfy soil that is porous, and as soon as the pot is full of roots it can be changed to a larger one, and must be supplied with plenty of water.

Scorching sunlight is to be avoided, but as much light as possible given, to bring out the beauty of the foliage.

REMOVING ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

Farmer.—It will be better to leave your asparagus plants until spring before removing them to a new bed. The objection to disturbing them in autumn, especially if large plants, is that the roots that are broken in lifting sometimes, rot during winter, and leave a weakened plant.

Whenever lifted, have a good sized clump of earth, and set in a trench with crowns four or five inches below the surface.

RUST ON PLANTS.

Miss M.T.—There is nothing equal to the Bordeaux mixture for this disease, but it leaves unsightly blotches wherever it is sprayed, and cannot be used on ornamental plants.

So the next best thing is to pick off all diseased and curled leaves, and put the plants apart from others, letting them get as dry as possible without wilting. Dig sulphur into the soil, and if the soil is sour, it may be best to re-pot the plants in order to restore them.

Farm and Other Lands

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, DAIRY Farm that will carry 40 cows; good stables, silos, conveniently situated. Would take in exchange small farm or good stock horse. E. BERTRAND, Inkerman, Ont.

100 ACRES, CLAY LOAM, 2¼ MILES from thriving town Burks' Falls, 40 acres cleared, 20 acres fallow, 10 acres logged, ready for burnings off, balance bush mixed timber; good frame house and barn; this property has to be sold at once, going at a bargain. Address HERBERT SILVESTER, Burks Falls, Ont.

STOCK FARM, 640 ACRES HAY AND Fruit land, surrounded by many thousand acres of good pasture land, a first class horse range; have cut 75 tons hay this season; farm can easily be developed to cut 300 tons per year; 30 acres fruit land; 100 apple trees, bearing this year; a large, well finished and furnished house; splendid running water in house; good barn and stock shed, large waggon shed, blacksmith shop and root house; situated in the Upper Columbia River Valley, with as good a climate as on earth, and conditions first class for stock raising. Reason for selling, owner is a mining engineer, and his business compels him to leave B. C. soon. For terms and particulars address P. O. Box 13, Wilmer, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE — 102 ACRES—35 acres cleared; lot 20, con. 13, township of Macauley; good frame barn; log house one-half mile from school; three miles from Port Sydney; five miles from Utterson station. Price, eight hundred dollars. For further particulars apply to B. F. James, Blacksmith, Utterson.

FINEST 50 ACRES IN THIS SECTION, laying in and out of the Town of Port Elgin; fine bank barn, 40 x 56, also driving shed, beautiful brick house, 9 rooms, cellar under the most of it; buildings would cost over $3,000. Address Box 45, Port Elgin.

100 ACRES CHOICE LEVEL LAND, FREE of stone, 2½ miles from thriving town, Burks Falls; one frame house, 12 acres cleared, the balance covered with valuable timber. Also, 100 acres of splendid mixed timber, sold separate or together, and 4½ acres of town property, divided into 17 building lots, will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply to DAVID STEVENSON, Burks Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE — 160 ACRES GOOD LAND, 4 miles north of City of Calgary, Alberta, at $25.00 (twenty-five dollars) per acre, with lease for one or two years, of the 24 acre Dairy Farm adjoining, good water, all fenced, stabling for 26 milch cows, 6 horses, hen house for 100 hens, 60 acres under cultivation, two-story framehouse—use of implements, horses and cows at $50 per month. Milk retailing in city at 16 quarts for $1.00, to Hotels, 18 and 20 cents gallon, or wholesale to dairymen from 1st October to 1st May, at 18 cents gallon. EDGAR HOOPER, P.O., Calgary, Alberta.

DAIRY FARM — FOR SALE, A GOOD Dairy Farm of 300 acres; will raise 60 tons of good, wild hay; fair buildings; will sell for $600; would also sell live stock and farming implements. For particulars, apply to THOS. LINDSAY, Denbigh, Ont.

DELAWARE FARMS, FERTILE, LEVEL, free from stone. Bargains. Come, see them now. Free catalogue. CHAS. V. HAMMOND, Milford, Del.

GRAIN, FRUIT, DAIRY, AND POULTRY Farms For Sale, by the leading real estate brokers, SLAUGHTER & BAKER, of Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

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 as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry 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.

THE SKYLARK.

J. C.—Will you please give the poem, 'The Skylark,' not Shelley's ode, but the one beginning, 'Bird of the Wilderness blithesome and ——.' Who is the author of this poem? Ans.—James Hogg, a Scottish poet, better known as the Ettrick shepherd, was born at Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, in 1770. His ancestors for generations had been shepherds, and he followed the same occupation in his early years. He received little school training, but managed to learn to read and write, and used to read all the books he could lay his hands on while tending his flocks. He enjoyed local reputation as a verse maker before his education had advanced sufficiently for him to write his verses. About 1802 he found a friend in Sir Walter Scott, who encouraged and helped him in various ways. A few years later he went to Edinburgh with a view to devoting himself to literature. His talent won for him notice, and although he met with ups and downs in fortune he made some influential friends, among them the Duchess of Buccleuch, who prevailed on the Duke to assist the Ettrick poet. He was given a life lease of the small farm at Eltrive in Yarrow, where he spent his last years. He married a lady of good family. Among his prose works were the 'Winter Evening Tales' and 'Montrose Tales,' but his fame rests on his achievements as a poet. His poem, 'The Skylark,' is one of the best known of his lyrics:

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Light be thy matin o'er woodland and lea!
Emblem of happiness,
Blessed is thy dwelling-place;
Oh to abide in the desert with thee!

Wild is thy lay and loud,
Far in the downy cloud;
Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.
Where, on thy dewy wing,
Where are thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.

O'er fell and fountain sheen,
O'er moor and mountain green,
O'er the red streamer that heralds the day;
Over the cloudlet dim,
Over the rainbow's rim,
Musical cherub, soar, singing away!

Then when the gloaming comes,
Low in the heather-blooms,
Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love be;
Emblem of happiness,
Blessed is thy dwelling-place;
Oh to abide in the desert with thee!

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON THE NAVY.

A.M.R.—Can you furnish me with the name and address of the president and secretary of the Navy League of Canada? I am informed that this league has offered a prize for the best essay on 'Should Canada have a Navy?' but cannot find the conditions that govern the contest. I shall be obliged for any information that you can give me regarding the league and this essay contest. Ans.—The prize, of $400, is given under the auspices of the Navy League in Canada. The professed objects of the league are to bring home to Canadians a sense of their dependence on and interest in the naval strength of the Empire; to press upon public attention the need for a Canadian naval defence force; to show how Canada can best help the Royal Navy locally—in time of war, and to remedy the prevailing lack of information on naval matters by distributing literature on the subject to its members and the public press, and by promoting the teaching of naval history to schools. The subject of the essay, for which competition is invited, is 'Shall Canada have a navy of her own?' Rules governing the competition may be obtained by intending competitors, on application to the honorary secretary, Mr. H. J. Wickham, office of the Navy League in Canada, 'Mail and Empire' Building, Toronto.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

A.L.F.—1. What were the causes of the recent Spanish-American war? 2. Will you give briefly the facts regarding the destruction of the United States battleship 'Maine'? What has investigation revealed as the cause for its sinking? Ans.—The Spanish-American war grew out of the revolutionary struggle of Cuba against Spain, which had been going on for three years, one of a succession of insurrections in the last three or four decades. The attitude of the United States was shown in the message of President McKinley to Congress, on April 11, 1898, following a recommendation to Spain, and unaccepted offers of mediation to bring about adjustment of the relations between Spain and her revolted colony. The grounds for intervention were summarized as: 'First, in the cause of humanity, to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there (in Cuba), and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door. Secondly, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and, to that end, to terminate conditions which deprive them of legal protection. Thirdly, the right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of the people, by the wanton destruction of property, and the devastation of the island. Fourthly, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near, with which our people have such trade and business relations, where the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, their property destroyed, themselves ruined, where our trading vessels are liable to seizure, and are seized at our very door by the warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.' The message referred to the destruction of the 'Maine' as an impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that was intolerable, showing a condition such that the Spanish Government could not assure safety to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there. The reply of the Spanish Government at to the ultimatum of the United States was to the effect that Spain did not recognize the pretensions of the United States to intervene in Cuba, but considered the action of that country as an aggression, and was determined to defend Spain's sovereign right to that part of America. 2. The 'Maine' was sent to Havana in consequence of hostile demonstrations against Americans, on the representations of the consul that a ship should be in readiness to afford protection to American citizens in the event of dangerous disturbances. The battleship was anchored in the harbor of Havana, with the consent of the Spanish Government, it being understood that the visit of the cruiser was of a friendly character. The Spaniards of Havana, however, resented the presence of an American man-of-war. The 'Maine,' which had a berth in the least used part of the harbor, lay at anchor three weeks, when, about ten o'clock on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, a double explosion occurred, which rent the ship in two. She sank immediately, and 266 men lost their lives either by the explosion or by drowning. Sixty others were taken out wounded. The Spanish Government proposed a joint investigation into the cause of the explosion, but the Government at Washington preferred to investigate independently. The conclusion of the court of inquiry was that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine underneath the port side, which caused the partial explosion of two of the forward magazines, and that no evidence had been obtained fixing the responsibility upon any person or persons. The Spanish Government subsequently made an independent investigation, and attributed the catastrophe to an internal explosion in the forward storerooms. The sinking of the 'Maine,' no one knew how, with the loss of so many lives, caused great excitement in the United States, and was the principal argument of the inflammatory press, whose appeals to the nation precipitated the war. It certainly was not Spain that did this act, and it certainly was not an adequate cause of war. The United States has never allowed the hulk to be raised to examine from which side of the plates the first explosion took place.

SURVEYING LAND.

'Surveyor' writes in reference to the inquiry of 'A Western Reader' as to whether surveyors measure the mile independent of any unevenness in the land, such as is found in a rolling country. 'Surveyors' measure is always from point to point, keeping the tape or chain level, so as to give the straight horizontal measurement regardless of any valleys or hills that may intervene. The measurements are never taken following the surface, only when the land is level.'

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 such question.)

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.

Regina.—Has a little girl, aged five, who does not seem able to avoid wetting the bed. She is generally taken up about eleven, but between that and six in the morning, wets the bed frequently. The mother is careful to allow only one cup of milk for supper. Asks if her kidneys are weak, if medicine is desirable, or if she will outgrow the trouble. Ans.—Wetting the bed is a very troublesome matter to cure. You have to find out the cause, if possible, and remove it. In young children the kidneys are rarely at fault. Usually, the urine is too acid. This may be corrected by giving the child water freely between meals. She should be given a sufficiency of liquid even with her last meal, but it would be desirable to give her it somewhat earlier than usual. Occasionally, worms are the source of irritation. Look for pin worms in the motions. Again, enlarged tonsils or growths at the back of the nose and throat may cause the trouble. This is due to the difficulty in breathing produced thereby. Such cases must be operated upon. If none of the last-mentioned causes seem to be at work, I would advise the following procedure: Arrange the last meal as above directed. Do not give many sweets or sweet food, and especially avoid this at night. Have the mattress on her bed hard and the coverlet light. She should not be kept very warm. Make her sleep on the side. Also, put a firm cushion under the hips so as to raise the lower part of the body. Wake her at eleven, and once again during the night if possible. Before putting her to bed give her in a little water as much baking soda as will cover a five cent piece. Do not whip or scold, for the condition is found chiefly in nervous children, and this method will only make things worse. Keep the bowels moving daily.

ACNE.

D.E.W. is a girl aged seventeen. Her general health is good, and she eats well and sleeps well. She has been troubled with pimples on the chin, which come out large and inflamed, and finally come to a head. Her diet lately has been chiefly milk, vegetables and raw fruit. Ans.—The trouble is acne, which is particularly common in persons of your age. This is due to the fact that the skin glands are particularly active at this time. I do not think it wise for you to restrict your diet quite so much. Take eggs, fish, and a little meat. You should avoid rich food, sauces, soups and pastry. Keep the bowels open daily. Every night wash your face with very hot water, and rub on some spirits of green soap, which you can get at the druggist's. Rub into a lather, and thoroughly soften the skin with it. Then wash on thoroughly with clean, warm water. Then, before a mirror, squeeze out any pimples or blackheads that are coming to a head. You can puncture them first with a clean sewing needle. Then, bathe the face with a saturated solution of boracic acid in rectified spirits. Allow this to dry on.

SKIN ERUPTION.

W.R. has a child aged seven. Spots have appeared on the hands and arms, which at first resembled a mosquito bite. They swelled up, and then a little water exuded from them. The spots, after being scratched, fester, and turn into quite a sore, with a lump under the skin. The spots also are very itchy. The rash is appearing in different parts of the body. Is bathing the skin with carbolic water and giving medicine, but this only seems to keep it in check without curing it. It breaks out again. Two others in the home have become affected by the same disease. Ans.—It is somewhat difficult to decide at this distance, and without seeing the child, the exact nature of the trouble. Perhaps the application of a little sulphur ointment or citrine ointment diluted one-half will cure it.

VARICOSE VEINS.

C.C.C. is a young married man, aged thirty years. He has been troubled with his legs for several years. His occupation as chemist necessitates his standing a good deal. His legs become very tired, and thus handicap him greatly. If he persists in standing they become very painful, and the veins become very prominent and swell. Has worn the flannel bandage, and more recently an elastic stocking. This makes him more comfortable, but does not cure the difficulty. Up to a short time ago, the trouble was confined to the calves, but now seems to be extending above the knees. His general health is excellent, and he has never had any serious illness. His weight is only 145 lbs. Ans.—This trouble is very difficult to cure. I am afraid you cannot do better than wear the stockings and rest as much as you can. If the trouble progresses it may be advisable in the end to have an operation. It may be possible to remove the more prominent veins. Sometimes they can be tied, and so obliterated. This is only done in the most severe cases, however. I think that the flannel or stockinet bandage is preferable to the elastic stocking, for the reason that you can regulate the pressure. Elastic stockings are usually too tight. By and by they work loose, and then the veins relax. Pressure should be even and constant, but not excessive. Take moderate exercise, and keep your health up. Do not use constricting garters or tight clothing.

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LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Having disposed of all my property about a year ago and not having paid any taxes this year, am I entitled to a vote at the election on the 26th? I have an income of about $375 per year, and board with my sister in the town of Ingersoll; would it be legal for me to be assessed as tenant on her property, and vote as tenant, or should I vote as a working man? I have paid no taxes this year, but paid taxes a year ago and did statute labor. Ans.—You are apparently not legally entitled to vote.

ELECTION LAWS.

Vox Populi, Ont.—1. Is a person's vote valid if he cast it, he working at the time of election in a neighboring riding, he being a resident in the polling sub-division in which it is cast and his name being on the voters' list? 2. Has there been any change in the election laws of Ontario under the Whitney Regime? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes; there have been changes every year, and, by Act of last session of the Legislature, the Revised Statute of 1897 respecting elections of members of the Legislative Assembly and all amendments thereto were repealed and a new Act substituted entitled as was the former Act, The Ontario Election Act.

TESTAMENTARY.

Inquirer, Ont.—1. Would a will be legal written and signed by the person himself without witness? 2. A married man, without family (owning certain properties which are rented) dies, leaving a widow, to whom he wills part of said property, and to other friends the rest. Can executors collect rent on the property willed to the friends up to the time of the testator's death for benefit of widow? Ans.—1. Not in Ontario. 2. Yes.

CLAIMING PAYMENT FOR REPAIRS.

Subscriber, Ont.—A man rented a store for some years, and rooms over store where he and his family lived. During that term he has made repairs to suit his convenience such as papering rooms, etc. The person who owned it died and willed property to a near relative. The relative has lately sold property. The man who rented store still occupies it, and threatens to collect what he laid out in by-gone years for repairs from the relative the property was left to. No promise was given him to remunerate him in any way for said repairs. Can he sue the party who inherited the property? Could he collect anything? Is it legal for him to do so? The party who inherited the property paid for all repairs after coming in possession of same. Ans.—The tenant is not in a position to successfully sue for what he claims.

HARD LIFE OF AN INFORMER.

(Budapest correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The visit of George Nasztics—now famous for his 'disclosures' concerning a Slav conspiracy in Croatia—to Dalmatia and Montenegro was not an unqualified success. The hand of every Slav patriot is raised against him and his life is always in danger. At Kastelnova when he walked on the ship he was met with a shower of rotten eggs. At Ragusa he fared little better, for news of his arrival attracted crowds to the landing place, and the leading inhabitants informed the police that Nasztics would be thrown into the Adriatic if he attempted to land. Nasztics was seen to run away and hide himself on receipt of this information. Even at Mostar railway station he was seriously threatened, but the police saved him. While in Cettinje he found it impossible to avoid threats and scowls, and so left immediately. The life of an informer is hard.



THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

ALL READERS HEARTILY INVITED TO JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Please read conditions carefully.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which started last week in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life. It is composed of all those who join a Local Club, and take up the simple course herein outlined, barring only ordained ministers. The club has the sympathetic co-operation of the latter, but it is not considered fair to have them compete for the prizes. Sunday-school teachers, Bible class scholars, and church-goers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-church-goers, of all shades of opinion. All such who have not joined are warmly invited to do so and to compete for the prizes.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied.

The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. [A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.]

2. Each contestant in this Local Club, must answer each of the written questions, for fifty-two consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period, which allows two weeks grace after the close of the contest.

3. Each question must be answered separately, and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8½ inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be sent to this office, where they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks, won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

Address all answers to 'the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTE—Contestants should always put at the head of each answer the date to which the question belongs, as well as the question written out in full or clipped from the paper. They should, moreover, always give their name and address, carefully with each answer, NOT on a separate sheet, but on the same sheet as the question, only well below it, so as to permit of its being cut off (see sections 3 and 4). They should always be sure to give name and address in the same form each week. Please read the conditions carefully, cut them out and keep for ready reference when preparing answers.

THE PRIZES.

First series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price $5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

November 8, 1908.

David grieves for Absalom. II. Sam. 18.

Golden Text: A foolish son is a grief to his father. Prov. xvii., 25.

Verses 1-2—Is there any hope for success in the ordinary affairs of life, as well as in war, without system and thorough organization?

How much of the success of this country depends upon our national leaders?

Verses 3, 4—Should a general in war, or a leader in any cause, personally expose himself in the danger line?

If a man courts martyrdom for the truth, is it either right or in the interests of the truth?

Was David right in wanting to personally conduct this war, or were the leaders right in persuading him not to do so?

Verse 5—Was it right and according to the mind of God, for David to command that no harm be done to such an arch traitor as Absalom?

When people sympathize with criminals and try to shield them from justice, is it a maudlin sympathy or true Christian love?

Verses 6-8.—Has war, upon the whole, been a blessing or a curse to mankind?

Is war ever right, except as a necessary means for obtaining peace?

Was David to be praised or blamed for this war?

Describe the horrors of this war, and compare them with the unspeakable horrors of the possible wars of the future, and then say if future wars will, or will not, brand their authors as worse criminals than the traitorous Absalom?

Verse 9—Was it accidental or providential for Absalom to be caught by the head in this oak tree?

Are there any accidents in the life of a true Christian?

Is there reasonable expectation that the wicked will not, finally, bring destruction upon themselves?

Verses 10-13—What can you say for or against the reasoning of this man, who found Absalom hanging on the tree and refused to kill him?

As between our souls and God, should we obey, or disobey, those in authority, when we know their commands are against the will of God, as in the present case?

Should we obey God rather than man, even at the risk of our lives?

Is it noble, or ignoble, to let personal profit influence us in matters of right and wrong?

Verses 14-17—Notwithstanding the command of the king, to the contrary, was Joab right in slaying Absalom?

When the leader in a bad cause is destroyed, does it generally stop the rebellion, as in this case?

Is it possible for an ignoble life to have a noble ending, or a noble life to have an ignoble ending? What is the record of history?

Verse 18—Should a truly good man ever be concerned as to what posterity will say of him, or personally cause any monument to be erected to his memory?

Barring exceptions, is it generally a disgrace, or otherwise, for a man to die having no children?

What is generally the end of a self-centred, proud life?

Verses 19-32—Ahimaaz was a priest; should priests or preachers take any active part in political affairs?

In carrying important tidings, either good or bad, to our friends, what rules should govern us? Is it wise to tell the whole blunt truth at once?

Did Ahimaaz, the young priest, tell the truth, and was he to be blamed or prised?

If a preacher or a priest defends a creed which he knows to be untrue, can his word be trusted in other matters? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verse 33—What can you say, for or against, the pathetic grief of this heart-broken father, at the death of his worse than worthless son?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 15, 1908—'The Lord Our Shepherd.' Psalm xxiii.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

November 8, 1908.

FOURTH QUARTER.—LESSON VI.

DAVID GRIEVES FOR ABSALOM.
II. Samuel xviii., 24-33.

Golden Text.—'A foolish son is a grief to his father.'—Prov. xvii., 25.
(Davis W. Clark.)

The fate of the Hebrew monarchy trembles in the balance. Once more, now in his old age, David is a fugitive. The graphic narrative describes his small force as 'hungry, weary, thirsty.' On the other hand, the 'conspiracy is strong,' and the rebel army 'increases continually.' Humanly speaking, the fortunes of the aged monarch are past retrieving. But stand still, and see a salvation conspicuously providential.

The gilded youth, never so dazzling in the charms of his person, enters triumphantly the capital his father has just evacuated with weeping. He proceeds at once to the abominable thing common among Oriental victors—the commission of that unpardonable crime which fixed the character of the war as one of extermination.

A council of war is now called. The oracular Ahithophel advises immediate pursuit by twelve regiments of picked men, which he offers to command—the object being the despatching of the king, whose person was the only obstruction in Absalom's path. What an incarnation of filial unnaturalness! The proposed killing of his father pleased the son.

Hand of Providence intervenes! The prayer of David is heard! The counsel of the sage of Giloh, best advice from a merely military standpoint, is made to appear folly. The Archite, spy and traitor, adept at sophistry, succeeds in having the Fabian policy adopted, and thus insures Absalom's ruin and David's deliverance.

In this darkest hour of his checkered career, the best traits of David's noble character shine resplendent. He needs not the regalia of royalty. He is kingly without it. One sees in him 'a great man, bending under the judicial visitations of Providence.' While his throne is shattered, his family disrupted, he maintains his self-possession and shows his sagacity. In the black enamel setting of apparently irretrievable misfortune, his piety, submission, generosity, prudence, shine like lustrous jewels.

David's genius for generalship now asserts itself. He puts the natural barrier of the Jordan between nimself and the rebel army. He ensconces himself in the splendid fortress of Mahanaim. When the battle impends, he chooses the field where his bushwhacking guerrillas will have every advantage, knowing that the 'wood could devour more people than the sword.' The uncompromising protest of his troops is all that restrains his lion-heart from taking the field in person. With the undying, unquenchable affection of the paternal heart, he has enjoined it upon the commandant of each division that they 'deal gently with the young man.'

Now, upon the very site of his forefather Jacob's wrestling, David enters into an agony of soul. The king, like the patriarch, has brought his grief and peril upon himself by his own misdeeds. The points of contrast are, that David is in a gate, instead of a glade; it is daytime, instead of night; and it is a son that approches in hostile mien, instead of a brother, as in Jacob's case.

Unfilial treason receives its deserts that day. There is defeat, with slaughter. Absalom's vanity forestalls his escape and insures his doom. His ambrosial locks identify him, as does the very beast that bears him.

Nature herself furnishes a gibbet for this unnatural son. His luxuriant hair, perhaps, serves as the black-cap of the hangman. Suspended between heaven and earth, he gazes into the phenomenal chasm at his feet as into the very mouth of hell, gaping to receive him. Into that pit, a moment later, his dishonored corpse is cast.

The last picture in the sombre gallery is drawn by a master-hand. It is true to the life. In pathos and naturalness, nothing in literature surpasses it. Up the stone steps to the chamber over the gate goes the chastened monarch, crying in piteous grief. We can look upon the depths of a broken heart. It is a revelation of parental tenderness, forgiveness, and disappointed ambition.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Carlisle says of Burns, 'The canary sings sweetest when it has been longest trained in a darkened cage.' So David learned in suffering what he taught in song. Psalms iii., iv., xl., lv., lxix., cix., are attributed to this period.

* * *

Ahithophel was David's Judas Iscariot. He portrays his treason in the words: 'It was thou, a man, mine equal, my guide, and mine acquaintance. We took sweet counsel together, and walked into the house of God in company.' Words that remind us of Caesar's, 'And thou, Brutus.'

* * *

Yet the sting of it was that Ahithophel was justified in his desertion of David. It is enough to say that Bathsheba was his granddaughter.

* * *

Absalom's revolt is a type of the sinner's revolt against God. In both instances it is deliberate, unreasonable, directed against paternal goodness. If persisted in, there will be the same outcome—shame and death.

* * *

What more could David have done that he did not do, to save Absalom's life? He expressly commanded the captains, in hearing of the army, to spare his son. The soldier who discovered Absalom's sorry plight, showed a tender regard for the king's request. At the same time he had an eye to his own interest; for, as he intimated, had he dispatched Absalom, Joab would have made a scapegoat of him.

* * *

But the killing of Absalom was a military necessity. It was a legal execution. The rebel prince had four times over forfeited his life.

* * *

Absalom's burial was like that of a common malefactor. He had reared for himself an imperial mausoleum, where he expected to be laid with royal obsequies; but his dishonored corpse was tossed into a ditch.

David's lament for his son is a pathetic dirge. But perhaps if he had lived more for the boy, he would not have needed to wish to die for him. Absorbed in the pleasures of his palace and in the affairs of state, in foreign war, and in plans for building a temple, there was precious little time left for a son at the very period when he desperately needed attention and discipline. The sting of it, too, was that the father's example had not always been beyond reproach.

* * *

Sharper than a serpent's tooth is a thankless son. The fang fastened in David's very heart. Other insults, treacheries, and losses were small affairs compared with this.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 2.—II. Sam. xviii., 1-17.
Tuesday, Nov. 3.—II. Sam. jviii., 18-33.
Wednesday, Nov. 4.—II. Sam. xix., 1-15.
Thursday, Nov. 5.—II. Sam. xix., 16-30.
Friday, Nov. 6.—II. Sam. xix., 31-43.
Saturday, Nov. 7.—II. Sam. xx., 1-13.
Sunday, Nov. 8.—II. Sam. xx., 14-26.

A CHINESE DETECTIVE

MOY GOP, WHO HAS AIDED UNCLE SAM IN SECRET SERVICE WORK.

(Washington 'Post.')

One of the most interesting men ever employed in Uncle Sam's service is Moy Gop, a Chinaman, who washes clothes for a living at 6th street and Massachusetts avenue Northwest. His career has been perhaps more varied than that of any Mongolian who ever crossed the seas for American shores.

During his twenty-five years in the United States he has held all sorts of jobs, among them that of detective, teacher, lecturer, constable and washerman. He not only writes English, but speaks it with ease and correctness. Frequently he has been called upon to serve as an interpreter in cases called in the District courts.

His chief claim to distinction is the fact that he has been of most value to the government in helping to run down the once notorious band of highbinders, who had societies located in almost every large city in the country.

It is said that Moy Gop furnishes the only case on record in this country of a Chinaman acting in the capacity of a detective employed by the national government. Moy appeared in the limelight as a detective in 1892, when he was living in the Chinise district here. From all accounts, he distinguished himself as an officer. The first case that Moy ever handled was that of a Chinaman named Chong, who was accused of embezzling his partner's share of the proceeds of a Chinese bazaar, which they conducted near 4 1-2 street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Chong was a slippery little fellow, and pending his trial the Detroit District Attorney appointed Moy to aid the government in the case. Meanwhile, however, Chong got wise to the fact that he was to be guarded by one of his fellow Mongolians and he took refuge in one of the opium dens which flourished in Washington's Chinatown at that time. There he remained hidden for many weeks, his friends taking every precaution to guard him against the authorities. Moy knew every Chinaman in Washington, however, and he finally located the prisoner. But he encountered much trouble when he tried to arrest him.

It was up to Moy to get busy, and he measured up the job. The members of the police force had hunted through the entire Chinese district, but failed, exclaiming that 'all Chinamen look alike to me.' Moy, after weeks of searching and gumshoe work, found the house in which Chong was secreted. Moy worked a clever ruse. He employed a messenger boy and got the lad to take a note to the house where Chong was hidden. Moy followed at the heels of the messenger boy, accompanied by a stalwart Irish policeman. The messenger knocked on the door and one of the Chinamen called out to know what was wanted.

'I've got a note for one of you all, cried out the boy. The door was unlocked and partially opened, but that was enough for Moy. He thrust his foot through the crack and with the aid of the big Irish copper opened the door. Chong was in the bunch of Chinamen in the rooms smoking opium. Chong started on the run, but Moy grabbed the fugitive by his pigtail and collared him. In a twinkling the bunch of Chinamen started a riot, but Moy handcuffed Chong, while the Irishman knocked several of the Chinamen senseless. Moy got a little the worst of the deal, for blood was streaming down his face from the blows given him. He escorted the prisoner to the lockup and later helped in his conviction.

Subsequently he did splendid work in aiding the District Attorney's office in capturing Chinamen wanted for various crimes committed in the then wicked Chinatown. On a few occasions he was employed by the police of Philadelphia and New York to aid in running down vicious highbinders of those cities, and for his splendid service he was liberally rewarded. Because of his wide acquaintance among the Chinamen of this and other cities it is probable that he would be retained for service if the government officials needed him at any time.

Moy is not now regularly employed as a detective, and he finds peace and contentment in life by washing collars, cuffs, and shirts in his laundry. This is his chosen vocation, and he will stick to it, he says, the rest of his life. Aside from his laundry business he finds time to conduct classes in Chinese. He says that few Americans can learn the language properly. He is a devout Christian and a regular communicant of Calvary Baptist Church. He is also a leader in the Chinese branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Moy Gop was born in South China, in the Canton district. His father, a farmer, sent him to the native school in the neighborhood at the age of six years.

'I have stayed at school and hammered away,' Moy declares, 'had it not been for the dreadful custom of whipping a child so brutally in that country. If the lesson was on a religious subject the pupil usually got two whippings. I stood the chastizing as long as I could and then I decided to run away.'

Vague and wonderful stories of a beautiful land where all was peace and liberty had reached the ears of Moy and made his dream of a paradise beyond the seas. He decided to skip the country as a stowaway and come to this country. At that time he could not speak a word of English. He borrowed enough money from his grandfather to get away. Coming across the ocean he picked up a few English sentences, and when he reached San Francisco he was able to speak a little of the language and make himself understood. In San Francisco he worked in a laundry. In 1881 he went to New York, where he joined a Baptist church and went to night school. Later he lived in Peoria, Ill. In 1890 he started out on a lecture tour through the Southern States, visiting more than a hundred cities and towns. The subjects of his lectures were Chinese customs, virtues, and vices. Later he came here, and because of his peculiar knowledge of the English language he was an invaluable aid to the police here and elsewhere in the detection of Chinese criminals. In the early 90's he took out naturalization papers.

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ALCOHOL AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

SCIENCE SAYS IT IS A MENACE TO THE USER.

(From 'Westminster Gazette.')

Dr. Henry Smith Williams gives in 'McClure's Magazine' a summary of a number of experiments with alcohol on the human and other organisms. Prof. C. F. Hodge supplied alcohol to two kittens with very striking results:

'In trying the experiment,' he says, 'it was remarkable how quickly and completely all the higher psychic characteristics of both the kittens dropped out. Playfulness, purring, cleanliness and care of coat, interest in mice, fear of dogs, while normally developed before the experiment began, all disappeared so suddenly that it could hardly be explained otherwise than as a direct influence of the alcohol on the higher centres of the brain.'

The kittens simply ate and slept, and could scarcely, the Professor adds, have been less active had the greater part of their cerebral hemisphere been removed by the knife.

Professor Hodge's experiments extended also to dogs. He found that the alcoholized dogs in his kennel were lacking in spontaneous activity and in alertness in retrieving a ball. These defects are in part explained by lack of cerebral energy, in part by weakening of the muscular system. Various other symptoms were presented that showed the lowered tone of the entire organism under the influence of alcohol; but perhaps the most interesting phenomenon was the development of extreme timidity on the part of all alcoholized dogs. The least thing out of the ordinary caused them to exhibit fear, while their kennel companions exhibited only curiosity or interest.

'Is alcohol a poison to the animal organism?' Students of pathology, we are told, answer this question with no uncertain voice:

'The matter is presented in a nutshell by the Professor of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William H. Welch, when he says: 'Alcohol in sufficient quantities is a poison to all living organisms, both animal and vegetable.' To that unequivocal pronouncement there is, I believe, no dissenting voice.

. . . Open any work on the practice of medicine quite at random, and whether you chance to read of diseased stomach or heart or blood vessels or liver or kidneys or muscles or connective tissues or nerves or brain—it is all one; in any case you will learn that alcohol may be an active factor in the causation, and a retarding factor in the cure of some, at least, of the important diseases of the organ or set of organs about which you are reading.'

'You will rise,' adds Dr. Welch, 'with the conviction that alcohol is not merely a poison, but the most subtle, the most far-reaching, and, judged by its ultimate effects, incomparably the most virulent of all poisons.'

Dr. Williams, in summing up the results of a number of experiments which he details, says he is bound to believe, on the evidence, that 'if you take alcohol habitually, in any quantity whatever, it is to some extent a menace to you.'

'I am bound to believe, in the light of what science has revealed: (1) that you are tangibly threatening the physical structures of your stomach, your liver, your kidneys, your heart, your blood-vessels, your nerves, your brain; (2) that you are unequivocally decreasing your capacity for work in any field, be it physical, intellectual, or artistic; (3) that you are in some measure lowering the grade of your mind, dulling your higher aesthetic sense, and taking the finer edge off your morals; (4) that you are distinctly lessening your chances of maintaining health and attaining longevity; and (5) that you may be entailing upon your descendants yet unborn a bond of incalculable misery.'

Such, he concludes, is the probable cost of 'moderate' indulgence in alcoholic beverages. 'Part of that cost you must pay in person; the balance will be the heritage of future generations.'

RE-OPENING OF GORDON CHURCH, ST. ELMO.

(From a Correspondent.)

St. Elmo, Ont., Oct. 22.—The Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo, had a very interesting and successful services on Sunday and Monday, Oct. 18 and 19, in connection with the re-opening of their church edifice. The old church, made famous by 'Ralph Connor,' in 'The Man From Glengarry,' has been beautifully renovated and made practically as good as new. The interior of the church has been improved by a new metallic ceiling, the pews grained and varnished, and the walls tinted a cream color. The services on Sunday were well attended. Very large congregations filled the church morning and evening, and listened to strong practical sermons by the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, Montreal. The preacher made a great impression on those present and delighted them with his presentations of the truths of the gospel. On Monday night refreshments were served in a liberal and bountiful manner, in the old log church and afterwards a most excellent entertainment was held in the renovated Gordon Church. Mr. F. B. McRae, leader of praise in Gordon Church, sang several selections and was rewarded by encores. The Rev. A. Lee, the pastor, presided, and gave an address welcoming the friends who had come to rejoice with the congregation in the reopening of their church. The Rev. Messrs. McKay, Conners, and Daly, of Maxville; H. S. Lee, of Apple Hill, and L. Beaton, of Moose Creek, made bright congratulatory speeches expressing their pleasure at the improvement which had been made in the church, and good wishes of themselves and their people for the future success of the pastor and congregation of St. Elmo. The weather was exceedingly favorable for the reopening services, Sunday being warm like a day in June, and for this the congregation are thankful to the giver of all good. Altogether the reopening services were a great success, and an augury of good things for the future of the old historic church.

DECAY OF BUILDING STONES.

(From the 'Building World.')

The causes of decay in building stones are various and depend on the physical structure of the stone, its composition and the nature of the surrounding atmosphere. The most destructive agent to which the stone is exposed is rain or a moist atmosphere, and also in a minor degree, wind, frost and smoke. The air of large towns is usually charged with various deleterious acids; these acids are dissolved by the rain, which penetrates the stone in a greater or less degree according to its physical structure, and combines with the constituents of the stone, causing it to decay, so that any contrivance that will check the admission of water will be most likely to succeed in arresting decay.

THANKSGIVING NUMBER.

The Thanksgiving issue of the 'Canadian Pictorial' will be a splendid number. Extra size. New features. Only 10 cents. See advt. on pag 7.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Oct. 24, 1908.

The trading on the stock exchange this week has been somewhat extended, particularly in several of the more pronounced leaders, which have been purchased on slight advances in anticipation of a bull movement following the close of the present political campaigns now being waged throughout Canada and the United States. Favorable earnings and rumors of increased dividends have resulted in forcing the weak side of the market and causing spurts of real activity all along the list. Those who are committed to the bear side of the selling, show very little concern over certain advances made recently and are much disposed to let the market take its course. Power is playing a prominent part on the exchange, making a new record quotation of 108 1-4, while the buying of this issue is not lessening, and it appears to be coming from influential sources. Montreal Street is strong, selling up to 188½, ex-dividend, as a result of the favorable statement for the year. This stock appears to be limited, or at least holders are apparently not inclined to sell, anticipating an appreciable increase in price in time. Ogilvie issues are exceedingly active, especially the Common. An unexpected movement took place on Wednesday which carried it up to 107 3-4, while the buying was quite large. Textile preferred enjoyed a rise to 85½, after several weeks of inactivity. It is likely that the company anticipates a good year financially, and at the present quotation Textile securities are good investments. Illinois preferred accepted the opportunity to move upwards and on a strong demand for the stock it gained to 88 3-4. Other traction issues, like Detroit United, Toronto Rails, and Halifax Railway, continue firm, especially the former, which appears to be gaining strength on the belief that Mayor Thompson is likely to meet with defeat in the coming mayoralty contest in Michigan City. The amount of sales made in all three has been limited, as there appears to be very little surplus stock in view.

Railway issues such as Canadian Pacific and Soo common have been on the quiet side of the market, but both are favorites with the investing public, and they are being overlooked just now in favor of other leaders. There is nothing new to report in Mexicans. The contemplated Merger has not materialized, but its final culmination must be only a matter of time now. The stock is being quietly absorbed, however, around 70 to 71. Iron and coal securities are being neglected, as some anxiety is felt regarding the outcome of the appeal now before the Privy Council, and investors hesitate to purchase to any extent pending the decision. Other stocks on the list are quiet, with no appreciable change in prices, while the bond and industrial market appears to be broadening on the strength of more money and cheaper funds.

The management of the Montreal Street Railway is to be commended on the splendid financial statement for the year ended September 30, which shows the company to have enjoyed the most prosperous season, financially, in its history. The improvements to the extensive lines and the new routes opened during the past twelve months have been a heavy drain on the exchequer of the company, but everything was done with an eye to economy, with the result that the gross earnings amounted to $3,677,432, as compared with $3,503,643 for the previous year. Operating expenses were exceptionally heavy, amounting to $2,158,394, as against $2,104,653, during 1907, but the net earnings from operation are shown to be $1,519,038, while twelve months ago they were reported at $1,398,990, which leaves a gratifying balance of $120,048. Under fixed charges the statement shows that the city has received the sum of $242,431 on percentage of earnings, as compared with $214,840 a year ago. This is an evidence of the development of our city and the corresponding growth in the traffic returns of the company. The net income is given at $1,136,411, while dividend payments have amounted to $900,724, leaving a surplus of $235,688, from which has been appropriated a contingent account of $175,000, an insurance fund of $25,000, while the sum of $35,686 has been transferred to the surplus account. Altogether the statement should prove highly gratifying to the company's numerous shareholders.

The Canadian Northern Railway has shown a remarkable growth and expansion in its business during the past twelve months, and it is pleasing to note that the management is in a position to announce that for the year ended June 30 last, the gross earnings amounted to $9,409,462, an increase of $1,359,264 over the previous year, and the net earnings $3,032,686, a gain of $106,652. During the year there were large expenditures on maintenance and strengthening of roadbed, on relaying track with heavier steel, improving station accommodation, and enlarging the facilities for economical operation of the system. The sale of the company's lands continued in satisfactory quantities. No less than 414,696 acres were sold for $3,449,758.

The immediate course of the stock market across the border still depends on whether foreign holders of United States securities will continue to sell their American securities, or decide to hold them, anticipating an early adjustment of the European war situation. Insiders are pretty well assured that Mr. Taft will be the next president of the United States, and they are endeavoring to encourage a buying movement in order to discredit unfavorable news which has been circulated during the week. When one considers how well prices have been sustained in the face of such an unexpected flood of stocks he must feel decidedly encouraged as showing the determination of Wall Street to meet reverses and to hold up the strong end of the market in the face of adverse circumstances. The tendency of business conditions throughout the Republic is still towards slow improvement. In the rural districts there is every evidence of optimism owing to the unprecedented prosperity of the farmers and the bountiful crops. In the more central and business districts more sober views are encountered. There the depression has been the keenest and consequently the recovery has been the slowest. It cannot be denied that general conditions are improving from the fact that railway earnings show distinct improvement and managers are quite happy over the prospects as compared with a few months ago. Naturally there are dull spots here and there, and those who are looking for complete recovery are possibly disappointed, but they should be patient and not expect too much.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div. payb'l.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	1908 High.	1908 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3½H Jan.	201½	140	177¾	142	175¾	174¾	175	$175.00	4.0
Power	1¼Q Nov.	96¼	79	108¼	85	108¼	107	108	108.00	5.5
M. S. R.	2½Q Nov.	239	157	191	170½	190	187½	188	188.00	5.3
Twins	1¼Q Nov.	108¾	169	92½	78⅝	91½	90	91¼	91.25	5.5
Ter. Ry.	1½Q Jan.	115½	82⅝	107	94	105	104¼	104¼	104.25	5.7
Detroit		81½	28½	44⅛	31¼	44¼	40	44	44.00	...
Richelieu	1¼Q Dec.	82⅞	43¼	78	62	75	75	75	75.00	6.6
N. S. Steel		79	45	66	41⅞	48¼	48	48	48.00	...
Dom. Coal	1Q Jan.	70¼	37	58⅛	41⅞	48½	48	48	48.00	8.3
Iron bonds	2½H Jan.	80	64½	78½	70½	76¼	76	76	76.00	6.6
Iron Com.		80	13¼	18⅜	14	16¼	15½	16	16.00	...
Mackay Com.	1Q Jan.	15	42¾	75	66½	74	73	73½	73.50	5.4

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont.	5% Q.	Dec.	257	248	228	233	4.3
Merch.	2 Q.	Dec.	170	158	143½	154	5.2
Roche.	2 Q.	Dec.	159¼	141	135¾	141	5.6
E. T.	2 Q.	Jan.	162	152	148	150	5.2
Mol.	2½ Q.	Jan.	212½	200	188	194½	5.1
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	224	212½	205	210	4.7
B.N.A.	4 H.	Apl.	153½	146	141	146	5.4
Royal	2½ Q.	Jan.	242½	224½	213	212	4.7
Dominion	3 Q.	Jan.	163¾	125	225	225	5.3
Imperial	2½ Q.	Nov.	170	118½	218½	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Nov.	240¾	....	....	215½	5.5
Ottawa	4 H.	Dec.	154	....	....	234	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Dec.	145	176	190	123½	5.7
Union	2½ H.	Dec.	182	133	121½	139½	5.4
N.S.	3 Q.	Jan	283	283	267¾	274¼	4.3
Comm.	2 Q.	Dec.	179½	164	156	160	5.0
Bonds							
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	100	92	87	91½	5.4
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	110¼	109	103	106¼	5.6
M.S.R.	3½ H.	Nov.	104	100	96¾	100	4.5
Col. Cot.	1% Q.	Dec.	98	100	93	100	6.0
Lke. Woods	2 H.	Dec.	107	104	102½	103½	5.7
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia	2 Q.	Jan.	120	115	108¼	114¾	6.9
Iron			66¾	64	44	60¾	...
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	112	101¼	85	100	7.0
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	120	120	44	114	6.1
Switch	1¾ Q.	Jan.	105	10	102	96	7.3

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
Prep. Con							
Mackay	1 Q.	Jan.	71¾	70¼	59¾	70	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	112	115	103	115	6.1
Illinois	1½ Q.	Jan.	94¼	90¾	77	89¼	6.7
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Jan.	100½	89	69	74	8.1
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Jan.	110	114	100¾	112	6.2
Magd.	..	....	71¾	....	....	71¾	..
Havana	1½ Q.	Jan.	85	81¼	68½	81½	7.3
Textile	1¾ Q.	Jan.	98¼	90	78¾	85½	8.2
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	74¾	....	....	74¾	..
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	145	139¾	133	133¾	6.0
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	162	148	135	141	5.6
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	128	113½	105	106	6.6
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Jan.	104½	103	96	103	5.8
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Jan.	78	....	....	85¾	6.5
Toledo	..	....	29¾	15	5¾	7	..
Switch	1 Y.	....	100	95½	93	60	71	9.8
Soo	1¾ Q.	Apl.	136¾	134¾	80¼	134	4.8
Lau. Paper	2 H.	Feb.	93	106	93	103	5.8
Magd.	..	....	31½	....	....	31	..
Havana	..	....	45¾	26	20	37¾	..
Textile	1¾ Q.	Jan.	45	45	40	40	12.5
Lke. of W.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	107	86½	71	89¾	6.0
Mexican	..	....	57¼	79½	45¾	68¼	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Jan.	138¼	137	113	145½	5.2
Rio	..	....	66	66¼	29	33	..
Ohio	..	....	30½	21	15¾	17¾	..

NEW COAL COMPANY READY FOR ORGANIZATION

Large Orders for Coal Coming in and Prospects Bright — To Issue Stock.

A despatch received from North Sydney, C.B., this morning, states that a special meeting, held yesterday, of the promoters of the new Colonial Coal Company, which is being organized with a capital of a million dollars, to operate extensive coal areas in Cape Breton, it was decided to have the company organized without further delay so that the stock could be placed on the market.

The gentlemen interested are arranging for the construction of a large bank head and loading pier at Little Bras D'Or for the shipment of their coal, and it is pleasing to note that several large orders have been received for the coal, as the quality has been found highly satisfactory for steam purposes.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS SEND GLOWING REPORT

Of Threshing Returns and Crop Conditions From the West— No Serious Car Shortage.

The latest report of Western conditions received by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa gives indications of a decided improvement in the transportation difficulty, and a deep optimistic feeling as to the future.

Threshing operations are practically finished, and the result of the bountiful harvest which drew the eye of the world to that part of Canada, has apparently exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

A report from Gladstone, in Manitoba, says that one farmer threshed 45 bushels an acre from a 12 acre field; a farmer living a few miles from Regina, threshed wheat yielding 38 bushels to the acre, and all grading No. 1. Such instances are many, and from different localities, both in the East and West of the three provinces, which no doubt gives ground for such confidence in the future.

Especial note is also made of the reports received about the newly sown fall wheat, which is pronounced to be in unusually fine condition for this time of the year. The weather conditions have been exceptionally good, warm with fine rains and clear frosty nights.

The fuel situation is now in that state in which it is quite safe to predict that there will be no repetition of the trouble of previous winters. The coal mines are working double shifts, and from all quarters the cheerful reports come in that lots of fuel is on hand.

In the matter of car shortage, sufficient improvement is reported to remove the question from one of great anxiety, as evinced in previous reports, nevertheless, greater improvement is to be desired. The Canadian Northern Railway are commended for giving a very satisfactory service. From points on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, an improvement is evident, but such places as Indian Head, Lethbridge, Nanton, Regina, Herbert, Redvers, Yorkton and Moose Jaw, insist that business is blocked through lack of proper railway transportation facilities.

OPEN SEASON HAS HELPED. PRIMARY GRAIN MOVEMENT

Western Operator Talks About Market Conditions and the Railway Service.

Mr. George Carruthers, the Winnipeg representative of James Carruthers & Company, was on 'Change this morning, and spoke favorably of conditions in the West.

The movement of grain has been very heavy, so heavy, in fact, that several times more cars have come forward than could be inspected between daylight and darkness. The grain is moving into the elevators freely enough, but according to Mr. Carruthers there is little change in the attitude of the farmers, the owners of the bulk of the wheat in store, who are still holding on to their grain.

They have got a chance to sell their wheat at a premium, buy an option at a lower price, and still leave the wheat and a profit corresponding in size to the premium, but you can't make a farmer see that. If you start to talk 'paper wheat' to him he'll shut up like a clam, thinking you are trying to work a skin game on him. And the farmer is just the man that should trade in options—he has the goods and could deliver. He can carry wheat till the spring time for 1-8 of a cent, and can have the use of his money in the meantime—we know all that, but the farmer won't see it.'

The double track to Fort William, and the warm weather have helped us a lot this year in getting wheat out, and there has not been any serious trouble in getting cars, though some places have men complaining. The railway has been able to put all the locomotives that were on construction work to moving freight, and there has been no cold weather to cut down the steaming power and the size of the trains. The Grand Trunk is handling a lot of wheat this year, and the Canadian Northern has moved a big lot of grain to the lake.'

Mr. Carruthers said that the new building is a great satisfaction to the members of the Winnipeg Exchange, and that there has been some busy sessions in the new wheat pit.

MORE ABOUT THAT INDIA STEEL RAIL CONTRACT.

Intimated that Price is Lower Than for What Rails in Canada are Sold for.

Whether or not, it is in view of the forthcoming appeal before the Privy Council of the famous litigation case between the Dominion Iron and Steel and the Dominion Coal Companies, it would be hard to say, but it is looked on as somewhat strange that at this particular juncture various attacks on the Steel Company are now being made in certain English journals. It is believed, especially among the friends of the Steel Company that these attacks are inspired, possibly, by parties opposed to the development of the steel plant at Sydney.

The particular complaint that is made, is that the steel management has secured a contrast to supply 9,000 tons of steel rails for railway construction in India, and the allegation is that it has been done by selling rails at a less price than in Canada. These allegations remain to be proved, and meanwhile the vague cables coming to hand daily are similar to the following cable received to day, which explains itself:

London, Oct. 23.—The Yorkshire 'Post,' Leeds, says the exact price quoted for the steel rails supplied the Southern Punjab Railway by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company has been communicated in confidence to some English firms who tendered, and the secret is being carefully preserved, but the price is said to be considerably lower than that at which the same firm is now supplying the same type of rails in the Dominion.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

A firmer feeling prevails on the local butter market in sympathy with the higher prices on Saturday's board and jobbers are quoting 27c a pound for single packages. The wholesale price is quoted at 25½c to 26c.

Cheese is steady and values are unchanged. There is no increase in the demand and business is quiet.

Cowansville, Oct. 24.—Boarded, 553 packages of butter. The ruling price was 25¾c but as high as 26⅛c was paid.

London, Ont., Oct. 24.—Four factories offered 775 boxes white and 350 boxes colored cheese; 220 boxes sold at 12c.

The offerings of live hogs were very light this morning, and prices were unchanged at $6.25 to $6.50 a hundred pounds for select lots weighed off cars.

Abattoir dressed stock is quoted at $9.25 to $9.50 a hundred pounds.

Cured and smoked meats are firm on a good demand, and lard is scarce and higher.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10 to $6.20, second patents, $5.90 to $5.70; winter wheat patents, $5 to $5.30, straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.80; in bags, $2.05 to $2.12½; extra, $1.75 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.85 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$2 to $2.10 per bag.

OATS—Manitoba, No. 2, 45c to 45½c; No. 3, 44c to 44½c; Ontario, No. 2, 44c to 44½c; No. 3, 43c to 43½c.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $21 to $20.50; shorts, $25 to $26; Manitoba bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, $25.

POTATOES—Car lots, 65c to 70c per 90 lb. bag. Jobbing, 85c to 90c.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $1.95 to $2 per bushel.

PEAS—Boiling, in car lots, $1.15 to $1.20 per bushel, bags included.

HAY—No. 1, $12 to $13.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; No. 3, and clover, $9 to $9.50; mixed, $7 to $7.50.

CHEESE—Western, 12¼c to 12⅝c; Townships, 12c to 12 1-8c; Eastern, 11¾c to 11⅞c.

BUTTER—26c in round lots; 26½c to 27c in jobbing lots.

EGGS—No. 1, 20c to 21c; selects, 24c to 25c; new laid, 30c a dozen.

HONEY — White clover, comb, 12c to 14c; extract, 9c to 10c; dark, comb, 10c to 12c; dark extract, 7c to 8c.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $13.50; half barrels, $11.50; clear fat back, $23; dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels, plate beef, $17.50; half barrels, ditto, $9.00; compound lard, 8¾c to 9¼c; pure lards, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 12½c to 14c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; live, $6.25 to $6.50 a 100 lbs.

MONTREAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Oct. 24, 1908.	Oct. 17, 1908.	Oct. 26, 1907.
Wheat, bush.	472,386	572,430	626,825
Corn, bush.	4,347	6,897	72,796
Peas, bush.	47,000	39,986	10,454
Oats, bush.	199,168	135,519	64,055
Barley, bush.	60,484	58,864	41,644
Rye, bush.	28,575	....	....
Buckwheat, bush.	17,670	4,052	9,988
Flaxseed, bush.	902	5,574	48,743
Flour, brls.	13,194	12,697	70,446
Meal, brls.	492	517	128

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Oct. 23.

The dense fog did not prevent a large number of farmers and market gardeners from bringing their produce to the market this morning, and though the buyers were slow in turning out until the fog began to rise, then they turned out strong. Dressed hogs and pork pieces were much more plentiful than they have been at any market this season, but poultry, both alive and dead, were not so plentiful as on last week's markets. Oats sold at 50c to $1 the bag; there were no signs of buckwheat or beans among the farmers' rigs; potatoes are 70c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 45c to 60c do.; carrots and beets, 45c to 50c do.; onions, 85c to $1 do.; parsnips, 90c do.; pumpkins 50c to 75c the dozen; citron melons, 45c to 75c do.; cabbages, 25c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 30c to $1 do.; celery, 25c to 75c do.; dressed hogs, 9c to 9½c per lb.; pork pieces, 10c to 12c do.; dead turkeys, 13c to 16c do.; geese, 11c to 13c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; tub butter, 23c to 26c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c the dozen; older eggs, 25c to 30c do.; cream, 25c the quart; apples, $1.50 to $1 the barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 do.; lemons, $3.50 the box; pears, 40c to 60c the basket; peaches, 60c to 75c do.; grapes, 20c the small basket; cranberries, 40c the gallon; bananas, $1.25 to $2 the bunch; hay, $10 to $12 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BIG DECREASE IN LAST WEEK'S APPLE EXPORTS

Mr. C. W. King reports shipments of apples from the port of Montreal for the week ending Oct. 24 as follows:

	Brls.	Boxes.
Oct. 23—Liverpool	6,429	24
Oct. 24—Liverpool	6,276	..
Total to Liverpool	12,705	24
Oct. 22—Glasgow	5,863	1,934
Oct. 24—Glasgow	11,194	....
Total to Glasgow	17,057	1,934
Oct. 24—London	358	....
Total shipments for week	30,120	1,958
Same week last year	66,825	3,325

PORTO RICO RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR LAST MONTH

Following is the comparative statement of earnings of the Porto Rico Railways Company, Limited, for the month of September:

	1907.	1908	Increase.
Gross	$ 30,162.33	$34,082.04	$3,919.71
Net	13,018.37	14,432.62	1,414.25
For nine months ending Sept. 30, 1908—			
Gross	257,923.98	277,233.51	19,309.53
Net	107,141.86	117,955.49	10,813.63

The water power was only placed in full operation the latter part of September, so that the saving in operating expenses from that source are not included in the September earnings.

NEW BANK FOR SHERBROOKE

Lake Megantic, Oct. 23.—The Bank of Montreal is to open a branch of the Bank in Sherbrooke, on Nov. 1 next. Mr. R. A. E. Aitkins, the manager of the branch here, has been appointed manager, and leaves the end of this month to take up his new duties at Sherbrooke.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 26.

About 1,850 head of butchers' cattle, 165 calves, 240 sheep and lambs and 643 fat hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The unseasonably mild weather, together with the large numbers of cattle, had a depressing effect on the prices of cattle; hogs also are tending downwards. Prime beeves sold at 4½c to 4 3-4c per lb.; pretty good animals, 3 1-4c to 4 1-4c, and the common stock, 2c to 3c per lb., with the lean canners at 1½c, to near 2c per lb. Grass-fed calves sold at 2½c to 3½c per lb. Sheep sold at about 2¼c per lb.; lambs at from 4½c to near 5c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6 1-4c to 6½c per lb.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—There was another large run on the city cattle market, and as the local trade was pretty well stocked last week, the demand for the common stock, which was very plentiful, was slow. There was little of what could, even by those trying to sell it, be termed choice cattle, and much of the common class was not sold at all. Receipts were 140 cars, containing 2,250 cattle, 2,800 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs and 164 calves. Fewer good butchering cattle were offered than usual, which is saying a good deal considering how scarce they have been during the last few months. A number of outside buyers were in looking for heavy feeding steers and bulls, which they have found difficult the last few days to buy at what they deemed right prices. Many buyers of cattle for distillery feeding have been forced, owing to the scarcity of heavy animals, to be content with stock much lighter than they were looking for, or than they have usually obtained. Feeding steers sold at $3.50 to $4 for the best, and bulls at $2.50 to $3. Choice stockers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs., are in fair demand at prices up to $3.50, but anything lighter than this was impossible to dispose of except at sacrifice prices. By far the largest part of the market was made up of these light, rough stockers, and canners, which nobody wanted. Drovers who had cows for sale, which had cost them, perhaps $2 and $3 in the country, and at which prices they thought they were getting a bargain, were forced to accept from $1.50 to $2 for them or keep them. As this is the last market day of the week few wanted to keep them. A little of the surplus of this stock is being shipped to Buffalo, as they are getting down to a level which will permit the sale of them there at a profit, after the duty has been paid. Heavier shipments to that market are expected to take place later. A large number of poor milking cows have been shipped to market lately, owing no doubt, to the fact that they are not profitable for the farmers to keep through the winter. But for these there is a very poor market, and they bring extremely low prices. A good demand exists, however, for good milkers and springers. The market for choice sheep and lambs is steady; but there was a large run of culls and bucks, and these are a little lower. Hogs are weak, though not changed in price.

East Buffalo, Oct. 26.—Cattle receipts 4,500 head, active, good and choice higher, others steady to a shade easier; prime steers, at $5.75 to $6.25; shipping, $5.00 to $5.65; and butchers, $4.25 to $5.50; heifers, $3.50 to $5; cows, $2.75 to $4.25; bulls, $2.75 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.50; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.00; fresh cows and springers, good, active and strong; common, steady, at $22.00 to $50.00.

Veals receipts 1,000 head, active and 50c higher, $6 to $9.

Hogs receipts 22,100 head, fairly active and 15c to 25c lower; heavy, $6.75 to $6.85, mixed, $6.50 to $6.80; Yorkers, $4.75 to $5.75; pigs, $4.00 to $4.50; roughs, $4.60 to $4.90; stags, $3.75 to $4.25; dairies and grassers $5.00 to $5.65.

Sheep and lambs receipts 12,400 head, active, sheep steady, lambs 50c higher; lambs, $4.00 to $6.15; yearlings, $4.00 to $4.50; wethers, $4.00 to $4.25; ewes, $3.75 ot $4.00; sheep mixed, $1.00 to $4.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 15—To-day's supply of beasts consisted of fat butchering cows and bulls, trade for which was slow but firm, last Monday's rates governing all sales. Top prices paid per 8 lbs., as follows: Fat cows, 3s 6d; extreme, 3s 8d; fat bulls, 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Sheep trade practically at a standstill, hence prices not worth recording. Total supply: Beasts, 60; sheep, 40, calves, 10.

London, Oct. 15.—Good supplies, trade is very slow, and prices lower. Lot of meat left over. English beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 4s to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4s to 4s 2d; do., seconds, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, forequarters, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s to 4s 8d; tegs, 4s 4d to 4s 8d, do., ewes, 3s to 3s 2d; English wedders, 4s to 4s 4d; ewes, 3s to 3s 2d; Dutch sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, do., lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; English lambs, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s to 5s; English pork, 3s 6d to 4s; Dutch do., 3s 4d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND WILL BE DECLARED

In November, and Clique Will Receive Handsome Cheque — Railway and crop News.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

New York, Oct. 26.—The Standard Oil dividend will be declared in November and will be at the rate of $10 a share. This means that just before Christmas Mr. John D. Rockefeller will get a nice little Christmas gift of $2,700,000 and the other members of this clique will receive sums ranging from $850,000 to the paltry $100,000 of Mr. John D. Archbold. Last year the cheques were received Christmas eve and gave this party a reason for feeling very happy despite the fact that the country was then in the very midst of a panic.

Railway earnings show some improvement and business reports are generally encouraging. Crops have been made and the only crop about which there is any doubt is the cotton crop. Mr. T. H. Price estimates this at 11,500,000 bales, while other estimates run as high as 12,500,000 bales.

C.P.R. AGAIN SHOWS INCREASE

Return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from Sept. 14 to Sept. 21, continues to show an appreciable increase.

1908	$1,693,000
1907	1,544,000
Increase	$149,000

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Pork was stronger in tone on By Ward market this morning, most of those having brought some into the city holding out for $9.25 a hundredweight. There were others who let it go at $9. The increase, which was 25 cents on the hundredweight, was due probably to the fact that the supply was not as large. Considerable beef was displayed, and its price was from 25 cents to 50 cents cheaper. Eggs, too, were little in evidence, those to be had selling at from 26 cents to 29 cents. Butter showed practically no change since last market day, pail butter being quoted as high as 30 cents, and prints as high as 32 cents a pound. As the season advances, certain vegetables begin to get stiffer in price. For cabbage, some were asking 70 cents a dozen. It is true they were magnificent big heads. Smaller ones could be obtained at 50 cents a dozen. Parsnips brought from 80 to 90 cents. There was a good sized market, which was only fairly active.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 24.—White wheat, per bushel, 85c to 88c; red, 85c to 88c; spring, 85c to 88c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 48c to 50c; oats, 28c to 29c; corn, 78c to 80c, clover seed, $10 to $11; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.60 to $3.90; strong bakers, $3.80 to $4.10; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $9; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1.25 to $1.75; dried apples, per pound, 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 pounds, 70c to 80c; butter, in rolls, per pound, 22c to 24c; butter, in firkins, per pound, 20c to 21c; eggs, per dozen, 22c to 23c.

ILLINOIS TRACTION CO. NET IS $161,498

For Last Month — Interesting Comparisons With Previous Figures for Last Year.

The Illinois Traction Company continues to show appreciable gains in its earning powers, according to the comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the month of September issued this morning.

Total railway earnings, which includes city and interurban lines, is given at $285,761, as compared with $274,335 for the same month last year.

Gross, which takes in gas, electric lighting and steam heating, amounts to $357,507, as against $344,965, for the same period in 1907.

Total expenses and taxes show a total of $196,909 for last month, while for September, last year, they aggregated $187,938.

Net over expenses and taxes shows the gratifying sum of $161,498, as compared with $157,027 for the same month a year ago.

The total railway earnings for the nine months of the current fiscal year are placed at $2,209,508, as against $2,085,201 for the corresponding period in 1907.

Gross earnings for the nine months are given at $2,973,051, while for the same time last year they were $2,722,482.

Total expenses and taxes for the nine months ending Sept. 30, are reported at $1,721,452, while for the same period in 1907 they aggregated $1,534,073. The net over expenses and taxes is given at $1,251,598, as compared with $1,188,409 for the corresponding period last year.

Following are the principal items from the statement for the month of September, and the nine months of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last:

Month of September—	1908.	1907.
Total railroad earn.	$285,761	$274,335
Total gross earnings	357,507	344,965
Total expenses and taxes	196,009	187,938
Net over expenses and taxes	161,498	157,027
Nine months ending Sept. 30:		
Total railroad earnings	$2,209,508	$2,085,201
Total gross earnings	2,973,051	2,722,482
Total expenses and taxes	1,721,452	1,534,073
Net over expenses and taxes	1,251,598	1,188,409

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR BANKING FIRM

Boston, Oct. 23.—Mr. John P. Reynolds, jr., has been appointed receiver for the banking firm of Messrs. E. H. Gay & Co., of this city, by Judge Lodge, in the United States District Court. Since the petition of three of the creditors of the firm, asking that bankruptcy proceedings be instituted, they have made an examination of the firms' affairs, and yesterday afternoon consented to the appointment of Mr. Reynolds. The liabilities of the firm are said to amount to about $7,000,000, mostly in connection with the Hudson River Power Company and the Pittsburg & Binghamton Railroad, in which the firm is heavily interested.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS

Grand Trunk Railway system traffic earnings from Oct. 15 to 21, are still lower than expected. Following are the figures:

1908	$848,347
1907	944,379
Decrease	$96,032

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm:—Nos. 114,663, Henri Ls. Herreuschmidt, Le Genest (Mayenne), France, process of treating antimony ores; 114,671, Hans Ries, Munich, Germany, heating arrangement for gas retort furnaces; 114,680, Albert Hy. Hooper, Ilford, England, braces; 114,693, Dent Harrison, Westmount, Que., dough separator; 114,728, George W. Robertson, Marysville, N.B., hoisting machine; 114,735, George Spaak, Bergvik, Sweden, peeling machine; 114,743, John R. Hendrickson, Sunny Slope, Alta., mail deliverer; 114,745, Francis Paul, jr., Montreal, Que., washing machine.

DOUBLE YOUR PROFIT.

If you want to make more interest on your spare money than twice what you are making now, I have SIX PERCENT INTEREST BEARING GOLD BONDS for you. These Bonds are now paying SIX PERCENT INTEREST.

In addition, with each one hundred dollars you pay you will receive free, five FULLY PAID up and non-assessable shares of the Company that issues these bonds.

These shares are of the par value of ten dollars each. Your security is, therefore, perfect. Send your money to-day.

BENJAMIN BUBLAND, Financial & Insurance Agent, 303 Board of Trade, Montreal.

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN

BY

ANNIE KEARY,
AUTHOR OF "OLDBURY," ETC.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

This story of Tunstall, a small manufacturing and mining town of England, opens on the evening of Clemency Franklyn's nineteenth birthday party in the home of he. aunt, Miss Arnays. Among the guests were Mrs. Franklyn, the young girl's stepmother, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Clemency's godmother, who brings the good news of her son's expected homecoming. After all had gone, however, Arthur Yonge, the son of a reduced manufacturer, dropped in with his greetings. His father, a late partner of Clemency's father, had died, leaving him when only a child to the care of his grandfather, a reputed miser. Col. Edgecombe arrived while Clemency and another god-daughter, Sydney Serle, were visiting High Combe. Sydney's home is the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and his family. At a great ball Colonel Edgcombe, who has taken up a warm-hearted defence of the rather shallow little Sydney against his mother's judgment, speaks rashly to Sydney to counteract a slight she felt. He leaves home immediately, and Sydney, during his absence and silence, is quite ill. To avoid her sister-in-law's insinuations she becomes engaged to Mr. Humphreys. On his return, hearing of her illness, Colonel Edgecombe seeks her, proposes, and is accepted, Sydney telling him nothing of her engagement to Mr. Humphreys. Mrs. Edgecombe, hurt and miserable, is persuaded by Clemency to attend the wedding, but she goes abroad at once. Rolla, her brother, and Miss Arnays, also leave home for the winter. Arthur Yonge visits them at Seaford, tells Clemency of his growing success at Tunstall, and of his having incurred her father's enmity by it, and also of his own love for her. All this pains Clemency deeply, as she knows Arthur knows of her love for Colonel Edgecombe, but all other regrets are soon lost in sorrow over her aunt's death. At High Combe Colonel Edgecombe finds Sydney not only childish, but deceitful, owing to her wish to keep him in ignorance of her earlier engagement. She is worried also over her brother George's racing debts, out of which Colonel Edgecombe flatly refuses to help him again. Clemency returns home, and becomes almost indispensable to her rather exacting stepmother. Necessary repairs at the Red Hill mine being delayed by Mr. Franklyn for need of money, Clemency asks Colonel Edgecombe if it is possible to advance some of her own inheritance, for which he is trustee.

(CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.)

'He would not be obliged to repay you, and he might not live to do so; but if you choose, of course you could lend the money, or I could, which I should prefer. You wish it done?'

'I have set my heart on it beyond anything. You must manage it for me.'

'I will speak to Mr. Franklyn this evening. My trusteeship to his children has led him to speak to me of his affairs before, and I know something of the difficulties he is in, so it will be less embarrassing to open the subject. I will talk to Rolla first, and after dinner you shall hear how I have sped.'

As he was leaving the room, Colonel Edgecombe turned back to say:

'You don't mean to shut Miss Franklyn up in your boudoir all the afternoon, I hope. Sydney is alone in the drawing-room, and will be glad of your company.'

'Come down and see how glad Sydney will be,' Mrs. Edgecombe said to Clemency, when he had gone. 'Men are justier than women, they say, and above mixing themselves up in petty domestic quarrels; that is to say, they shut their eyes tight, and only see as much of what passes round them as is convenient. Walter will go on believing he believes that poor little Sydney is fond of my company to the end of his life, just because it suits him to leave us together. I, who can see plainly enough that the poor child can't endure me, compassionately keep out of her way as much as I can. However, we will go down and do our duty for the rest of the evening.'

The hours till Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn arrived passed rather slowly. Mrs. Walter Edgecombe was a much less agreeable person than the Sydney Serle of old times. The sense of having a dignity to keep up weighed on her, and restrained all the pretty looks and winning, childlike ways, that in former days had made her so charming.

Clemency heard with dismay the short answers, half-resentful, half-frightened, with which she repulsed every effort Mrs. Edgecombe made to draw her into their conversation.

To outside observers, it always seemed that the elder Mrs. Edgecombe was the aggrieved person in the intercourse between herself and her young daughter. Her manner was always perfectly gentle, almost affectionate; while Sydney had the air of guarding herself, sullenly and coldly, from being won to confidence by her kindness. Clemency could not prevent her thoughts flying off from the conversation she was languidly keeping up with Mrs. Edgecombe to thoughts of past times, when she and her two companions had spent winter afternoons like this in the same room, with the same books and pictures lying about on the tables and easles, and the same faint scent of winter flowers coming in from the conservatory, and when their talk and manner to each other had been so different.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn's entrance was a welcome interruption. Rolla appeared half-an-hour later, having been carried off by Colonel Edgecombe for a walk round the gardens. He was in the wildest spirits, and in such a hopelessly talkative mood that even the heavy atmosphere of High Combe could not keep him quiet.

'Shall we have a game of transformations?' he whispered to Clemency, when he had taken a rapid glance round the room. 'Mrs. Walter Edgecombe into little Sydney Serle to begin with. Now watch.'

Then he went and seated himself by Sydney's side, and during dinner he succeeded in drawing her into animated discourse on his and her exploits in old holiday times at Vale Combe. She grew excited enough to vie with him in recalling the most extravagant stories of their past plots, and triumphs over Mrs. George Serle, and their hairbreadth escapes from disgrace and punishment. It was not the gentle, timid Sydney Serle with whom Colonel Edgecombe had fallen in love that these reminiscences brought back, but the excited, hoydenish, innocently gay country girl she could be when free from anxiety and restraint: a phase of her character of which Col. Edgecombe had hardly as yet had a distant glimpse.) He looked on and listened, amused with all he heard, pleased too, to see his wife's sweet face, dimpling again with the smiles that had been sadly absent of late, and yet feeling every now and then a pang of painful surprise at the discovery that she could be something to other people she had never been with him, and that in their year's intercourse he had failed to set her as completely at ease as she could be.

Mrs. Edgecombe shrugged her shoulders, and devoted herself pointedly to the entertainment of the elder guests whom Sydney was neglecting, and Clarency was troubled with a return of the elder-sister feeling which had made her in old times listen to Rolla's and Sydney's chatter through Mrs. Edgecombe's ears, and long to check what she knew was lowering them in her estimation. She was also a little provoked with Rolla for choosing that particular evening for making himself conspicuously childish, when so much depended on his being able to inspire Colonel Edgecombe with respect for his opinion.

Her anxiety on this subject was set at rest by a few words from Colonel Edgecombe just before they left Combe.

'Rolla has amazed me this evening,' he began.

'By the amount of nonsense he has talked? I was afraid so.'

'By the amount of sense he has talked. Your father and I had some conversation on matters of business after dinner. The state of the works at Red Hill was mentioned, and Rolla, without taking too much on himself, managed to give us so much information, and throw out so many clever suggestions, showing such thorough knowledge of what he was talking about, that I could hardly trust my ears. Your father was almost as much astonished as I, and, I think, pleased, though he says so little.'

'But can any good result from the conversation? You said this morning there was nothing to be done.'

'But now I am more hopeful. I am expecting a visit from a very clever mining engineer who is to inspect some of the mines on the Combe property. Your father has consented to let him go over the Red Hill mine with me, and Rolla has undertaken to time our visit, so as to secure us from any interference from Mr. Stubbs, with whom your father does not wish to have any altercation just now. I shall forward his report to your father; and if the mine can be put into a safe condition, the money to do so shall not be wanting. Your father has consented to be my debtor for the present, till you and Rolla can take the responsibility on yourselves. You are to consider that it is your doing—the working out of your suggestion.'

'And papa is not vexed?'

'He is immensely relieved. He has anxieties of many kinds pressing upon him just now; and he is quite willing to turn over this one to Rolla's management, since he has proved himself competent to the task. I believe it will be the beginning of a new era to them both. Rolla's courage and penetration will be of immense service to his father, if he once begins to trust him and talk over his affairs freely with him.'

'I don't know how to thank you enough. You have made me very happy!' Clemency said. Her eyes, raised to his face, were bright with gratitude and self-forgetting joy. She had almost forgotten just then to whom she was speaking, for her mind was too full of gladness about the present, to have room in it for any recollections of past feelings that might have embarrassed her.

He turned away abruptly, without making any answer to her last speech, not quite sure that his mind was as free from regretful comparisons of old with present times, as he saw that hers was.

In the fervency of her happiness Clemency had unconsciously raised her voice in speaking the last sentence. Every one in the room but Mrs. Franklyn and Sydney guessed the subject of the conversation. Mrs. Franklyn resolved to give Clemency a little lecture when they were out walking next day on the impropriety of expressing herself so strongly; while through Sydney's mind there passed a thought, that was almost the echo of one that had already been in her husband's that evening. She wondered, as she looked in Clemency's animated face, how it was that other people managed to find such much pleasanter things to talk to Colonel Edgecombe about, than ever occurred to her.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

The thought was the same in both their minds; but it dwelt longest in Sydney's, and gave her most pain.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The joy I might have had of yore
I have not: for 'tis now no more.
Yet, beyond hope or purpose blest,
In my rash choice, let be confess'd
The tenderer Providence that rules
The fates of children and of fools.
—Coventry Patmore.

Colonel Edgecombe's time was much occupied during the next fortnight; and Sydney, finding that his mornings and afternoons were spent in riding or walking about the country with the Engineer who was staying at High Combe, and his evenings in poring over papers and estimates, could not refrain from some petulant remonstrances on his giving himself such an extraordinary amount of trouble just to please the Franklyns. There was no use in explaining to her that the greater part of the work on which he was engaged had nothing to do with the Franklyns; she had, once for all, associated their names with the Engineer, and the business in which his visit had involved her husband, and she could not be persuaded to regard either with anything but extreme disfavor.

On the day when Colonel Edgecombe did visit the Red Hill Mine he was detained an hour or two beyond his usual time of returning home, and he found Sydney, with flushed face and trembling limbs, pacing up and down between the hall and the library, watching for his return in a state of nervous apprehension, into which she had been worked up by a little real anxiety and a good deal of fretful temper. He was really compassionate at first and very sorry for the uncomfortable hour she had passed; but when he had shown himself, as he considered, sufficiently penitent, he became, manlike, very much set on proving the folly of her fears, and bringing her to confess that she had been unreasonable in giving way to them.

Sydney argued the point more tenaciously than usual.

'You ought to have known I should be anxious,' she insisted. 'Were not you and Mr. Henderson talking about accidents all last evening in the most frightful way? And when you did not come at the right time, what could I suppose but that you had been blown up, or burned, or drowned, or some of the things that are always happening in mines?'

'Occasionally; not always. Besides, my dear, I told you this morning that I was not going down into the mine myself.'

'I did not think that made any difference; accidents may happen anywhere, I believe. There was a man at Vale Combe fell on his head from a coal-truck and was killed, at the mouth of the shaft. That might just as well have happened to you.'

'Hardly; as I was not likely to get on a coal-truck. At all events, the chance was too remote to justify such an agony of apprehension; you might have supposed a hundred causes for my absence more probable than that.'

'No; I think it was just the most natural thing in the world for me to think of. Why, the poor man was brought into the kitchen at Manor Combe, and I saw him there myself; all the arguments in the world won't make me forget that. You and your mother seem to think talking about "probable," and "reasonable," and so on, alters one's feelings; it does not with me. I know what I think, and all the words in the world won't alter it. While you are reasoning I go on thinking just the same; I never can see that what you say makes the least difference.'

Colonel Edgecombe sighed. He was sufficiently convinced of the peculiarity of mental constitution to which his wife confessed; but it did not make the prospect of future conversations with her very cheering.

'What are you thinking about, Walter?' she asked, after a pause, not being somehow quite satisfied with the last word she had had in the dispute.

'I was wondering, my dear, what you would do if I ever should have to return to India. You would lead a wretched life, if you spent all the hours you were left alone, in conjuring up possible and impossible dangers for me.'

'It would be different then,' Sydney argued. 'When you were away I should know you were obliged to go, and I should not mind. It is thinking that you have put yourself into danger just out of—of wilfulness, that worries me so.'

'Cannot you say out of neighborly kindness? You did not expect me to be punished with sudden death for riding over your father's fields the summer before last. Neighborly offices found more favor in your eyes in those days.'

Sydney did not quite see the drift of this remark; but the reference to old times brought up a contrast that had been rankling all day.

'Yes,' she said, 'it was very different in those days. Your kindnesses were for my friends then, and now they are all for people who have no claim upon you. You will do anything for Mr. Franklyn, but you won't help poor George to please me.'

This was already a vexed question, and Colonel Edgecombe was not pleased to have it brought up again.

'You are unjust to me, Sydney,' he said, gravely. 'You must know I have a sufficient motive for refusing to lend George any more money till he has broken with his present associates, who are preying on his good-nature and ruining him. Your father would approve my resolution if he knew as much of their proceedings as I do.'

'But he does not approve. He thinks you unkind to George this time, and so does Lizzie. Even she wishes George to have the one more chance of redeeming his fortune that might, as he says, save him. In the old times I never thought it would come to your being harder to George than Lizzie. I thought when I married you that you would at least do all I asked for George; I thought I was doing some good to him at least. And now it seems as if I might just as well have married any one else.'

Colonel Edgecombe drew away the arm with which he had encircled Sydney's waist, and stood, with his arms folded, silently looking at the fire. Her last speech grated very much on his ears. He had always believed in the entire disinterestedness of her affection to him. Her devotion and affectionateness had been her great attraction in his eyes, in favor of which he thought he could dispense with other gifts; and now she seemed to be saying that she had calculated advantages in choosing him, that she had looked upon her marriage as the best means of benefiting her family. He was too much accustomed to Sydney's random way of expressing herself to attach all the meaning to her words they could have borne, but even with a large deduction for excitement and habitual exaggeration such a speech was not pleasant hearing for a man like him, with the pride and sensitiveness and overweening love of love, his mother's exclusive affection had fostered.

'I am sorry I have disappointed your calculations, Sydney,' he said, coldly.

She was beginning a vehement protestation in which George's and Lizzie's names were mixed, in bewildering incoherence, with excuses and fresh pleading, when, to Colonel Edgecombe's secret relief, the tete-a-tete was interrupted by the entrance of a servant, with the letters that had come by the afternoon post.

Sydney looked jealously at the number of letters that came to her husband and his mother by every post; they were so sure to lead to discussions and consultations in which she had no share. That evening she stood by Colonel Edgecombe while he examined his budget, and studied his face as he read. One letter evidently surprised and agitated him. He uttered an exclamation on first glancing over it, read it through a second time, and, when he had done, asked eagerly,—

'Is my mother at home? I must go and tell her of this at once.'

He hurried from the room; and Sydney was left to recommence her pacing up and down, and to begin a fresh process of conjuring up possible misfortunes. There was one, as she believed, always hanging over her, and it never failed to present itself to her thoughts on the smallest provocation. Since Mrs. Edgecombe had lived at High Combe she had been obliged to give frequent and dire offence to Miss Humphreys and Mrs. Fowler, by persistently resisting their efforts to force themselves into her company, and she lived in daily dread of their revenging the slights she had put upon them, by betraying the history of her treatment of their brother to Colonel Edgecombe. She spent a miserable half-hour now recalling the contemptuous looks they had given her on their last chance meeting, and convincing herself that her husband would not have left her so hastily, if the letter which had excited him so much had not concerned her.

Mrs. Edgecombe read her son's face more truly. She was lying on the sofa reading when he entered her sitting room. As soon as he came near enough for the light to fall on his face, she threw her book aside, and sprang up eagerly.

'What have you heard?' she said. 'Some important news, I am sure, and not disagreeable.'

He put the letter in her hands.

'Read,' he said. 'Yes, it is not disagreeable—it is very gratifying; but of no use to me.'

The letter was an official one, offering him an appointment to an important post in India. There were very flattering acknowledgments of his former brilliant services, and assurances of the confidence, with which a task calling for peculiarly high qualifications would be confided to him.

Mrs. Edgecombe read, looked in her son's face, pondered over some of the sentences of the letter, and looked up again wistfully and sorrowfully, yet with a sparkle of triumph in her eyes. 'They are right,' she said; 'you are the right man for such a post; your talents and character exactly fit you for it; you would be happy there. It would have been the summit of your ambition two years ago.'

'The summit of my ambition now; but I am no longer the right man. I have fallen behind in my two idle years. I could name several better qualified than I; there is no want of suitable men to go.'

'You have been thought of first by the best judges. Every one who knows you, but yourself, will understand why. It is a great honor.'

'But it will be fruitless to me. There are other considerations now, besides my own wishes or my own fitness. I am in a different position now from what I was when I left India.'

'Walter, don't reproach me for bringing you back; don't you see that I reproach myself almost every hour of every day?'

'Dearest mother, how can you imagine such a thing? I have nothing to reproach you with; we won't reproach either ourselves or each other for anything in the past; it would be a great waste of time, to say the least of it. I came to consult you. My instant thought was that I must decline to leave England. I see yours is the same; but I should like to know whether your decision is founded on the same reasons as mine.'

Mrs. Edgecombe took the letter once more and bent her head over it; a spasm of pain passed over her face before she looked up again.

'I would let you go, as far as I am myself concerned, Walter,' she said; 'I would indeed. Dreadful as the second parting would be to me, I would not hold you back from such a career. I would let you go, if only—if Sydney —'

'Precisely, it is that. You think it impossible that it could be right for her. You think it would be too great a trial?'

'Not a trial in the sense you mean. How could it, to go with you—should I not envy her! But in another sense, yes. I don't think you would be justified in placing her in a position for which she is so very unfit. I am not going to say a word against her; it is not her fault; but consider—so young, so excitable, so utterly untrained, with so very little judgment in the choice of her friends, and left so much alone as she would necessarily be—oh, it would not do! In a prominent position like this, a man's usefulness and his reputation, too, may be at times to a considerable extent in his wife's keeping. It would be as unjust to yourself as it would be cruel to her.'

She had said all she dared say. An expression that had come over her son's face warned her that she had gone even a little too far; yet she had to press her lips together to prevent other words coming. The thought of his going from her, away with Sydney, who, she believed, did not even love him, in whom she had no sort of confidence, was like death to her.

Colonel Edgecombe could not bear the look of intense anxiety with which his mother perused his face. He walked to the other end of the room, and stood for some time in the recess of a still uncurtained window, looking out into the dim moonlit park without seeing anything. It was a very bitter moment in his life. A long-desired object was within his reach, and he found an obstacle in his path which he had himself placed there. It seemed to him as if he were called upon to give up all the objects which, in his opinion, made life desirable. He had failed to realize the dream of domestic happines with which, on leaving India, he had solaced himself for sacrificing his ambition; and now that the old career might have been embraced again, with brighter prospects than he ever yet had, he was barred from it by the same mistake that had ruined the other hope. He had not attained either prize. Both had been possible for him, and he had marred his life every way. For a time his thoughts were all very dark and bitter, till at length, out of darkness, a ray of light and comfort came. He faced the worst; looked down into the deepest depths of his heart, where he had feared to search lately, and brought back a conviction that was a fresh spring of hope and strength to him. After all, he did not, he would not, regret what he had done. In spite of all disappointments, he loved his wife well enough, loyally enough, not to grudge any loss or pain that the choice of her brought with it. She might not be what he had once thought her; she might not even love him as much as he had hoped; but she was still herself, still his own; the being whom he was bound to protect, and help, and guide through life, all the more lovingly because of the faults and weaknesses that turned others away. His dream of ideal love and perfect companionship might be shattered for ever; but even out of the disappointment and the struggle he had gone through lately, another kind of love had been born, tenderer, deeper, with less thought of self in it, than any that had ever come to him before. In its presence, of which he had hardly been conscious till this moment of greatest need had revealed it to him, he felt strong enough to accept the sacrifice he was called upon to make, ungrudgingly. His mother was surprised at the change in the expression of his face, when he came back to her.

'I think you are right about Sydney,' he said quietly; 'a year or two hence it might have been different; now I think it would be cruel to place her in a position of responsibility, for which she is unprepared. My first thought was right. I shall go up to town to-morrow to see Lord Mertown, and explain as much as is needful of my reasons for refusing.'

'Yet the thought of your giving up such a chance—a chance that cannot be expected to come twice in a lifetime—is quite intolerable to me. Could you not go out alone to India, leaving Sydney with me for a year or so, and then —'

Colonel Edgecombe shook his head; but before Mrs. Edgecombe had time to finish her sentence, the door of the room, which had been ajar, was pushed further open and Sydney came in.

'What can you have been talking about so long?' she said, in a sharp, pained voice. 'I knocked twice, and you took no notice. Dinner has been ready downstairs for half-an-hour, and I am quite tired of waiting.'

'Come and hear what we have been talking of,' Colonel Edgecombe said. 'Here is a letter I want you to read, which I was just going to bring down to you.'

'No, no, not now,' Sydney said, shrinking away; 'it is too late, and I am tired. Surely we have all had talk and business enough for one day. Do come downstairs to dinner. I have grown nervous with being so long alone, and can't bear to hear any more to-night.'

In the moment during which she had stood at the door, she had overheard some words of Mrs. Edgecombe's last speech—'India, and leave Sydney with me.' They seemed to confirm her very worst fears; for surely her husband would not think of inflicting so dreadful a punishment as leaving her alone at High Combe, and going back to India, unless he had heard something against her that he considered beyond forgiveness. She gave herself an evening of terrible pain, by keeping out of the way of explanation, and refusing to be drawn into conversation under plea of overwhelming fatigue.

Colonel Edgecombe was busy discussing the state of the Red Hill Mine, and making out an estimate of the expenses of repair with the Engineer, who had to leave Combe early the next morning, or he could not have failed to observe the feverish state of musing she was in.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Therefore who women doth accuse
Of any double intention,
To speake rown, other to muse,
To pinch at their condition,
All is but false collusion.
I dare right well the soht express
They have no better protection,
But shroud them under doubleness.
—Chaucer.

O if thou knew'st how thou thyself dost harm,
And dost prejudge thy bliss, and spoil my rest!
—Earl of Sterline.

Sydney had an overpowering headache the next morning, and did not rise till the middle of the day. When she entered the library about an hour before Colonel Edgecombe was to start for London, she found him busy at his desk with a pile of papers before him. He left off writing to put a chair for her by the fire, and condole with her about her headache; but the tenderness of his manner did not entirely reassure her. She perceived something unusual in it, and could not divest herself of the notion that he was preparing her for some terrible communication he had to make.

'Your mother says you are going to London, and you have never told me,' she said, cutting short his anxious remark upon her pale looks.

'Only because you appeared so unequal to hearing,' he answered. 'I came upstairs several times to speak to you, and you seemed to be asleep.'.

'I should have got up sooner if I had known you were going away. It is very hard that I should always be the last person in the house to know what is going on. I often think I might just as well be away; it would not make any difference to you or anyone.'

Sydney's habit of indulging in vague, exaggerated complaints was a great trial of temper to her husband. The remembrance of his last night's resolution kept him from making a contemptuous answer; but it did not prevent his face clouding and his manner stiffening, as, drawing a chair near hers, he took the letter he had received the evening before, from the table, and proceeded to explain its purport to her. She listened with a preoccupied, distrustful mind, too full of the expectation of hearing some ulterior design respecting herself brought forward at the end of his discourse, to perceive how very much importance her husband attached to the proposal that had been made to him. When he had finished speaking, Colonel Edgecombe gave her the letter, and watched her face rather anxiously as she read. There lurked at the bottom of his mind a sort of hope that she might at this crisis of their lives show herself possessed of more care for his reputation, and greater capacity for entering into his views, than he and his mother had last night given her credit for. Should she herself urge him to accept the appointment, and show a fitting sense of the responsibility they would share together, it might become right to reconsider his last night's decision. The exact meaning of the letter dawned slowly on Sydney. When she had come to the end she looked up with a puzzled face.

'Is it the same Lord Mertown who stayed two days here last August that writes to you?'

'Yes, Lord Mertown was here in August. I think you rather liked him.'

'No, I did not; I disliked him particularly. He had a wart on the left side of his nose, which wrinkled up oddly when he spoke. I do think he was the very ugliest man I ever saw in my life. I am sure I would not pay any attention to what he advises, if I were you.'

'My dear Sydney, never mind Lord Mertown's ugliness; it was surely nothing to do with the purport of his letter.'

'Oh! I think nothing of the letter. It is just nonsense. He writes as if he thought so highly of you, and yet he wants you to go all the way to India, and do a great deal of difficult work, and be exposed to great danger. Why should he want you to go? You can stay very comfortably at home; and surely there must be people badly enough off not to mind going so far and working so hard.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.

It was grandmother's birthday. Sister was busy making the cake. Ned and Helen had gone to the woods for flowers, and no one was paying much attention to three-year-old Dorothy, who wandered about the house at her own free will.

Her little hands were into everything. After sister's neat bureau drawers were turned topsy turvy, the clean handkerchiefs all unfolded and sprinkled with cologne, Dorothy went into mother's room.

On the dresser stood an attractive little blue velvet box. The cover was soon off, and 'Pretty, pretty,' said Dorothy, as she took out a shining gold thimble. She put the cover on again, and trotted off with the thimble in her hand.

An hour or so later sister hurried into mother's room, and, seizing the little blue box, ran downstairs and laid it by grandmother's plate on the prettily decorated table.

When father led grandmother out to dinner, Helen gave her the box, saying—'A s'pise for you, grandmother.'

Grandmother opened it, and certainly everyone was surprised, for the box was empty.

'Why, why! Where is it?' shouted Ned.

'All gone,' said Dorothy, smiling sweetly. 'Baby find it!'

And she slid down from her high chair and went into the kitchen, followed by mother. In a few minutes they returned.

'She must have had it and left it on the kitchen table, for she went right there; but it is not to be found,' said mother.

'O, we'll soon find it,' said grandmother.

But still the children looked very sad, and hardly smiled when the big cake was brought in.

'Grandmother must cut it,' said father, as he handed her the knife.

Grandmother had carefully cut several large slices, when she suddenly cried, 'Why, what's this?' and drew out the missing thimble.

'Dere's fimble!' said Dorothy, delightedly.

'How do you s'pose it ever got in the cake?' Helen asked.

'I believe I can guess,' said sister. 'The cake was in the pan on the table just before it was put in the oven, and Dorothy must have had the thimble and dropped it in; she was in the kitchen this morning just about that time.'

'I call this an all-round surprise party, don't you, grandmother?' said Ned.—Kathleen Eddy Mundy, in 'Sunday School Times.'

LAST RITES OF THE CHURCH ADMINISTERED

Miraculous Escape From Death of Mme. Lirette, of Sorel, Que.



"I look upon my recovery from approaching death as a miracle, and it was "Fruit-a-tives" alone that cured me. I suffered from severe womb disease for seven years, and I suffered from severe constipation, great weakness, and constant pain all the time. I was treated by six different physicians without any benefit, and took every medicine I heard of, but nothing gave me any relief. My suffering was so intense that for a year I was unable to get out of bed—and I became so ill that my friends did not expect me to recover, and the last rites of the Church were administered to me. At this time I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives," and at once I began to improve. These tablets cured the constipation and relieved the dreadful womb pains. I began to improve, and "Fruit-a-tives" entirely cured me. Nothing did me any good but "Fruit-a-tives.'' I took in all 18 boxes, and I am quite as well as ever I was, entirely due to the use of this great medicine."

"Fruit-a-tives" is put up in a new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c. boxes, in order to enable everyone to try these wonderful fruit juice tablets. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not have them.

Write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HONEST DOUBT

(By Dr. George Thomas Dowling (Episcopal), Brooklyn, N.Y.)

Text.—'Then said some of his disciples among themselves, What is this that he saith unto us, A little while and ye shall not see me; and again a little while and ye shall see me; and because I go unto the Father? They said, therefore, What is this that he saith, A little while? We cannot tell what he saith.'—John xvi., 17, 18.

There is nothing more pathetic in the history of that magnificent pagan, Thomas Carlyle, than when, having lost his early faith, he comes home to visit his old father. And as he reaches the little cottage at Ecclefechan, when the night has fallen about him, he hears singing; and then, as he stands outside the open window, the voice of the old man himself, in his simple Scotch dialect, offering up their evening prayer. Strange memories roll in upon him, and quietly he withdraws and sits down, like many another to-day, in the darkness and away from his father's house, to meditate on the faith which he has lost. I for one, my friends, cannot understand how any earnest, thoughtful soul can look upon him there, or any like him to-day, with averted gaze, or glance of anger or suspicion. I cannot understand how any man who knows how hard it is to do right and to think right, any man with a heart in him, can feel any desire save one which might, if possible, put its loving arms about him, and lead him back to the old home.

In these days there are honest men—not a few—who are sitting out there in the night. I am not referring now to the shallow, noisy pack, who, with heartless jeer, can deliberately mock and caricature any faith which, to millions, is dearer than life, whether it be Christianity or Mohammedanism. Such men are beneath the serious attention of sincere and reverent souls. But the earnest hearts who are out there in the night, whose attitude is not so much one of passionate disbelief, but rather a sad sense of helplessness; who are saying, 'I simply do not know what it all means. I can understand my morning newspaper; that deals with things that I can grasp. I can understand language of the market place. And when some scientific student lectures on astronomy, or geology, or any other of the marvellous phenomena of the universe, I love to hear him. But I will be frank with you: when you preachers talk to me about religion, or religious things—why, I am away off. Somehow these do not seem to me real, like the rest' And, like these disciples, they are saying, not because they are dishonest men, but because they are honest men, 'What is this that he saith unto us? We cannot tell what he saith.'

Well, the time came when these disciples did know what he said; knew it well enough to live by it and to die by it.

One of the foundation assumptions of modern unbelief is that we can only know that which we can see or touch, or actually demonstrate. Well, now, with that assumption I take issue at the very beginning. Our most trusted and immovable convictions have never been arrived at by any logical process, and they never could have been. Tell me, do you love that little flaxen-haired child in your home because you have submitted that love to some process of ratiocination, and at last have arrived at a conclusion that to love her would be logical. Logic to the winds! You love that little dimpled bundle of immaturity simply because you do love her, and that is all. You know very well that you would die for her; and yet in so doing, from every standpoint of mere reason, you would be an insane man. Why should you sacrifice yourself for that which has never given you any evidence of her love to you; that which is only to be a consumer, a care to the community for years, with more than a probability of its dying before it becomes a producer at all? Now, when a man came to you with such an argument as that, if he were in earnest, you would very properly feel that he was insane. But why should you? Is he illogical? He is strictly logical; and if you attempt to reason with him, he will down you every time.

But when you get away from arguing about religion, you recognize every day in practical life that there is something deeper than logic; that while a man may fight for a fact which he can prove, he will die for a sentiment which he cannot prove at all, but only approve; that though you canot explain why you should love the twining of those baby arms about your neck, nevertheless you should and you will. And this, like so many of our deepest convictions is not wrought out by any logical process at all; it is felt. And so, it is just as true of the peace of the home as Jesus says it is of the peace of religion, it 'passeth all understanding.'

Now, I want to have this principle firmly imbedded in your minds, because, if you will remember it, it will lead you clear of many idle gropings, which, like the hangman's noose, are very easy to get into, but very difficult to get out of.

When the chemist has analyzed the world's tears; when the human mind has done all it can do, and has reached the very outworks of its possibilities, there will still remain vast verities which can never be reasoned out; but if found at all must be only felt. For what I have shown to be true of your love for your child, I could show to be equally true of all the great and masterful passions of humanity; patriotism, for example. From the standpoint of a logician, if that were all, he was measurably right who termed it, 'the madness of the many for the gain of the few. But, thank God in the name of whatever is sweetest and noblest in life, that is not all. 'He who does not lose his reason in cerain things, has no reason to lose.'

The same is true of music. When you listen to the nocturnes of Chopin, if you do not discover their beauty, I cannot prove it to you. Like the truth to which Jesus referred, it must be perceived. I can prove to you that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. But I cannot prove to you that music is beautiful. It does not lie in the same plane. It is not susceptible of the same kind of evidence.

Now, what is true of these things is just as true, and no more and no less, of the great fundamental verities of religion. If you want the same kind of evidence which you want for a scientific fact, you will never get it. Whoever goes to the multiplication table to study love, or fidelity, or heroism, or worship? Notice, I do not say that you will not receive as strong evidence, but not of the same kind. Our religious belief rests on an inward sense; a consciousness.

There was wisdom in that old term which designated prophets as seers. 'Blessed are the poor in heart, for they shall see God.'

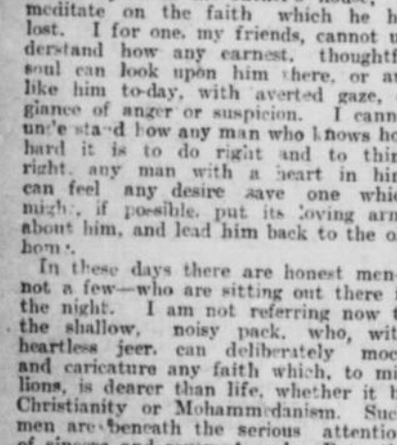
So if a man comes to me simply with a critical spirit, and says, 'I looked through the telescope and did not find immortality,' do you suppose that troubles me? I say to him, 'I did not think you would. Did you find music?' and he says, 'I did not look for music.' 'Did you find the secret of that subdued quiet which comes to us at the distant tolling of the church bell, amid the holy twilight of a Sunday eventide?' And he says 'No, that must be felt, not seen.' And I answer, 'So must immortality; felt as the newly born eagle in its eyrie amid the mountain cliffs, feels that it was born to sweep the stars.'

And if you ask me why I believe in God, I ask again, 'Why do you believe in your mother?' 'Oh, but I have seen my mother.' 'Oh no, you never saw your mother. You have seen her body, but that was not she. You have felt her personality, her love, but you have never seen it.'

And may it not be, friend, that you have thus far failed to perceive these undergirding truths of God's love and presence, of his willingness to help you in your hours of sorrow and of sin, (which, believe me, you will so much need amid the struggles and disappointments of your daily life), because you have been expecting to find that in the wrong place and the wrong way? 'Verily I say unto you, eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his spirit.' Spiritual truths are primarily discerned, not reasoned out.

For every 100,000 inhabitants of Prussia there are now 69 Prussian students at the German universities. Thirty years ago the number per 100,000 was only 38.9.

In European cities of a million or more people, each inhabitant uses the electric railway 230 times a year. In towns of 40,000 there are only 110 journeys per inhabitant yearly.



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A TYPHOON'S WORK

HAVOC OF LAST JULY'S STORM IN CHINESE CITIES.

(New York 'Sun.')

As surely as the sun passes south after the summer solstice the months of early autumn following are months of terror for the people of China and the insular chain along the China Sea. The typhoon that comes whirling out of the Indian Ocean or the Formosan Straits visits the entire coast from Singapore to Vladivostok, leaving behind a more or less serious record of destruction in towns swept down, junks sunk and villages along the great river deltas of South China inundated.

On July 27 last the worst typhoon that had visited Hongkong and Canton in years raged through half the hours of night, and when morning came there were miles of wreckage to mark its path, a total of nearly a thousand deaths, and a loss to commerce that passed into the millions of dollars.

Canton and the swarming river population centred upon the Canton river and the great delta that marks the passage of this and other confluent streams into the China Sea suffered the most. Hongkong, situated away from the congested Chinese river and land cities and built by Europeans, felt the blow only in its harbor, where heavy steamers were driven on shore, loaded lighters sunk like punctured shoe boxes, and the government craft tossed indiscriminately against piers and bulkheads.

The river steamer 'Ying King,' bound from Canton to Hongkong and carrying 300 passengers, was sunk, only twelve of the entire list of passengers and crew escaping with their lives. The British torpedo boat 'Whiting' was blown ashore at Lyeemoon Pass, and two lighters were jammed against her stern so tightly that she did not even list, although fairly above the reach of the waves.

More than a hundred sampans and junks that were in the swarm of river craft at Canton sank with their human freight helpless. At Canton the French gunboats 'Vigilante' and 'Argus' were driven ashore and the British gunboat 'Robin' piled up on a mud bank.

The terrors of a typhoon can hardly be appreciated outside of the lands that are particularly ravaged by them. The China coast typhoon is a West Indian cyclone, a Kansas tornado and a Hatteras sou'easter rolled into one.

It jumps across the Yellow ocean between the Malay States and Japan with hardly a chance for a six-hour advance storm warning, and with a deluge of rain and sea water sucked up from the ocean and an irresistible upward force it sweeps a thousand miles of coast.

Solid structures of brick and stone, such as the foreign built buildings of Hongkong and Shanghai, may suffer nothing more than the stripping off of their roofs, but the flimsy bamboo and plaster houses of the Chinese coolies, and more particularly their river boats, are as jackstraws in the teeth of the storm.

Canton feels the typhoon more than any other great city of China because of its enormous river population. The despatches detailing the last typhoon's damage mentioned the fact that among the river boats in the vicinity of Canton and the delta the heaviest casualties were recorded. When it is remembered that almost one-fifth of the population of Canton is gathered on the decks and in the hutches of all manner of floating craft in the broad river that passes the city walls it can well be undersood what terrific havoc a typhoon sweeping across the river is capable of doing.

This city of boats on the Canton River, line on line and tier on tier of sampans, houseboats, duck farmers' craft, flower boats bearing blossoms down from the fields upcountry, mandarins' floating summer houses and beggars' rafts, forms a black scum of craft on both sides of the yellow river with only a narrow channel for the passage of the steamers, tugs and launches in the centre.

So thickly wedged one against the other are these permanent dwellings of the riverfolk that a year may pass and the duck farmer still find himself next to the mender of umbrellas and the beggar who steps from boat to boat on his round for alms is neighbor to the gentleman pirate laid up for a spell to escape the wrath of the local taotai.

Let a typhoon come roaring up the river from the delta on some afternoon when the burning sun is suddenly snuffed out by the cloud rack even before the river folk have time to slam the shutters of their windows against the blast and the harvest of death and destruction is inevitable. Boats grind against lighters and lighters swamp sampans.

The poor folk, who jump into the river are crushed by the collisions of the craft; those who stay sink with their homes when a heavier prow than theirs comes ramming down with the sweep of waves. Fire often sweeps from end to end of the tangle of river craft, and even the stone abutments of the quays and the iron warehouses along the shore sometimes crumble before the avalanche of splintered wood and metal, representing the tangle of boats that is hurled against them by the sudden onrush.

During the last typhoon according to the despatches several foreign steamers moored at the wharves at Canton though in danger of being pounded to pieces themselves did great service in the saving of lives by turning their searchlights out into the blackness of the storm so that those who were caught in the swirling muck of timbers could see their way to safety.

When the storm had ceased and the indriven waters of the river had found channel the searchlights were played upon the stranded heaps of flower boats and other smaller river craft that lay mixed with the timbers of the houses destroyed on land. The work of rescue of the dying and the gathering of the dead was thus facilitated.

On the morning after the typhooon cart after cart bearing the great wooden boxes that represent the Chinese ideal in coffins was drawn to the river's side and the gaudily painted clumsy chests were ranged in long rows. Then hundreds of men worked quickly for it is hot in Canton burrowing through the mass of timbers along shore in search of the bodies of those whose lives had been destroyed during the night.

London Sends Its Tribute.

London, Ont., Oct. 27.—Miss Clara C. Colley, Clarence St., has experienced such remarkable benefit from 'Catarrhozone,' she makes the following public statement: 'For two years I had a continuous cold in the head, and never used anything giving such quick results as Catarrhozone. It positively cures colds, consequently, I advocate Catarrhozone strongly.' No remedy can possibly clear away catarrh and colds like Catarrhozone because it's the only direct cure. Treatment for two months costs one dollar, and is guaranteed; sample size, twenty-five cents, at all dealers in medicine. Don't fail to get 'Catarrhozone.'

BIBLE TRUTHS

GOD'S SHALLS AND GOD'S WILLS.

These are God's purposes concerning His will towards His people. In the time of trouble He shall hide me in His pavilion, a covering. The shadow of His wings. (Ps. xxvii., 5; xvii., 8.) In the secret place of His presence. (Ps. xxxi., 20.) My hiding-place. Thou wilt preserve me from trouble. (Ps. xxxii., 7.) He shall deliver the poor and needy. They shall praise Him. (Ps. lxxii., 12; xl., 17; lxxiv., 26.) The Lord will perfect that which concerns me. He shall lead me and uphold me, and will deal bountifully with me. I shall be anointed with fresh oil. (Ps. cxxxviii., 3; cxxxix., 10; cxlii., 7.) In His light we shall have light. His loving kindness in the morning and His faithfulness every night. (Ps. xlii., 8; cxliii., 8.) In His light we shall see light. (Ps. xxxvi., 9.) The Book of Psalms is a treasury of praise for God's people. Every day should begin with praise. (Ps. lix., 16; cl., 14.) Blessed, or happy, are they who continually praise. (Ps. lxxxiv., 4.) Satisfy us early in the morning that we may be glad all our days. (Ps. xc., 14.) With our thirstings after God, there will be the answer of His 'I will.' I will instruct and guide thee. Deliver thee in trouble. Open thy mouth wide, I will fill it. (Ps. xxxii., 8; l., 15; lxxxi., 10.) How rich and happy we would be if we only asked believingly. In Ps. xci. we have seven of God's 'I wills.' I will deliver him. I will set him on high. I will answer him, I will be with him. I will honor him. I will satisfy him and show him My salvation. Here is a sevenfold blessing.

PUNISHMENT FOR CHINESE OPIUM SELLERS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The Governor of Kiang su, in China, has just presented a memorial to the Ministry of Laws, asking for the severe punishment of all persons dealing in morphia, of which the victims in China are innumerable. He appears to think that death would not be too severe a penalty. In this memorial he says: 'The penalty laid down by law for the manufacture of virulent poisons capable of causing death or of allowing others to manufacture such poisons, is death by decapitation, and a similar penalty is inflicted for the use of such poisons for causing death, or knowingly selling them to others for that purpose. Now, the manufacture of poisonous syringes and the selling of them to others for the purpose of satisfying the opium-craving, whereby they are compelled to continue to use them until death ensues, is identical with the manufacture of virulent poisons that cause death. Formerly, under an old law, death was the penalty for the use of opium, and opium cannot be compared with morphia for deadful effect. Inasmuch, however, as the motive for the manufacture and sale of these syringes and morphia is not to kill people, but to make money, and the users thereof willingly court death to satisfy their craving, the circumstances are quite the same. The memorialist, therefore, requests that the Ministry of Laws may be instructed to take the matter into consideration and so decide the penalty to be inflicted.'

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

AGENTS WANTED

in every district, and particularly

IN YOUR DISTRICT,

to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission

allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help

the Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to

THE PROMOTION MANAGER,
The Montreal 'Witness,'
Montreal.

The Boys' Page.

FALL COMPETITION.

Animals, A Story and A Boy's Room

FOR THE ARTIST, THE AUTHOR AND ANY BOY WHO KNOWS WHAT HE LIKES.

FUNNY ANIMALS.

1st Prize—For the best and fullest set of animals drawn (see illustration) from the shape of a pear, a box of twenty-one good water colors put up by Rowney for students' use and containing three camel's hair brushes.

2nd Prize—For the second best set of animals drawn from the pear shape—a smaller sized box of equally good water colors, containing two brushes.

3rd Prize—For the third best set of pear-shaped animals—a stirring story of early Canadian history by Frank Baird, telling of the adventures of a boy, 'Roger Davis, Loyalist,' or a two-bladed Rogers jack-knife.

THE INCOMPLETE STORY.

1st Prize—For the best story filled out from the portions given on this page—a large-sized camera, with two rolls of films to start on, or a box of twenty-one good water colors, put up by Rowney for students' use, and containing three different sized camel's hair brushes.

2nd Prize—For the second best story filled out from the given portions—'The House in the Water,' the latest book of animal stories by Charles G. D. Roberts, a general favorite where animal stories are concerned. These stories are some of his best, and the book is full of illustrations.

3rd Prize—For the third best story filled out from the given portions—'The Young Acadian,' another story by Chas. G. D. Roberts, a good tale of early Canadian history.

A BOY'S ROOM.

1st Prize—For the best description of an ideal room for a boy—a large sized camera with two rolls of films to start on.

2nd Prize—For the second best description of an ideal boy's room—a farmer's combination knife containing eight tools, or a good safety razor.

3rd Prize—A two-bladed Rogers' jack-knife.



ANIMALS FORMED FROM THE PEAR SHAPE.

CONDITIONS.

The Animals.

The number of animals in each set is not limited—the more the better, and the funnier the better. The only requisition is that the main body of the animal must show the shape of the pear. This may take any position at all, upright, sideways, or slanted, and while we say 'animals,' we do not restrict the word of the commonly understood meaning of four-legged animals. Birds, fishes, insects, all may be included if they can be conformed to the pear shape in any way.

The illustrations given are in three stages of development to make the idea plainer, but do not send in more than the completed animals in the competition set.

Write your name, address and age clearly at the foot of your drawings and address to Editor of the Boy's Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, posting either on or before Nov. 30.

The Incomplete Story.

The idea of this competition is to take these parts, the beginning, middle and end of a story and fill out the omitted portions, making one complete tale. A story with similar beginning and end has been published before and made a very exciting tale, but any direct copy of that story will not be admitted. Originality of plot is wanted and will count largely.

You may give your story any name you wish. It must not be over five thousand or under two thousand words in length.

Write on one side of your paper only and be sure to write your name, address and age clearly at the head of your first sheet. Address to Editor of the Boy's Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and post on or before Nov. 30.

The Ideal Boys' Room.

In this competition it is not the room of the ideal boy which we want you to describe, but your idea of the ideal room for the ordinary every-day kind of a boy, something about its size and just what you would like to have in it. Who knows but what you will give some splendid suggestions for the other members of the family to act upon at Christmas. If you like lots of chairs, say so. If cupboards are a necessity, don't forget them. If you like it cosy and little, or big and square, much or little furnished, tell it all.

The description must not be more than eight hundred or less than three hundred words in length.

If you can draw a plan to go with your article, so much the better. A good plan will carry weight, but it is not necessary to include one unless you like.

Write on one side of the paper only and give your name, age and address clearly at the top of the first page.

Address to Editor of the Boy's Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and post on of before Nov. 30.

Competitors in all three competitions must be under eighteen years of age.

THE INCOMPLETE STORY.

When Lawrence Burton set off on that long stroll along the edge of the river, climbing now over jagged rocks, now by the side of pools, now along the marshy turf that bordered the muddy sands, now taking a short cut over the wet sands themselves, he little thought how many hours would pass before he was home once again, or how much would be crowded into those hours.

* * * * *

Heavily and clumsily he wondered why on earth he could not shout, till by slow degrees memory and realization came again upon him, and he knew that his legs were bound together, his hands fastened behind him, whilst his voice was stilled by a handkerchief rammed into his mouth. Moreover, he soon found that he was still in the thicket, and that all efforts even to roll out were futile, as the bonds of his wrists were passed round the root of one of the bushes. His thoughts alone were free and they worked overtime trying to think up a way out of his difficulty. He feared to make too much of a struggle, as he felt sure he was not alone, although it was now growing dark. Making as little sound as possible, he turned his head towards the opening, and saw the face of his late antagonist dimly in the twilight.

* * * * *

'What I can't make out,' he said, drowsily, as they lay in bed together, 'is why they set this plant on you. Was it against your governor, do you think?'

''Fraid so,' responded Harry. 'Seems like it; but I'm in the dark myself. P'r'haps it was only for money; but p'r'haps there's something more at the back of things. Can't say till I've seen the dad. Anyhow, it's no end plucky of you, Burton, old man, and I reckon when he comes——'

But his surmise was left unfinished for, tired out, he saw that Burton had fallen into sound sleep after his adventures in the darkness of the night.

Eyes Front

(By Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

Everybody—man or boy—who has studied military tactics knows what the command 'Eyes front!' means, but this order, which is so necessary to the correct manoeuvres in the 'school of the soldier,' is one that might well be given more generally in all the affairs of life.

As individuals—and this applies to men as well as women—we are too much given to restrospection. We forget that graveyards are not healthy places either for mind or body, and that the past is a graveyard in which all our past mistakes, our 'miserable sins,' and our more or less fortunate sorrows have been interred.

To live in the past is to bring back all the moods and emotions that were attendant upon the acts that we recall. If we were miserable we live the misery again. The past regrets that interfered with our success in those days are just as able to kill, even though years have gone; and as every regret and every sad thought takes just so much vitality out of life, the habit of looking back and regretting is one of the most dangerous habits that man can form.

There are but two kinds of deeds in this life—those that have been done and those that are yet to be done. With the deeds that are done we should have as little concern as possible. They can't be undone, no matter how deeply we may regret them, or how many gallons of tears we may shed over them. The only useful purpose to which they can be applied is educational. If we think of them at all it should be merely as lessons—warning lessons, if you please; but lessons from which we have derived the power to walk straighter and with eyes more to the front than we ever could have walked if it had not been for these past mistakes. Except for this sanative purpose they should be buried deep down in that private cemetery of past deeds that every one of us possesses, and we should see to it that they are planted so deeply that it would be practically impossible for us to dig them up again.

It is with to-day that we are concerned. It is to the future that we must look with all the hope and confidence that is in us, and, as it is inevitably true that the memory of the things that can't be undone is certain to distract our attention from the things that we are doing, to say nothing of the things yet to be done, the more frequently we give ourselves the command, 'Eyes front' the better it will be for us.

HALLOWE'EN.

All the superstitious observances and fears in connection with this night are now, except in some out of the way corners of the world, a thing of the past, and Hallowe'en remains to-day just the excuse for a good time, some rather boisterous fun, and a sort of secular harvest festival. It is a curious and not-to-be-regretted link with the past, and the plays and weird fancies which we now indulge in for fun, it amuses us to think that our ancestors at any time took seriously. The grinning jack-o'-lantern, the rigged-up ghost, the trick to startle an unsuspecting friend, are all that are left of the sheer terror that used to be experienced by those who thought that this night more than all the year the souls of the dead were privileged to be abroad. Now it is an occasion of jollity, of nuts, apples, sweets and cakes of all kinds, and a Hallowe'en party can be made one of the merriest possible. It is bound to be informal, for no one with his head in a pan of water, warily seeking the apple in its depths, can be very particular about his acts, and the girl with a warm handful of taffy to pull cannot pay so much attention to the extreme neatness of her appearance. With pumpkin lanteras for decoration, heaped up dishes of apples ready to be replenished at demand, and the cracking of nuts in all directions who would be anything but happy!

If taffy is to be made for a Hallowe'en entertainment let the guests have a hand in it, and aprons for all will be a primary demand. While the girls are buttering dishes and mixing the ingredients, let the boys crack a good supply of nuts. When there is nothing further to be done in this department, and only one is required to stir the all-important pot or otherwise watch for the crucial moment, a big dishpan may employ the attention of the boys in bobbing for apples. The water need not be so deep that there is chance for the spoiling of tempers as well as collars; a smaller quantity of water affords just as good fun, and the pan should be on a table. When the taffy is declared ready, let all have a hand at pulling it, it means a good bit of fun.

Aprons discarded, hands washed, and the taffy left to harden, the kitchen may be deserted and an apple eating contest be held. Apples should be suspended from a curtain pole or lintel in a doorway on strings just long enough to allow of the contestants reaching them easily with their mouths. With hands tied behind their backs, or, if preferred, bound only by their promise not to use them, the contestants should try to secure a bite from the suspended apples. A timekeeper should be appointed to see who manages this most speedily, and also to watch that the tantalizing apple is not allowed to rest against anything. It must be bitten fairly when touched by the mouth alone.

All sorts of fortune-telling and weird plays may be indulged in for fun, and the Hallowe'en witches may be silhouetted on crockery and walls by way of decoration. Silhouettes like the ones in the accompanying illustration are easily made from folded paper and the little accessories of brooms, owls, cats, etc., added afterwards. Fresh popcorn and roasted chestnuts are welcome in a Hallowe'en supper. Prognostications or warnings of all sorts for future weal or woe may be written on pieces of paper, and hidden in previously rifled walnut shells so that they may come as a surprise to the finders. 'You will marry a blond,' 'Beware of dark eyes,' 'A full purse and an empty heart,' and such prophecies or warnings may apply equally to male or female, and provoke a good deal of laughter.

Look for the light that the shadow proves.—Anon.

A TRUTHFUL WITNESS.

Walter was the important witness, and one of the lawyers, after cross-questioning him severely, said:

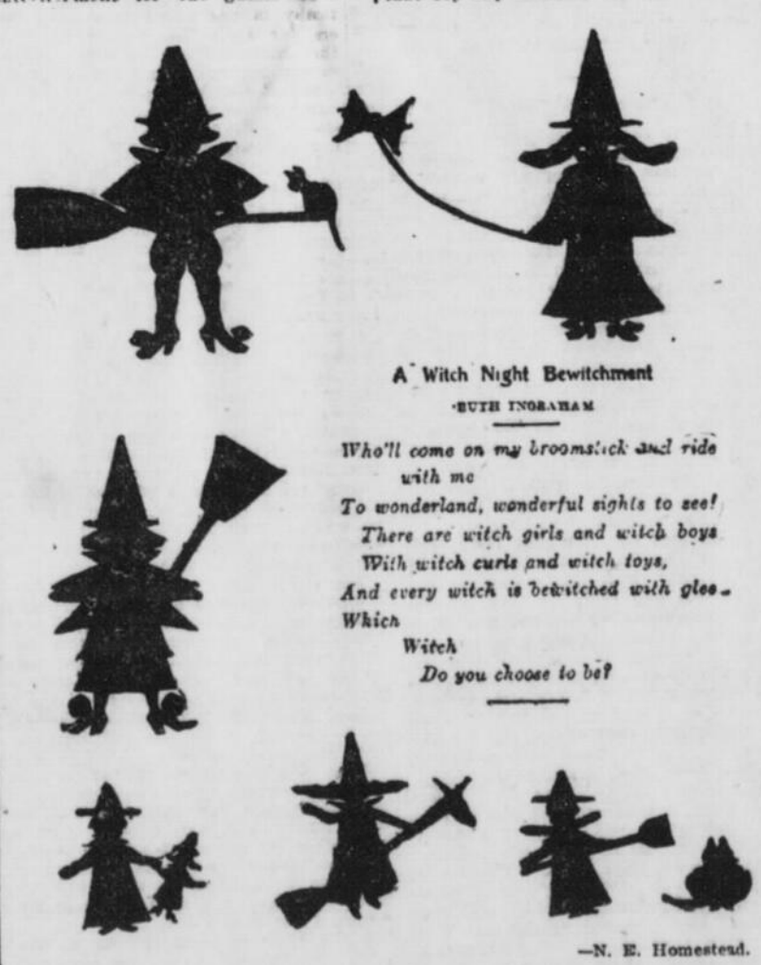
'Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?'

'Yes,' said the boy.

'Now,' said the lawyer, 'just tell us how your father told you to testify.'

'Well,' said the boy modestly, 'father told me that the lawyers would try and tangle me, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time.'

The lawyer didn't try to tangle up that boy any more.—Selected.



A Witch Night Bewitchment

RUTH INGRAHAM

Who'll come on my broomstick and ride with me
To wonderland, wonderful sights to see!
There are witch girls and witch boys
With witch curls and witch toys,
And every witch is bewitched with glee—
Which
Witch
Do you choose to be?

—N. E. Homestead.

PUZZLES.

DIAMOND.

The most frequently used vowel in the English language.
To employ.
A fruit.
A high military officer.
A language which some people wish to make universal.
Unusual or wonderful.
Becoming a man.
Past tense of a verb meaning to partake of food.
An exclamation.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

CHARADE.

Consider the ways of my one and be wise, said the Hebrew writer of old;
My two is myself, and now, you must see, my two you have almost been told.
Do you know what the boys and the girls love best of all the toys that be?
On the funny, furry, Teddy bears they every one my three.
When the baby found some strychnine pills and swallowed them one by one,
The doctor came and brought my whole, else of baby there'd be none.

What word of five letters, if you take two away, only one remains?

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CONNECTED SQUARES.

D A N E
A R E A
N E A R
E A R N E S T
E V E R
S E R E
T R E E

Charade.—Botany Bay.

Beheading.—Climb, Damask, Ladder, House, Bream, Peach, Pink, Chester, Table, Boar.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Bear at the Death Watch

One of the strangest occurrences ever witnessed by the writer, and which made a deep impression upon all who saw it, concerned a bear now living in the New York Zoological Park, as party of the first part, and a dead Japanese black bear as party of the second part. I shall not attempt to decide upon the mental processes and impulses in the case, but shall relate the facts, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

In Den Number 9 were five or six bears of various sizes, representing three species. The most picturesque and interesting inhabitant was a fine adult Himalayan black bear, which we call Kobe, because he came from Japan. He is to-day alive and well. One night a Japanese black bear (a much smaller species) laid down upon the top of the sloping den and died. In the early morning the keepers saw his dead body and undertook to remove it; but the moment they unlocked the upper door of the cage and attempted to enter, Kobe furiously rushed at them and drove them out. Having done this, he posted himself close beside the little black body, and formally took charge of the remains.

The keepers, who were experienced bear men, then inserted a long pole, with a hook on the end, and assayed to catch the dead body and draw it toward them. Immediately Kobe sprang forward, seized the pole in his teeth, and bit it savagely. It was not permitted even to touch the body. Presently the same manoeuvre was tried from the top of the bars with the same result as before. A dozen times the keeper repeated the effort; but each time the guardian bear savagely seized the pole, bit it to the utmost, and thrust it aside. The Himalayan bear stood directly over the body of his dead friend and compatriot, growling at intervals, and ready to fight all comers. The keepers were completely baffled.

All this time I watched matters with keen interest; and presently remembered the grizzly's habit of covering up its prey. There was no indication that Kobe intended to devour his dead friend; but for all that I decided to try an experiment. We gathered up a pailful of dead oak leaves and threw them into the den within two yards of the guardian bear. Forthwith Kobe raked the whole collection down to his dead friend, and clawed them upon and round the body. We threw in a large, flat pasteboard box; which he tore to pieces and bestowed in fragments upon the little corpse. Then I sent for an armful of straw, and when it also had been dropped in from above Kobe took it and disposed it so judiciously that the body was completely hidden from view. And still he stood squarely across the remains; and still he growled and snapped his white teeth, and glared defiance upon us all. He stood there from seven o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon; but at nine we abandoned our efforts to remove the body and left him undisturbed. I felt sure that at the feeding hour we could accomplish by strategy what we had failed to do by force.

We posted two men in concealment high up on the rocks, ready to rush in quickly by the rear door and remove the body. The food was served at the usual hour, but near the front bars only, and as far as possible from the guardian bear. Then Kobe's hunger and thirst impelled him to leave his post for a moment and go down to secure his share of the food; and by the opportunity thus afforded the dead bear was swiftly removed.

Now what was the dominant idea in that bear's mind during those nine hours of savage vigil? I leave the question with the reader; for it is open to debate, and one opinion is a good as another. I think Kobe felt sure that the small bear was helpless and in need of a champion. But did he recognize death? There is one fact that I add with some reluctance, because it can easily be misused. The dead bear, be it remembered, was from Japan, the native land of Kobe. That was only an accidental coincidence. Previous to the death of the small one, the two had not been specially companionable. But the keeper stated as a curious circumstance that when a small American black bear had died about four months previously Kobe paid no attention whatever to its remains.—W. T. Hornaday, in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

A MONKEY LAUNDRESS.

Monkeys are the most imitative of all animals, and sometimes this habit gets them into rare mischief. The New York 'Herald' tells the following experience of a London lady with a pet monkey:—

One day this monkey observed the maid washing the laces of her mistress. He very obligingly offered to help her, but was angrily repulsed by the maid. The monkey stopped for a few minutes, at a safe distance, to give the maid a well-deserved scolding for her rudeness, and then started out, evidently intent on finding other laundry work to do. The result of his sudden intrusion into the field of John Chinaman's labors can best be told in the lady's own words.

'Unfortunately,' she says, 'the windows of my room were invitingly open, and he entered with the idea of the washing still fresh in his head. He soon discovered two small drawers containing lace, ribbons and handkerchiefs. Ah, here was the washing all ready to his hands! In a mometn all of these articles were out of the drawers and into a dish, together with all the soap and water that happened to be in my room, and the laundering began. He must have washed away with great vigor, for when I returned to my room after an absence of an hour or so, I found him spreading out to dry the torn and disfigured remnants of my lace, ribbons and handkerchiefs. He was well aware that he had done wrong. Without my speaking to him, he made off the moment he saw me, going very quickly and hiding himself in his own little house. I don't think that he wants to be a laundryman again.

'At another time this same monkey saw the cook at work preparing partridges for dinner. This looked like an amusing and interesting operation, and he determined forthwith to put it to the test. There were no more partridges. But, ah, yes! his mistress had some pet bantam fowls! Doubtless one of them would do equally well. At the first opportunity he hurried out into the yard, seized one of the hens, quickly returned to the kitchen, and there coolly began pulling out the feathers, just as he had seen the cook do, not caring a bit for the squawking cries of the poor bantam. The servants heard the noise and hurried to the kitchen, but they found the hen in such a sad condition that they were obliged to kill her.'

It has been said that the remora, a fish with a curious disk on its head, by means of which it attaches itself to other and larger fishes, is used by the fishermen of Mozambique in fishing for turtles. A ring is placed around the fish's tail and a cord attached to this ring. When put into the water it swims to the sleeping turtle and attaches its sucker to the animal, when the fishermen haul both ashore or into the boat.—New York 'Tribune.'

A BIBLE STUDY CONTEST.

The older boys and girls who read this page will be interested in the Bible Study Club which has just started in the 'Witness.' Any one who really thinks things out for himself or herself has a chance of the medals and prizes; for the honors are won by the good sense of the replies rather than by the fine composition or learning shown. Only one question is to be answered each week, and the reply is to contain not over two hundred words. Be sure you read all about it in this issue. Cut it out and show it to your Sunday-school teacher. It will interest him, too, and your whole class might take it up. For apart from any honors to be won, every one who really follows these questions has his sure and certain reward in an increased knowledge of the Word.

BIRD WONDERS.

How carefully we have to smoke our piece of glass when we desire to search the surface of the sun for the interesting upheavals of fiery gas which we know as 'spots'! The eagle, when it gazes sunward, merely draws a third translucent eyelid backward over the eyeball, and the power of the sun's rays is dimmed.

As we watch a valet brush and clean a suit of clothes, we think that in this respect at least we are ahead of all birds; but be not too hasty—every heron, every hawk, every parrot, in the world is a living contradiction to you. Growing from various parts of the body of these birds are bunches of feathers known as powder downs, in form something like the nesting down which long ago gave place to the adult plumage. Instead of growing to a definite size, dying and falling out, like an ordinary feather, these powder downs keep steadily growing, and as steadily breaking up into a fine, white, greasy, powder. This is the automatic clothes cleaner and valet which works through all the plumage and keeps it in perfect condition. If we may judge from the frequent absence of vermin on these birds, it may also have the properties of moth balls.—W. T. Hornaday, in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

CAN ANIMALS REASON?

'I had a pet monkey, a gray ape,' said John Lover, the zoo-keeper, 'when I was soldiering in India. Marmaduke was the ape's name, and one day I gave him a corked bottle with a lump of sugar inside. For a week I killed a lot of time watching Marmaduke trying to get the sugar out of the bottle. He would put it up to his mouth and attempt to drink it out through the cork. He would try to shake it out. He would roll it and joggle it this way and that, watching it with the most earnest face. He kept it by him like a child with its doll, and, my! how he did try to draw it forth! One afternoon as I was carrying a jar of coffee from the stores I dropped it. The jar crashed to pieces and the coffee rolled all over the ground. Marmaduke, who was with me, seemed to give a kind of start. He went straight home to his corked bottle, climbed to the roof with it and threw it into the compound below. He was down almost as soon as the bottle, and the look in his eyes as he ate the sugar was amazing. And yet there are some people who say that animals can't reason.'—'League Journal.'

A RICH HARVEST

Harvest rejoicing is the topic just now—and our note just received from Ruskin Flatt, Ont., is right in line. He has been selling 'Pictorials' for several months, paying us in full, and letting his credit accumulate. To-day we sent him (1) a Roger's jack-knife, (2) a pair of splendid scissors, (3) a No. 2 Brownie camera, and (4) a nice stock of camera supplies to start on. A pretty good harvest that for a few months sowing!

But you could reap as much if you wanted to, and by extra work, do it even in shorter time. The October number of the 'Pictorial' is fine. The Thanksgiving 'Pictorial' is going to be grand!

Watch for special announcements elsewhere in this issue. It will be a wonderful seller at 10 cents! Rush in an order AT ONCE, and get to work. Earn splendid premiums to use as Xmas gifts. Get in on our list now. It will be worth your while in view of our later developments. But we must not say more of that yet. A postcard will secure a supply to start on and a premium list, and all particulars.

Address John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, corner of St. Peter and Craig streets, Montreal.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ZAM-BUK

Survey out from Fort William Takes this Wonderful Balm.

Zam-Buk, the favorite household balm, is now adopted as 'The Doctor' by leading parties in surveying various parts of the Dominion lands.

Mr. Henry Hall writing from Fort William, says: 'Having proved how beneficial Zam-Buk is in cases of cuts, skin injuries and diseases, I determined to keep a supply handy. Being engaged to go on a Survey I thought it would be a most useful thing to take along. I obtained a supply in Fort William, and very well it was I did so. I may say that pretty nearly every day it was called into requisition by one or other of the party for cuts, bruises, burns, or some injury or other. It is wonderful how quickly Zam-Buk takes the soreness out of cuts, burns, bruises and injuries, and on our survey it earned golden opinions from all who had occasion to try it. I have found it very fine for skin disease, and I can strongly recommend it as a household balm.'

Mr. Lascelles Scott, one of the leading government analysts, says: 'I have no hesitation in certifying the entire purity of Zam-Buk, which in my opinion is excellently adapted for skin injuries and diseases.'

Zam-Buk cures cuts, scalds, burns, bruises, eczema, scalp sores, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, chapped places, cold sores, blood poisoning, chronic abscesses, etc. As an embrocation it relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica. All Druggists and Stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for $1.25. Send 1 cent stamp for dainty sample box.

Local wholesale depot, 141 Craig street west, Montreal.

CLEVER ROGUES

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THEIR FAKES.

(J. F. Springer, in the 'Scientific American.')

About 1769 Baron Kempelen of Hungary began to astonish the civilized world of Europe with his chess player. This was apparently a figure controlled by mechanical devices, and which was able, notwithstanding the fact that apparently no intelligence was concerned in its movements and decisions, generally to beat its human antagonists. The cabinet connected with the automaton appeared entirely too small to contain a hidden operator. And yet it did conceal a man who was an expert chess player. He was a Polish patriot who had lost both of his legs—perhaps in the recent war over Poland. This man, Woronsky by name, was an expert player. With him hidden in the cabinet and yet really on the spot, the rest was easy.

The career of George Psalmanazar—as he called himself—was one of the most astonishing on record. This man was born in Switzerland or France, but during the time of his 'fame' claimed to be a native of the Island of Formosa. He had acquired a moderate education, but seemed indisposed to employ himself in any regular occupation. Instead, he roamed over Europe, serving with the Dutch and with the German army. At one time he pretended to be an Irishman, at another an unconverted Japanese, at a third time as a converted Japanese. In the last capacity he deceived the colonel of a British regiment at Sluys. The chaplain of the regiment—a man named Innes—however, did not seem to have been deceived. He and Psalmanazar proceeded to England, and there began a marvellous career. Psalmanazar masqueraded as a genuine native of Formosa converted to Christianity. The clergy received him with open arms. He had an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, however, was unable to understand his Latin. But then, who would expect a Formosan to speak Latin with perfection? He published an invented Formosan alphabet, together with forged examples of the native language, accompanying them with translations. The Bishop of London seems to have believed implicitly in his claim to know the language of Formosa, for he employed Psalmanazar to transate the church catechism into it. He was sent to the University of Oxford to finish his education. There he is said to have employed his waking hours in an idle way, but to have left a candle burning while he slept to bear witness of his zeal in scholastic pursuits. He wrote a treatise upon Formosa in Latin. When this was translated into English, it had a very large success. To corroborate his claim of being a native Formosan, he would eat raw meat, roots and herbs. He was lionized, and was immensely successful. Although he carried on the deception with the greatest ingenuity, deceiving great and small, he tripped at last. In an unwary moment he joined with someone in exploiting a 'white Formosan ware.' This led to his downfall. Detection being imminent, he confessed. This is one account. Another has it that he became conscience-stricken, and voluntarily withdrew from the public gaze.

A self-educated man of humble origin of the name of Vrain Lucas, ignorant of both Greek and Latin, became the perpetrator of a fraud involving the preparation of twenty-seven thousand odd forged documents, many of them purporting to be letters written by celebrated historical personages. Although written in French, they purported to be letters from Sappho, Thales, Dante, Petrarch, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, St. Luke, Shakespeare, Lazarus, Newton, Pascal, Cleopatra, and others. M. Chasles, the great mathematician, was apparently ready to believe that all the ancients were proficient in this language, for he was completely fooled by Lucas. In 1867, among other documents Lucas communicated to the Académie through Chasles two letters and four notes purporting to have been written by the celebrated French mathematician and thinker, Blaise Pascal (1623,1662). If these letters had been genuine, they would have proved him to have anticipated Newton (1642-1727) in his great discovery of the law of gravitation. Chasles was attacked, but stood his ground, even producing other letters to bear him out—from Pascal to the boy Newton. The discussion lasted for two years. In 1869, the Académie made an official declaration in favor of the genuineness of the letters. France went wild. The people in the street cheered the name of Pascal. But shortly afterward an official of the Observatory pointed out that sixteen of the Pascal letters were to be found in 'Saverien's History of Modern Philosophers,' which had appeared a century before. But M. Chasles claimed that Saverien had used them without acknowledging his source. And so it went. But Le Verrier demolished the whole fabric of the fraud. Lucas was finally brought to trial, convicted, and sent to prison for two years. He had realized, however, about thirty thousand dollars from his activities.

Simonides was a past master in the art of literary forgery. His performances belong to approximately the same period, but were accomplished on different soil. His greatest achievement was the forgery of a history of ancient Egypt written in Greek by Uranios. This he proposed to sell to the Germans for a great sum. In order to understand just what a marvellous piece of work he produced, it will be necessary to understand some of the difficulties. He undertook to produce a palimpsest—that is, an old parchment manuscript which has been used again for a more modern work. He took a manuscript of about the twelfth century, and wrote his history on the same parchment. As this new writing was to masquerade as the older, he had to avoid getting a single line of the new upon any part of the old. This required wonderful care, as there was really but very little space. In addition, he had to make the Greek letters he used agree with the style of the century they were supposed to represent. Of course, the history itself and the character of the language had to correspond with the supposed period of composition. As Prof. Max Muller tells us, he followed Bunsen's 'Egypt' and Lepsius's 'Chronology.' And so the finished fraud captivated Lepsius, great scholar that he was, for the dates were all correct, that was plain to be seen! However, the manuscript had to undergo a very searching investigation, which included chemical and microscopic tests. Dindorf, the great classical editor, was to edit it for publication, and the Clarendon Press of Oxford was to publish first specimens. In fact, the fraud had almost been accomplished when unfavorable news began to be received in Germany—probably accounts of Simonides's previous doings. At any rate, a re-examination was made, and inconsistencies in connection with the Greek letter M were found. In addition, a single passage was discovered where the supposed older ink was in reality seen to have run across the twelfth century writing. This was conclusive.

One of the most astonishing examples of genius devoting itself to forgery was that of the Italian Bastianini. Born in 1830 in the midst of abject poverty, he had, properly speaking, no systematic education, either literary or artistic. But he had real genius. An antiquarian of the name of Freppa employed him for two francs per day to produce 'antiquities' which might be sold at a good profit. So this became Bastianini's life-work—the production of forgeries. One of his most celebrated works is the bust of Savonarola. Persuaded that here was a real fifteenth century bust, two public-spirited gentlemen collected 10,000 francs, and purchased it from Freppa to prevent its sale and exportation. One critic, Dupré, declared that he must assign it to Michelangelo for its force and to Robbia for the exquisiteness of its treatment, regarding it as a wonderfully beautiful work of art. Sir Frederick Leighton, the noted English painter, having received a photograph, placed it, 'like a sacred image, at the head of his bed.' It is said that the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and Lippart seriously thought of building a temple to house this wonderful bit of art. But, notwithstanding the plaudits of those who 'knew,' the bust was a fake. Rumors having become current that the piece of terra cotta was not what it purported to be, one of the purchasers abruptly demanded of Bastianini one day at his workshop whether he was the creator of the bust. And he admitted that he was. But this was not the only great 'success' of Bastianini. A terra-cotta bust of Benevieni, a sixteenth-century poet of Florence, was regarded as a contemporary work of art, and purchased by the Louvre for 13,000 francs, and installed in a room containing work of Michelangelo himself. But it was a fake for all that.

In the late nineties an English magazine was founded with the avowed object of printing true tales of adventure and the like. One day a man calling himself Louis de Rougemont handed a letter of introduction from a member of parliament to the editor. The stranger told a harrowing tale of a life spent in Australia with cannibals in an unexplored region of that continent. Rougemont was proof against the most merciless cross-examination. He never contradicted himself. His narrative was taken down in shorthand, and published serially in the magazine. The editor introduced Rougemont to scientists, confident that the experiences of the man were of value to geography and anthropology. Two eminent geographical experts heard his story, tested it from their wide and accurate knowledge, and risked their reputations by giving it full credit. They too were of opinion that it contained matter of especial importance to science. The British Association for the Advancement of Science began to be officially interested. Arrangements were entered into for the appearance of the hero before it at the Bristol meeting.

Rougemont told a truly staggering tale. He enriched it with lively details of a fight with an octopus, of a wreck from which he was saved by a swimming dog to whose tail he clung, of an island on which he landed and where he lived on turtle meat and rode on turtles as if they were horses, of a visit of four starving blacks, one of whom, a woman, he married and to whom he even dedicated his astonishing narrative, and of his leaving the island to become the ruler of an Australian cannibal tribe for thirty years.

Long before the magazine had completed the story, Rougemont was found to be a fakir. His biography was fiction. He had, however, deceived for a considerable time a great mass of people, many of whom knew Australia, and some of whom were experts in the branches of knowledge having to do with the alleged facts.

The Louvre in Paris is both the largest and the finest collection of examples of art that exists anywhere in the world. And yet this great museum of art has been made within years the victim of a striking piece of forgery. There was submitted to its inspection and approval a wonderful example of the goldsmith's art. This was claimed to be the tiara of Saitapharnes, and to have been dug up in southern Russia. The Louvre paid £4,000 for the headpiece. Henri Rochefort, the noted editor of 'L'Intransigeant,' branded the headpiece as a forgery. It is possible that he did not act entirely independently, although he was an expert in art matters. To support the allegation of fraud, there was brought to Paris a certain M. Koukhomovski, a goldsmith of Odessa. Arrived in Paris, he demonstrated that he could indeed execute work the equal of the tiara. The upshot of it all seems to be that the tiara was partly genuine, but otherwise to have been the work of the accomplished M. Koukhomovski.

CULPABLE SLEEPING.

(Munich Correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

According to a judgment just delivered by a high court in Prussia passengers in motor cabs and other conveyances may not go to sleep, or at any rate if they do so it is at their own risk.

In the case in question the plaintiff was riding in a motor cab along a dark but frequented thoroughfare and enjoying a comfortable sleep. The car was going rather fast when the chauffeur suddenly ran it against a wooden post. The sleeping fare was thrown forward so violently that his head went through the window and he suffered considerable injuries.

He brought an action against the proprietor of the cab to recover damages, but the court awarded him only three-quarters of the sum claimed, on the ground that his 'culpable sleeping' had prevented him from seizing hold of the safety strap at his side, which, would have prevented him from being thrown against the window.

What Many Men Need

Dr. Hamilton has a Prescription that "Sets" You Right Up.

When a man has lost ambition to 'dig in' and stay at things—when he complains of headache, fulness in the right side, pains in the shoulder blade—it's surely a case of 'Liver.'

These symptoms invariably indicate a clogged, inactive liver. The body can't get rid of its wastes, and the whole system is half paralyzed.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills stimulate the liver into activity in one night. Being a mild vegetable laxative they produce results in a few hours. The bilious headache and constipation are cured, spirits rise, complexion clears, animation returns. Nothing in the calendar so efficient for that tired lazy feeling as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Very mild, don't interfere with work, invariably do lots of good. Try a 25c. box. All dealers.

To Digest the Food

IS ONE OF THE SECRETS OF HAPPINESS; DIGESTION IS IMPROVED BY

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Bile in the intestines is as important to digestion as are the gastric juices in the stomach and bile is only supplied when the liver is in active condition.

The serious and chronic forms of indigestion are cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills because of their influence on the liver, causing a good flow of bile to aid digestion and keep the bowels regular, thereby preventing fermentation of the food, the formation of gas and all the disagreeable symptoms of indigestion.

Long standing cases of chronic indigestion yield to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after all else has failed.

Here is the proof:

'I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache and derived no benefit from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and after taking four boxes the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health.'—Mr. Duncan McPherson, Content, Alta.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills don't relieve the stress of indigestion temporarily by the use of drugs, but cure the trouble permanently by assisting the deranged organs and causing to flow those juices necessary to thorough mastication of the food. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box.

HAYTI AS SEEN BY A WOMAN

MRS. MILLER SPIED ON BY SOLDIERS AND ANNOYED WITH DEMANDS FOR HER PASSPORT—SHE SAW NO SIGNS OF VOODOOISM.

(From 'Leslie's Weekly.')

The Haytian official can do more exasperating things to annoy a foreigner and give him more trouble in a polite way than any other man in the same capacity on the globe. Demanding one's passport at the most inopportune times, writes Mrs. C. R. Miller, in 'Leslie's Weekly,' is his principal occupation just now.

If I had not felt absolutely sure that a Haytian officer feared the American Government as heartily as he hated her citizens, I might perhaps have been alarmed when, in Jacmel, two soldiers were sent out to bring me before their commanding officer. As I walked into the ill-smelling room, where a tawdrily dressed negro sat, the soldiers stacked their guns in the door in order that I might not escape.

This official demanded my passport, which he scrutinized carefully, at the same time eyeing me suspiciously. Then my camera must be examined.

Finally, after fifteen or twenty minutes, I was allowed to go, but ever after that during my stay in the town I was under the watchful eye of a soldier. The demanding of my passport and being brought before negro officials finally became a habit with me, and whenever soldiers beckoned I followed and went through the same disagreeable waste of time.

The patronizing air of the Haytian officials is almost unbearable. Their show of authority crops out in many ways, and this was exemplified during my stay at one of the seacoast towns when a German ship was in the roadstead. The captain had invited four ladies, members of the German colony, to come out to dinner one afternoon, and these women, all beautifully gowned, appeared at the wharf to go out in the boat sent to bring them, when, lo! the captain of the port announced that no resident might visit the ship.

In vain the ladies pleaded, but he was politely obdurate. Word was sent to the captain, who, determined not to disappoint his guests, had the dinner put into a launch and sent on land. The official of the port informed the captain that he could not remain on shore after nine that night, and was on the dock at that hour to see that his orders were carried out.

The soldier is perhaps more to be pitied than any of the natives, except the women. He is poorly paid, and if his word is to be relied upon his pay is sometimes withheld by his superior officer. If the government changes he fares no better; and if he rises in rebellion he is shot. He may even have to carry bags of coffee or help to load cotton in order to get a meal, for the Haytian private is always ragged and ill-fed.

The commerce of the island is practically in the hands of a few foreigners, for while the average native hates the man from the 'bigger land,' he cannot get on without him. Hayti is a perfect Garden of Eden for the coffee importer, as the berry grows wild on the old French plantations, and finds a ready market, especially in Germany.

The foreigner is prohibited by law from owning land, but there is nothing to prevent the peasants from gathering the coffee and bringing it to the warehouses of the seaport towns. For this they receive four cents per pound from a company of German exporters.

The coffee is often spread out on sail cloths in the dirty streets to dry and frequently allowed to remain out over night, yet it is never stolen. Men are employed to bag and weigh the coffee for a trifling sum. It is then taken to the customs house for reweighing for customs duties. The export duty charged is three cents per pound.

Another set of laborers, who can bear the weight of 170 pounds on their heads with ease, carry it to the barges, on which it is lightered to the steamers. These men are typical negroes. It is not uncommon for a steamer which stops at a seacoast town in Hayti once a month to take seven or eight thousand bags or barrels of this coffee to St. Thomas for reshipment to Germany.

Cotton too grows wild and is also shipped under heavy export duty. Oranges, grapefruit, shaddocks, naseberries, rice, corn and yams are also plentiful.

The mountains teem with lignum vitae, the famous hardwood of the West Indies. Logwood, so valuable for dyeing purposes, is easily obtained. The weighing of this is done on the beach for export duty, as the Haytian Government allows nothing to go out or to come in free of charge.

Cocoanuts grow in large quantities, and the luscious green jelly nut is one of the articles of food. Everywhere is undeveloped land just waiting for the guiding hand of the white man to teach the native how to make his country 'blossom as the rose.'

The peasantry of Hayti are for the most part ignorant and lazy, but of a kindly disposition. They are generally uneducated, and having no intercourse with the outside world rarely see a foreign face. They have little knowledge of other countries and have a deep rooted conviction that Hayti could conquer any other land.

It was among these people that I expected to find snake worship, wild orgies and intense hatred for the white race, but I found only kindness and hospitality, and indeed it was with the greatest difficulty that I was able to get them to accept money for the food and drink which I enjoyed in their humble huts. The residents of the rural districts are for the most part honest.

As to 'voodooism,' I saw none of it. I had been told that the priestess would beat a peculiar kind of a drum and that this was a sign for people to gather for 'orgies too horrible for description,' and so one evening when I heard the peculiar sound of a drum I at once concluded that a voodoo service was in order.

Eager with expectation I followed the sound, and came upon a dance, with the drum and tomtoms as an orchestra. The dancers were yelling and screaming in a wild fashion as they writhed about within a wooden stockade which surrounded a hut. The scene was weird and for a moment sent a shiver through my veins.

If child sacrifice exists I neither heard nor saw any sign of it, and I found the Haytian mother quite as fond of her child as the mother of the States. Superstition does exist to a certain extent, but to a foreigner it appears more humorous than dangerous. Catholicism is the religion of Hayti, and whether or not this is but a veneer to cover strange doctrines the poor people give liberally to the Catholic cause.

A PRETENDER'S JOKE.

A little story of the Duke of Orleans is going the rounds in Paris. It is no secret that Duke Philippe is not always very careful of his jokes, and when a practical joker is the pretender to the throne of France he should be careful. Some time ago the Duke of Orleans needed money for the cause. He was yachting at the time, and it was arranged that a multi-millionaire, who was believed to be willing to invest money in the fortunes of the Fleur-de-Lys, should meet the Duke and lunch with him on board his yacht.

At table, to see what he would do, the Duke had the bad taste to empty the contents of a salt-cellar into his guest's glass. 'He has eaten my bread, and I wonder,' he said, 'whether he will drink my salt.' The millionaire had seen the trick in a looking glass opposite him. He pretended not to have noticed it, and drank up the objectionable mixture. He took leave of the Duke of Orleans without a word about the cause, and when he had been put on shore said quietly to the secretary who escorted him: 'Pray tell his Highness that I had the idea of offering him a—well—a little bit of sugar for the bird. I noticed at luncheon, however, that he—er—prefers salt, so I refrained from doing so.'—London 'Express.'

'REST NOW.'

Rest now—the lingering day is done.
We have laughed and cried—
We have lost or won.—
All your burdens lay by
With the down-going sun;
Rest, weary one, rest,
Rest, weary one, rest.

Rest!—and forget the phantom of Care;
Bitter the sorrow
No mortal can share;
Still you have not been tried
Beyond what you can bear.
Rest, weary one, rest,
Rest, tired one, rest.

Rest!—the tangles to-morrow may clear
And tears turn to smiles
And banish your fear.
To all the dark puzzles
Will the answers appear.
Rest, weary one, rest,
Rest, tired one, rest.

Rest! and throw off that wearisome load.
You may be nearing
A turn in the road.
We must all bear some cross
To win that bright abode,
Where weary ones rest,
Rest, tired one, rest.

FRANCES.

If you are contemplating a Course in Stenography or Shorthand

DON'T FORGET

The Oliver School of Shorthand and Stenography

80 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Lowest rates. Best accommodation New classes forming.

We fit our pupils for high positions in the Government Departments. Send for our circular to above address

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

AN EXTENDED INTERVAL.

Two clergymen in a Southern State were once discussing the process of sermon writing, when one of them remarked that the only really hard propositions for him were the introduction and the conclusion.

'You remember,' said he, 'the sermon I preached at the installation of Brother Morley not long ago? Well, I flattered myself that the exordium and the peroration of that sermon were pretty well done.'

'Yes,' responded the other divine, with a faint smile, 'but, as I remember, they were awfully far apart.'—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

When Rudyard Kipling visited Cecil Rhodes on his South African fruit farm, Mr. Rhodes went around his farm before breakfast, and Mr. Kipling was good and hungry before he returned. When Mr. Rhodes came back, he found his trees laden with placards inscribed in huge black letters with 'Famine,' 'Pity the Starving,' etc. On reaching the front door he read: 'For the human race breakfast tones the mind, invigorates the body. It has sustained thousands: it will sustain you. See that you get it.' 'Why die when a little breakfast prolongs life?' In the breakfast room Kipling was found reading his paper, but the expression of innocence on his face was rather overdone.

Relief for Suffering Everywhere.—He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmelee's Vegetable Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study and are confidently put forward as a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD LAUGH.

Dr. Patrick Scougal, a Scottish bishop in the seventeenth century, was earnestly asked to see an old lady whose cow was sick. The prelate again and again refused, but to satisfy the old body, reluctantly agreed to go. Having seen the old lady, she wanted him to see her cow, and walking around the beast, he said, gravely: 'If she lives she lives, if she dies she dies. I can dae nae mair for her.'

In a short time afterwards the bishop was afflicted with quinsy in the throat. The good, honest woman, hearing of it, and feeling that he had cured her cow, got permission to see him in his chamber. She walked around the bed repeating the words of the bishop when he walked around the cow. At this ludicrous sight the bishop was seized with a fit of laughing, which broke the quinsy and saved him much suffering.

A Power of its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

Squire's Daughter — 'Would you mind throwing 'your little boy into the pond? I want to see if my dog will rescue him.' Villager—'Certainly not.' Squire's Daughter—'I do wish you would. You're the second woman I've asked who has said "No."'—'Punch.'

The efficacy of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in curing coughs and colds and arresting inflammation of the lungs, can be established by hundreds of testimonials from all sorts and conditions of men. It is a standard remedy in these ailments and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is highly recommended by medicine vendors, because they know and appreciate its value as a curative. Try it.

'What will we do when the trees are destroyed?' asked the forestry experts. 'I suppose,' answered the serenely solemn statesman, after some thought, 'that in such an event we will be obliged to depend for wood entirely on the lumber yards.'—Washington 'Star.'

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

'Any mail?' asked the eminent politician. 'Here's a letter,' answered the secretary, that begins "My Dear Senator." I don't know what the finish is.' 'Of course not. Nobody knows what the finish of a letter beginning "My Dear Senator" is going to be.'—Washington 'Star.'

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

'Why do you wear a yachting cap, dear boy? It's your brother that owns the yacht.' 'Very true, old chap. This is me brother's cap.—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Home Department.

Friendship.

(By Frank Willoughby, in N.Y. 'Observer.')

I do not pray that useless stores of golden
treasure,
Beloved or not,
Nor yet that one unbroken round of earthly pleasure,
May be your lot;
But rather that your faith and love no dross possessing,
As gold may shine,
And all your path be lighted up with heavenly blessing
And peace divine.

I cannot ask that naught of bitter pain or sorrow,
Thy cup may hold,
Or that you may not feel the shock today, to-morrow,
Of conflict bold;
But that the sanctifying power of furnace trial,
Though burning hot,
May leave your soul, as gain for every self-denial,
Without a spot.

I would not seek to rescue you from grief's grim clutches,
Nor cry to spare,
When God, with His own loving, skilful master touches
Thy heart lays bare;
But I would wish to see thee rich in heavenly treasure,
Full well refined,
Yes, rich as God alone His bounteous gifts doth measure,
Nor fall behind.

I do not, cannot ask for you a lesser blessing
Than God's own love;
To dwell with Him, and all His boundless wealth possessing,
In heaven above.
For you and I are only waiting here as strangers,
Still bound for home,
Abiding 'mid earth's darkening shades and many dangers,
Till God says come.

Many Waters.

(By Evelyn Orchard, in the 'British Weekly.')

Lawrence Ware went out from the presence of his judges, from the eyes of the gaping crowd that had vitiated the atmosphere of the court room during the three tense days of the trial; he turned his back on the half-contemptuous pity of his confreres, a free man.

Free in so far that he was beyond the clutches of the law; that the felon's cell of which he had already had a taste was not destined to be his portion for the next decade, as he had greatly feared. It was a great thing indeed, but not enough. A man may be proven innocent by all the intellect and genius of the law, and yet stand a coward and guilty before the bar of his own soul.

Lawrence Ware escaped by one of the back approaches to the court and made his way with the haste and skill of one who knew his London well. A little group at the front entrance waited in vain for his coming.

His home was at Wimbledon, one of the fine suburban residences facing the Common, but he did not proceed in that direction. It was the last place on earth he wished to see at the moment. He fought down the intolerable yearning of a naturally affectionate heart for home and all that makes it dear. He felt as the guilty man feels, that he had forfeited all right to the sanctuary of that home, where he had enjoyed a happiness rare in this work-a-day world. For he had betrayed that happiness; not, perhaps, in the basest way—he had not inflicted that wound, which the heart of a woman, while she may forgive, never recovers from—yet none the less certainly he had, by reckless meddling, placed that home under a cloud, which, humanly speaking, could not easily be raised. If no longer under the ban of the law, he was none the less discredited—almost accursed. He knew, none better, that so far as his business career and future were concerned, Ichabod had been writ large upon it. He was now an alien, an outcast, a thing of shreds and patches, a person who might account himself lucky to pick up a living in the byways, and who must learn to be thankful for any scraps that might come in his way. It was an appalling prospect for a man who had occupied a position like his, and he must get away, he told himself, in order to possess his soul, and to arrive at some conclusion regarding his future. He had faced every possible contingency during his long, solitary days in his cell, and he was apparently now at no loss.

In the vicinity of Drury-lane he hailed a hansom, and gave an address on the Surrey side, which brought him to a quiet little cul-de-sac, appropriately named Blackwater street, within five minutes walk of Waterloo. That he was known there was evidenced by the reception the woman gave him when she opened the door. She was a middle-aged person, of ample figure and comely face, belonging to the country class, or the rank of trusted servants. Such indeed she had been in the early home of Lawrence Ware, whom she loved as her own son.

'I've got off, Tabby,' he forced himself to say between his dry lips. 'Get me something to eat, there's a good soul, and then I've to get my things together, as I'd planned.'

'The boat train, Master Lawrie, at five o'clock.'

'Yes, Tabby. Not a word to a soul.'

She nodded, pushed open the sitting-room door, where the table was laid for luncheon, and stirred up the fire.

'There'll be something ready in five minutes, Master Lawrie, and there's the pens and ink if you want to write.'

He thanked her, and she withdrew to her own domain, a small, dark, but comfortable kitchen in the basement, where a black cat purred on the hearth, and a small, sharp-faced girl with her hat and jacket on seemed to be waiting for orders.

'Ready, Liza? That's 'im. Now it's life or death, me gel. Out to Wimbledon as fast as yer legs an' the train can carry ye, an' tell the missus it's the boat train at five o'clock.'

The girl nodded, and was off before her mother had ceased speaking. Then, assured that her loving plan would not miscarry, Tabby proceeded to dish the meal of which Ware stood so much in need.

He spent a quiet afternoon in the Backwater, packing sundry articles in two portmanteaus, giving Taby instructions in between, and writing apparently endless letters. The last he essayed seemed the most difficult task, and after many efforts which brought the sweat to his brow in great drops, he thrust it in the fire and called once more for Tabby.

'I can't write to my wife, Tabby. It's no use; there aren't any words for the purpose. You'll go, won't you, and tell her that I have gone to begin again, that if I live she shall hear from me, and that if I prove myself worthy I will come one day to her feet. Give her my love. How hard it is, Tabby, Tabby!'

'Yes, Master Lawrie,' said Tabby, in her low, soft, motherly voice. 'Don't you like on. I'll tell 'er every blessed thing wot is necessary. She don't need ever to be told much. She's one o' them that understands.'

The afternoon wore on. It seemed to grow dark very early, even for November, and the fog closed in. Ware was pleased when he stepped into the hansom to go to the station, the general gloom would be his best friend.

'It's capital, isn't it, Tabby! I'm glad it's dark; but why have you got your bonnet on?'

'You won't mind, will yer, Master Lawrie, if I goes up to Charing Cross on the 'bus. I do want to see you off. It'll seem like old times.'

'Get in then, Tabby; there's plenty of room,' he said, genially, his spirits rising at the near prospect of getting out of London. 'So I shall depart in the odor of respectability after all.'

Tabby climbed into the hansom without further demur, and they proceeded on their way. Her excitement visibly rose as they neared the station, and while Ware settled with the cabman, she glanced round in a startled way, as if looking for someone, yet almost afraid to behold the object of her thoughts. A porter took Ware's bags, and his instructions that they were to be put in the carriage with him; then Ware moved towards the booking office. It was then that Tabby touched his arm.

'I think the tickets will be took, sir. Missus would see to thet fer certain. She allus did, didn't she? There she is now, and Master Tom, and that little angel Kiddie. Do look at 'er in 'er white bonnet. Ain't she a pretty pictur' ?'

Ware's face went white and desperate.

'Tabby, you've betrayed me!'

'No, I 'aven't, Master Lawrie. I've on'y done me duty, thet God A'mighty'll pay me fer doin'.'

She drew him forward to the little group. A tall, slight figure in a long, travelling coat and a veiled hat; a sturdy boy in gaiters and overcoat, visibly excited; and a darling child of two, in her mother's arms, straining big blue eyes through the murky air for the dad she loved so dearly, and whom she had promised to see that day, and never be parted from any more.

'My God! Katherine,' said Ware hoarsely, and his arm closed about the child who sprang to him. 'What is the meaning of this?'

Katherine Ware put up her veil. Her grey eyes, very steadfast, looked straight into his. He remembered that look across a bridge of years. So she had looked at him when she gave herself and her destiny into his hands.

'We can't talk here, dear,' she said very low. 'It is all right; I've got all the tickets, and a hundred pounds in my pocket. Uncle Edmund will meet us at Boulogne, and we are going straight to the Chateau. He has arranged it all.'

'Fancy Daddy Christmas with Uncle Edmund at the Chateau!' said the boy's shrill voice. 'And mummy says perhaps there will be a real bear in the forest, which you and Uncle Edmund will go out to hunt.'

Ware could not speak. The porter, with the luggage stood expectantly by.

'This way,' said Katherine quietly. 'We have an engaged compartment.'

They moved on, Tabby triumphant, but tearful, bringing up the rear.

Before the train moved, they all kissed her, as those kiss who feel bonds that only death can break.

'He won't never git aw'y, now, Miss Katie,' she said, tremblingly. 'Jes look at 'im and Kiddie, an' the boy! It's a merciful God that sends 'em in the' world—the children I mean—ain't it now?'

When the train moved out of the station Ware suddenly knelt and pressed lips to the hem of his wife's frock.

'Katie, it is right that you should know. I ought to have been punished. It was only Isidor's genius that got me off, and Taverner's loyalty.'

She laid her hand on his lips.

'I have always known it,' she said in a low voice. 'Don't speak of it again. It's all going to be atoned for royally. Uncle Edmund will help us. You will see.'

Ware covered his face with his hands, and certain words came back over the vista of the years: "Many waters cannot quench love, nor the floods drown it.' By that love—God-appointed — the man's soul was saved.

Home Thoughts.

APPRECIATION IN THE HOME.

'As far as my observation goes, there is one fault by no means common to men alone, I am sorry to say. That is the fault of taking things for granted in the home life,' says a writer in 'Good Housekeeping.' There is a lack of appreciation for the little things being done for one's happiness or comfort. I believe we all need to be more careful to show and express our appreciation in our daily lives for the many kindnesses which are shown us, and thereby radiate a circle of domestic happiness.'

Nothing is sweeter than love; nothing stronger, nothing higher, nothing broader, nothing better either in heaven or earth, because love is of God, and rising above all created things can find its rest in Him alone.—Thomas a Kempis.

LOVE AND OLD AGE.

We forget that the inward craving of old age conceived of no apologies and knows no reason why the old time caress and fondling should be things of the past. It transmutes everything into neglect. Age softens the heart, and the soul pines for the touch of the hand that would stroke the golden locks of a prattling child. Let's love them more than by mere sentiment! What would we do without these saints? Amid these reveries, we recall the lines of Elizabeth Gould:

'Put your arms around me—
There, like that;
I want a little petting
At life's setting.
For 'tis harder to be brave
When feeble age comes creeping
And finds me weeping
Dear ones gone.
Just a little petting
At life's setting;
For I'm old, alone, and tired
And my long life's work is done.'

—G.L.D., in 'Homiletic Review.'

THE WOMAN WHO IS ALWARS RIGHT.

We all have met her, the woman who lays down the law, and most of us regret the meeting.

No matter what is under discussion, she has her opinion and does not hesitate to proclaim it. That she knows nothing of the subject makes no difference in her vociferousness.

Her voice is usually rasping, her words staccato, and her emphasis sharp. She may not intend to be disagreeable, but the effect is not altered by intentions.

The irritation of a disturbed hornets' nest is mild compared with the feelings aroused by the layer down of the law. Even when in the right her wisdom is hated on general principles.

She can stir up more opposition than a motion to raise taxes. You go out of your way to thwart her and make yourself uncomfortable doing what she does not wish.

Silent protest or open pugnacity is the usual attitude of her hearers. The good-tempered sufferer revels when the town regulator strikes a scrapper.

Tact is not her long suit. The more reason there is for silence the louder is her expression of opinion. Her knowledge of where her own business ends is scant.

It is the layer down of the law who can be depended upon to say the wrong thing every time. She it is who makes it her business to take a meek little wife to task for her husband's shortcomings or widens a breach by telling both combatants their duty.

If only she knew how great is her conceit! Most people find regulating their own lives so difficult that they are slow to think themselves capable of including the rest of mankind in their managing.

Seeing both sides is not her chief characteristic. Her way is the right way, and woe to the one who differs! Arguing is as futile as the flight with old age.

You might stand her better if only she were ever in the wrong. To be able just once to convince the regulator that her opinion is unfounded we would cheerfully consent to be 'bossed' the rest of our days.

She would be easier to bear if her rulings were from the height of superiority. Too often the director of the morals and manners or others is far from being invulnerable herself—The 'Times.'

MARRIED FOLKS WOULD BE HAPPIER.

If they tried to be as agreeable as in courtship days.

If they kissed and made up at once after every quarrel.

If each would try to be a real support and comfort to each other.

If household expenses were always proportioned to receipts.

If women were as kind to their husbands as they are to their lovers.

If each remembered the other was practically a human being, not an angel.

If men were as thoughtful for their wives as they were for them when sweethearts.

If both parties remembered that they were married for worse as well as for better.

If there were fewer 'please, darlings,' in public, and more common manners in private.

If wives and husbands would take their pleasure as they go along, and not degenerate into mere toiling machines.

Recreation is necessary to keep the heart in its place, and to try and get along without it is a big mistake—Selected.

What is the use of our Christianity if it has never yet taught us how to forgive people the wrongs, real or fancied, that they have done against us?

With the Children.

THE BOY AND THE SUNBEAM.

'I am washing my face in the sunshine,
Said the baby who played on the floor,
Where a great shaft of light through the window
Of gold spread its generous store.
'I'm washing my face in the sunshine'—
He laughed in his innocent glee;
And the wee sturdy chap made a picture
'Twere well worth a journey to see.

The mother bent over and loved him
As only a mother knows how;
And she whispered a prayer as she kissed him:
'May it be with you ever as now;
May you turn to the sky and its shining,
Till the journey before you is done,
A face that is honest and happy
And bathed in the light of the sun!'
—Washington 'Star.'

THE NURSERY-HEART.

'Our manse,' says the writer of St. Cuthbert's, 'was a pleasant place, and its site had been selected by some one with the nursery-heart.' The phrase is one that lingers in the mind and brings up pictures. It is easy to tell a house that has such a heart in it. Not the site or the building only—those are things with which most families have little to do—but the genial, cosy, homey atmosphere that the nursery-heart evokes, and the little traps for happiness it sets in nooks and corners. The children's room will have a pleasant outlook, with the sun there, if it is anywhere. The low-silled window that looks out on the front steps and down the street will never have a tall palm or fern in it, or be filled up with easily overturned tables with statuettes or vases, for there is where the children watch for Papa, or kiss their fingers to him when he goes away. There will be tumbled pillows and frayed corners to the couch and armchair—you cannot help that where the nursery-heart is. There will be many an unplanned 'cozy-corner' that couldn't be unless the nursery-heart allowed it. Ah, that is the significant word—the nursery-heart is one that is fond of 'allowing.' The most that little people want for happiness is just to be 'let do' things. In all judicious ways the nursery-heart plans for their self-chosen paths of happiness. It is the way to make them self-reliant and resourceful. The nursery-heart is like a great warm sun that shines benignly down upon the flowers, but after all leaves them to do their growing, as flowers and children love to, each in its own fashion.—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

RESPECTING THE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

(T. Celestine Cummings.)

Bessie had received a bright shining gold piece from her grandma, and planned out immediately what she was going to do with the money. She confided to her mother that she was going to give half to her brother, and spend the other half herself. But mother did not approve, so she said to grandmother:

'I do wish that you would use your influence with Bessie and induce her to spend the money the way I want her to.'

Grandmother was very reluctant to do this. She thought it indelicate after making a present to the child to meddle with her plans of disposal of it, but to be agreeable to her mother she did speak to Bessie about it.

'Bessie, what are you going to do with that five dollars that I gave you?'

The child told her just what she had told her mother.

'But Bessie don't you think that you had better spend it the way your mother wants you to?'

Putting her hand in her pocket the little girl produced the gold piece and handed it to her grandmother, saying:

'Take it, grandma, I don't want it.'

Now, here is another instance along the same line. A little boy in another family had twenty-five cents given him, and to the small boy of six it seemed a fortune, and he planned out happily how to spend it, many times mentally. He said: 'Mamma, I'm going to buy a Japanese funny kite.'

'Oh, I wouldn't spend it for that!' said she.

So the kite idea was abandoned and he made up his mind to buy a top. When he mentioned this important fact to his father, cold water also was thrown on the happy thought. That afternoon he went out walking with his aunt. They passed a store window in which there were many things that boys like, marked for twenty-five cents. How big he felt, for he could buy that beautiful red leather ball. 'I am going in that store, auntie, and buy that ball!' he exclaimed.

'What! spend the whole twenty-five cents on one thing?'

The youngster walked on silently for a while, deeply cogitating, then he asked his aunt these questions:

'Auntie, is this twenty-five cents my mother's money?'

'No,' said she.

'Is it my father's?'

'No.'

'Is it yours?'

'Why, no, of course not.'

'Is it my twenty-five cents?'

'Certainly, it is yours.'

'Well, then, if I can't spend it, I don't want it,' and he sent it spinning through the air with all his might.

These are two real children spoken of in these little anecdotes, and I'm afraid they are types of many more children whose rights of personal possession, especially as relating to money matters, are ruthlessly interfered with. In each case the elders lost the respect of the children, and in each case it also gave the children a sense of contempt for those who should, above all, have won their respect by deserving it. There is food for thought here. —'Homestead.'

For the Housekeeper.

DAINTY PAPER.

There is no excuse for ugly walls unless one lives in a rented house where the landlord is obdurate. A paper need not be costly to be artistic; charming effects can be had for 10 or 15 cents a roll—if you understand colors and their relation to light and architectural lines.

Among the popular designs in wall paper are scenic effects. These are usually found on the frieze, with a plain fabric paper beneath. Often they are Japanese in character, but all are so subdued in tone as not to be nerve wearing. Some of the friezes boast several different landscapes, arranged so they can be pieced together to avoid monotony.

The favorite color schemes are browns and ecru, soft grays, greens, and even occasionally contrasting tones. The wall paper should repeat one of the shades in the frieze. Often it is of a dull surface, but is charming when watered.

Floral friezes, while not especially new, are constantly increasing in beauty. They are cut out to resemble a hand decoration, some even having the appearance of a valance.

Most people put a plain paper with such a frieze, but they are lovely with narrow satin-striped walls that repeat the softest tint in the flowers.

Japanese burlaps with warp and woof in different colors give delightful results. Equally popular are the newest Japanese grass cloths, which are finer in texture and more exquisite in coloring than ever before. These are especially good in library, dining room, and living room.

While these papers are dearer in the beginning, they wear well, and can be retinted. Among the more costly papers for drawing rooms is one that looks like silk; indeed, it has a certain amount of silk incorporated in the pulp.

For dens and studios heraldic designs in several tones of brown, dull reds, green and grays are good; while forest scenes in a dining-room large enough to carry it off are stylish. The size of the room is important in using any of these pictorial papers, or, indeed, any of large figures. They detract from the appearance of space.

For low-ceilinged rooms, bedrooms particularly, the best results are had by carrying the wall paper to the ceiling, finishing it with a wood cornice or a wood molding three or four inches wide.

Where cost is no objection, nothing is handsomer for library or dining room than to have part of the wall made of wood. This can either be put into a plate rail with a plain or figured paper above, or a bold design, as a forest scene, can be used on the lower part of the wall, with the upper third, or the upper third and ceiling, of wood.

Graining is so much better understood that it is not necessary to have expensive hardwood to get good results. With a skilful carpenter pine is satisfactory.

With very cheap papers do not make the mistake of wasting too much for your money. The simpler in motif such papers are the less apt are they to look cheap. Glaring, splashing flowers in crude tones are bad; far better looking are plain tones or a solid color with narrow, irregular stripes and figures in white or two-toned effects.

Another mistake in papering made by the person of limited income is to strain a point to get expensive papers. They fade almost as soon as the cheaper ones and soil quite as easily. Far better is it from the standpoint of health and cleanliness to paper often and inexpensively.—The 'Times.'

Stains on carpets can often be removed by making a thick paste of fuller's earth to which a little ammonia has been added. Put on the paste thickly, let it stand twenty-four hours, and brush off. Sometimes a second application is necessary.

Advertisements.

INDISPENSABLE TO MOTHERS.

'I am satisfied that Baby's Own Tablets are indispensable to mothers,' says Mrs. Abraham Boucher, Pierrerville Mills, Que., and she adds:—Before using the Tablets my baby was cross, peevish and not thriving well; but the Tablets have worked a great change and my litle one is well and happy. This is the verdict of all mothers who have used these Tablets. And better still, mothers have the guarantee of a government analyst that Baby's Own Tablets are absolutely safe—that they contain not one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

Preserves.—Weigh sliced tomatoes, cook in water until quite tender, drain, allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of tomatoes. Make a rich syrup with the sugar and a very little water, the juice of two or three lemons and a few slices of peel. Cook the tomatoes in this syrup five minutes, remove the lemon peel, and can.

Pear Marmalade.—Pare, peel and core soft mellow pears and simmer in water until soft. Take from the fire and mash to a pulp, add to every pound of fruit three-fourths of a pound of sugar, half a cupful of water, boil until stiff, meanwhile stirring constantly to keep from burning. Pour into jelly glasses and seal.

Crystallized Pears.—In the first place make a syrup of two large cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of water and boil without stirring until it will harden in water, add lemon juice. Have ready firm but ripe pears that are pared and quartered. Immerse in the syrup and cook until soft, but not broken. With a thin skewer take them out one at a time, each piece on oiled paper and let dry in a warm oven.

Southern Corn Cakes. — These cakes should on no account be made of yellow meal, which is never tolerated in the Southern kitchen. It is, indeed, rather hard to find the old-fashioned white corn meal in the North. The white meal seems to have too much the consistency of flour to make the real corn bread, which is dear to the heart of those who dwell in the corn-bread belt. Here is a recipe for corn cakes: Pour enough boiling water onto a pint of corn meal to moisten it through and through. Let it stand for a few minutes and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt and enough milk to make a thick batter. Lastly, add the beaten whites. No sugar, soda or baking powder should be used. The rule for griddle-cake batter is to make it as thin as can be managed on the griddle. Corn cakes especially should be thin and fried to a golden brown. A simpler corn bread is made by scalding the corn meal, having first seasoned with a tablespoonful of salt. Drop from an iron spoon into a greased pan and soak in the oven.

How to Prepare Chipped Beef.—This dish is not palatable unless very carefully prepared. Lay the meat in a saucepan, nearly cover with cold water and bring not quite to a boil. Drain off the water, place in the pan a lump of butter and toss about in the pan until the butter is melted and the beef is beginning to get crisp. Stir in a little flour and add enough milk or cream to make a sauce. For flavoring use pepper and a dash of nutmeg. The beef is usually salt enough.

An appetizing French toast is made by cutting bread a third of an inch thick and dipping in a soup plate containing the following mixture: Three-fourths of a cup of milk to which has been added one well-beaten egg and a little salt. Put only enough in the soup plate at a time to moisten each slice of bread as dipped. After the slices of bread have stood for half an hour after dipping, so that the mixture has permeated the bread, a toaster having its bars buttered may be filled and the bread toasted brown quickly on both sides. This toast, must, however, be made over a coal fire, which precludes its making on the invaluable gas range.

An excellent German toast may, however, be made over any sort of a fire. For this stale bread half an inch thick should be sliced. The dipping mixture is made of an egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a cup of milk. The slices dipped in this are to be fried on a well-greased hot griddle. This is much easier to make than the French, is much richer, and more easy of digestion.

OUR BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

It is wonderful how the giving of a direct answer to a direct question serves to crystallize one's thoughts on any subject. Wonderful, too, is the feeling of ignorance we often have when we are challenged to give a direct answer to a direct question on a subject which we thought we were pretty familiar with. In this connection, we believe that the act of weekly questions on the S.S. Lesson, just started in the 'Witness,' will be found of great value to the older members of the home, whether they go to Sunday-school or not. It would be very profitable in more ways than one for the busy mother or father, occupied all week in such diverse tasks, to take a quiet hour or so on Sunday to think out the answers to these questions. The one written reply of only two hundred words or less will give zest to the study. Do not fail to read about it in this week's issue, and join without delay.



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The F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. 10

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

A pair of pigeons have built their nest within six inches of the tenor bell in the steeple of Spalding Parish Church, and are rearing two young ones. The bell strikes every hour.

A boy named George Herbert Foster, eleven years old, living at Spalding, who was practically dumb, has partly gained power of speech as the result of a shock sustained through falling into a copper of boiling water.

The death of the Rev. J. Stockwell Watts is announced. Mr. Watts was secretary of the Liberator Relief Fund, and raised £140,000 for the victims of the Liberator swindle, in which Jabez Spencer Balfour was the leading figure.

Mr. Harris Norman, of Cambridge, a pedlar and Polish Jew, left estate valued at £12,000 gross. By his will, which was found in his hat, testator left the whole of his property equally between Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, and the London Jewish Synagogue for poor and needy Jews.

Lord Brassey, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in presenting the prizes at Dover College, said that at the age of seventy-two he had started to learn German. He started a few days ago, and was reading Prince Hohenlohe's memoirs in German. When he did not know a word he put a number over it and in the margin, and looked it up in the dictionary.

John F. Obree, of Southampton, left an estate of the value of £63,000. In his will he stated that he had revoked considerable bequests to his brother Richard and his family, owing to the fact that they became Revivalists, and 'so covered themselves, and in a measure me also, with ridicule.' Nearly all the money was left to charities.

A Barry man named Alfred Francis, who had been mourned as dead by his wife, has returned to his home. His wife fainted when she saw her husband, whose 'funeral' she had attended nearly a month ago. A man who was drowned in the Bristol Channel near Barry was identified by Mrs. Alfred Francis as her husband. The supposed widow attended the funeral and went into mourning. Meanwhile Francis had been working in a Monmouthshire mine, and when he returned to his native town he was astonished to find that he was supposed to be dead.

Sir George Livesey, chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, London, has died at Reigate after a short illness. Sir George was instrumental in applying the sliding scale to gas companies. He was a strenuous opponent of trades unions and a vigorous advocate of co-operation between employers and employees. At the last half-yearly meeting of the company in August he stated that the employees' interest in the company amounted to more than £350,000, and that during the nineteen years the system had existed the company had been free from anything in the shape of a difficulty with its servants.

Taking advantage of a dense fog, two young convicts escaped from Dartmoor Prison, but they were recaptured within a few hours. The runaways were Alfred Parrish and W. Walker, and they got away sometime before the fact was discovered. They reached Okehampton, and broke into a clergyman's house, where they helped themselves to some clothing and other things. Parrish was secured while breaking into a public house, and Walker ran into a policeman. This was Parrish's second fruitless attempt at escape. Eighteen months ago he and another named Ellis, from Oxford, got away during a fog, and, although the warders scoured the country in all directions, the fugitives were not captured until the evening of the next day.

The report of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis for 1907 shows that at the end of the year London's police numbered 17,919. The pay drawn amounted to £1,552,540. Withdrawals on account of illness averaged 490 daily, and 2,552 policemen were injured in the execution of their duty. During the year 283 persons were killed and 16,772 injured in street accidents—an increase of 71 deaths and 2,712 injuries over 1906, and 111 deaths and 5,084 injuries over 1905, and higher numbers than in any previous year. Motor-omnibuses accounted for 35 deaths and 1,108 cases of injury; motor-cars for 36 deaths and 906 cases of injury, the figures in each case showing a large increase. Horse omnibuses were responsible for 14 deaths. The total number of persons apprehended during the year was 108,284, a decrease of 11,613 on the figures for the previous year, but burglaries increased from 445 to 547, and housebreaking from 1,459 to 1,962.

SCOTLAND.

The British Board of Agriculture announce the withdrawal of the restrictions on the importation of live stock from Scotland into the Argentine Republic.

A handsome granite monument is being executed to the order of Lord Guthrie in Aberdeen to be erected in Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Guthrie. It is of both red and blue stone, and bears a bronze profile medallion of the deceased on the main block.

A woodyard fire, causing damage estimated at £15,000, occurred in Glasgow recently, and increased the suspicions of officials that incendiaries are at work in the city. This was the fourth fire of the kind within a fortnight.

Mr. Asquith has been presented with the freedom of the Burgh of Kirkcaldy. In his address of acknowledgment, the Prime Minister said: 'If I am not a Scotsman born and bred, and with a clear and indefeasible title, I am by all the external means by which one could incorporate oneself into a country as near an approach to a Scotsman as any Englishman I know.'

At Hillhead Grange, Banffshire, Mrs. Farquhar, a widow, has been frightened to death. She was called up in the middle of the night by a neighbor (whose mind was unhinged), and when the door was opened, the neighbor jumped into the room and so frightened Mrs. Farquhar that she fainted. The next morning she was found dead in bed with her children, some of them sleeping with the dead mother.

The King's favorite sporting ground at Balmoral is the forest of Ballochbuie, which is about two miles to the southwest of the Castle, and bordered by the Dee. This forest, which comprises 10,000 acres, was purchased by Queen Victoria from the late Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld. It is fringed by extensive and very beautiful woods, and contains the Falls of Garrawalt. The stream descends by small leaps over the rocks, and the cascade is overhung by firs and birches. Queen Victoria built a cottage on the bank of the Dee, which is known as the Danzig Shiel, and it was used for picnic teas during the last reign. The King often visits Ballochbuie, quite apart from deer-shooting expeditions, as the walks and drives in the forest are very pretty.

IRELAND.

Over 180,000 children are learning Irish in the primary schools of Ireland.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has agreed to present the well-known bust of himself by Rodin to the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

A handsome memorial to the officers and men of the Royal Irish Regiment, who lost their lives in South Africa, has been unveiled at Clonmel by Lord Ormonde.

Believed to date from the seventeenth century, a number of wine bottles, earthenware jugs, and tobacco pipes have been found by workmen engaged in repairing the Birmingham tower of Dublin Castle.

The Government announces its intention to amend the Land Act of 1903, and a Bill will be introduced for this purpose. The idea will be to perfect and complete the objects Mr. Wyndham had in view, and to bring about as speedily as possible, and on fair and equitable terms, the transfer of Irish land to those who occupy and till the soil.

At Cappa, near Rathkeale, Limerick county, a determined attempt has been made on the life of Michael Collopy, a farmer, living in the district. Collopy is a widower who has been living alone since the death of his wife six months ago. He states that while on the holding on a Sunday afternoon a man entered, and after some angry words, fired four shots, which took effect in the head and body of the man. The police were informed of the outrage, and shortly afterwards they arrested a man named Buckley, half-brother to Collopy.

A Helper For Christmas

Our 232 page Catalogue of Jewellery is one of the greatest aids to Christmas buying. Those who have seen it regard it with favor. It shows an immense collection of reliable **Diamonds, Rings, Watches,** and **Silverware**—one of the very largest in Canada. You should have it in your home. A post card will bring it, and that promptly.

WANLESS & CO.
Toronto's Oldest Jewellers
ESTABLISHED 1840.
396 Yonge Street, Toronto.

TUTOIEMENT.

(From 'T. P.'s Weekly.')

We are short, in formal English, of one use of the word 'thou.' The French, Germans, and Italians can use their second person singular to mark affection delicately or claim familiarity. Most of us cannot 'tutoie.'

'Thou' is a particular, a selective, an emphatic form, and it may be wondered whence came its fall into desuetude. Not that it is entirely obsolete, for here and there Quakers may be found who have not laid aside this tradition with the traditional dress as a superfluity or an affectation. And in the dialects the 'thou' survives. One cannot speak the Yorkshire, Lancashire, or Northumbrian tongue without it. Men back from the cities to whom the singular-plural has become a closer than second nature find that to express a hearty, a sly, or a kindly remark in the folk-speech to one's equals without thou-ing is out of all question. It is mere flaunting of differences and chilling of intercourse to reply with a 'you' to a question put in the more personal way. In dialect-speech the singular form is positively a piece of tutoiement. It is indispensable in reviving old intimacies and recalling the savour of old times.

'You' is for people of whom one stands in awe, in some cases, for parents. The father 'tha's,' 'thoo's,' or 'theau's' his child, but not every parent, and especially not parents in anger, will permit the child to 'thou' in return. In this respect Northern custom stands where English custom did in Elizabethan days. Search 'The Tempest,' and everywhere it will be seen that to Prospero's prolific 'thous' Miranda answers with a 'you.' Letters of the period show also that the usual, if not the invariable practice of parents was lightly to mark their authority in the same way. So, too, it was in France before the Revolution cheapened the use of 'thou,' and led Bonald to observe: 'On ne tutoie plus que ses père et mère. Cet usage met toute la maison à l'aise; ill dispense les parents d'autorité et les enfants de respect.' In the North, as upon the Continent, conventions have relaxed, and under the more elastic training of children the exclusive form of the pronoun is not solely a parental right.

As in Chaucer's day, 'thou' has become a simple mark of familiarity. These marks may be objectionable when misapplied, and while the countryman's 'thou' will incense some sensitive dignities as much as a hail of 'mate' it is scarcely now so offensive an address as it once seemed. Not a little of the petty persecutions of the early Quakers sprang from their indiscriminate use of this singular pronoun. George Fox in 1648, wrote: Oh! the rage that there was in the priests, magistrates, professors, and people of all sorts, but especially in priests and professors. Though "thou" to a single person was according to their own learning, their accidence and grammar rules, and according to the Bible, they could not bear it.' Having been in use as a word to scold inferiors and denounce rascals, the attempt to revive and apply it miscellaneously to all provoked trouble.

We may gather that the pronoun carried opprobrium from Coke's invective against Raleigh on his trial. He declaimed 'All that Lord Cobham did was at thy instigation, thou viper; for I "thou" thee, thou traitor.' Shakespeare may be quoted to show that three 'thous' in a letter were enough to call forth a challenge. 'If thou "thou'st" him thrice,' says Sir Toby to Sir Andrew, 'it shall not be amiss.' And Shakespeare's own colloquial use of 'thou' was perhaps oftenest satirical. The Quakers, even when they had secured Royal approval for the form of speech, had to suffer indignities. Charles II. having had the logic of the situation presented, declared the second person singular to be 'the proper language of all nations.' Yet Fox tells how his fellows were often beaten and abused and put in danger of their lives for using 'thou' to some proud man, who would turn and say, 'What, you ill-bred clown, do you "thou" me?'

Speculating on the cause of the discredit of the English 'thou,' Hare has attributed some of its disfavor to our reluctance to use the second person of the verb. There is more plausibility in that suggestion than in his second. In saying 'du' or 'tu,' he points out, the lips are pouted outwards towards the person addressed, much as if we would give him a kiss. The broader vowel sound of 'thou' is not so amorous in its nature, and 'you' is more mellifluous, and almost as kissful as though the consonant were a dental. At the risk of taking Hare's fantastic explanation too seriously, be it noted that when 'thou' has survived in the dialects it bears a modification of the authentic vowel sound. There is no present indication that the general use of 'thou' will ever be other in English than rhetorical, satirical, or devotional. Free education militates against even the local use of this pronoun, but the Northerners' 'thou' is not dead yet. 'Thoo' or 'tha' rather gains in utility by force of its contradistinction from the pronoun used in what passes for 'fine talk,' for there are always those who wish to assure each other that they are not fine folk, and can meet on a common ground of homely speech. Even without any effort after differentiation, there are lovers, cronies, and parents alive to whom, and to whose children at any rate, 'you' will remain a poor word to put in place of the local adaptation of 'thou.'

Fourth-class passengers will hereafter be carried in Saxon railways on every day in the week. Hitherto these passengers had to pay extra and travel third-class on Sundays and holidays.

TRYING EXPERIENCE FOR A WOMAN.

(From 'Country Life in America.')

A flushed face, two hands whose trembling is not to be obscured by gloves, a nervous foot that kicks secretly and savagely at the place where the pedal certainly was a moment ago, and lips with the blood bitten out—it is her first experience in the running of a big gasoline touring car! It is pretty hard, when it comes all at once, and mere man is not supposed to cope with such difficulties as an automobile plus veils and back hair. The latter two had best be left at home, if possible, or tucked up or pinned down or otherwise lashed to the mast. For while running a touring car is just as easy as can be, like riding a bicycle, after you know how, when you first start it seems a complicated performance.

PEANUTS IN INDIA.

(From the 'Indian World.')

The cultivation of American peanuts, which was introduced into the Kolhapur State some years ago by one of the American medical missionaries, has become so popular that they have now become almost the chief crop. Unfortunately the people persist in eating them raw, as they formerly ate the little country nuts, and as the American nuts are much richer, acute digestive troubles and liver inflammation are the frequent result.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 1501—LADY'S DRAPED WAIST.

The fall models are decidedly pretty and of a style that is generally becoming. This design is one that may be used with the high, or ordinary waist line, and made of a short length of silk or fancy material. The sleeve and part of foundation blouse that shows are made of solid net tucking. The model is in a violet silk mull embroidered with Persian colors. The pattern is simple and outlined with a loose chain stitch. The edges are finished with a band of violet silk, and tassels of the same shade are at the pointed ends. The net in sleeve and yoke has been dyed to match the mull and lined with white mousseline de soie. The pattern, No. 1501, is made in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure, and two and a half yards of 24-inch or one and a quarter of 44-inch material will be required for a medium size.



NO. 1565—PETER THOMPSON SUIT.

A girl who is not the proud possessor of a Peter Thompson sailor suit will feel that a large part of the requirements for the school year have been denied her. It is the one style most in demand for hard wear, is never made but in one material, a serge, and never varies in cut. It has the blouse that slips over the head and is finished with a draw-string at the waist, to be belted in. The sleeves are cut in one with the blouse, and a shield with emblems is the finish. The skirt is the plain, five-gored pattern, with inverted plait in the back. The pattern, No. 1565, is made in 10, 12, 14 and 16-year sizes, and four and a half yards of 48-inch material will be required for a twelve-year size. Blue with black, or leather-colored trimming is most suitable for the winter season, although a warm brown is well liked.



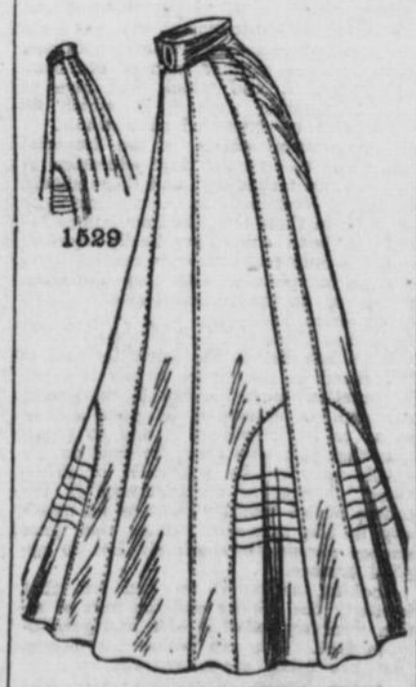
NO. 1306.—HOUSE SACQUE OF RIBBON.

This charming little sacque is a sort of 'throw over' for cool days or evenings in the house, and is for use with thin lingerie blouses. It is made of flowered ribbon, lace insertion and edge. Our model is of white ribbon with pink borders and a running rose design through the centre, put together with inch wide insertions of German Valenciennes lace. The insertion follows the rounded ends of the jacket and sleeve bands. The corners of the wide collar are mitred, and the edge is trimmed to correspond with the rest. It is, of course, unlined, and no seams are allowed on the borders of the ribbon, as the insertion is placed at the very edge. There are two small plaits running into the armholes in front, to throw fulness over the bust. A frill of lace finishes the whole garment. The pattern, No. 1036, is made in three sizes, small, medium and large, and is made of 4½, 5, and 5½ inch ribbon; 7 1-2 yards will be required for any size, the difference in quantity being made in the width.



NO. 1566—CHILD'S FROCK.

This little frock must appeal to mothers on account of its extreme simplicity and good style. It is made of dark blue galatea, a material that is as suitable for winter as summer wear. The neck and arm hole and sleeve trimmings are of white cotton soutache and the yoke and collar of a simple white all-over embroidery. The broad hem and tuck will at once suggest the possibility of letting down. The design will answer for any of the lightweight woollens of which girls' dresses are usually made, and wide bands or braids could be used instead of soutache for the trimmings. The pattern, No. 1566, is made in 4, 6, 8 and 10 year sizes, and 3 1-2 yards of 32-inch material will be required for a six-year size.



NO. 1529—LADY'S SKIRT WITH TUCKED INSERTS.

When circular and plaited and gored skirts are parts of nine out of ten costumes, a design that is unusual and stylish, too, is as welcome as the flowers in the spring. Number 1529 is a model for any material of medium weight. The pattern is made in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. It is as flat as a sheath skirt, but is relieved by the tucked inserts. If preferred the tucks could be left out and lines of braid used instead, or, if of very firm goods, the inserts could be perfectly plain. Eight yards of 27-inch, 7 1-4 of 36-inch, or 5 1-2 of 48-inch material will be required for a medium size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

"Orange Lily Saved My Life."



These words or expressions having the same meaning are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from Falling of the Womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of ORANGE LILY and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these, and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, ORANGE LILY furnishes a positive, scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free, a box worth 35c, sufficient for ten day's treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. A. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

OCTOBER SUBSCRIBERS

Should in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

The 'Weekly Witness'
AND TH
'Canadian Pictorial'
one year for
only $1.35.
Worth $2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs
are the best in the market.

1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $3.90, for only **$2.70.**

2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $5.90, for only **$3.70.**

Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for only $2.00
Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$1.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

PENNY-A-WORD TELEGRAMS.

Proposal to be Advanced at Meeting in London on Nov. 10.

MR. J. HENNIKER HEATON CONSIDERS PLAN QUITE FEASIBLE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 22.—The proposal to establish a penny a word for telegrams throughout the Empire will be advanced a step at a meeting to be held in the Royal Colonial Institute on Nov. 10. The chairman will be the Earl of Jersey.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton and others consider the plan quite feasible and believe it could be carried out much more easily than was the system of imperial penny postage. In Australia, a telegram can be sent 3,600 miles for a penny a word, and it is maintained that, but for the political frontiers, telegrams could be sent from London to India, 3,200 miles, at a similar rate.

TOUCHED A LIVE WIRE

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 26.—John Scott Bastridge, aged 18 years, was instantly killed last night by touching a live wire on an electric light pole on Centre street. The young man, with others, was standing about when Bostridge jumped and caught the guy rope which was charged. He fell to the ground dead. His companions thought there was life in him and had him taken to the hospital for treatment, but it was unavailing. Deceased was a son of Mr. Charles A. Bostridge, a penitentiary guard. He worked in the Locomotive Works.

It is rumored in Moscow that the English Government intends to have an English Exhibition in that city. Every encouragement would be given to such a plan.

GANANOQUE MAN OUT OF TROUBLE

Had Rheumatism, but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it

Hugh Abernethy on His Feet Again—Cure is Easy, Simple, Natural and Permanent.

Gananoque, Ont., Oct. 28 (Special).—That Rheumatism can be cured surely, simply and permanently is the good news that Hugh Abernethy, a well-known resident of King Street, is spreading among his neighbors.

'I had suffered from Rheumatism and stiffness of the joints,' Mr. Abernethy states. 'My muscles would cramp. I could not sleep, and I had terrible headaches. I took many different medicines but nothing did me any good till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes put me on my feet again.'

Others who have taken Mr. Abernethy's advice and used Dodd's Kidney Pills are also loud in their praises of the old reliable Canadian Kidney remedy. For Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism and other blood diseases by curing the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys keep the blood free from impurities. And with no impurities, such as uric acid in the blood, you cannot have such painful and dangerous diseases as Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Heart Disease.

Keep your Kidneys strong and well with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can face the cold, wet days of fall without a fear of Rheumatism.

DR. BOVEY IN LONDON.

Says Imagination May be Highly Useful in Scientific Studies.

COLLEGES SHOULD DEVELOP POWERS OF STUDENTS RATHER THAN EXPERT PRACTICE.

In the lecture theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, recently, Sir William H. White, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., presented the diplomas and prizes won by students of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in the past session.

Sir William White recalled that he was himself an old South Kensington student, although the wooden sheds which contained the Royal School of Naval Architecture had long since disappeared. He was present, therefore, with full sympathy with those who pursued their studies at South Kensington, and with the idea or ideal of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. He had served on the departmental committee which recommended the establishment of that college, and he was now doing what lay in his power as a governor to give effect to the scheme. It was to be an Imperial College, and its aims, as set out in the charter, were in no sense doubtful: 'The purposes of the Imperial College are to give the highest specialized instruction, and to provide the fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research in the various branches of science, especially in its application to industry, and to do all or any of such other things as the governing body consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provisions for these purposes which already exist elsewhere.' As to the ultimate constitution and working of the college, this was the ideal towards which they had to move. They started with the necessity of using certain existing institutions independently created for specific purposes, welding them into one great scheme, utilizing all they had to the greatest advantage for the highest specialized teaching without failing to have regard to what existed elsewhere of that description. They had power under the charter, and as far as means permitted, of erecting new buildings, extending the equipment, and adding new branches of instruction unrepresented hitherto at South Kensington, and he hoped that effect would be given to the view expressed in the charter that such higher instruction as was available in the country would be utilized as far as possible, and not duplicated—(applause)—using their resources in such a way that those who had the means would have the will to help forward what they believed to be a matter of the highest importance, not merely for the welfare of the Home Country, but for the welfare of the whole Empire. It was a great satisfaction from an Imperial point of view that to occupy the important position of rector a man had been found of British birth and British education, and with a large colonial experience, who exemplified in himself in a remarkable degree the imperial idea. (Applause.) In working out the idea, Professor Bovey must depend very largely upon the good feeling, good faith, and good help of the professors and teachers over whom he presided. In this grouping of the colleges there had been included the Central Technical College of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and the presence of nearly all the staff of that college indicated that the idea of unity and co-ordination was taking shape. He hoped that before long this annual celebration would cover all the colleges embodied in the Imperial College of Science & Technology. He thought the City Companies and Corporation, which had done so much for technical education, would be ready more and more to bring that central institution into more intimate association with other colleges. (Loud applause.)

Professor Bovey, rector of the college, who was received with applause, said in part:

We are met to-day as a section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, a union of long-established and justly famed institutions. We are looking forward to a career whose usefulness shall combine that of each of our component parts, and which will give to London another channel in which its force may be expressed as a whole.

Our common object in the Imperial College is to give the right education in science and technology, and there should be great economy in combining the training in these two, the foundations being, in both cases, practically similar, and the only real difference coming from a wish to specialize either on the theoretical or on the practical side in one's professional life. We may take it, in fact, that there will be less waste in the world's advance if the scientific man is influenced in the choice of his research by practical necessities, and if the practical man is influenced by pure science so as to be interested in and to recognize the light which may be shed on scientific relations by accidental or intentional changes of circumstances in the course of his work. There is no necessity in the nature of things that pure science should be absolutely lost in applied science.

Looking backward we can see that formerly the scholar and the man of action were separated in idea and generally in fact. We can realize the change that has taken place, and can perceive that the ideally educated man of the world of to-day must possess not only powers of thinking, but powers of doing, and must show that he has the will to do honest work both with and for his fellows. One case occurs to me as confirmatory of this position as regards the mere specialist—the case of a man extremely successful in a line of life not originally chosen. Our hasty conclusion is usually that his first choice was bad and bound to end in failure; but another quite possible explanation is that he does well in his second choice, just because, having possessed another point of view, he is more quick to grasp the possibilities of those combinations which have characterized much of the advance in modern science.

I fancy there will be a little disagreement as to the kind of man we want to produce, but when it comes to agreement on right methods we cannot hope to find unanimity of opinion. All we can expect to attain is a working hypothesis, and trust for the rest—first, to what is really the greatest factor in all true education—namely, the personality of the teacher, and next, and scarcely less, to the attitude of the student.

Now that scientific training has acquired a foothold which justifies the existence of all the scientific and technical schools of the world, and the establishment here of a college such as we are contemplating, it can afford to spend a little time in adjusting its methods and examining its results. What, then, is the general tendency of that which has been called a practical education in either science or technology—namely, an education intended to prepare a man for his life's work by direct methods only, as, for example, if we should try to train a man to be a mining engineer by giving instruction solely on those points which would be of immediate commercial value to him? I think, in comparing results, we must conclude that an education in facts and even in laws and processes alone, cannot produce what we call the scientific mind. If we are to select the powers of the mind which are most essential to the scientific man, we shall find these generally admitted to be observation, concentration, imagination, the logical faculty, and last, but not least, the power of doing.

No matter, then, how good an education may be, if these are not well developed, it must be incomplete, and as the scientific man is after all first a man, and then a man of science, nothing which leaves out of sight his intellectual relations with his fellow-men of this and other generations, nay, further, nothing which leaves out of sight his obligation to rule his life in accordance with the highest standards of health, of religion, and of morals, can fairly be called a good education.

Viewed from this standpoint, the task set before itself by the Imperial College is by no means simple; but I think much may be done by throwing emphasis on processes rather than, or, perhaps, as well as, on results.

Whether from the belief entertained by many, that the imagination is not required on the scientific side of education, or from over-haste in education, which is the very natural result of an age of nervous over-pressure, I cannot tell; but the result has been that little provision has been made for its exercise in purely scientific schools—this in spite of the fact that it seems to be a natural concomitant to training by experiment, on account of its close relation to visual memory.

The imagination could be made of the greatest service in the proper study of science, and would, if rightly used, prevent much of the cramming against which we are all setting our faces. It should then be possible to train it, even by the study of science, but a more rapid stimulus would probably be found in the reading of good literature, history, poetry, and the study of art in any form—subjects often received by science students with a feeling akin to contempt, as being unworthy the serious attention of a really practical man.

If, then, we could plan our curriculum with more provision for this training of the powers as apart from actual professional work, and with at least a tacit recognition of the fact that rest and recreation must follow mental exertion, and precede more exertion—if that 'more' is to be effective, I think it would be possible to require a much higher quality of work and make up for omissions in detail of direct training, which, after all, if one knows how, can be learned in the first stages of practice which follow college life.

We should like to make it our aim in the Imperial College to develop scientific education both on the imaginative and on the practical side, by, on the one hand, bringing our men into somewhat closer touch with the noblest thoughts of the past and with the world-wide strivings after truth which characterize our present age; on the other hand, by inviting the advice and co-operation of men of business and of professional men in actual practice, so as to keep our courses in accord with their methods, and, if possible, to earn the reputation of being the place where an employer must easily find the man he requires.

C.P.R.'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM

WILL SOON BE EXTENDED FROM MONTREAL TO WINNIPEG.

Mr. J. Kent, the manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, who has just returned from a trip to Winnipeg, states that telephone lines are now being strung on the telegraph poles with a view to establishing a complete telephone service between Montreal and Winnipeg for train despatching. A circuit has already been established from Montreal to North Bay, and from North Bay to Whitemouth. By the time that the operating department takes over the new double track between Fort William—which will be very shortly—the telephone circuit with Winnipeg will be ready.

The telephone, Mr. Kent says, had shown itself to be admirably adapted for despatching trains, and already in the United States over seven thousand miles of railway are controlled by it. The C. P. R. has already utilized the telephone very largely for this work, and besides, all passenger and freight trains are now provided with the telegraphone, which enables trains at once to communicate with the nearest operator in the event of an accident.

A COAL OIL FATALITY.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.— In an accident here yesterday Mrs. Storey Holmes and her 12-year-old son lost their lives. Mrs. Holmes was preparing breakfast and used coal oil to start the fire. Her clothing ignited and she was burned to a crisp. Her son attempted to save his mother, and was so badly burned that he died a few hours later.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Oct. 16.

Parliament has opened, and the Licensing Bill is going on its course through committee. The large majorities by which the government has so far carried the clauses shows the determination of the Commons in the matter. Any weakening that is done will evidently be only at the instance of the government, and the government will only propose concessions, if at all, with a view to getting the bill accepted by the Lords. There are persistent rumors that if the Lords can be so placated, the government will, at the report stage, consent to an extension of the time limit from fourteen to twenty-one years. This would be a bitter disappointment to many, for it defers for that time the opportunity of inaugurating any scheme of constructive temperance reform; but it would not sacrifice the central principle of the bill—the assumption by the nation of the control of the drink traffic—at the end of twenty-one years, and it may be worth while to buy the acquiescence of the Lords at that price.

An international conference is sitting at Berlin to revise the Berne Convention with regard to authors' copyright. It is a curious fact that there is no public opinion with regard to copyright, for copyright is a form of license; and we English Tories are lashing ourselves into fury in defence of the holders of liquor licenses, while no political party, nor even the state, exerts itself to protect the author for even a limited number of years. Yet the author's claim is incomparably stronger than the publican's; his monopoly is a monopoly in his own creations, the publican's a monopoly in a license freely granted to him by the state and made valuable by society. Still, though every one consumes literature, and only some of us consume liquor, and though literature is not more harmful than liquor, no one agitates on behalf of the author. Can it be because the author is a poor, private individual, little given to defence organizations, while the liquor trade is rich and well organized?

As I write comes the news that Sir Edward Grey and M. Isvolsky have come to a 'complete agreement' regarding the Near East, on the lines of compensating Turkey for her losses, effectually strengthening the present régime in that country, and meeting the 'reasonable wishes' of the smaller Balkan States. It appears that England, France and Russia are the parties to this preliminary agreement, which must be submitted next to Austria and Germany. The first impression one gets is that the programme to be submitted to the conference of the Powers is conceived in a generous and at the same time, statesmanlike spirit. Warm satisfaction is expressed in the lobby of the House and on all hands with the progress of the negotiations, and Englishmen, without distinction of party, are proud of the important part played by Sir Edward Grey, and proud to think that he will be England's leading representative at the conference when it meets to revise and re-constitute the Treaty of Berlin, which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury helped to frame thirty years ago.

Mr. Victor Grayson, the freshest and rawest recruit of the Socialist party in the Commons, succeeded yesterday in making a parliamentary outburst which failed to attract the slightest sympathy in any quarter. After denouncing the Labor members as 'traitors to their class,' he carried on an unmannerly altercation with the House, which only twice deviated from an attitude of frigid and silent disapproval—once on hearing from Mr. Grayson that he would be graciously pleased to listen to the Speaker if the latter had anything to explain, and again, on being told by their critic that, feeling himself degraded by association with them, he would leave their House with pleasure. The House, without distinction of party, responded with a deep and heartfelt cheer.

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 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 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.

BIRTHS.

ASHE — At 212 Henderson avenue, Ottawa, on Oct. 17, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Ashe, a son.

BLAIR.—At North Gower, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1908, the wife of Dr. H. G. F. Blair, of a son.

CASTELLINI — On Oct. 17, 1908, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Castellini, 80 St. Denis street.

DEWAR — At Lost River, Que., on Oct. 15, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dewar.

HOLDEN — At 453 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, on Oct. 17, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Holden, a daughter (Helen Symington).

KEITH — At Smith's Falls, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keith, a son.

MUNRO — At Ardross, Outremont, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. Munro, on Oct. 13, 1908.

PRICE — At 533 Besserer street, Ottawa, on Oct. 19, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. F. Price, a son.

SIMPSON.—On Oct. 17, 1908, at 134 Plessis street, to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Simpson, a son.

TURNBULL — On Oct. 15, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Turnbull, Cummings Bridge, Ont., a daughter. Both well.

MARRIED.

ARBUTHNOT — MARKELL — In North field Methodist Church, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1908, by the Rev. W. J. Beamish, William Arbuthnot to Sadie L. Markell, only daughter of Mr. George Markell.

BELL — McCONNELL — On Oct. 21, 1908, at Christ Church, Aylmer, by the Rev. Rural Dean Taylor, Florence Abagal McConnell, daughter of Wm. McConnell, Aylmer, to Wm. E. Bell, of 'The Two Macks,' Ottawa.

BRADLEY — SHORE — On Oct. 21, 1908, in All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, Hattie E., daughter of Wm. F. Shore, to Herman H., son of the late Henry Bradley, both of Ottawa.

JACOMBE — PENFOLD — At the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 21, 1908, by the Rev. H. W. Crews, Maude Marianne, elder daughter of Ald. and Mrs. George Penfold, of Guelph, to Fred. W. H. Jacombe, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

McRAE — HENDERSON — On Oct. 21, 1908, at the bride's residence, 414 Albert street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Herridge, Jessie, daughter of the late Dr. A. A. Henderson, to John B. McRae, of Ottawa.

MEGARRY — STRACHAN — In Toronto, on Oct. 14, 1908, by the Rev. James Murray, Nellie M. Strachan, widow of the late Major M. D. Strachan, of Kingston, to Wm. E. McGarry, of Prescott, Ont.

OBORNE — SIMPSON — In the Cathedral, at Quebec, on Oct. 22, 1908, Edith Maud Simpson, daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, Chief Running Supt., Great Western Railway, England, to James Oborne, of Toronto.

QUA—PATERSON.—On Oct. 7, 1908, at the residence of the bride's father, 519 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, by the Rev. James S. Broughall, M.A., rector of St. Stephen's Church, Helen Cornelia, younger daughter of Col. N. F. Paterson, to Edward Francis Qua, of Toronto.

STEEDMAN — CRAIG — On Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, 229 Elm avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. W. J. Clark, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ethel Marion to W. F. Steedman, of Montreal.

WELLS — BOYD — On Oct. 20, 1908, at 75 Fort street, by the Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., Edith, daughter of T. W. Boyd, to John Wells, son of the late William Wells, of Brockville.

WHITE — SMITH—At North Sydney, C.B., on Oct. 19, 1908, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, D.D., Arthur J. White and Etta L. Smith, of Cross Roads, Country Harbor, Guysboro County.

DIED.

ARCHIBALD — On Thursday, Oct. 22, 1908, at Tobermory, Scotland, Mrs. David Archibald, in her 75th year.

BRUNSKILL.—At the residence of Mr. James J. Curry, Cookesville, Ont., on Oct. 16, 1908, Harry W. Brunskill, elder son of the late William J. Brunskill, of Cookesville, aged 23 years.

BURKET — At Ville St. Pierre (Blue Bonnets), on Oct. 25, 1908, Charlotte M. R. Huddell, beloved wife of William Burket, aged 73 years and 6 months.

DARLING — At 73 St. Matthew street, on Oct. 20, 1908, Shiela Isabel, infant daughter of Edward Darling.

FERGUSON.—On Oct. 19, 1908, at her late residence, 36 Charles street, New Edinburgh, Ont., Mary A. Sharpley, relict of the late John Ferguson, aged 78 years.

FRASER — Suddenly, at Rivington, Argenteuil Co., Que., on Oct. 15, 1908, Colin Fraser, native of Glenelg, Invernessshire, Scotland, in the 69th year of his age.

FREEMAN — At 534 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on Oct. 18, 1908, Samuel Lough Freeman, aged 76.

GAITY.—On Oct. 18, 1908, at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, of heart disease, Charlotte Frances, beloved wife of William A. Gaity, Esq., Registrar of Probate, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. George Rawstorne Gibson, of the Commissariat Department, Imperial Service.

GILBERT — At Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon, Que., on Oct. 22, 1908, Robert Gilbert, aged 65 years, a native of Uddingston, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

GRANT — On Oct. 20, 1908, Annie Grant, aged twenty years, second daughter of the late Alexander Grant.

HALL — On Oct. 7, 1908, at New Westminster, B.C., Mrs. Margaret Hall, native of St. John, N.B., aged 96 years.

HILL — On Oct. 12, 1908, at his late residence, 68 Liverpool street, Guelph, Alexander Hill, aged 60 years.

HOGG.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept. 30, 1908, Christina H. Hogg, of Avondhu, daughter of the late Captain Joseph Hogg, of Grangemouth.

JAMIESON — At Nelson, B.C., on Oct. 21, 1908, Harold John Douglas Jamieson, aged 27 years, son of Captain W. A. Jamieson, 126 Waverley street, Ottawa.

MAY — On Oct. 20, 1908, at his residence, 514 Parliament street, Toronto, Samuel Passmore May, M.D., in his 80th year.

McKAY — At Quebec, on Oct. 22, 1908, at the age of 74 years, Alexander McKay.

MELVIN — Suddenly, at Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1908, Robert Melvin, of Guelph, Ont., in his 80th year.

MILLER.—At the residence of J. Doolittle, Esq., South Qu'Appelle, Sask., on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1908, William Miller, aged 68 years.
Paris, Ont., papers please copy.

NELSON — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 19, 1908, Mary Franklin, relict of the late George Nelson, at 286 Johnston street, aged 80 years.

PATERSON — Suddenly, at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1908, Christina Dick, wife of John A. Paterson, K.C.

PERCEVAL.—On Oct. 6, 1908, at Boston Spa, in her 80th year, Emilie Caroline, widow of the Rev. Arthur Perceval, late rector of Wakerley, and daughter of George Beville Granville Grenfell, Esq., of Penzance, England.

PLUMSTEEL — In this city, at 1179 St. James street, on Oct. 24, 1908, Martha Jane Henry, formerly of Ogdensburg, N.Y., beloved wife of the late Geo. Plumsteel, and only sister of the late Samuel Henry, in her 73rd year.
Ogdensburg, N.Y., papers please copy.

SCHWITZER — On Oct. 22, 1908, at 171 Augusta street, Ottawa, Elizabeth M. L. Schwitzer, beloved wife of Mr. William Schwitzer, and daughter of the late Mr. John McArdle.

SCRIVER — At Alburg, Vt., on Oct. 9, 1908, Martha C. Clark, widow of the late Charles H. Scriver, aged 67 years, three months and nine days.

SMITH — At Bordeaux, Allison Jeffery, widow of the late George Smith, of Lachine, in her 88th year.

SMITHSON — At Spokane, Wash., U.S., on Oct. 8, 1908, of typhoid fever, Rowland H. Smithson, son of Robert Smithson, a former resident of Hawkesbury, Ont., now of Stillwater, Minn.

USSHER — In the city of St. Alban's Vs., on Oct. 19, 1908, Mrs. Violet Ussher, beloved wife of W. J. Ussher, and daughter of John C. Boyes, of East Templeton.

IN MEMORIAM.

HUNTER — In loving memory of our dear father, Mr. Charles Hunter, who died on Oct. 8 1906.

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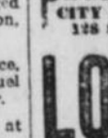
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