

Montreal Weekly Witness.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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MR. ROSS PROMISES.

He Pledges the Government to Action When the House Meets.

IMMEDIATE TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION WILL BE INTRODUCED.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—The Ontario government is being waited upon at the Parliament Buildings this afternoon by an influential deputation, requesting far-reaching prohibitory legislation in response to the vote of two hundred thousand given in favor of the Ontario Liquor Act in the Referendum.

The deputation includes the Rev. Dr. Carman, president of the Methodist General Conference; the Rev. Principal Caven, of the Presbyterian General Assembly's committee on church life and work; the Rev. S. D. Chown, temperance secretary of the Methodist General Conference; the Rev. W. A. McKay, the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Baptist; the Rev. Dr. Couricre, the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, the Rev. Dr. Bates, the Rev. Dr. Speer, Dr. Watson, Mr. J. S. Robertson, president of the Canadian Temperance League; Mr. G. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P.; Ald. F. S. Spence, and a number of other representative temperance workers from various parts of the province.

The speakers stated that the deputation represented a very representative prohibition conference held in Knox Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, called by the executive of the Ontario Alliance. They were instructed by that conference to call the attention of the government to the recent expression by the electors of the Province of Ontario in favor of the Liquor Act of 1902, and to request that effect be given to the said vote by the abolition of the public bar, the treating system, and drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its operation and remedy its evils.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The answer of the government to the prohibition deputation yesterday verified the announcement in the 'Witness' two weeks ago that the Hon. Mr. Ross will introduce a new Liquor Act at the coming session. The fact also became obvious that the first session of the new Legislature, like the closing one of its predecessor, will have the prohibition issue as its storm centre.

An anxious group of members of the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association attended the interview accompanied by their organizers, Messrs. Edwin Dickie and W. F. Summerville.

After the deputation had been received it held an immediate conference and decided upon a plan of campaign to secure a majority vote of the members of the new Legislature in favor of the government's projected new temperance measure should it conform with the demand for the abolition of the bar-room, club license, and treating system.

The large reception room was thronged. Mr. Ross was accompanied by the Hon. Messrs. Gibson, Harcourt and Davis.

Mr. G. F. Marter introduced the deputation. In doing so he said great things were expected by the prohibitionists from Mr. Ross and they hoped he would not disappoint them for he (the speaker) wanted to be able to say that the Premier had done all he could for them. He was pleased to see the Hon. Mr. Stratton present, for he knew that the License Department could do a lot for them, and he might add that if he wanted to secure things from the government we must support them.

Ald. F. S. Spence, Alliance secretary, read the resolution of the prohibition conference of Dec. 16 and asked for legislation in accordance with its terms. He gave the present Referendum vote as 196,549 for prohibition, and said that by constituencies it would give the prohibitionists a majority of 77 in the Legislature.

The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed said that but for the bad roads the total required and so nearly reached would have been attained.

The Rev. Dr. Carman said: 'We should not again be called upon to go to the people, and if the government sees its way clear to give us the Ontario Liquor Act of 1902 as it stands it would please a great many people.' (Applause.)

Vigorous speeches urging advanced and immediate prohibitory legislation were made by the Rev. Principal Sheraton, of Wycliffe College; the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Galt, and Mr. Joseph M. Gibson, of Ingersoll.

The Rev. Dr. Chown said he had no desire to crystallize in his address the opinion of what might be termed the Methodist vote. But as a whole the Methodist Church wanted nothing less restrictive than the Liquor Act of 1902. The government would receive every support possible from the Methodist Church in the carrying out of an efficient law and would receive, too, the support of the people all over the province if they would take steps to punish those guilty of corruption at the time of the Referendum vote. There was no doubt whatever that there had been a carnival of corruption even in Toronto, the good.

Mr. Thomas Jatey, of East Middlesex, spoke briefly.

Mr. A. Parrott, of Chatham, said that no representative government could afford to ignore the temperance people after the large vote they had polled.

The president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., Mrs. Rutherford, wanted the government to exercise its fullest powers.

She would not ask for more. If they only knew of the homes that were being devastated by the liquor traffic they would all willingly admit that nothing but complete prohibition of the traffic was what the country required.

Mr. Ross said: 'I need not say that I am glad to meet you. You have some kindness and thoughtfulness in my judgment than you have done to-day. I appreciate the motive, no matter what the tone may be, and I appreciate the strong position in which you claim to find yourselves. All the same, ladies and gentlemen, I have nothing to regret as to the course which the government took. I think we were right in submitting the Liquor Act as we did last December. The question was of such supreme importance, and unless we fairly measured the situation and felt our way we might have precipitated a state of things most hurtful to the temperance cause, and what has been done has been helpful rather than hurtful. You have had an educational campaign, and a campaign of much significance. I must observe, too, the general disposition on the part of the temperance men to unite. As Mr. Gibson said, you were not in a friendly frame of mind last year when the announcement of the Liquor Act was made. I am not going to criticise you for that difference, for it is hard to expect all men to agree on everything.'

'We were wise in selecting a separate day for the voting. Had the vote been taken in connection with the municipal elections it would not be an independent vote on the issue, and therefore not as impressive. The fact of two hundred thousand people going to vote for prohibition on a special day was a stronger conviction of duty.'

'I am sorry the roads were bad. My first suggestion to take the vote in October was not considered favorable to you. I mention that so you will understand my position.'

'Well, you have had your conference, and have met to-day as representative men, strong men in the church and community, and you are expressing the sentiment of those you represent.'

'I mention one feature of the discussion, and I appreciate its kindness, its sincerity and its point; that is, a general disposition to emphasize the duty of the government rather than that of the legislature.'

'Although a leader of the Liberal party for the present, I am not the Liberal party. I can only go so far as my supporters in the legislature will enable me to go. You say if a legislature were composed on the basis of the vote, you would have a majority of 77 in the House. I am sorry I have not that majority. But whether my majority is large or small, it must remain intact, and my duty as head of a responsible government is to consult that vote, and that will be done at the earliest opportunity when the House meets. Then I will see how far the members are in sympathy with the force of the vote taken and how far they will go to act upon it.'

'I hope we will agree upon some solution satisfactory to you, so that we will have legislation to meet with the wishes of the majority of the people. I do not want to have you think that we play fast and loose with this or any other question. We have not played fast and loose with it. We have acted in all sincerity within the constitutional rights of the province and constitutional limitations, and while some of you may not have appreciated our course, still we believe we have the confidence of the people in this matter. We hope for legislation when the House meets, and we trust that that legislation will meet with your approval and the confidence of the country.'

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Carman, a vote of thanks was tendered the government for the patient hearing given the deputation.

ALLIANCE ATTITUDE

Official Statement Regarding the Ontario Prohibition Deputation

HOW THE SECRETARY REGARDS THE OBJECTIONS RAISED TO THE CONFERENCE POLICY.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—The action of the London Referendum Association and of the Temperance Legislation League in opposing the prohibition deputation waiting upon the government to-morrow, is answered by Ald. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Ontario Alliance, in the following statement:—'A few temperance workers have been led to think that the conference held on Dec. 16 in some way or other failed to ask of the government the full measure of prohibition legislation which the vote of Dec. 4 would justify us in demanding. An effort has also been made to convey the impression that this alleged failure of the conference was the result of strategy by some politicians who desired to benefit the Ontario government by asking for some legislation less progressive and useful than what ought to be granted in view of the great victory won at the

polls. Anyone who either knows the men and women who composed the conference, or who understands the present position of our cause will see the absurdity of both these theories. There was one motive dominating everyone who took part in the conference, and that was an earnest desire to secure such results as would be of the greatest possible advantage. There are among temperance people honest differences of opinion as to how this can best be accomplished. There is no room or reason for suspicion of the integrity, earnestness and sincerity of all who took part in that meeting. The conference did not discuss or consider the exigencies of party affairs or politics. The men and women who took part in it were practically unanimous in their conclusion that the interests of the cause would be best served by unitedly supporting the resolution which was reported by the sub-committee, and which declared in favor of:—

The abolition of bar-rooms and treating.

The suppression of club drinking and selling.

Every further restriction of value that could be enacted.

'No reasonable person,' Mr. Spence said, 'would look for more.'

PRISON FOR PERSONATORS. COUNSEL FOR PROHIBITORY UNION WILL TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO OBTAIN A MANDAMUS.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—The Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, has given the decision of the government in reply to the application of the Toronto prohibitionists for a mandamus to compel Col. Denison, the police magistrate, to add one year's imprisonment, called for in the Election Act, to the penalty of fifty dollars imposed upon Referendum personators. The Attorney-General decides that counsel for the prohibitionists are competent to proceed for a mandamus without the government becoming a party to the case. Mr. Alex. Mills, counsel for the Prohibition Union, will immediately take the necessary proceedings.

The Attorney-General also decides regarding an application for a fiat on behalf of the St. Thomas Prohibition Association for the production of ballots and other documents at the investigation at St. Thomas on Monday, that the county judge has full power to order their production.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay, Woodstock, president of the Ontario Alliance, announces that he will not attend with the prohibition deputation, as he is opposed to the control of the liquor traffic. Dr. Mackay explains his position thus:

'No, I do not intend forming one of the deputation to-day. The deputation no doubt consists of high-minded, honest-hearted men, and, as such, their opinions ought to have weight with the government; but the deputation does not represent the Ontario Alliance, of which I happen to be president. Some of the members of the deputation are avowed anti-prohibitionists, and some have never been known as ardent temperance workers. If we get what the resolution of Dec. 16 plainly calls for, the government will have my most enthusiastic co-operation, but if the resolution is so interpreted as to cover government control for beverage purposes or to include any matter requiring another referendum or another reference to the Privy Council, then it is not what the electors of Ontario demanded on Dec. 4, and not what I, as an honest temperance worker, can accept. The deputation to-morrow has a right to speak for itself, but it has no authority to put a new interpretation upon the verdict of the 200,000 electors who voted for the Liquor Act, and it has no authority, human or divine, to relieve the government of its pledges to the people.'

PROHIBITION ELECTORS.

NEW MOVEMENT TO ORGANIZE THE TEMPERANCE VOTERS.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—A movement has been started in West Toronto to organize into a pledged electoral association the voters of the province. Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor of the Royal Templars, is one of the promoters. The electors sign a pledge to vote only for candidates for office who will pledge themselves to support prohibition in their respective legislative bodies to the full extent of the constitutional power of the body to which they aspire and to do this regardless of party. In Temperance Legislation League circles it is pointed out that the commenced the enrolment of voters in July last and have some three thousand signatures. The Alliance leaders state that the Alliance has frequently urged the organization of the prohibition electors to ensure the election of 'known and avowed' friends of the cause.

WEST SHEFFORD ELECTION.

MR. MALBOEUF AND THE NO LICENSE PARTY WIN.

Brigham, Que., Jan. 16.—The municipal electoral contest in West Shefford this year turned on the liquor question. Mr. Bye, a local merchant, was the candidate of the whiskey party, and Mr. Malboeuf the standard-bearer of the no license party. Great efforts were made by both parties, but the temperance can-

didate was the winner by a majority of five. The scenes of drunkenness in the village on the evening of the election were most disgusting, even lads of thirteen years having to be ambulated home. Evidently the winner has work before him.

REFERENDUM VOTE

RETURNS FOR FORT WILLIAM AND LAKE OF THE WOODS RECEIVED.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—The Clerk of the Legislature has received the official returns from Fort William and Lake of the Woods for the vote on the Liquor Act. There were 806 votes cast for the act and 784 against, leaving a majority of 22.

LATEST OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The official returns of the prohibition plebiscite which was taken on Dec. 4 are now complete, and show that the total vote in favor of the Liquor Act was 196,692; against, 103,482, giving a majority for the act of 96,210. Under the conditions of the plebiscite 212,23 votes were required to be cast for the act in order to bring it into force.

ROYAL TEMPLAR VIEW.

CALL FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ONTARIO LIQUOR ACT.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—At this week's meeting of the Parkdale Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, it was resolved on motion of Mr. G. F. Scott: 'That we, the officers and members of Parkdale R. T. of T., in regular meeting assembled, rejoice in the magnificent vote of 200,000 recorded in favor of the adoption of the Ontario Liquor Act in the recent Referendum, and consider it a sufficient mandate for the government to make the said act operative at the earliest possible date.'

URGE PROMPT ACTION

NORTH ONTARIO TEMPERANCE WORKERS MEET AT CANNINGTON.

Wilfred, Ont., Jan. 17.—At the meeting of advanced temperance workers of North Ontario, held at Cannington, on Thursday, a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the resolution adopted by the temperance convention, held in Toronto, on Dec. 16, 1902. Another resolution was also adopted urging the members of the Provincial Legislature to act promptly and generously with the reasonable requests presented by the deputation appointed to wait upon them.

TWO HUNDRED CHARGES

ENORMOUS LIST OF BALLOT BOX FRAUDS ON REFERENDUM DAY AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Application is being made to the Crown authorities for the appointment of a special judge to investigate charges of a wholesale conspiracy to personate voters on Referendum day, the issuance of certificates to liquor men to act as prohibition scrutineers, the refusal of deputy returning officers to swear personators or to make arrests, and the stuffing of several ballot boxes with liquor ballots. Affidavits have already been prepared and shown to the 'Witness' correspondent containing about two hundred charges of frauds in South Toronto in the interests of the liquor party. Should the Crown authorities not take action the counsel for the Prohibition Union, Mr. Alex. Mills, will be authorized to set the law in operation against the officials and others implicated. Some of the offences charged entail penitentiary sentences.

PROHIBITION PLEDGE.

NEW CAMPAIGN OF THE TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION LEAGUE.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The Temperance Legislation League has secured Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, to make an organizing tour of Ontario. He is expected back from Manitoba, where he spent the holidays, on Wednesday. The League will give especial attention to the pledging of temperance electors to vote only for pledged prohibition candidates for the Dominion Parliament and Ontario Legislature. The League has adopted this as the pledge to be required from candidates to the Ontario Legislature:—

'I do hereby pledge myself that if elected I will work and vote for any or the largest measure of prohibition within the power of the Legislature of Ontario, even consenting to introduce into the Legislature, of which I am a member, bills or resolutions in that behalf; and further that I will vote for the principle of prohibition even though my party leader opposes it.'

CHARGE EXPLODED

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 19.—Five men were killed and four others were wounded, two of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a powder charge of an eight-inch gun on board the United States battleship 'Massa-

chusetts' on Friday morning, while at target practice off Culebra Island.

The explosion occurred in the starboard after eight-inch turret, shortly before noon yesterday, and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breech of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured all the crew of the gun, numbering nine men.

SOUTH AFRICA

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TELLS OF PLANS FOR FINANCING THE NEW COLONIES.

Johannesburg, Jan. 18.—Mr. Chamberlain, at a banquet given him last evening, delivered a speech in which he gave for the first time the details which have been arranged for the financing of the new colonies. He described the arrangement as 'a unique and unprecedented action on the part of the Imperial Government,' and one which was satisfactory to the representative associations which met in Johannesburg to-day. The proposal, he said, was, first, that the government undertakes to submit to the Imperial Parliament a bill to guarantee a loan of \$175,000,000 on the security of the assets of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, which were being united for this purpose. The loan would be raised as soon as the Imperial Parliament shall give its consent, the money being devoted to paying the existing debts of the Transvaal, buying the existing railways, providing for the construction of new lines, allowing the necessary expenditure for public works and also providing for the land settlement. This part of the plan will place the Orange River and the Transvaal funds to carry out the development of the country.

The second part of the agreement provides that as soon as possible after placing the first, another loan of \$150,000,000 shall be raised, to be called up in annual instalments of \$50,000,000. This second loan will be treated as a war debt, and will be secured on the assets of the Transvaal. A number of South African financiers had undertaken to subscribe the first \$50,000,000 without receiving preferential security. Up to a few hours previous to the banquet he had not received the authority of the home government to deal finally with the matter of war contribution, and he declared that the reports hitherto published, which purported to give details of the financial arrangement, were premature, unauthorized, and for the most part incorrect.

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that his hearers would agree to these arrangements, which would be a happy augury for the unification of the two colonies. He then referred to the labor problem at the mines, and suggested that the Imperial government should appoint a commission to enquire into the matter in all its details.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

London, Jan. 19.—The comments in the papers this morning on Mr. Chamberlain's Johannesburg speech show it to be regarded as one of his most worthy and brilliant efforts, breathing a lofty and imperial spirit, and affording the best hopes for the prosperity and tranquility of the new colonies. Tickets to the banquet were issued at \$20 each, and to representative men only; they were in request at many times that sum.

In his references to the labor problem Mr. Chamberlain made some suggestions which have been construed as indicating his desire for measures either to restrain Kaffir polygamy or for a system of taxation to compel the natives to work by placing a heavy impost upon every additional wife. He went at some length into the labor question and said there was plenty of labor if the Kaffirs could be made to work.

'In theory we have stopped slavery,' said he, 'but many philanthropists at home would be surprised to hear that we are encouraging it in another and worse form, the Kaffir's idea being to buy wives to keep him in idleness. The black race is increasing with great rapidity and unless it can be settled in a regular industry it will prove a danger and a difficulty.'

He opposed any importation of labor until all the resources for developing available labor had been exhausted, and he suggested that this subject be considered by a royal commission.

In Johannesburg the idea has been mooted that the \$150,000,000 war contribution might be spent in building new warships. The suggestion does not meet with much approval in London, where it is thought the contribution ought to be applied to the relief of taxation.

An editorial article this morning says great hopes are built on Mr. Chamberlain's optimistic view of the colonies' future, and the fact that the settlement errs, if anything, on the side of generosity to the colonies.

BRITISH STATE AFFAIRS

Mr. Chamberlain's African Progress.

HIS AMAZING ENERGY—FEARS OF MR. BALFOUR'S POSSIBLE RETIREMENT TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Cable to the New York 'Evening Post'. London, Jan. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain's daily movements and speeches still fill the papers and inspire the leader-writer. His energy is amazing. It is also clear that he has lost none of his power of magnetizing opposing interests by the sheer force of his business faculties, his freedom from deep prejudices, and his obvious good intentions. Those who most hate Chamberlainism do not withhold such tributes as Lord Rosebery paid, last night, to his proceedings on his present mission. Yet behind these tributes of friend and foe there lurk uneasy questionings as to what use this remarkable man will make of his triumph when he returns to the hurlyburly of English politics.

It is significant that, while he is flitting victoriously up and down Africa, his one potent Unionist contemporary, Mr. Balfour, twelve years younger than he, is showing painful signs of the effects of the wear and tear of public life. Mr. Balfour's frequent attacks of influenza and feverish chills are watched with some alarm, by those many followers who will accept no other Unionist leader, because they indicate a feebleness of constitution ill-suited to the double strain of the Premiership and the leadership in the House of Commons. It is suggested that it is not unnatural that the worries of foreign affairs and the signs of discontent with the government at home, as evidenced in recent by-elections, notably at Newmarket, have depressed the Prime Minister, and made him peculiarly liable to the ills which haunt him at this season of the year. In a month's time he will have the added strain of parliament. Already men talk of the possibility that he may be forced by considerations of health to accept a splendid banishment to the House of Peers, retaining the Premiership, and placing the leadership of the House of Commons elsewhere. Then will come the tussle, for where else can he place it than in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain? What will the old Tory rump say to that?

Meanwhile, both Lord Rosebery and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman are striving to galvanize Liberalism into giving signs of life. Lord Rosebery's outburst at Plymouth last night would be more effective if it were followed up by effective leadership. The only signs of that come from outside the ranks of the titular leaders in the organization. Against the Education Act the National Free Church Council is issuing a plan of campaign to eight hundred local councils, throughout England. Definite steps are urged, in each case aimed to lessen the ecclesiastical and strengthen the undenominational character of the schools, especially to report and publish instances of the introduction of Romanizing practices, all to pave the way for complete popular control. The Council has handed over the non-payment of rates movement to a separate committee, and probably little more will be heard of it.

Though there is no record of the fact in to-day's papers, a further prolonged conference of the South African mine owners was held in London yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain is expected to announce the results in Johannesburg to-night. The general British taxpayer welcomes the prospect of forty or even of thirty millions sterling from the Transvaal towards the cost of the war, though many dislike bargaining with cosmopolitan Jews about a British war debt. 'What,' asks the Manchester 'Guardian,' 'is the Empire to a gold mine or a gold mine to the Empire? Is Empire only dear to international capitalization? Johannesburg is so far as it is useful is a commercial asset. When, therefore, thirty millions are placed on one side of the account many refuse enthusiasm until the debtorside is published.' Radical papers, like the London 'Star,' see in cheap Chinese labor the Randlords' equivalent for the thirty millions. 'Is it,' it cries, 'the price of the yellow army? Even the 'Times,' in a constrained outburst, says: 'We do not undertake Imperial responsibilities merely to run mines on the cheap. We undertook them to carry out our mission in the world, bear the white man's burden, evolve order out of chaos, and build up the state.'

The 'Spectator' begs Mr. Chamberlain to announce that the government will refuse to allow Chinese labor, but will leave the matter to be settled, finally, when self-government has been granted. To-day's American cablegrams, with Baron von Sternberg's bouquet of compliments to America, evoke smiles, though tribute is paid to the Baron's frank and charming personality.

THE NEW PRIMATE.

London, Jan. 17.—The members of the Ancient Chapter of Canterbury met on Friday to take the first step in the formal election of a new Archbishop of Canterbury in succession to the late Dr. Temple. The chapter clerk read a letter recommending, signed by King Edward, the quaint phraseology of which followed the style set hundreds of years ago. The letter recommends the selection of Randall Thomas Davidson, doctor in divinity, now Bishop of Winchester. The election is fixed for Jan. 27.

SNOW IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, Jan. 18.—Turkey is at present experiencing an unusual thing in the shape of a heavy snowfall. All communication between Constantinople and its environs has been interrupted, and the European train service has been suspended.

WACOUSTA:

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimaciac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene of the story is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians in the vicinity are disaffected, and strict guard is kept upon the fort. One midnight the governor, Colonel de Haldimar, alarms the garrison with the news that a stranger entered his apartment as he slept; search is made through the fort, and the sentinels are questioned without any result. A party of officers proceed along the ramparts, and the rear Sir Everard Valletot, dimly making out a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. Adjutant Lawson arrives to say that the governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Holloway, is being examined by the governor. At the ensuing court-martial Holloway declares he is no traitor, and that but for his regard for Captain de Haldimar, he would not be in his present position. On his request his trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. As he is removed to a cell his wife's voice is heard thanking God for his reprieve, and when the governor harshly orders the women of the regiment to be kept away from such scenes, she says, 'May the hour never come when my lips shall pronounce their bitterest curses upon your severity.' The governor reproves Valletot for having fired in the first instance, and orders in his quarters. The burial of Murphy is then proceeded with.

A terrific yell of rage is now heard from the distant woods, followed by another of triumph. Captain Erskine interprets them to mean that Captain de Haldimar's prisoner within the Indian lines has been attempted to escape, and was recaptured. As the day dawns, Valletot exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. But to his dismay, as the daylight increases, he recognizes the body as that of a British officer, undoubtedly that of de Haldimar. Charles de Haldimar, the younger brother, is overcome at the sight. Captain Erskine, having reported these events to the governor, is despatched with a company of 50 men to bring in the body. At the moment when he is about to raise it on a litter the hat falls off disclosing a scalped crown. It thus seems evident the officer was killed by the Indians, and not by Valletot. At this moment yelling Indians arise in the neighboring bomb-proof and from behind the forest trees a fierce encounter ensues, but the Indians fall back before a fusillade from the ramparts, and the company make good their retreat though with casualties. On closer examination the corpse is discovered not to be Captain de Haldimar, but his servant Donnellan dressed in the Captain's uniform. At Holloway's subsequent trial he states that he is a gentleman of broken fortunes; that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that he only allowed the body of the Canadian to be brought from the fort on the previous night when assured that the safety of the garrison was in question, the Captain promising to return before Holloway was relieved. Charles de Haldimar, lying overcome by the loss of his brother, thinking bitterly of the barrier raised between his sister and Sir Everard, is startled by the news of Donnellan's death, and the uncertainty of his brother's fate.

Holloway is condemned to death for the violation of a standing order. The officers talking of the affair, in doubt as to the justice of the sentence, are aroused by a piercing scream. Half the garrison leave the fort, with Holloway accompanying, and the governor in command. At the further end of Detroit is the little inn, 'Fleur de Lis,' before which Canadian, his daughter and a big man in Indian costume, are sitting. As the company approach the latter fires and flees to the forest. The soldiers search the inn, finding Donnellan's hat and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian successfully eludes pursuit. Holloway's wife disguised as a drummer now reveals her presence. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island where the Canadian admitted the Indians were encamped.

CHAPTER IX.

While this scene was enacting in front of the Fleur de Lis, one of a far more touching and painful nature was passing in the very heart of the detachment itself. At the moment when the halt was ordered by Captain Blessington, a rumor ran through the ranks that they had reached the spot destined for the execution of their ill-fated comrade. Those only in the immediate front were aware of the true cause; but although the report of the rifle had been distinctly heard by all, it had been attributed by those in the rear to the accidental discharge of one of their own muskets. A low murmur, expressive of the opinion generally entertained, passed gradually from rear to front, until it at length reached the ears of the delicate drummer boy who marched behind the coffin. His face was still buried in the collar of his coat; and what was left uncovered of his features by the cap, was to some degree hidden by the forward drooping of his head upon his chest. Hitherto he had moved almost mechanically along, tottering and embarrassing himself at every step under the cumbersome drum that was suspended from

feelings of his heart, his whole soul seemed to be absorbed in the unhappy partner of his destiny. Presently he saw her borne, and in the same state of insensibility, in the arms of Captain Erskine and Lieutenant Leslie, towards the hut of his fellow prisoner, and he heard the former enjoin the weeping girl Babette to pay charge they delivered her over, to show every attention to her situation then proceeded. The detachment then proceeded.

The narrow but deep and rapid river alluded to by the Canadian, as running midway between the town and Hog Island, derived its source far within the forest, and formed the bed of one of those wild, dark, and thickly wooded ravines so common in America. As it neared the Detroit, however, the abruptness of its banks was so considerably lessened, as to render the approach to it on the town side over an almost imperceptible slope. Within a few yards of its mouth, as we have already observed, a rude but strong wooden bridge, over which lay the high road, had been constructed by the French; and from the centre of this, all the circuit of intermediate clearing, even to the very skirt of the forest, was distinctly commanded by the naked eye. To the right, on approaching it from the town, lay the adjacent shores of Canada, washed by the broad waters of the Detroit, on which it was thrown into strong relief, and which at the distance of about a mile in front, seemed to diverge into two distinct channels, pursuing each a separate course, until they met again at the western extremity of Hog Island. On the left, and in the front, rose a succession of slightly undulating hills, which, at a distance of little more than half a mile, terminated in an elevation considerably above the immediate level of the Detroit side of the ravine. That, again, was crowned with thick and overhanging forest, taking a circular sweep around the fort. The intermediate ground was studded over with rude stumps of trees, and bore in various directions, distinct proofs of the spoliation wrought among the infant possessions of the murdered English settlers. The view to the rear was less open; the town being partially hidden by the fruitladen orchards that lined the intervening high road, and hung principally on its left. This was not the case with the fort. Between these orchards and the distant forest lay a line of open country, fully commanded by its cannon even to the ravine we have described, and in a sweep that embraced everything from the bridge itself to the forest, in which all trace of its source was lost.

When the detachment had arrived within twenty yards of the bridge, they were made to file off to the left, until the last gun had come up. They were then fronted; the rear section of Captain Erskine's company resting on the road, and the left flank, covered by the two first guns pointed obliquely, both in front and rear, to guard against surprise, in the event of any of the Indians stealing round to the cover of the orchards. The route by which they had approached this spot was upwards of two miles in extent; but, as they now filed off into the open ground, the leading sections observed, in a direct line over the cleared country, and at the distance of little more than three quarters of a mile, the dark ramparts of the fortress that contained their comrades, and could distinguish the uniforms of the officers and men drawn up in long, straight works, where they were evidently assembled to witness the execution of the sentence on Holloway.

Such a sight as that of the English so far from their fort, was not likely to escape the notice of the Indians. Their encampment, as the Canadian had truly stated, lay within the forest, and beyond the elevated ground already alluded to; and to have crossed the ravine, or ventured out of reach of the cannon of the fort, would have been to seal the destruction of the detachment. But the officer to whom their security was entrusted, although he had his own particular views for venturing thus far, knew also at what point to stop; and such was the confidence of his men in his skill and prudence, they would have fearlessly followed wherever he might have chosen to lead. Still, even amid all the solemnity of preparation attendant on the duty they were to perform, there was a natural and secret apprehensiveness about each, that caused him to cast his eyes frequently and fixedly on that part of the forest which was known to afford cover to their merciless foes. At times they fancied they beheld the dark and fitting forms of men gliding from tree to tree along the skirt of the wood; but when they gazed again, nothing of the kind was to be seen, and the illusion was at once ascribed to the heavy state of the atmosphere, and the action of their own precautionary instincts.

Meanwhile, the solemn tragedy of death was preparing in mournful silence. On the centre of the bridge, and visible to those even within the fort, was placed the coffin of Holloway, and at twelve paces in front were drawn up the six rank and file on whom had devolved, by lot, the cruel duty of the day. With calm and fearless eye the prisoner surveyed the preparations for his approaching end; and whatever might be the inward workings of his mind, there was not among the assembled soldiery one individual whose countenance betrayed so little of sorrow and emotion as his own. With a firm step, when summoned, he moved towards the fatal coffin, taking his cap to the earth as he advanced, and baring his chest with the characteristic contempt of death of the soldier. When he had reached the centre of the bridge, he turned facing his comrades, and knelt upon the coffin. Captain Blessington, who, permitted by the governor, had followed him with a sad heart and heavy step, now drew a prayer-book from his pocket, and read from it in a low voice. He then closed the volume, listened to something the prisoner earnestly communicated to him, received a small packet which he drew from the bosom of his shirt, shook him long and cordially by the hand, and then hastily resumed his post at the head of the detachment. The principal inhabitants of the village, led by curiosity, had followed at a distance to witness the execution as he advanced, and followed by the most unequalled demonstrations of a doom to which he himself was, in all probability, devoted. As for Holloway, his look betrayed neither consciousness nor recognition; and though too proud to express complaint or to give vent to the

their melancholy office, when suddenly, in the direction of the forest, and upon the extreme height, there burst the tremendous and deafening yell of more than a thousand savages. For an instant Holloway was forgotten in the instinctive sense of individual danger, and all gazed eagerly to ascertain the movements of their enemy. Presently a man, naked to the waist, his body and face besmeared with streaks of black and red paint, and his whole attitude expressing despair and horror, was seen flying down the height with a rapidity proportioned to the extreme peril in which he stood. At about fifty paces in his rear followed a dozen bounding, screaming Indians, armed with uplifted tomahawks, whose anxiety in pursuit lent them a speed that even surpassed the efforts of flight itself. It was evident the object of the pursued was to reach the detachment, that of the pursuers to prevent him. The struggle was maintained for a few moments with equality, but in the end the latter were triumphant, and at each step the distance that separated them became less. At the first alarm, the detachment, with the exception of the firing party, who still occupied their ground, had been thrown into square, and with a gun planted in each angle, awaited the attack momentarily expected. But through the heights were now alive with the dusky form of the warriors, who, from the skirt of the forest, watched the exertions of their fellows, the pursuit of the wretched fugitive was confined to these alone. Foremost of the latter, and distinguished by his violent exertions and fiendish cries, was the tall and wildly attired warrior of the Fleur de Lis. At every bound he gained upon his victim. Already were they descending the nearest of the undulating hills, and both now became conspicuous to all around; but principally the pursuer, whose gigantic frame and extraordinary speed riveted every eye, even while the interest of all was excited for the wretched fugitive alone.

At that moment Holloway, who had been gazing on the scene with an astonishment little inferior to that of his comrades, sprang suddenly to his feet upon the coffin, and waving his hand in the direction of the pursuing enemy, shouted aloud in a voice of mingled joy and triumph: 'Almighty God, I thank thee! Here, here comes one who alone has the power to snatch me from my impending doom.' 'By heaven, the traitor confesses, and presumes to triumph in his guilt,' exclaimed the voice of one, who, while closely attending to every movement of the Indians, was also vigilantly watching the effect likely to be produced on the prisoner by this unexpected interruption. 'Corporal, do your duty.'

'Stay, stay—no moment stay!' implored Holloway with uplifted hands. 'Do your duty, sir,' fiercely repeated the governor.

'Oh, stop—for God's sake, stop! Another moment and he will be here, and—'

He said no more—a dozen bullets penetrated his body—one passed directly through his heart. He leaped several feet in the air, and then fell heavily a lifeless, bleeding corpse, across the coffin. Meanwhile the pursuit of the fugitive was continued, but by the warrior of the Fleur de Lis alone. Aware of their inefficiency to keep pace with this singular being, his companions had relinquished the chase, and now stood resting on the brow of the hill where the wretched Holloway had first recognized his supposed deliverer, watching eagerly, though within musket shot of the detachment, the result of a race on which so much apparently depended. Neither party, however, attempted to interfere with the other, for all eyes were now turned on the flying man and his pursuer with an interest that denoted the extraordinary efforts of the one to evade and the other to attain the accomplishment of his object. The immediate course taken was in a direct line for the ravine, which it evidently was the object of the fugitive to clear at its nearest point. Already had he approached within a few paces of its brink, and every eye was fastened on the point where it was expected the doubtful leap would be taken when suddenly, as if despairing to accomplish it at a bound, he turned to the left, and winding along its bank, renewed his efforts in the direction of the bridge. This movement occasioned a change in the position of the parties, which was favorable to the pursued. Hitherto they had been so immediately on a line with each other, it was impossible for the detachment to bring a musket to bear upon the warrior without endangering him whose life they were anxious to preserve. For a moment or two his body was fairly exposed, and a dozen muskets were discharged at intervals from the square, but all without success. Recovering his lost ground, he soon brought the pursued again in a line between himself and the detachment, edging rapidly nearer to him as he advanced, and uttering terrific yells, that were echoed back from his companions on the brow of the hill. It was evident, however, his object was the re-capture, not the destruction, of the flying man, for more than once did he brandish his menacing tomahawk in rapid sweeps around his head, as if preparing to dart it, and as often did he check the movement.

The scene at each succeeding moment became more critical and ingeniously interesting. The strength of the pursued was now nearly exhausted, while that of his formidable enemy seemed to suffer no diminution. Leap after leap he took with fearful superiority, sideling as he advanced, while with a springing effort a large and bony hand was extended to secure his shoulder in his grasp. The effort was fatal to him; for in reaching too far he lost his balance, and fell heavily upon the sword. A shout of exultation burst from the English troops and numerous voices now encouraged the pursued to renew his exertions. The advice was not lost; and although only a few seconds had elapsed between the fall and recovery of his pursuer, the wretched fugitive had already greatly increased the distance that separated them. A cry of savage rage and disappointment burst from the lips of the gigantic warrior; and concentrating all his remaining strength and speed into one final effort, he bounded and leapt like a deer in the forest whence he came. The opportunity for re-capture, however, had been lost in his fall, for already the pursued was within a few feet of the road,

and on the point of turning the extremity of the bridge. One only resource was now left: the warrior suddenly checked himself in his course, and remained stationary; then raising and dropping his glittering weapon several times in a balancing position, he waited until the pursued had gained the highest point of the open bridge. At that moment the glittering steel, aimed with singular accuracy and precision, flew whistling through the air, and with such velocity of movement as to be almost invisible to the eyes of those who attempted to follow it in its threatening course. All expected to see it enter into the brain against which it had been directed; but the fugitive had marked the movement in time to save himself by stooping low to the earth, while the weapon, passing over him, entered with a deadly and crashing sound into the brain of the wretched corpse. This danger passed, he sprang once more to his feet, nor paused again, in his flight until, faint and exhausted, he sank without motion under the very bayonets of the firing party.

A new direction was now given to the interest of the assembled and distinct crowds that had witnessed these startling incidents. Scarcely had the wretched man gained the protection of the soldiery, when a shriek divided the air, so wild, so piercing, and so unearthly, that even the warrior of the Fleur de Lis seemed to lose sight of his victim in the harrowing interest produced by that dreadful scream. All turned their eyes for a moment in the quarter whence it proceeded; when presently, from behind the groups of Canadians crowning the slope, was seen flying, with the rapidity of thought, one who resembled rather a spectre than a being of earth;—it was the wife of Holloway. Her long fair hair was wild and streaming—her feet, and legs, and arms were naked;—and one solitary and scanty garment displayed rather than concealed the symmetry of her delicate person. She flew to the fatal bridge, threw herself on the body of her bleeding husband, and imprinting her warm kisses on his bloody lips, for a moment or two presented the image of one whose reason has fled for ever. Suddenly she started from the earth; her face, her hands, and her garments so saturated with the blood of her husband, that a feeling of horror crept throughout the veins of all who beheld everything they required.

An affirmative reply was given, when the governor, taking the taller of the young men, conversed with him earnestly, and in a tone of affection strangely blended with despondency. The interview, however, was short, for Mr. Lawson now made his appearance, conducting an individual who has already been introduced to our readers. It was the Canadian of the Fleur de Lis. The adjutant placed a small wooden crucifix in the hands of the governor. 'Crucifix,' said the latter, impressively, 'you know the terms on which I have consented to spare your life. Swear, then, by this cross, that you will be faithful to your trust; that neither treachery nor evasion shall be practiced; and that you will to the utmost of your power aid in conveying these gentlemen to their destination. Kneel and swear it!'

'I do swear it!' fervently repeated the subterfuge, kneeling and imprinting his lips with becoming reverence on the symbol of martyrdom. 'I swear to do that I shall engage, and may de bon Dieu have mercy to my soul as I shall fulfil my oath.'

'Amen,' pronounced the governor, 'and may heaven deal by you even as you deal by us. Bear in mind, moreover, that as your treachery will be punished, so also shall your fidelity be rewarded. But the night wears apace, and we have much to do.' Then turning to the young officers who were to be his companions, 'God bless you both; may your enterprise be successful! I fear, offering his hand to the younger, 'I have spoken harshly to you, but at a moment like the present you will no longer cherish a recollection of the unpleasant past.'

The only answer was a cordial return of his own pressure. The Canadian in his turn now announced the necessity for instant departure, when the young men, following his example, threw their long guns carelessly over the left shoulder. Low, rapid and fervent adieus were uttered on both sides; and although the hands of the separating parties met only in a short and hurried grasp, there was an expression in the touch of each that spoke to their several hearts long after the separation had actually taken place. (To be Continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE STORY OF THE TRAPPER.

In spite of his faults when in conflict with rivals, it has been the trader living alone, unprotected and unfearing, one voice among a thousand, who has restrained the Indian tribes from massacres that would have rolled back the progress of the west a quarter of a century. The French trapper was already in the wilds when the explorers began to open up the country. The great companies took up the trade and brought civilization, though sometimes in its uglier forms, to the far west. The history of their existence is often one of warfare, always one of reckless courage. 'The Story of the Trapper,' by Agnes C. Laut, is dedicated 'to all who know the gipsy yearning for the wilds.' It is not a novel like the author's previous books, 'Lords of the North' and 'Heralds of Empire,' but is wholly descriptive and historical, and is published by Appleton's as one of the Story of the West series. Its Canadian publisher is William Briggs. It tells of the various fur-trading companies—the Hudson's Bay Company, whose severe but even-handed justice kept the Indians in awe; the North-West Company, the X Y's, Mr. Astor's American Fur Company, and the 'Rocky Mountain' traders. It tells, too, of the 'free' trappers, single-handed adventurers in the fight for the forest's wealth. It tells how different kinds of game are sought, with terrible stories of how they can turn and hunt the hunter. Very picturesque are Miss Laut's descriptions of the Indian trapper and of the splendid solitudes of nature where the hunter spends his days. The following refers to Rocky Mountain travelling:

Night falls swiftly in the mountains; the long, peaked shadows etching themselves across the valleys. Shafts of sunlight slant through the mountain gaps gold against the endless reaches of matted forest, red as wine across the snowy heights. With the purpling shadows comes a sudden chill, silencing the roar of mountain torrents to an all-pervading ceaseless prolonged h-u-s-h.

Mountaineers take no chances on the ledges after dark. It is dangerous enough work to skirt narrow precipices in daylight; and sunset is often followed by a thick mist rolling across the peaks at nightfall like banners. How does it feel brightened among those clouds?

A few years ago I was saving a long detour round the base of a mountain by riding along the saddle of rock between two peaks. The sky-line rounded the convex edge of a sheer precipice for three miles. Midway the inner wall rose straight, the outer edge above blackness—seven thousand feet the mountaineer guiding us said it was, though I think it was nearer five. The guide's horse displaced a stone the size of a pail from the path. If a man had slipped in the same way he would have fallen to the depths; but when one foot slips, a horse has three others to regain himself; and with a rear-end fonder the horse got his footing. But down—down—down—the stone, bouncing and knocking and echoing as it struck against the precipice wall—down—down—down—till it was no larger than a spoon—then out of sight—and silence. The mountaineer looked back over his shoulder.

'Always throw both your feet over the saddle to the inner side of the trail in a place like this,' he directed, with a curious meaning in his words.

'What do you do when the clouds catch you on this sort of a ledge?' 'Get off—knock ahead with your rifle to feel where the edge is—throw bits of rock through the fog so you can tell where you are by the sound.'

'And when no sound comes back?' 'Sit still,' said he. Then, to add emphasis, 'You bet you sit still! People can say what they like, but when no sound comes back, or when the sound is muffled, as if it came from water below, you bet it gives you chills.'

So the mountaineers take no chances on the ledges after dark. The moon, rising among the peaks, rises over pack horses

standing 'hobbed' on the lee side of a roaring camp-fire that will drive the sand-flees and mosquitoes away, on pelts and saddle-trees piled carefully together, on men sleeping with no pillow but a pack, no covering but the sky.

If a sharp crash breaks the awful stillness of a mountain night, the trapper is unalarmed. He knows it is only some great rock loosened by the day's thaw, rolling down with a landslide. If a shrill laugh shrieks through the dark, he pays no heed. It is only the cougar prowling cat-tishly through the under-brush perhaps still-hunting the hunting. The lonely call overhead is not the prairie-hawk, but the eagle lifting and wheeling in a sort of dreary enjoyment of utter loneliness.

Though the bloodshed and trickery of the early days of the fur trade are not overlooked, full credit is given the traders for the good results of their work. The very animals are less ferocious since learning a proper fear of man, and the Indians have changed greatly for the better under the sway of the Hudson's Bay Company.

When fighting rivals long ago, it is true that the Hudson's Bay Company recognized neither human nor divine law. Grant the charge, and weigh it against the benefits of the company's rule. When Hearne visited Chippewyan two centuries ago he found the Indians in a state uncountenanced by the trader; and that state will give the ordinary reader cold shivers of horror at the details of massacre and degradation. Every visitor since reported the same tribe improved in standard of living under Hudson's Bay rule. Recently a well-known Canadian governor, making an itinerary of the territory round the Bay, found the Indians such devout Christians that they put his white routine to shame. Returning to civilization the governor was observed attending the services of his own denomination with greater fervor than was his wont. Asked the reason, he confided to a club friend that he would be blazed if he would allow heathen Indians to be better Christians than he was.

MR. ABBOTT'S OBSERVATIONS.

Ernest Hamlin Abbott, a son of Dr. Lyman Abbott, and one of the editorial staff of 'The Outlook,' recently traversed eighteen states of the American Union in three months for the purpose of making observations concerning the religious life of the United States. These observations are recorded in a work entitled 'Religious Life in America,' the writer seemingly supposing that America is the name of the United States. The book is filled with incidents and conversations which hold the mirror up to life and is from beginning to end extremely readable. It would be interesting to quote from every chapter but we can only give a passage or two from the final chapter in which some thoughtful generalizations are made. Speaking of the reaction against religious life and observance in New England, for instance, he says:

The uneducated Yankee infidel is the product of an unintelligent reaction from an unreligious pietism. Apathy, however, is more serious than open revolt, and the disregard of religion in New England is in its nature not so much antagonistic as apathetic. The cause for this, I believe, is not reaction against Puritanism, nor laziness in theology, but a social condition. New England has been gradually but steadily 'bled.' Its most vital element, the enterprising young people have for many years been drawn into other parts of the nation. Religious indifference, as well as intellectual inertness, in New England is only one part of the general languor that is a symptom of anaemia.

To meet this condition, Mr. Abbott says that the process of drawing off the best elements of the population must be diminished and the work of the churches must be adjusted to the changed social environment and intellectual temper. Already many of the younger ministers are using their wits and losing their lives in introducing new elements of vitality into these old communities. To illustrate this Mr. Abbott tells of a young man who went directly from the theological seminary into a lumber town of New Hampshire. There with his own hands he helped to cut wood for a church building which included a reading-room and gymnasium. He devoted his mental acquirements to the improvement of the town schools and his athletic powers to the service of law and order. He drew people into the church by the earnestness of his faith. 'At the end of a few years—perhaps some half dozen—he had transformed that community. But he had given his life. From sheer exhaustion he died, broken down in health and mind, a vicarious sacrifice for the people he had served.' Many other men likewise are sacrificing much that they may put their vitality into lethargic communities and Mr. Abbott looks for a steady renewal of religious life in New England. With regard to the question of the future of the negro race Mr. Abbott thinks that no generalizations can safely be made. Large numbers are deteriorating while others are developing, but he says, if a race is to be judged by its leaders, the religious condition of the negro in the South has much in it of promise.

As to the possibility of a working union of Protestant sects Mr. Abbott thinks that many instances of organic effort show such possibility, and he remarks:

Nothing that I observed gave any sign of the form which a future working union of Protestant denominations might take. Of only one thing concerning it can I speak with any confidence. Unless present tendencies are reversed, such union will come about through the desire, not for agreement in doctrine nor for outward parade of power but for effectiveness in practical religious activity.

(Outlook Company, New York, \$1.00.) WINE-MAKING.

A volume entitled 'The Story of the Vine,' by E. R. Emerson (Putnam's) tells how wine is made in different countries. The author quotes Mr. W. J. Flag's account of a visit to the part of France where Burgundy wine is made. The appetizing description of the process is as follows:—

Being a stranger, I made no useless attempt to obtain a very choice sample, but called for a bottle of such as bore a moderate price, and, being fatigued, went so far as to drink a tumbler full of it. It was very palatable and refreshing. I had never drunk any before. I have never drunk any since. I shall never drink any more. Presently I will tell you why. So long as things work well in the vat, nothing of the kind is needed. But there is another mode of rousing up the slacking process, and at the same time bringing the skins and seeds, which have settled to the bottom into contact with the new-made alcohol, so that the latter may combine well with the coloring matter they contain. This consists of stirring up the whole mass from bottom to top. It is done twice during the process of fermentation. It needs a good one-hour's work each time. It is done by men. It takes four men to do it well. They all strip naked—naked as Adam when he was good—and they go in—into the wine vat—chin deep they go in, and there with hands and feet, fingers and toes, turn over, stir about, and mix the liquid that was getting clear with the pomace that was depositing itself, and make the great thick and slab, and like a bell-broth boil and bubble. The nice, sweet Bordelais man only puts his foot in it, but the Burgundian goes the whole figure. It is done to give the wine a full body. They call it fermenting it on the skin. He who explained all this to my astonished mind avowed it with the simple frankness of a Feejee cannibal, who admits his fondness for what he calls 'long pork.' But the Fiji people are only heathens. . . . Striving up with poles they tried, but the warmth of the human body was wanting, and the result, they say, was not good. Besides, it was hard work. Nor is the custom confined to Burgundy alone. 'Chambers's Encyclopaedia,' says in commenting upon this feature, that fatal results often follow.

McGILL UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. The new number of 'The McGill University Magazine' has collected between its covers such a variety of learned and delightful essays, that the intellectual life of the university is most attractively represented. Directly connected with college affairs are a short historical sketch of the Rev. G. J. Mountain, the first principal of McGill, whose portrait is the frontispiece; reports of the work and play of the undergraduate societies; the report of the college athletics; and a memorial article on the late Dr. Wyatt Johnston. The description of 'The burial of a chief in Angola,' by the Rev. F. W. Read, a graduate of '89, derives a melancholy interest from the author's recent decease. A lively article on 'University Arms,' by Dr. Adams, points out that though McGill as a college correctly bore the arms of its founder, McGill as a university ought properly to wear some other device. Dr. Adams goes into the matter at some length, and plainly wishes even the old McGill birds, 'three martlets proper,' to wear yellow beaks as live martlets do in Britain. 'The virtue of good heraldry is sadly neglected in this country,' he generalizes. 'Could there be a device of more appalling atrocity than that combined zoological and botanical garden that is now officially used as the badge of the Dominion? The meanest South American Republic, miserable as is its national coat of arms, would scorn to own the thing.'

We have noticed elsewhere the scientific contribution to this number, 'Advances in radioactivity,' by Frederick Soddy. Canadian history receives its share of attention in 'The fruits of diplomacy,' by A. H. N. Colquhoun, and 'The evolution of the habitant,' by Helen Rorke. Among six or seven purely literary contributions, most pleasing, perhaps to the casual reader, we notice a bright essay on Jane Austen by Dr. Colby and a poem entitled 'Sursum,' by Prof. Move.

BY MRS. JACK. Readers of the 'Witness' who have delighted in Mrs. Jack's weekly chat about flowers and plants will greet with pleasure the fact that she has published a book of short stories which has been in evidence in the city bookstores during the holiday season. The principal story gives the book its title, 'The Little Organist of St. Jerome.' This is a delicate delineation of a refined Catholic girl and her choice between love and duty. A summer visitor from Boston, falls in love with her and she is tempted to marry him, though he is a Protestant. But she puts him off for a few days, and a terrible thunder storm influences her decision. It is announced unexpectedly to her lover.

He went down to breakfast to find Pa-

ther Lottelle as suave and inscrutable as usual, in the act of perusing a little note, which he placed beneath his plate. 'Let me serve thee to a fine bass, my dear boy,' he said; 'Pierre caught some before daylight this morning. I have some news,' he went on, seriously, but with no glance at Leonard, which gives me both pain and pleasure. We have lost our little organist. She has decided to join the Grey Nuns. Perhaps, God knows, she has saved herself much trouble by this unexpected course.'

Leonard was conscious of a sudden faintness and pallor, but the cure paid no attention to him as he proceeded: 'The old cross fell last night in the storm. It is a landmark gone, and we shall miss it, but I fear that it was rotten with age, and liable to drop at any time.'

Of the shorter stories, 'Edwor's Wolf' and 'In the Convent Garden,' have also the coloring of the French country around Montreal. Others take up various phases of women's life, especially in the country.

BLANK VERSE. 'A Modern Soliloquy,' by Wilbur Ross, adapts part of Hamlet's speculative 'Soliloquy' to convey sentiments relative to a greater cordiality at the close of church services. One section runs as follows:

To speak or not to speak, that is the question. To be a churl, and with a long-drawn face, Go forth into the night, wrapped in thyself, Or go below with smiling cheek to greet, The stranger who perchance thy welcome may await.

The illustrations by James B. Fitzmaurice are fairly striking, and will doubtless help to call attention to the sentiments of 'no creed, but all charity' which Wilbur Ross expresses vigorously.

SEVERAL MAGAZINES. The 'Cosmopolitan' begins this month a series of articles on Napoleon by Lord Wolseley, which is sure to be of uncommon value. Lord Wolseley points out that it is not fair to contrast Napoleon and Wellington as to moral character because the conditions under which their characters were formed were so different. In the 'Century' magazine we notice 'From Cairo to Khartoum,' by William Gage Erving, and 'Sixty Jane,' a pathetic story by John Luther Long. In the 'open letters' Miss Agnes C. Laut discusses the American invasion of Canada's wheat belt.

'Scribner's' for January gives the first instalment of letters written in the eighties by Mary King Waddington, the wife of the French ambassador to the English Court at that time. The descriptions of the society life and the distinguished persons she conversed with are entertaining and instructive.

'Frank Leslie's' has an article on Joseph Chamberlain, by J. Swift McNeill, who naturally does not favor Mr. Chamberlain, but admits his capacity.

Mr. Sexton, so far back as June, 1886, thus admirably contrasted Mr. Gladstone with Mr. Chamberlain:

'The Prime Minister (Mr. Gladstone) directed,' he said, 'the policy of this country, guided its Government, guarded its interests, protected its structure and developed its resources at a time when the respectable but not dazzling talents of the right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Chamberlain) found an occupation in the respectable but not dazzling sphere of Mayor of Birmingham. Nature intended the right honorable gentleman to be a Mayor. He is intellectually a Mayor still.'

'Intellectually a Mayor!' These three words give one the secret of Mr. Chamberlain's power in the House of Commons. He has turned to the very best advantage, in an assembly of practical men anxious to discharge business, his great administrative experience.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. The 'Canadian Magazine' begins a 'History of the war of 1812,' by James Hanney, D.C.L., to run throughout the year. Other serials running at present are Allan King's 'Studies in Shakespeare,' Virna Sheard's story of 'Fortune's Hill,' and 'Canadian celebrities,' by E. Q. V. Other articles in this number are, 'Wireless telegraphy at Glace Bay,' 'A day with the workman,' and poems by Elizabeth M. Nuttall and W. H. Belford.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC. 'The Canadian Almanac' for 1903 is as usual a storehouse of statistics. From the movements of the stars to the faculties of colleges, all things that affect the well-being of Canada are formally enumerated. Besides its utility for reference, the almanac suggests many reflections and even some humor in unexpected corners. Here the customs officer stands by the maker of shoe-black to see that he pours enough fish oil into his molasses to make it taste very bad. There the public are admonished to moisten the envelope not the stamp. A curious feature of the census figures is that there are a great many more married men than married women. A note says this may be accounted for by the number of men in lumber camps, etc., who have left their families in other countries, but the explanation seems inadequate. In some cases the information supplied by the almanac might have been made more available for the ordinary reader by the addition of a word or

two. For instance, he is left to guess from the German names of the pastors that the 'United Brethren' are Moravians, and to deduce similarly from the names of its officers that the 'English Church Union' is not in any way connected with the Church of England, but is a Roman Catholic society with members in different English-speaking lands. A large folding map of Toronto accompanies the almanac this year. (Copp, Clark Company, 35 cents.)

LITERARY CHAT

THE BACKS OF BOOKS. ('The Congregationalist.')

Whether happily I go Plodding through a folio Or in friendship merely look At the outside of a book, Just a 'Comrade, hail! Good day!' Books are gainful either way.

When the morning's at the dew, See me pass them in review; Lanier, Browning, Tennyson, Ruskin, Shelley, one by one, Each a little memory, Why, here's Hood, the merry man, Vigor or serenity!

Carlyle growling out, 'You can!' Kindly Lamb's contagious cheer, Lowell, Dickens—all are here! Courage, pureness, happy looks, Gathered from the backs of books!

When I know a friend is true And have read him through and through, Sometimes he and I shall sit Quiet in the joy of it. Books and men are often best By their silences expressed!

Ian MacLaren's 'His Majesty Babi' is dedicated to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the munificent benefactor of Scotch students.

A copy of the first edition of Keats's poems, inscribed by the poet to B. R. Haydon, was disposed of at the same sale for \$885. It was a fine copy, uncut. A very rare book was sold in London the other day for \$2,500. This was the original edition of Carlslake's Gaelic Translation of John Knox's Geneva Liturgy. Only two or three copies are known, and none perfect.

Mrs. Wylie, who was the widow of Stephen C. Foster, the famous writer of old melodies, among them 'The Old Folks at Home,' was burned to death last week at her home in Pittsburg. Her clothing became ignited while she was sitting before an open fireplace.

A RELIC OF BURNS. (London 'Chronicle.')

The tardy suggestion is made in the 'Dumfries Courier' this week that the house in which Burns lived while 'gaugin' auld wife's barrels' in and about Dumfries should be turned into a local museum. Since the death of the poet's widow it has been occupied as an ordinary dwelling house, and is now in a fair state of preservation. The marvel is that a step of this kind has not been taken long ago, if only for the sake of the revenue that might accrue from tourists. But the memory of Burns is less revered in Dumfries than in almost any other part of Scotland. The writer well remembers an old native of the town telling him that Burns was perfectly well known to his father, who used to speak of 'that drucken deevil Burns.' If that aspect of the poet's character is now effaced by his genius, it is mainly owing to his apotheosis of the nation at large.

TENNYSON.

In a new volume of reminiscences of Tennyson, his relative, Miss Weld, dwells on the poet's high idea of the duty which his gift imposed on its possessor. 'He told me,' she says, 'that his sense of the divine source of this gift was almost awful to him, since he felt that every word of his should be consecrated to the service of him who had touched his lips with that fire of heaven which was to enable him to speak in God's name to his age.'

Miss Weld notes that when the poet stayed at her father's house in London, he insisted on an almost Spartan simplicity of fare. 'We knew he liked plain boiled salt beef, but were scarcely prepared for his begging to be allowed to have it (instead of the fresh roasts we had cooked for him), three days running, cold for his dinner. No guest ever gave so little trouble, or was so full of consideration for our servants; but this was because he was always full of thought for others, a little instance of which comes into my mind, the occasion being a visit my mother and I paid to Farringford when my aunt happened to be away for a few hours. Tennyson came into our room to see if it was all comfortable, and disagreeing with the housemaid, who had thought the weather too warm to light the fire, said, 'Oh, this doesn't look half a welcome,' and, dropping on his knees, lighted it and fanned it into a bright flame.'

There is nothing remarkable in Miss Weld's reminiscences of the poet's talk. 'My uncle disliked an overdisplay of demonstration in public, and said that in his experience, "When young married people keep on publicly raining 'my dears' thick upon each other, it is a sure sign that a quarrel is a hand." Akin to this hatred of unreal show of affection was my uncle's dislike to the fulsome flattery and general vapidity of many after-dinner speeches, and he declared to me that, if called on to make a speech when he felt he had really nothing to say, he should just rise and exclaim: "Out of my latitude, as I live, Therefore no platitude—pray forgive," and promptly resume his seat.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

ECONOMY. Pat—You say if I use one of these patent dampers I save half me coal? Agent—Exactly, sir, exactly. Pat—I'll take two.—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes. The Self-made Man—I get my education from a correspondence school. 'The Other—Ah, a post-graduate, I perceive.—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

HIS NEIGHBORS. 'Yes, I know of one case where excessive use of the piano actually caused lunacy. 'Isn't that awful! And did they lock up the unfortunate pianist?' 'Of course not; they locked up the people that went crazy.'—Baltimore 'News.'

A HEARTY WISHL. 'I see that the King of Italy gave \$50,000 to charity in honor of the christening of his infant daughter.' 'Did he? Hero's wishing him a large family.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

Wife—You don't seem to enjoy the dinner, dear. What is the matter? Husband—I was wondering if there was not some typographical errors in that cookery book of yours.—'Stray Stories.'

A Sound Stomach Means a Clear Head.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings, many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach and consequently keeping the head clear.

Elson—'Who is that young man over there?' Jones—'That's the husband of Mrs. Jindgejaw, the celebrated authoress.' Elson—'Ah! And who was he before he was married?'

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

First Boy—When I tried ter make dat fellow fight me he climbed a tree. Second Boy—Wot tree? First Boy—Why, his 'family tree.' He said I wuzn't his social equal.—'Judge.'

It Lays a Stilling Hand on Pain.—For pains in the joints and limbs and for rheumatic pains, neuralgia and lumbago, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, the skin absorbs it and it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. Its value lies in its magic property of removing pain from the body and for that good quality it is prized.

BOTH GREEN. Mrs. Howso—'Did the butcher send the letsters' Bridget—'He did, mum, but I sent 'em back. They wuzn't ripe.'—'Town and Country.'

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bieckle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The six British workmen who were refused permission to land at Sydney, New South Wales, turn out to be hatters. At first it was not known why they were so mad at their exclusion.—'Punch.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signet ring of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

'I have a feeling that my country is calling me,' said the would-be office-seeker. 'Perhaps it's only a twitch of your old rheumatism,' replied his wife. 'Get that liniment and rub yourself.'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS. Feeding oppressed with a sensation of stiffness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Lungs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Purely vegetable. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all drug stores, or sent by receipt of price. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., MONTREAL. Be sure to get "Radway's."

The Boys' Page.

NEW COMPETITIONS.

Which Will You Try?

THE PRIZES ARE WORTH WORKING FOR.

FOR THOSE WHO WHITTLE.

A Model of a Sleigh.

This sleigh may be of any kind which is used by boys or girls for coasting. It must be six inches exactly from end to end. It may be painted or finished in any way the maker chooses, but should be strongly and neatly made.

All boys and girls aged seventeen or younger may compete.

The model sleigh should be packed carefully so that it may reach us unbroken.

Address the package to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and mark it 'Merchandise,' mailing it not later than Feb. 14.

PRIZES FOR MODEL SLEIGHS.

We will give for the three best sleighs the following prizes:—

First.—A set of carver's tools, or an auger brace with three bits. The makers of the set of carving tools have tried to ascertain just the shapes and sizes of tools best suited to this work. The blades are the best steel, carefully tempered and finished, and are sharpened ready for use. The handles are rosewood and of the most approved shapes. The set contains six tools packed in a neat wooden box.

A Barber improved brace, with three auger bits which has the sweeps made from steel and the handle wood with brass rings to prevent splitting. The jaws are of forged steel and the chuck has a hardened anti-friction washer between the two sockets, reducing the wear. The head has a bearing of six balls running on hardened plates, and the brace is heavily nickelled and warranted.

Second.—Pocket tool case. This case has a rosewood handle, highly polished, opening at one end to contain tools, while at the other end are heavy nickel-plated ferule and jaws. The jaws will hold fast other things than tools, and will answer the purpose of a hand vice. The tools accompanying this case are one chisel, one gouge, one screw driver, one punch, one bradawl, one file, and one key saw.

Third.—A Rogers jackknife.

In each case we will, if it is preferred, allow an equivalent value in books.

FOR THOSE WHO WRITE.

Coasting—A Coasting Accident.

Taking as your subject either coasting or a coasting accident, write a story suitable for the Boys' Page or the Children's Corner of the 'Witness.'

This story must contain not less than eight hundred words nor more than twelve hundred.

It must be strictly original. It must be written clearly and on one side of the paper only. Number your pages carefully. Do not roll your paper, but fold it.

All boys and girls of seventeen and younger may compete.

Write your name, age and address clearly on the first page.

Send the manuscript to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, mailing it not later than Feb. 14.

PRIZES FOR STORY OF COASTING.

First.—A watch.—This watch will be an open-face stem-winder, with a Swiss movement, and may have a gun metal or a heavily nickelled case.

Second.—A Writing Portfolio.—This will be a leather-covered portfolio of convenient size, with pockets, lock and key, etc.

Third.—Silver Pen Handle, heavily chased.

In each case we will, if it is preferred, allow an equivalent value in books.

FOR THOSE WHO DRAW.

Winter—Children Coasting—A Coasting Accident.

Taking as your subject either winter, children coasting, or a coasting accident, try to really illustrate it so that any one seeing your drawing will know at once what it is meant to represent without having to be told.

The drawing must be done with pen and ink and must be made on a sheet of paper three inches high by four and a half inches wide, or four and a half inches high by three inches wide.

Use the blackest ink you can get. If it is not black enough, red ink added will counteract the blue and make it photograph better for reproduction.

Make your lines clear and do not fold your drawing when mailing it.

All boys and girls aged 17 or younger may compete. The drawings must be original.

On the back of your drawing write your name, age and address clearly and distinctly, with a lead pencil.

Send your picture to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, mailing it not later than Feb. 14.

PRIZES FOR PEN AND INK DRAWING.

First.—Gold Scarf or Stick Pin.—This may be a crescent of pearls, a leaf with pearls set in or a fleur de lis set with pearls.

Second.—Fountain Pen.—A reliable and handsome fountain pen made in four styles, fine, medium, coarse and stub. A filler will be sent with this pen.

Third.—Penknife. Pearl-handled penknife with two blades.

In each case we will, if it is preferred, allow an equivalent value in books.

Read the competitions over carefully so as to thoroughly understand them before beginning work.

Be sure that the work is original and entirely your own.

Be sure to fully prepay postage.

How Shiro's Friendship Won

One day, not very long ago, on the outskirts of the city of Kyoto, there were ten boys playing kotoro. Nine of them were ranged, according to size, one behind the other, each holding to the belt of the one in front of him. At the head of the line was Shiro Kataoka, the biggest boy, while at the end was little Teizo Goto. The tenth boy, Sentaro Higuchi, was trying to catch Teizo; and it was Shiro's duty to keep facing Sentaro and so cut him off from reaching the end of the line. Whenever Shiro ran, the long line of boys had to run, too, and the little lads toward the end had a lively time, for they were fairly whisked off their feet now and then, by the big boys' rapid moving.

They had been playing kotoro for fully twenty minutes, and Shiro had moved so constantly, quickly and cleverly, during that time, that Sentaro had not even once succeeded in getting anywhere near Teizo.

Suddenly Sentaro fell down, as if accidentally. This put Shiro off his guard, and gave Sentaro a chance to dart under the outspread arms, to the end of the line, where he seized Teizo and so won the game.

Shiro flushed with anger and declared that Sentaro had cheated. There were bitter words between the two lads—so bitter that they brought out one of the priests from the temple near by, and he told them to go home, adding, in the words of the ancient teacher, Buddha, 'Hatred ceases not by hatred at any time; hatred ceases by love.'

The boys sulkily obeyed the priest, and walked home without speaking to each other. It happened that Shiro and Sentaro lived side by side, in houses standing near a roadway that led into the city. There were no other houses very near them, and the boys had played together from the time they were tiny tots. This was their first quarrel; for Japanese children do

not often dispute, and very seldom raise their voices in anger.

It was dusk when they reached home, with no cheery good night to each other.

At bedtime Shiro lay down on the thickly padded quilt, placed his head comfortably on his wooden pillow, drew the covering over his shoulders and tried to sleep. But he could not. Over and over he seemed to hear the hot words that had passed between himself and Sentaro. How dishonorable Sentaro had been! Never, never would he play with him again! He would not even appear to see him when they passed each other.

It was well on toward midnight and still Shiro tossed about uneasily. He thought he heard a slight noise. He listened. Again he heard it. Someone was certainly throwing pebbles against the screen that formed the outer wall of his room. He rose and slid back the screen a little way and looked out. There stood Sentaro, his face showing plainly in the bright moonlight.

'O, Shiro,' he sobbed, 'the honorable mother is very ill. I'm afraid she will die. You know we two are all alone, and I dare not leave her to go for a doctor. What shall I do?'

Shiro's first impulse was to draw the screen together, without a word. Why should he trouble himself to help Sentaro who had been untruthful and unkind? Very likely his mother's illness was to punish him. But just then Shiro seemed to hear the voice of the gentle priest, saying, 'Hatred ceases not by hatred at any time.' He remembered, too, how many kindnesses Sentaro's mother had done him, her boy's best friend. So he said coldly: 'Go back to your house. For thy honorable mother's sake I will fetch a doctor.'

'Won't you be afraid?' asked Sentaro.

'No,' answered Shiro, shortly. 'I suppose you want Dr. Inouye, for he studied medicine in Tokyo.'

'We are so poor,' sobbed Sentaro, 'perhaps he won't come.'

'Oh, yes he will. He is very kind,' said Shiro, and he pulled together the screen, lighted the paper lantern near his bed and hastily dressed. Then he slipped softly out of doors, so that he would not waken his father and mother, tired with their long day's work.

Putting on his sandals (for the Japanese never wear sandals or shoes in the house for fear of soiling their spotless straw mats or marring their shining floors), Shiro hastened down the road toward the city.

It was a long, weary walk through the silent, moonlit night, and many a boy of Shiro's age (he was only 11) might have felt timid. But Shiro was stout hearted. However, he was very glad when he reached the city streets,

where the gayly colored lanterns in front of the houses had no lights in them now, except here and there, where people were still awake.

Fortunately, Dr. Inouye was at home. He would not hear of Shiro's walking back, but made him get into the jiriksha with him, although he had to hold the boy in his lap.

Very hastily they sped toward Sentaro's house. It would look odd indeed to American children to see a jiriksha—which is quite like an immense, old-fashioned baby carriage—being pulled through the streets by a man instead of a horse, and going at a rapid rate, too. But Shiro thought it a fine way to ride, and but for the sick woman would have been sorry to reach home, where he was soon in between his warm futons (quilts) sound asleep.

In spite of his adventure that night, Shiro was up early the next morning. He wondered how Sentaro's mother was, but he would not go to inquire. As he stood there, looking over the balcony railing, he saw Sentaro coming toward him, carrying a wonderful dwarf plum tree in a quaint old flower pot. Shiro knew that dwarfed tree very well, for many a time had he gazed at the gnarled, hoary old tree, only a foot high, with wonder and admiration. It had been carefully tended in Sentaro's family for two hundred years.

As he came up to Shiro, Sentaro held out the wonderful, tiny tree.

'My mother will get well!' he exclaimed, smiling and happy, 'but the doctor says that a half hour later than he arrived he could not have saved her. If it hadn't been for you, Shiro, the honorable mother would have died. I am sorry about yesterday, and I ask your pardon. And I want you to take this plum tree and keep it always. I most gladly give it to you.'

The tears came into Shiro's eyes. He knew that the plum tree was the one precious treasure that Sentaro and his mother possessed. All the bad feelings in his heart were instantly swept away.

'You are most kind,' he said to Sentaro. 'It is enough that the honorable mother is getting well and that we are friends again. You keep your plum tree.'

And though Sentaro urged him to take it he would not; but the boys were firmer friends than ever.

AMONG PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

A Pennsylvania correspondent gives some interesting details as to the odd customs observed in the anthracite coal region of Wilkesbarre by the Slav, Lithuanian, Russian, Pole, Italian and Hungarian inhabitants. In the course of his remarks he says:—Christmas time is a period of merriment.

One of the most picturesque customs there is for several men, known as 'Kosa,' and somewhat similar to the mummings of England, to go about from house to house. Their mission is to tell of the birth of Christ, and the performance is carried on with considerable dignity and also much fun. There are three 'Brothers of the Church' (Stary Bracia) to represent the three Wise Men of the East. One carries on the end of a stick a miniature house to represent the church, to which all must look up. The other two walk by his side, and with songs tell the story of the Nativity. They are accompanied by grotesque figures dressed to represent the devil, heathen, and unbelievers of all types, and these dance and grimace and indulge in ludicrous performances to furnish the fun for the occasion. The Brothers of the Church play at trying to persuade these unbelievers to worship, and their efforts are rewarded with money or cakes. The money is placed in a box, and is all handed to the priest, it being a Christmas gift for him.

On New Year's Day it is the custom for his fellow-countrymen to troop into the home of the wealthiest of their class in the village and throw handfuls of wheat, corn or rye upon him, the significance being that they wish it to grow on good ground and bring continued prosperity to the lucky recipient of the favor. He must lose money at first, however, for he is expected to give them some or furnish drinks and cakes. They consider it one of the luckiest happenings if a Hebrew is the first to cross their threshold on New Year's Day.

WHO KNOWS HOW TO MAKE A BEAN THRESHER?

H. Davis, a reader of the Boys' Page, aged eleven years, would like to know how to make a small bean thresher, for threshing beans at home. Shelling by hand is tedious work.

HERBERT L. DAVIS,

Rockville, Yar. Co., N.S.

Dec. 31, 1902.

Has any boy, old or young, found out how to make this tedious work easy, and will they send us a simple description and drawing of their thresher?

HOW OUR GRANDMAS STUDIED.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—This is another version of the lines sent you by a correspondent:—

When first the marriage knot was tied
Between my wife and me
Her age did mine as far exceed
As three times three does three.

But since ten years and half ten years
We man and wife have been,
My age comes now as near to hers
As eight does to sixteen.

Will you our ages plainly tell,
When first we took the vow?
And will you also state as well
What are our ages now?

And will you then the trouble take
The term of years to name
Which yet would be required to make
Our ages just the same?

T. WATSON,
Colborne, Ont.

STRONGER THAN DEATH.

There is in Gloucester, Massachusetts,—perhaps it should be said there was not long ago,—a captain of a fishing-smack who was the hero of a brave act as was ever told; and there is in Philadelphia the office of a steamship company where the other side of the story is well known.

An ocean liner crossing the Banks in seas that swept the decks sighted a fishing-vessel with the flag flying union down—everywhere the recognized signal of distress. The captain looked at the vessel through his telescope, and saw no signs of life. It was freezing cold, and the waves rolled in gray mountains which threatened to crack a boat in splinters before she was fairly lowered. The captain thought a while, and looked out on the sea and figured his chances of getting to the distressed fisherman.

He called his crew, rang the engineer's bell, and made ready to lower a boat. The crew listened to what he said about the danger, but declared themselves ready to try it. Then the captain looked again through his telescope. He rubbed his eyes in astonishment. The flag on the fisherman, which a little before, had been flying union down, was now flying from the masthead, union up.

Here was a strange thing. There were still no signs of life on board the distant vessel. The captain thought hard, and spoke again to the crew. They were still for going.

So they put off in a boat, the first officer and the second mate and men at the oars. The liner meanwhile had gone off her course nearer the smack.

When the boat drew near the strange fishing-smack, the chances of boarding her seemed slight. The sea pitched the ship's boat high on a shaking peak of water, then slammed her heavily into a chasm between two tottering walls.

In justice to his men the officer in

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM PRESERVES THE LEATHER.

Persons who use Foot Elm will find that the life of their shoes is prolonged. It prevents cracking or hardening of the leather and keeps it soft and pliable. In addition to this, the feet feel comfortable, do not tire, ache, burn, blister, or chafe. Foot Elm is 25 cents a box of 15 powders, at all druggists, or by mail, STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

charge of the boat proposed that they put back. On the deep hulk that lurched a hundred yards from them was nothing to indicate that a living man was there to be saved or left to his fate. But the crew and the mate urged that they should try to make fast and swing on board. If that flag had been changed, a live man's hand had changed it.

So they pulled nearer, and keeping free of the dark hull that tossed and threatened to smash them, they flung a rope over the rail, and one by one clambered on board.

They found the captain and the crew lashed to the maats, frozen unconscious, took them off, and got them safe back to the steamer. Some of the men were dead, but the captain and several of the crew came to life.

When the captain of the fisherman was able to speak, they asked him about the flag which had been first upside down, then righted. This was his simple explanation:—

He had reversed the flag to summon help. Then when he felt himself going and saw how mad was the sea, he thought that if any came to save him, they would run too great a risk; so with his last ounce of strength he had righted the flag again to prevent good seamen from losing their lives

in a vain effort to save his.—'Youth's Companion.'

NAPOLEON WASN'T PLAYING.

A well known habit of Napoleon Bonaparte was that of walking with his arms crossed upon his chest and his head slightly bent forward. One time, after Napoleon became a great general, Isabe, the French artist, was at Malmaison when he and some of the first consul's aides-de-camp were having a game of leapfrog on the lawn. Isabe had already jumped over the heads of most of them when, at the turning of the path, his eyes fell upon the last player, who, bent into the proper position, seemed to be waiting for his turn. Isabe pursued his course without looking, but took his flight so badly as to only reach the other's shoulders, and both rolled over and over in the sand.

To Isabe's surprise and consternation his supposed fellow player turned out to be Bonaparte, who got up foaming with anger, and, drawing his sword, pounced upon the unfortunate artist. Fortunately for himself, Isabe was better at running than at leaping. He took to his heels, and, jumping the ditches dividing the property from the highroad, got over the wall and never stopped until, breathless, he reached the gates of the Tuileries. Isabe went at once to Mme. Bonaparte's apartments, and she, after having laughed at the mishap, advised him to keep out of the General's way for a few days.

World Wide.

A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'World Wide' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

The Extra Fine Quality of Paper used during 1903 will cost over twice as much as the quality of paper used during 1902 yet the subscription price remains at One Dollar a year.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

P. S.—The 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' \$1.50 per annum.

'WITNESS' PREMIUMS.

Fountain Pen.

A reliable and handsome Fountain Pen, made in four styles, Fine, Medium, Coarse and Stub. The pen is guaranteed by manufacturers, Messrs. Sandford & Bennett, New York, to be 14k., well hammered, insuring elasticity and easy writing. Filler accompanies each pen. Send sample of ink generally used when ordering. This pen is usually sold at \$2.00. Our price to subscribers, post paid, \$1.50. This is by far the best fountain pen we have ever handled.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor

This book continues to grow in popularity. Have you got it? It contains 334 pages, in four parts, giving descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with exact doses of medicine for each. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast in addition to giving practical advice and useful information. No farmer or stock breeder should be without this valuable book. Usually sold at \$1.00 and over. Our price to subscribers, 75 cents.

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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

JANUARY. Janus am I; oldest of potentates! Forward I look and backward, and below I count—as god of avenues and gates— The years that through my portals come and go. I block the roads and drift the fields with snow, I chase the wild-fowl from the frozen fen; My frosts congeal the rivers in their flow, My fires light up the hearths and hearts of men. —Written by Longfellow for the 'Children's Almanac.'

Motor cars have been adopted for scouting purposes by the Swiss military authorities. Dungeness Point has, it is stated, been selected by the British Admiralty as a wireless telegraph station.

A white rust is an unexplained 'disease' of English and German galvanized iron that has developed within a year or two.

Four crops of corn are produced yearly in Cuba. The first crop is planted in December and the fourth is harvested in December.

To pay for the reorganization of the Korean army the government has decided to put an additional tax of \$20 per acre on land.

Ten pounds is to be given to every Russian soldier and sailor now on the active list who served in the Russo-Turkish war 25 years ago.

The disastrous effects of the drought in New South Wales may be judged from the fact that a meat-preserving company at Albury has purchased 120,000 sheep at from 6 pence to 1 shilling per head.

Before the tomb of the late Cecil Rhodes in the Matopos Hills, Rhodesia, was sealed up, several pieces of granite were taken as relics from the walls of the chamber. One of these has arrived in London.

British Guiana is the most cosmopolitan of British colonies, the population consisting of an admixture of Dutch, French, British and American colonists, East Indian coolies and the aborigines of the country.

The very earliest example of a national alliance is contained in what is the oldest historical document yet known, inscribed on a bowl found at Sungir, in Chaldaea—the Shinar of the Bible—and dating from about 7000 B.C.

A lawyer in Canton, Ohio, has brought suit against a local barber for \$200 damages, alleging that his hair was cut in a most inartistic manner in his shop, making him an object of ridicule. The lawyer fell asleep in the chair, and the bad work was done while he slumbered.

Andrew Carnegie has purchased part of the Pittencrieff estate, near Dunfermline, including the glen which runs through Dunfermline and the site of Dunfermline tower, where Malcolm Canmore married Princess Margaret. The price paid was £45,000.

Germany's match-making industry, in which about \$9,000,000 is invested, is said to have been almost ruined by the output of the American Diamond Match Company's new factories near Mannheim. Six months ago matches made in German works were sold at \$20 a case; now they are selling at \$16 a case, which is a dollar below the cost of production by German machinery. The Diamond Match Company uses machinery made in the United States.

Mr. William Jackman, locally known

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as the 'Queen's Ploughman,' has just died at the royal almshouse, Whippingham, at the age of eighty-two. He was the last servant who had been connected with Osborne from the time Queen Victoria purchased the estate. He had, indeed, been employed upon it previous to the royal occupation. Up to the last year of her life the Queen rarely failed when in her island home to call at Jackman's cottage in her pony chair to inquire after his health and that of Mrs. Jackman, who pre-deceased her husband a short time ago. During the Crimean war a British vessel had picked up in the Black Sea two unknown baby boys. They were brought to the late Queen's notice, and she arranged that they should be brought up as the children of the Jackmans, and this circumstance brought the foster parents specially under royal notice.

CANNOT RUN PAST A SIGNAL.

Ever since the collision at the southern end of the New York Central tunnel last winter, people who ride much on railway cars have been interested in means for stopping trains when engineers fail to see the signals. Several inventions of that class have been the subject of experiment in this country, but none have been formally adopted. There are signs that European countries may anticipate the United States in this particular. In a recent report to the State Department at Washington the American Consul at Bern, Adolph L. Frankenthal, mentions a test which he witnessed at the request of an inventor. The consul rode in the cab of a locomotive drawing four passenger cars at a speed of thirty miles an hour. At a predetermined place the Westinghouse brakes were set without any action of the engineer. The stoppage of the train was indicated on a dial, the brakes were then released, and a whistle, which had already once sounded as a warning of trouble, now reported the brakes thrown off.

Two pieces of apparatus are necessary for this service. One is a lever on the track, which is raised into the right position whenever the signal is set to stop a train. It does not matter whether the signal itself is operated by a wire, compressed air or electricity. The lever moves when the signal does. The other part of the apparatus is mounted on the engine. There is an arm hanging down in such a position that it will be moved whenever it arrives at the place where the lever is, if the lever sticks up. One might suppose that the shock of contact would hurt either the lever or the arm; but the latter is mounted so as to swing in such a way as to escape injury, and yet perform the duty assigned to it. That portion of the mechanism which is up in the cab, when it is actuated by the stroke below, sets the brakes with a degree of rapidity that is variable and that is controlled by previous adjustment.

Mr. Frankenthal says that several trains on Swiss roads have been equipped with this apparatus provisionally, for purposes of experiment, and the hope is entertained that the government will require its general adoption. On trial trips in Switzerland a speed of thirty-seven miles an hour was developed. In Austria tests were made at various speeds, the maximum being sixty-two miles an hour. One road in Germany, on which several accidents have happened—the Grossherzogliche Badische—has ordered a number of its expresses to be thus equipped.—New York 'Tribune.'

THE DANGER OF STUFFING.

A story used to be told of how a stout, hearty-looking man made his way from the wharf at Plymouth, England, to a ship just arrived from a foreign commission, and asked to be allowed to go over the ship. The majority of the officers being on shore, this duty devolved upon the shipman of the watch. For the fun of the thing and to get 'a rise' out of the old man, he informed him how the captain was used to grind the ship's coffee, the guns for cooling the officers' champagne, the main yard for drying the admiral's Sunday shirts and many other things known to sailors. When the old man had seen everything there was to see he thanked the young officer, and handing him his card, said, 'Young man, you are a smart youth and full of very curious information, and I trust that you will see it is no mistake in my card finding its way to your captain.' The middle-aged man, who had read, to his dismay, 'Admiral Dash'; but before he could thoroughly realize whether he stood on his head or his heels the port admiral, with a nod and a smile, had disappeared over the side.

We do not know whether this story be true or not, but an almost analogous incident, for the truth of which the writer can vouch, happened on board a well known training ship down the river. Two men in plain clothes asked permission to see over the ship, a request which was, of course, granted them. One of the instructors, a naval pensioner, was told off to show them round. The former, with similar curious things about different parts of the ship—how the ornamental and obsolete cannon balls around the mainmast were always polished so that they didn't hurt so much and other similar yarns. When the visitors had seen over the ship and stepped on to the upper deck one of them was immediately saluted by another instructor, much to the dismay of the would-be humorist who hastily disappeared below. The man who was saluted was, of course, a naval officer, now an admiral, and one of the greatest authorities on train-

ing ships, and the instructor who saluted him had once been his coxswain.—'Golden Penny.'

THE SPHINX DISAPPEARING.

The marvellous way in which the monuments of the past have been preserved in Egypt is due chiefly to its rainless climate. For ages the regions of the Lower Nile were watered solely by the river, and beyond the limits of its annual overflow the ground was perfectly dry. The tins left by Napoleon's army lay on the sand for nearly a century, bright and unruined.

But the climate of Egypt is gradually changing. Extensive tree planting has gone on for a long time past, and irrigation works have produced moist and fertile land where formerly stretched the barren desert. Thus rain is gradually being attracted, and while a few years ago a shower was a novelty, there are now considerable falls of rain. The effect is seen in the crumbling of the great Sphinx at Gizeh, near the Great Pyramid. This vast monument is 172½ feet in length and 56 feet high, hewn out of a projecting spur of the rock which rises out of the sand. The head is sculptured, and represents a woman in the old Egyptian headdress, the body being that of a lion, formed by the natural reef of porphyry, with additions of masonry to complete the shape. For more than a generation the monument has been more or less defaced owing largely to the attentions of early tourists, and the nose has long been absent. But now the rain is beginning to assist in destroying the Sphinx. The wet softens the surface of the stone, and fierce sand-storms then grind the outer surface away.

The Great Sphinx is not the only one of its kind, numerous specimens, great and small, having been found among the remains of Egyptian, Assyrian and Grecian art. The older Egyptian Sphinxes were wingless, like that of Gizeh, but there were many others which had wings. Some of the heads were female, others bearded, and there were Sphinxes with the head of a hawk or a ram.

From the earliest times there has been speculation as to the meaning of this curious symbolic figure. The name 'Sphinx' was given to it by the Greeks, and means literally 'The Strangler.' From the fact that Sphinxes appear commonly on ancient tombs, and are represented as treading on or carrying away a man or child, there seems some reason to believe that the figure was first intended as a symbol of death, but other explanations have been given which may hold good of Sphinxes made in later times. Thus the lion's body and man's head have been held to symbolize the combination of strength and intellect in some divinity, and the Sphinx has also been taken as denoting the resurrection. A chapel and altar found early in the last century in front of the Great Sphinx would suggest that the figure represented an ancient deity.

The Greeks, while continuing to represent the Sphinx in their art, had a story with regard to it which was evidently only a poetical fable, and showed that the real meaning of the figure was lost. The story was that on a rocky mountain near Thebes dwelt a creature with the face of a virgin, the body of a lion, the wings of a bird, and the tail of a serpent, which had been given a riddle by the Muses, and had power to destroy and devour mankind till the riddle was solved. Every traveller failing to solve the riddle was devoured, and this was the riddle: 'What creature is it that goes on four legs at daybreak, on two at noon, and on three at night?' Finally, O'Edipus solved the riddle, saying that man was the creature, for as a baby he crawled, in his prime he walked, and in his old age he hobbled along with a staff. On hearing the answer the Sphinx threw herself from her rocky mountain and was killed.

The Sphinx continued for many centuries a favorite subject of art, and is found on coins, in relief sculptures, and as a decoration of arms and furniture.—London 'News.'

COST OF FUELS. (Philadelphia 'Record'.)

A good deal of misinformation is being promulgated at the present time in regard to the economy of oil and gas (using special stoves or burners) for fuel in place of anthracite even at normal prices for the latter. The only way to get an intelligent understanding of the problem is to figure on the basis of the number of heat units contained in the several fuels. The perfect combustion, or burning of a given weight of any substance develops a certain number of units of heat, no matter what form of furnace or burner is used. Some furnaces produce more heat than others; that is, may approach nearer the theoretical heat equivalent of the substance burned, but can never exceed this amount under any circumstances. At given prices, therefore, the problem is simply this: What is the cost of one thousand or ten thousand heat units when developed by such a fuel?

Illuminating gas for instance, does not contain more than 600 heat units per cubic foot; refined oil, such as is ordinarily sold for illuminating purposes, contains as many as 20,000 heat units per pound; and anthracite coal, say 15,000 heat units per pound. Heat is an accurately measurable quantity, and no appliance can produce more than the above figures, and all produce less, as the combustion is never perfect, and considerable heat is always lost in chimney gases when stoves or furnaces are used.

Taking gas at one dollar per thousand cubic feet and allowing the full theoretical heat value of perfect combustion, presuming that it is to be burned in a gas stove which has no direct connection with the outer air so that all the heat is available, anthracite coal at \$5.60 per ton, and admitting that only 80 percent

of its heat is available for useful heating, the balance being lost up the chimney, and illuminating oil at nine cents per gallon, weighing approximately six and one-half pounds, and figuring only 80 percent of the heat available, supposing the burner to be used in a range, grate, or furnace, and not in a blue flame oil stove without direct connection with the atmosphere, then by simple proportion it follows that one cent expended for the various fuels will yield heat about as follows:

One cent expended for coal at \$5.60 per ton will yield 45,000 heat units.

One cent expended for oil at 9 cents per gallon will yield 11,500 heat units.

One cent expended for gas at one dollar per 1,000 cubic feet will yield 6,000 heat units.

A number of other factors enter the problem, however, for it is quite evident from the above that anthracite coal at \$5 to \$20 per ton is cheap compared with the other fuels, where heat is desired continuously. Of course, in industrial plants the cost of firing the fuel and removing ashes, in the case of coal, have to be considered, but in any case these are not determinable factors and for the household they are minor considerations.

The advantage to which both gas and oil owe their well-merited popularity are the ease with which they can be applied directly to heating where desired and their freedom from ash or its equivalent. An oil stove can be carried about from room to room. When burning it radiates all its heat into the room, all of which is, therefore, available, so that the above figures for oil in such case should be increased twenty percent. The same is true of gas, but in a lesser degree as regards portability. Oil or gas can be applied instantly and as quickly extinguished, whereas when a coal fire is kindled in a stove or furnace it usually is allowed to burn itself out, although the heat may only be desired for a limited time, as in cooking or other household service. Each fuel has its own limited sphere within which it is cheapest and supreme. Fuel oil for burning in furnaces or ranges at three cents per gallon is about as cheap as the regulation prices for domestic sizes of coal, but up to the present time no satisfactory fuel oil burner has been devised for household use.

MEN AND ANIMALS.

Lord Avebury's more recent investigations have led him to the conclusion that the difference between the minds of animals and those of men is one of degree rather than of quality. On the whole, he thinks that animals certainly have some glimmerings of reason. With regard to the senses of hearing and sight, he has found that some animals can hear sounds inaudible to us, and can perceive rays of light that are invisible to the human eye. Atmospheric vibrations varying from 33 to 30,000 per second strike the human ear and produce the sense of sound. But certain animals can hear vibrations more rapid than this—that is, they can hear higher notes than we can. In the same way vibrations of the ether impinging on the human retina produce the sense of color. These, measured on the ample scale of millions of millions per second, vary in number from 400 to 700. By the aid of the thermometer and of photography, respectively, we have discovered the existence of rays beyond the red at one end of the spectrum and beyond the violet at the other. It has been found that animals are sensitive to rays beyond the violet end. It is, therefore, quite possible that the world around us is to animals 'full of music which we cannot hear, of color which we cannot see and of sounds which we cannot conceive.'—'Golden Penny.'

THE OFFICERS OF THE FUTURE.

A very great change in the conditions of the British naval service has been decided upon by the Admiralty, and will come into operation in July, 1908. Its effect is explained in great detail in a memorandum signed by the First Lord, and in a circular letter which is being issued to the fleet. The First Lord, in drawing attention to the whole subject, dwells on the great and rapid development which is taking place in naval methods. The application of steam to ships of war was the first sign that the

old order was changing. But the introduction of steam was followed by new types of ships, armor, and guns. 'In the old days,' Lord Selborne says, 'it sufficed if a naval officer were a seaman. Now he must be a seaman, a gunner, a soldier, an engineer, and a man of science as well.' Accordingly, the changes have been resolved upon with the object of making the navy abreast of the scientific, intellectual, and physical progress of the age. The new scheme contemplates that from July next 'All officers for the executive and engineer branches of the navy and for the Royal Marines shall enter the service as naval cadets under exactly the same conditions between the ages of twelve and thirteen, and be so trained as to be able to serve in any of the three branches. They will be educated and trained together until passing as sub-lieutenants at the age of nineteen or twenty. At about the age of twenty these sub-lieutenants will be distributed between the three branches of the service which are essential to the fighting efficiency of the fleet—the executive, the engineer, and the marine. The result aimed at is, to a certain point, a community of knowledge and lifelong community of sentiment. It is held that the only machinery which can produce this result is early companionship and community of instruction.'

WORK FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Tuesdays and Fridays are great days in Shoe-lane, for these are the days that the soldiers' wives come and go bringing in their bundles of finished needlework, and going off again with a new and perhaps larger bundle under their arms. There is a warehouse in Shoe-lane, in which the War Employment Bureau has had its quarters ever since that sad day when the long and melancholy South African war broke out, more than four years ago. That war, as is the way with wars, made many women sad, and many women homeless. So those who were interested in 'Tommy' in a practical manner, that meant more than mere sentiment, started this bureau, which has been the means of helping many a woman over the sad long months whilst she was struggling to keep a home for the husband or son who had gone from her to fight in his country's wars.

Only a day or two ago, writes a representative of the 'Daily News,' I called at the bureau in that warehouse, where I saw many anxious faces amongst the women who sat beneath the dark windows. They were all stitching away finishing off the work of others, or they were waiting for some bundle of cut-out but unmade shirts to be handed over to them. The reason is not far to seek. The war is over, but we have still a large number of troops in South Africa. So still there is many a home without its proper wage earner, whilst there are many still sadder homes where the wage earner can never return at all. It is all these that the bureau tries to help, the widowed and those who have lost their sons, or those whose husbands, still being in the Reserve, have not yet come back. But though the need is still pressing, the funds are not as quick in coming in as they were in the days when the war was in everyone's mind, nor do orders come in as quickly as those who work at the bureau could wish. A government contract comes now and again for shirts and such like, a desultory order from time to time from some municipal institution such as the workhouse, or perhaps a large order from some charitable person, but more orders are always wanted.

There is now complete from Boston to Omaha a double-track line of railways, of which every mile is guarded from wreck by the block signals.

'Fergus, past and present,' is the title of the Christmas supplement of the Fergus 'News-Record.' It is printed on toned paper, is illustrated with fine half-tone engravings, and is in every way most creditable to the publishers.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

ANSWERS.

'What is Jenkins doing lately?' 'Looking for trouble principally.' 'Does he find it?' 'Doesn't have a bit of trouble.'—Kansas City 'Star.'

Clara—'Did the newspapers notice your father at the great banquet?' Johnny—'Yes.'

Clara—'Well, mamma said she could not see his name in the list.'

Johnny—'No, but the list ends up with "and others." That means papa. They always mention him that way.'

Two companies of the 'Buffs' were marching along after a hot and tiring day in South Africa, when a young staff officer galloped up to the captain in command of the party.

'Are you the West Riding?' he asked. But before the captain had time to reply a gruff voice answered from the ranks, 'No; we're the Buffs—walking!'

HIS WORRY.

Johnny—'I wish my folks would agree upon one thing, and not keep me all the time in a worry.'

Tommy—'What have they been doing, now?'

Johnny—'Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Literature certainly runs in the Scribner family. The two daughters write poetry that nobody will print, the sons write plays that nobody will act, and the mother writes stories that nobody will read.

'And what does the father write?' 'Oh, he writes cheques that nobody will cash.'

A Scotchman went into a clothing store on one occasion to purchase a necktie for himself. Going up to one of the counters, he said: 'I want to buy a necktie.' The shopman showed him some fashionable specimens, saying by way of introduction of the new style, 'Here is a tie that is very much worn.' to which the Scotchman replied, 'Oh, I dinna want one that's very muckle worn. I've plenty a' them at home.'

REFINED SIMPLICITY.

Simplicity and economy are to be the watchwords of the women students at one of the great Western universities. Expenses for decorations at parties and banquets are to be reduced by the use of tissue-paper hangings instead of smilax and ribbons. The large orchestras are to be cut down to five pieces; invitations and programmes to be printed plainly and without ornamentation; refreshments to be limited to simple and inexpensive dishes. All this because the college entertainments have become a burden upon many of the students. The girls have wisely concluded that social life from which any are debarred by expense is a failure. What a gain it would be if their example were followed by society outside of college!—'Youth's Companion.'

In the year 1679 the Danes made a descent on Hamburg, then, as now, the great seaport of the German confederacy. But the good people of Hamburg had had warning of the contemplated attack. They were ready, and the Danish soldiers met with so hot a reception that they were only too glad to take a hurried departure, leaving many of their number dead and dying behind them as a result of the conflict. The Hamburgers struck a coin to commemorate the event, and one of these coins has lately been sold, among a collection, which belonged to a deceased collector, in Berlin. On one side are these words: 'The king of Denmark has been to Hamburg. If thou wouldst know what he achieved, look on the other side.' You turn the coin over and the other side is—a blank!

Advertisements.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED! Karn's Menthol Inhaler



Has won a world-wide reputation. It is made germ-proof, and will last a lifetime; is so compact it may easily be carried in a vest pocket or reticule. Karn's Menthol Inhaler cures Catarrh by destroying the germs that produce it; the latest discovery for treating Catarrh and all diseases of the air passages.

Why pay \$5.00 to \$25.00 for medicine, or for a specialist's advice, when you can get KARN'S MENTHOL INHALER, a complete treatment, for a few cents. Nearly all Inhalers and Catarrh treatments on the market contain Eucalyptus in some form, which until recent discoveries was supposed to be a cure for Catarrh. Our Karn's Menthol Inhaler contains the newly discovered "Kokee" of Japan, recrystallized on Mexican Grass, which combination is now being used in leading hospitals and by all prominent doctors in the cure of Catarrh.

Don't take medicine into the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but Air can reach the homes of these germs, and when medicated and inhaled through the nose, it kills them. Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease into your head, and is the only agency that will carry a medication that will destroy them. It is a combination of science and common sense that has for years proved beyond all question of doubt to be the only positive cure for these diseases. CATARRH, COLDS, PAINS, and ROARING in the HEAR, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE, PARTIAL DEAFNESS, LA GRIPPE, and all diseases of the air passages, yield as if by magic. This is a Pocket Physician, so simple that a child can use it anywhere. The principle of inhalation is the most perfect yet devised.

KARN'S MENTHOL INHALER is worth \$1.00 to any and all sufferers from Catarrh, but to demonstrate how easily, quickly and completely Karn's Menthol Inhaler will cure you, we will mail to any reader naming this paper within the next few days, a complete treatment in the Menthol Inhaler for 25¢ cost. Understand, we send you Karn's Menthol Inhaler complete for 25¢. It is more effective than any \$5.00 or \$10.00 treatment. If after three days you are not satisfied and do not believe it will do all that is claimed, you can return it and we will refund you the 25 cents you paid for it. Can anything be more fair! Do not suffer another day. Send in 25 cents at once and get this wonderful Menthol Inhaler and be cured. Address

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A Matter of Choice—Home Thoughts—Correspondence—Crossing Bridges.

A MATTER OF CHOICE.

(By Miss Elizabeth Robbins, in New York 'Observer'.)

Mrs. Clinton Sturgis was frowning at a jagged rent in her daughter Althea's school dress, when, happening to glance out of the window, her face suddenly brightened. "If there isn't Aunt Janet," she exclaimed, and dropping the dress she hurried to the door to greet her.

Miss Gillespie was very tall and straight, her firm mouth and chin and her gold-bowed glasses gave her a severe look, and she had the name of being "plain spoken," but her neighbors all called her "Aunt Janet," and there was none in Hampstead they were more glad to see coming to their doors.

"I began to think you had forgotten me," the younger woman said, as she took her visitor's bonnet and shawl.

"Well, I don't wonder. I've been meaning to come and see you and Mary Allen this long while, but first one thing and then another has prevented," Miss Gillespie apologized. "This morning I said to myself that I wouldn't put it off any longer. I knew Mary wouldn't mind having me 'round in the fore part of the day, so I've been there all the forenoon. She made me stay to dinner and that is how I come to get here so early. Now," she added, seating herself and producing a tumbler, "if you will give me something to mend, stocking or anything, I can take solid comfort."

Mrs. Sturgis knew from experience that it was useless to demur, so brought out a basket of mending, and Miss Gillespie set busily to work.

As they sewed they talked. Miss Gillespie was always so interested in everybody and everything that it was as natural as breathing to confide in her, and Mrs. Sturgis recounted at length the various fortunes and misfortunes that had befallen her and her family, and found a sympathetic listener.

When they left this subject and began to talk of what was going on in town and neighborhood, the conversation was not quite so harmonious, for Mrs. Sturgis was inclined to be very severe in her judgment of others, while Miss Gillespie could always see some reason for excusing them.

At last their talk turned on Mrs. Vincent Allen, with whom Miss Gillespie had spent the morning. "I suppose her new bay window is nearly done by this time," Mrs. Sturgis said.

"Yes, it's all done, and you wouldn't believe how much pleasanter it makes her sitting room with the sun streaming in all day long. She's got her plants there, and they do look fine."

"It seems to me that if I had gone to all the expense of having such a big window. I shouldn't want to darken it all up with plants," was Mrs. Sturgis's comment.

"Oh, they don't shut off the light, hardly any. Mary's had a stand made for them, with casters on it, and it's so low that the tops of the pots only come even with the window sills."

"Well, Mrs. Allen seems to have pretty nearly everything she wants," Mrs. Sturgis sighed discontentedly. "I wish I could have as much money to throw about as she seems to have. But some are born lucky."

"I don't know as she has much more to do with than a good many others." Miss Gillespie returned a little crisply.

"She's always getting something new, anyway. Two years ago it was a linoleum carpet for the kitchen, and you can't get linoleum for nothing; last year they bought a nice Morris chair to use common in their sitting room; and this last summer they took a cottage at the shore and stayed down there two whole weeks. Then Nate and Dave both take lessons on the violin, and they and their father all have bicycles; very spring since I can remember, they've bought a grapevine or a fruit tree of some kind to set out in the yard, and they take I don't know how many magazines and papers, and every little while there's a new book. And Mary Allen has better clothes and more of them than I could ever afford to have. Vincent Allen must be getting splendid pay or she couldn't spend so much. I should almost think they would want to lay by part of it."

There was a queer expression about Miss Gillespie's mouth. "Do you know just how much pay he does get?" she asked.

"No, I haven't any idea."

"Well, if you won't let it go any further, I will tell you, for I know. One works by the hour and the other has a salary, but taking the year together, there isn't twenty-five dollars to choose between Clinton Sturgis's salary and Vincent Allen's year's wages."

Mrs. Sturgis's work fell on her lap and she looked dumfounded. "They must have some other income then," she said defiantly. "They never could live as they do on what Clinton gets, I know."

"All they have is just what Vincent earns in the factory," asserted Miss Gillespie.

"I don't see how they do it. There must be a mystery of some kind. Either they don't pay their bills—"

Miss Gillespie interrupted her: "They pay cash for everything. Mary was saying this morning that they don't owe a cent to anybody. As for the way window, she says they've been saving for it for two years."

Mrs. Sturgis sewed very fast, and her face was flushed. "Well," she said at length, "I'd just like to know how Mary Allen manages. I know I can't have things the way she does, and now that father lives with us I have the same number in the family. Althea is wearing her best dress to school, and this is all the other she has that is fit to be seen—and I don't suppose she will

think this is, now it's darned, and will have to have another new one. And we've never so many new things, and we're behind on the rent and our other bills, and haven't laid in our winter's coal yet."

"You say you would like to know how Mary manages. Do you mean it?" There was an odd note in Miss Gillespie's voice.

"Certainly I do. If there is any way of making one dollar do the work of four or five, I want to know it."

"Then I will tell you," said Miss Gillespie. "The difference between her management and yours is only a difference of choice. She chooses to spend her money, or a part of it, for bay windows, and Morris chairs, and magazines, and trees, and music lessons, and you choose to let your goods go—well, for other things."

"What other things?"

"For one thing, you choose to make a present of some of it to your groceryman, your butcher and your fisherman. I've heard you say that you never stinted yourself on eggs, that you get just as many when they are forty cents a dozen as you do when they are ninepence, that you always buy sirloin steaks and sirloin roasts, that you have salmon, and peas, and strawberries, and chickens, and the like, when they first come round in the spring."

"I won't scrimp on food, whatever I do," Mrs. Sturgis interrupted a trifle warmly. "I will have enough to eat."

"There's no question of scrimping," returned Miss Gillespie calmly. "It's a question of choice. You choose to eat these things when they're highest priced, and when the price comes down you eat something else. Mary chooses to wait till the price falls and eat the something else first. She has them all on her table eventually. You choose to buy the most expensive meats; Mary knows the cheap cuts are exactly as nutritious—some of the scientific men say more nutritious than the high-priced ones, and she has learned how to cook them in different ways and so they taste good. I calculate she saves all of fifty dollars a year over what you spend, on just these things alone, and I shouldn't be a mite surprised if 'twas a hundred. I've heard you tell, too, almost as if you were proud of it, how fuss' and particular your folks are about their victuals, 'won't eat bread or cake that's over a day old, not touch a pie that's cut and put on the table a second time, no' anything that has been warmed up or made over."

"Well, I can't make them if they won't."

"I guess they'd come to it if there wasn't anything else," Miss Gillespie answered dryly. "I fancy you have trained them to be just so notional. You choose to have 'em so, and in consequence you spend a sight of money on food that is thrown away and does nobody any good. Now, Mary she chooses to save the pieces and make 'em over. She spends a lot of thought on having nourishing kinds of food, and on cooking it so it will taste good, and her family eat what is set before 'em. If anything is specially good, they praise it up, and if there happens to be a failure they know she feels badly enough about it anyway, and they eat it or leave it and say nothing. You never hear Vincent or his boys finding fault with the victuals."

"Then there's fuel. I've noticed when I have been here that you generally have your drafts open and the fire going up the chimney except when you're baking. I reckon you use from two to three tons more of coal a year than Mary Allen does. You prefer to burn that amount of money; she chooses to keep her drafts closed, and her fire low when she doesn't need the heat, and spend the money in other ways."

"In the matter of clothes, Mary always gets good material, and then takes extra good care of it. I don't know as I ever saw anybody more careful than she is of all her things. She always wears a long fire when she gets supper, and the boys have to change their clothes the minute they come home from school, and if a spot gets on anything or anything gets ripped or torn, she attends to it right off. Do you remember how four years ago you and she both had both new black dresses? You got some kind of brocaded stuff that had just come in fashion, and she got a good quality of henrietta cloth. Yours was the most stylish but it wore right out the first year, and you had to throw it away. Mary's didn't cost but a little more, but she got an extra yard so she could have her waist made over, and it is almost as good now as it was the first day she had it on, and she's worn it a sight, too. So with her hats, she gets trimmings that can be used over and over. I don't say but what you dress more stylish, but Mary always appears well, and her clothes have a nice look, while I don't suppose they cost her half what yours do."

"As to their hiring that cottage at the shore, Mary denied herself trolley riding all summer, so they could afford it, and she admits that she does like to ride on the trolley cars about as well as anybody can. But she wanted Vincent to have a rest and complete change in his vacation and she knew he wouldn't go off anywhere without her and the boys, so she gave up the trolley rides."

"I shouldn't think that would go far towards hiring one of those shore cottages," objected Mrs. Sturgis. "Anybody would have to pay a good many five-cent fares to have them amount to as much as that."

"Oh, I don't know. It counts up faster than you'd think, especially if you take somebody with you and pay their fare, too."

Mrs. Sturgis took a pencil and a piece of paper from her work basket and began to figure. "Well," she exclaimed after a few moments, "I wouldn't have believed it. If

anybody had told me that she spent ten dollars on the trolley last summer, I should have said it wasn't nearly as much, but I've reckoned up twenty easily. You see, Althea and I went on the Mayflower excursion, and that was quite expensive, and we have been to the shore four different times and had a fish dinner, and we used to go to the lake once or twice a week, all of us, and we generally bought sodas and candy or an ice cream all round, and then very often when the evenings were hot we would ride somewhere just for the sake of getting cooled off. Yes," she added reluctantly, "it must have cost all of twenty dollars, and more likely twenty-five."

"Oh, well, folks must have some recreation," said Miss Gillespie.

"There's one more thing I'll mention and then I'll stop," she continued. "Mary economizes herself, and that is something some women seem to forget about, or else they don't consider themselves worth it. She has the boys do a good many little things about the house, especially on Saturdays, and in their vacations, and that not only helps her, but is good for them; and she is careful to get plenty of sleep, and to go out doors every day, and not to over-do. She realizes that to do her best, and to be of the most use in the world, a woman has to go to keep herself in good condition."

Miss Gillespie ceased speaking, and for some time both women sewed in silence. At last Mrs. Sturgis spoke. "I've somehow always had a feeling that it was mean and stingy, and showed a grasping, miserly disposition, to try to be economical and saving of small sums of money."

"So it would be if you did it just for the sake of hoarding up money you never meant to use," said Miss Gillespie, quickly, "though even then it seems better than to waste what a man has to work so hard to get. But if you save on one thing in order to get something a great deal better worth having, it is altogether different. It seems then almost as if it was a sacred duty to save. Look at the case of the Allens. Mary looks out for the cents, and hates to see even the smallest thing wasted. She makes a regular study of economy. But you see how she uses the money she saves. You know how it is with her plants—how free she is with the flowers and how she's always rooting slips for folks. Even the bay window isn't for themselves alone; it looks pretty to folks going by and is pleasant for those that go inside. They're glad and anxious to lend their books and magazines, and after everybody has had the papers and magazines that wants 'em, they're sent to the hospital for the sick ones to look at. Their fruit they share with their neighbors. Then, Mary takes such good care of all their clothes, that when they have to discard them they're of real use to the ones she gives 'em to. The widow Paine's boy wore one of Dave's outgrown suits all last winter to school, and Myra Ennis made her boy a whole winter outfit out of some of Vincent's clothes. Then Nate and Dave are always ready and willing to help with their music at any of the church time or for their charity. And last summer when they went to the shore, Mary didn't tell me this, but Miss Phillips herself, they took Miss Phillips with them and paid all her expenses, just because they knew she was run down and couldn't afford any vacation herself."

"Now, when you come to think of it, which really seems the meanest and stingiest, to economize and deny yourself and save a little here and a little there, so that you may have these more desirable things, or to let that money go into the will barrel, the ash heap and the rag bag?"

There were tears in the younger woman's eyes. "I don't suppose I could have stood such plain speaking from anybody else in the world, Aunt Janet," she said. "But I'm glad you've said what you have though it does make me too small to live."

"Oh, well," Miss Gillespie answered, soothingly, "you didn't think that's all. We all have to learn; it's what we're put here for. And now," she proposed cheerfully, "let's talk of the weather, or something different. It doesn't do to harp too long on one string. I've been wondering if you wouldn't like to have one or two of my sugar pumpkins? I've got some of the best ones this year that I ever raised, and you can have one or two just as well as not."

HOME THOUGHTS.

High thinking chisels the features into the beauty of a pure and refined expression. The tone of the mind assuredly reveals itself on the face. If our thoughts are kind, generous and forgiving, our faces will unconsciously reveal the sweetness of these virtues. Jealousy, that scourge of the human race, destroys the two vital necessities of beauty, peace and happiness. It has a blighting breath, withering the freshness and sweetness of young hearts into premature unloveliness. Into a kind heart God pours his light, which radiates on the face, and makes it fair and pleasing.

UNHAPPINESS AND IDLENESS. Unhappiness and idleness are closely related. One of the best recipes for happiness is cleanliness of mind and body. After that, cultivate the ambition to do some good each day. If you are wealthy, follow your instinctive proclivities and endeavor to derive some practical good from them. If you are poor, remember that a cheerful heart and a willing spirit will make your toil lighter and, like the life of the 'Carpenter's Son,' your lot may be lowly, yet sweet.

A PRETTY NECK.

A beautiful neck makes a woman look fairer and younger than any toilet dressing, and the majority of women know it, and their worry is greater on this score than any other in the beautifying line.

There is a way, in fact, there is always a way, when a woman wills—and a little patience and perseverance will make the ugliest neck look, not beautiful always, but presentable.

Gymnastic movements for developing the

muscles of the neck," says a well known beauty expert, "are: (1) Slowly, but firmly, bend the neck forward until the chin nearly touches the neck; then gradually raise the head. (2) Slowly but firmly bend the head backward as far as you comfortably can. Repeat this movement twenty times. (3) Bend the neck sideways to right twenty times, and to left the same number of times. (4) Roll the head slowly to the right, then to the left, twenty times."

After these exercises the neck should be bathed in warm water and olive oil soap, and rubbed with a soft towel. Follow this by anointing the neck with emollient cream, and, if persisted in, the fair patient will soon be rewarded by being the proud possessor of a beautiful white neck.

In Miss Cholmondeley's new novel, she says of one of the characters, 'She can't come into a room, she sticks in the door.' This coming into a room used to be taught formerly as one of the graceful actions of a well-bred woman, like sitting down, curtseying, etc. Nowadays, no one is taught any of the charms of manner. A girl comes into the room like a whirlwind, leaving the door open behind her, or else slams it violently; she sits on her gown, which is all crumpled up under her, leaving the clear outline of one leg well defined, and she gathers up her skirts in the street, with a careless movement, which is as ungraceful, as it is ineffectual.—'Graphic.'

ASPIRATION.

"I wonder if the caterpillar knows, As toiling on her silken net she goes, That some day she will fly Beneath the summer sky And sip the treasured nectar of the rose? Or is her life unconscious of its aim, Unknowing where it goes or whence it came? Just a blind, humble yearning, The germ souls upward turning The faithful spending of her little store And the vague patient longing to be more."—Lillian Muldowney.

A FAMILY EVENING PRAYER.

(By the late Miss E. S. Elliott.)
"Night has come, the clock strikes Nine;
Father, mother, kneel in prayer,
'Gracious Lord, our home be Thine,
Grant Thy peace, and take our care!
Let His blood who, long ago,
Died for us that we might live,
Wash us whiter than the snow,
For His sake our sins forgive!
Grant to us our daily bread,
Praise we now for mercies given;
By Thy Spirit guided, led,
Let our life-day end with Heaven!"
Amen.

SELECTED RECIPES.

DRESSING FOR POULTRY.
Several delicious recipes that make more toothsome turkey, duck and chicken are here given:

An excellent dressing to serve with poultry may be made and baked separately, but it will not be so delicious as the stuffing. If this is done it should be seasoned with the chopped giblets of the bird, or with some of the meat chopped fine. It may also be basted with a little of the liquor from the pan in which the bird is baked.

It is a common mistake of housewives to make the poultry stuffing too wet, and the result is that it is too often what in domestic parlance is known as 'salvy.' Only water enough should be used in moistening the bread to soften it, and that should be hot. Squeeze the bread crumbs dry before seasoning them. Then add two tablespoonfuls of butter melted, and season with salt, pepper, sage or thyme. In place of thyme or sage, oysters cut fine, chopped celery, and even stoned raisins and dates, are often employed. The celery stuffing is especially desirable with roast duck or boiled turkey. Half of the giblets boiled tender and chopped fine may be used for the stuffing, the other half employed for the sauce. Most people, however, use the giblets only for the sauce.

French chestnuts are liked as a stuffing by many people. For a ten-pound turkey shell two quarts of French chestnuts. Pour boiling water over them and remove the brown skins. Then boil them in salted water until they are soft. Mash them fine. Take three-quarters of them for the stuffing and save the rest for the sauce. Mix with those saved for the stuffing one and one-half cupfuls of cracker crumbs, and season the mixture with one-half cupful of melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, and, if it is wanted, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley.

For chestnut sauce, drain the fat from the dripping pan and add two cupfuls of hot water. Thicken with brown flour, season with salt and pepper, and add the chestnuts saved for the purpose. Eggs are used in the stuffing by many cooks to bind it together.

Here is a recipe given by an old housekeeper, which may be used for capon, chicken or turkey. Soak a small loaf of baker's bread for a few minutes in cold water, removing the crusts. Meanwhile, cook in a saucepan over the fire two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onions in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add the bread, and cook all together for five minutes without browning. Turn the mixture out, and when it is cool, season it with salt, pepper and one-half teaspoonful of thyme, and add two whole eggs. Mix well together, and fill into the bird.

A chestnut dressing with sausage meat is made as follows: Boil for twenty minutes one and one-half pounds of large chestnuts. Shell and blanch them, and put one-half of them into a saucepan with two cupfuls of milk and a tablespoonful of butter, and cook until the nuts are soft. Mash them smooth, and when they are cold season with salt and pepper, one-half pound of sausage meat and the whole chestnuts.

Mix all well together before filling them into the bird.

Potato stuffing is sometimes used, but by most persons it is thought to be soggy. For ducks and geese, and even for turkey and chicken, it is, however, liked by some people. For a small turkey or duck mix together two cupfuls of hot mashed potato, one teaspoonful of onion juice, the yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of cream, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat the mixture until it is light.

Colonial Breakfast Dish.—Boil four or five pounds of corned beef till done. Let cool in the water in which it was cooked, to make tender. Remove the meat and set aside till thoroughly cold. Let water stand over night, remove the fat congealed on top and use for frying. Select from the meat such crumbling portions as are hot fit for slicing, chop fine, add cold boiled potatoes, and beets in the proportion of two parts meat to one each of vegetables, and salt. Fry in its own fat. This is an old Vermont dish.

Fried Rye Drop Cakes.—Mix, three-quarter cup of rye meal, three-quarter cup of flour, scant one-half teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, and two teaspoon of baking powder. Stir in one-half cup of milk and one egg beaten light. Beat thoroughly, and drop by teaspoonfuls into deep, hot fat. Cook till they turn over and brown, and do not stick to the fork.

Eggless Layer Cake—I find it very convenient to know how to make nice cakes in the winter when the hens don't lay, and eggs are too high for poor people to buy. Here is a recipe for layer cake without eggs: One cup white sugar, ¼ cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor as desired. Filling: One cup of sugar, three or four tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Boil until thick and flavor.

A recipe that has been tried by Mrs. Carrie F. Elliott.—Ginger Cake—One-half teaspoonful of ginger, one-half cupful of molasses with one-half teaspoonful of soda. Mix these two ingredients very well together: One-half cupful of coffee, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one egg. Bake in a pretty hot oven.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

This poem was asked for in the Home Department of the 'Daily Witness,' of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1902:

SHE LIKED HIM RALE WHEEL.

The spring had brought out the green leaf on the trees,
An' the flowers were unfolding their sweets
Tae the bees,
When Jock says to Jennie, 'Come, Jennie,
agree,
An' say the bit word that ye'll marry me.'
She held doon her held like a lily sae meek,
An' the blush o' the rose fled awa' frae
her cheek.

But she said, 'Gang awa' man,
Your held's in a creel.'
She didna let on that she liked him rale weel,
Oh! she liked him rale weel,
But she didna let on that she liked him rale weel.

Then Jock says, 'Oh, Jennie, for a twal-month and mair,
Ye ha'e kept me just hangin' 'twixt hope
an' despair—
But, Jennie, last night something whispered
tae me
That I'd better lie doon by the dyke-side
an' dee.'

Tae weep Jock in life, she gave in tae be tied;
An' soon they were booked, an' three
times they were cried,
Love danced in Jock's heart, an' hope
joined in the reel—
He was sure that his Jennie did like him
rale weel—
Oh! she liked him rale weel!
Aye, she liked him rale weel!
But she never let on that she liked him
rale weel.

When the wedding day came, tae the mause
they did stap,
An' there they got welcome from Mr. Dun-
lap,
Wha chained them to love's matrimonial
stake
Syne they took a dram an' a mouthfu' o'
cake.

Then the minister said: 'Jock, be kind tae
your Jennie,
Nae langer she's tied tae the string o' her
ninnie.'
'Noo, Jennie, will you aye be couthie an'
leal?'
'Yes, sir; oh, yes, for I like him rale weel.'
Aye, she liked him rale weel!
Aye, she liked him rale weel!
At last she owned up that she liked him
rale weel!

We have also received a copy of this poem from Grace E. Tuttle, Blackville, N.B.



GOOD CHER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

LAUGH IT AWAY.

Don't put on your far-off glasses hunting
lions in the way,
Don't go probing 'round for troubles—just
ignore them, day by day,
Don't go sighing. 'Yes, 'tis pleasant just
at present, but—ah me!

Advertisements.

A MOTHER'S CARE.

Every mother knows the constant care a little child requires, and to the young and inexperienced mother who is caring for her first baby there is no other period in her life more trying. In the little ills that are certain to come to all infants and young children, the mother—especially the young and inexperienced mother—scarcely knows what to do. It is to meet emergencies of this kind that Baby's Own Tablets are offered to all mothers. These Tablets are an absolute cure for all the minor ailments of little ones, and should constantly be kept in every home where there are young children. Sickness comes quickly—with Baby's Own Tablets at hand the emergency is promptly met. Mrs. R. H. LaRue, Mountain, Ont., says: 'I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers who have cross or delicate children. I do not know how I could get along without them.' The Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates or harmful drugs, and crushed to a powder may be administered with absolute safety to a new born babe. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There's the sorrow of to-morrow—where will all our sunshine be?
If the worst is in the future, and has been there all the while,
We can keep it there by laughing till we make the others smile.

When we look toward the sunset in the gorgeous afterglow,
Let us thank the blessed Father for the things we do not know;
Let us thank Him with all fervency that His has never sent,
Any burden quite unbearable; that, while our backs have bent
Underneath the load, we've had His arms about us all the while—
Let us laugh away our troubles till the whole world wears a smile!

Let us laugh away the trouble though our eyes are dimmed with tears;
Let us laugh away the heartaches and the worries and the fears;
Just 'be good and you'll be happy'—if you're happy, you'll be good,
For the rule's a double acting that it's seldom understood.

Let the worst stay in the future where it has been, all the while!
We can keep it there by laughing till the others start to smile.
—S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles 'Herald.'

WESTMOUNT BRANCH MEETS.

The Westmount branch held a pleasant meeting in Victoria Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Hutchinson presiding. The reports of the secretary, and of other ladies present, showed that much sunshine work had been done since last meeting, including the sending of Christmas boxes, Christmas dinners, books, cheerful letters, flowers to the sick, etc. A number of letters were read from different places in Ontario, Manitoba, and the city, expressing warm gratitude for sunshine given by the society.

An enjoyable musical programme followed the business part of the meeting. Miss Chadwick sang, accompanied by Mrs. Granger; Miss Donovan played piano solos, and Miss Cameron also played a selection. Tea was served, the hostesses being Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Mrs. Allan Macdonald.

The secretary of the Westmount branch acknowledges with thanks literature received from Miss Millan, Miss Irwin, Miss Ross, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Hutchinson, a sympathizer in Granby, Mrs. Bennett, Guelph, Ont., Miss Buchan, and others giving no name.

A barrel of magazines, books, etc., is being sent to a lumber camp near Richmond, Que., one to an Indian mission in the North-West, and a box to a ranchman near Minnesota, Man.

VISIT TO THE OLD FOLKS.

On Tuesday afternoon the inmates of the Old Folks' Home, Longue Pointe, were given a fine treat. About forty members of the Montreal branch paid a visit to the home, where they were welcomed by those in charge, and by the pleased expectant faces of the old people, who remembered the visit they received from the same society last year.

The programme consisted chiefly of old songs and melodies, and the enjoyment of the audience was very apparent. Mrs. H. M. Boyd presided. Miss Murphy played Irish melodies on the piano; Miss Audrey Bennett sang 'Annie Laurie' and other Scotch songs; Miss Beale gave two or three recitations; Miss Edith Boyd and little Miss Joy Smith danced, much to the entertainment of the old people; the Misses Muriel Davis, Ethel Trotter and Lillian Leonard gave an exhibition of callisthenic exercises; and recitations were contributed by Miss Edgar.

At the conclusion of the programme cake and coffee and other refreshments were served in the dining-room. Those who were not able to leave their wards were visited and served with refreshments, part of the programme being given over again for their benefit.

Each old woman was presented with an apron and a packet of tea, and each old man with a pair of socks. The visitors were served with tea by the matron, and took their departure about half-past six o'clock, having brought cheer and happiness to many hearts in their afternoon's visit.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

MY CROSS AND MY CROWN.

A Christless cross is nothing worth to me;
A crossless Christ is not the one I see;
Christ crucified my guilty soul sets free;
Hallelujah!

An earthly crown was not designed for me;
A heavenly crown must my adornment be;
And such a crown is offered me, and thee;
Hallelujah!

A starless crown is not the crown for me;
Some rescued souls from sin's polluted sea
Must be my glory in eternity;
Hallelujah!

'No cross, no crown,' I hear the Scriptures say;
Help me to bear thy cross, O Christ, each day,
And win the crown that fadeth not away!
Hallelujah!

Brookline, Mass.

J. M. ORROCK.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

New York has just opened the first hospital in the world for the exclusive treatment of infants.

Recent counts of Dr. Chas. Jefferson's audiences at Broadway Tabernacle, New York, showed more men than women present.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Palestine travellers are officially warned against visiting districts on either bank of the Jordan.

Mr. J. Ritchie Bell is to spend three of the winter months with the Methodist churches at Baie Verte, Port Elgin, Point de Bute, Welsford and St. John, New Brunswick.

The Supreme Court of Illinois holds that to be exempt from taxation church property must be actually and exclusively used for public worship, and that a building a part of which is used for holding Sunday-school is not exempt.

Ten thousand dollars has been subscribed by Mr. G. F. Swift, of Chicago, towards paying off the debts on the churches of that city. This brings the subscriptions up to \$62,000 of the \$300,000 needed.

Sheriff Dunn, of Portland, the successor of Sheriff Pearson, proposes to move against the owners of buildings in which liquor is illegally sold, as well as the liquor-sellers themselves. That axe goes to the root of the tree.

The temperance party in Prussia have gained a quiet but valuable victory. In future all contractors for public works must make provision for the serving of temperance drinks, especially tea, coffee and water to their men who desire them.

Sir Conan Doyle has given £1,000 from the profits of his history of the South African War to Edinburgh University, which will use it to found a bursary of the annual value of £30 to be given to the best South African student of the year, whether of British or Dutch birth.

The World's Women's Convention will be held next year in Geneva, June 9 to 11. Already a local committee has been appointed to make the arrangements. A hotel on the Lake of Geneva has been secured for English visitors, who are expected to attend in large numbers, and for whom special travelling facilities will be provided.

The Rev. William H. Ketcham, director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, reports that there is an impending deficit of \$40,000 in the treasury of that organization. He makes a searching appeal to Roman Catholics in the United States to give as generously to missions as do the Protestants, whose statistics of giving he quotes to offset Catholic paucity.

It is announced that the family of Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, the well-known Paisley manufacturer, has given £10,000 to the London cancer research scheme, £5,000 being from Sir T. Glen-Coats and family, and £5,000 from Mr. Archibald Coats and his two brothers. Sir Thomas has also given £1,000 to the Paisley Consumption Sanatorium.

'Penny sit-ups' have been started by the Salvation Army in London for the winter. The barracks at Poplar, Canning-town, Limehouse, Marylebone and, probably, Kennington lane and Camberwell, will be open every night at ten to homeless and destitute people, at the charge of one penny. Each person will have shelter for a few hours or a whole night, and will receive a large mug of cocoa and portion of bread and cheese.

The new Welsh edition of the Prayer-book is now out of the press. The chief work of the revisers was the translation of the new Accession Services into the Welsh language. The work was carried out by Dean Pryce, of Bangor; Archdeacon Owen Evans, of St. David's; Canon Griffith Roberts, of Llandaff, and the Rev. J. Fisher, rector of Cefn, St. Asaph, to whom it had been entrusted by the four Welsh bishops.

Dr. Edward A. Steiner, formerly pastor of the Congregational churches of Sandusky and Springfield, Ohio, and recently elected to the chair of sociology in Grinnell College, to succeed Dr. George Heron, removed, will soon go to Russia to write the official biography of Count Tolstoy for the English reading public. The work will be done upon the special invitation of Tolstoy himself, who is an old friend of Dr. Steiner.

The Archdeacon of Gibraltar, writing to the 'Times' on the effect of alcohol on the Army, says:—'Careful provision is made that our recruits and blue-

jackets should be taught and trained to the daily consumption of intoxicants. In the Navy, for instance, every lad, as soon as he attains the age of 20, is daily supplied with his tot of rum. In the Army, regimental canteens tempt the men every night with music and the best ale at cheapest rate.'

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is visiting Jamaica in company with the Rev. H. B. Macartney, has met with a great reception. Mrs. Meyer and he have been the guests of the Archbishop, and the meetings have been attended by such great crowds that it has been necessary to repeat the addresses in two different places. On one Sunday afternoon he addressed 2,000 persons in the theatre, but one of the most remarkable features has been the two great meetings of men, with whom he has pleaded for a higher ideal of morality than that which seems to be largely current.

The World's Student Christian Federation now embraces within the eleven National and International Movements of which it is composed, 1,540 associations with an aggregate membership of over 82,000. This is double the number included when the Federation was organized. Two years ago it was reported that there were thirty-nine buildings devoted to the service of the Student Movement in different lands, and that their combined valuation was fully \$1,000,000. Since then eleven other buildings have been erected or provided for financially, the total valuation of which is \$425,000. Of these, six are in America, two in India, one in Norway, one in Japan, and one in China.

In the thesis of Matti Helenius for the degree of Ph.D., University of Copenhagen, 1902, it is stated that in Europe during the past thirty years alcohol has directly destroyed 7,500,000 human lives. This is more than the loss of life resulting from the whole of the wars of the nineteenth century. In America during the same period it has been proportionately disastrous. In Denmark every seventh man who dies between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five dies of alcoholism. The annual number of deaths from alcohol in the countries of Europe he gives as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Country and Deaths. Includes Great Britain (40,000), Belgium and Holland (20,000), Russia (100,000), France (40,000), Germany (40,000), Scandinavia and Switzerland (20,000), and a Total of 200,000.

FATHER THUENTE ON THE NAME OF THE LORD.

A branch of the Holy Name Society has been organized at St. Patrick's Church in Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. Clement M. Thuente, O.P., of St. Mary's Church, New Haven. Father Thuente, when he instituted the society, delivered a splendid sermon on the text: 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God, in vain.' After dwelling at some length on the reverence of the Israelites for their God, whom they called Jehovah, Father Thuente went on:

The commandment which Jehovah gave: 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God, in vain,' Jesus Christ confirmed emphatically. When he taught us to pray, addressing our God with confidence, the very first petition was: 'Hallowed be thy name.' His great bequest to all nations was his name: 'Go,' he said, 'carry my name to all nations.' The most powerful help he could leave his own was his name: 'Whoever you shall ask the father in my name, he will give it to you.' Our hope of final preservation and eternal salvation is connected with that name: 'There is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved.' The name of Jesus being our consolation and salvation well does the apostle say that the name of Jesus is above all other names, and well might we expect to see every head bowed and every knee bent to adore that name and sing unceasingly, in perfect harmony with the angels and saints, 'Praised be, Jesus Christ, Praised be Jesus Christ now and forever.'

Brethren, thus it ought to be, but, alas! it is not thus. The love, kindness and forbearance of Christ are abused. The sins committed against him and his great commandment are many and manifold. Profanity is great. Read our daily papers and light literature. Listen to the conversations and exclamations in the streets, in shops, workshops and even private homes, and the religious feelings are wounded and shocked with the frequent, sacrilegious abuse of the holy name of God and Jesus Christ. As the prophet of old asked all the children, the young and the old, to praise the name of the Lord from the rising of the sun till the setting of the sun, thus we may say that all the young and old abuse that adorable name from the rising of the sun till the setting of the same.

When surprised, to express joy or fear, men use the holy name. When provoked to anger they often pronounce that adorable name in the same breath with that of the devil. They excuse themselves and say, 'I did not mean it. This excuse is no excuse. An infant, or an idiot, might be excused because they have no reason; but a man whom God has made master of his words and deeds is responsible for his every word and deed.

Others there are who have not even the vain excuse, I did not mean it, I forgot myself. They abuse the holy name deliberately and wilfully. They work or stand around with companions of their own degraded character, and indulge in vile, profane talk and stories—language of which they would be ashamed in the presence of any lady or gentleman, and accentuate the

sentences by pronouncing the holy name with their foul lips. They do this with a certain pride in order to appear big, bold and daring to their companions. Among them are men who in the morning kneel down and pray, 'Hallowed be thy name,' who approach even the altar rail to receive Holy Communion, and then with the very same lips abuse him to whom they have prayed and whom they received.

Another great sin against the second commandment is cursing, wishing evil to our neighbor and calling upon God to inflict it. Charity is the great law of Christ and the Church. Christians must possess a charity that 'is patient and kind,' a charity that 'beareth all things and endureth all things.' St. Peter on a certain occasion asked Christ to let fire fall from Heaven upon the enemy. Christ rebuked him severely, saying that he had not the spirit of God. The spirit of God is to forgive and forget offences, to love one's enemies and pray for those that persecute us. Christ received the traitor Judas friendly and prayed for his executioners hanging on the cross. Knowing this doctrine, commandment and example of Christ, why is it that people will insult this merciful Saviour by calling upon him to punish, even to damn, the very souls for which he prayed and died? Parents, mothers and fathers instead of asking God to bless their little ones call down upon them the greatest curses.

Again they will tell us we do not mean it. The words escape our lips in a fit of passion. It is difficult to understand and believe this. We fail to see how Christians who love Christ and love their own can in a moment of forgetfulness and distraction thus insult Christ and curse their own. In Scripture we read of a man suffering in hell for the sins he committed with his tongue. Let all those who have the vile habit of cursing be mindful and careful lest their curses fall upon themselves and damn their own souls.

Brethren, let me call your attention to a third sin against the second commandment—swearing. Swearing is in itself a sacred, sublime act. Man lifts his hand and calls upon his Creator, the all-seeing God, truth itself, in confirmation of a statement he makes. Both State and Church recognize this act. Swearing is lawful when it is done in truth, in judgment and in justice. Swearing is sinful when it is done without cause or reason or in confirmation of falsehood. Alas! to-day, swearing, that religious act, has become profane. The profound meaning and sanctity of an oath is forgotten. Perjury is a great crime, but a crime as common as it is great.

THE NEW GUINEA MARTYR. CHALMERS AND BISHOP STON-WIGG.

It is a most interesting narrative that the Bishop of New Guinea contributes to 'Pearson's' Christmas Number. He had to live for three weeks in a native shed, with nothing to eat but tinned meat and biscuits, and only brackish water to drink, while waiting the arrival of a steamer. That was how he spent Easter last year. 'On that very day,' he goes on, 'another New Guinea missionary finished his course. Along that cannibal coast, some 500 or 600 miles from where I was camped, this terrible tragic scene was enacted. Mr. James Chalmers, the veteran missionary of the island, with another white missionary and twelve native Christians, made his last great venture for Christ and civilization. He had landed on what, largely due to his own twenty-four years' courageous devotion, was the only untamed district on the southern coast, and fell, with all his companions, victims to a fierce cannibal tribe which killed and ate them all. Little knowing the tragedy that was being enacted on that day I kept my solitary watch, reading, I remember well (how applicable to the memories and events of that Easter day!) Dickens' 'Tale of Two Cities' which closes with Sydney Carton's splendid act of self-sacrifice, animated by the Easter message, 'I am the Resurrection and the Life!'

GREAT TEMPERANCE VICTORY IN NEW ZEALAND.

(Cor. London 'Christian World.') I have received the following cable from New Zealand this morning: 'Ashburton, Bruce, Clutha, Port Chalmers, Maitara and Newtown, dry. Fourteen, reduction; colony bare.' This means that six entire electorates have polled no license, and every liquor bar in the whole area will be closed on the expiration of the present license. Bruce, Clutha and Maitara are wide country districts; Port Chalmers, Dunedin's seaport; Ashburton, a thriving town, the centre of our grain industry; while Newtown is the most populous workingman's suburb of Wellington, our capital. The fourteen other electorates that have carried reduction are empowered to close one-fourth of their existing liquor bars. 'Colony bare' means, I fancy, that the entire colony has polled a majority vote for no-license, but not the needed three-fifths that would sweep the liquor traffic out of New Zealand. This is magnificent. Probably 200 out of a total of 1,600 licensed bars in the whole colony will go without a penny being paid for compensation, and the whole liquor industry will be shaken up. Everybody with money in it will want it out in a hurry, and our forces will be heartened up. Two of the new no-license electorates are neighbors of the Clutha, the electorate that has had no-license for nine years, and now reaffirms, and their action is significant in view of their study of her example. If the lies told concerning sly grog-selling and the failure of the Clutha were true would Maitara and Bruce follow her lead? To an enormous extent this victory is due to the work of the churches, and if only the Free Churches in this land would

wake up and manifest a little enthusiasm and practical interest, the liquor power in Great Britain would speedily be crippled. LEONARD M. ISITT. U. K. Alliance, Dec. 2, 1902.

PROGRESSIVE INDIA.

'The earth moves,' and even conservative, old-fashioned India does not quite stand still. We might almost imagine the teachers of Hindism of a century ago stirring uneasily in their graves at what is taking place in India to-day; only that, as orthodox Hindus, they were, of course, never buried, and their spirits are supposed to inhabit cows or goats or monkeys or fish at the present time. At any rate if one of the representatives of Hindu orthodoxy of even half a century ago could have reappeared in human form and been present in Bombay the other day when a Hindu woman, who is the editor of a paper devoted, we presume, to the interests of her own sex, delivered an address before a mixed audience on the condition of Hindu widows, while another Hindu woman presided and several other women spoke, 'with ease and self-composure,' according to the newspaper reports, we can imagine him rubbing his eyes and asking in helpless dismay whether this were really India, and if those to whom he was listening were indeed Hindu women. The fact is India, that we have been in the habit of calling slow and unprogressive, is really moving, and so fast in some directions that we can hardly keep track of events or tell what may happen next; and in nothing is this progress more manifest than in the ideas now entertained in regard to the education and social status of women. Those who were engaged in schools for caste girls twenty years ago, in most places, counted themselves fortunate to secure a fair attendance in a school for girls only, and were a few subjects in the vernacular with a little needlework were taught. Boys had to learn English, but it was not considered necessary for girls.—The Baptist Missionary Review.

WHAT A HINDU SAYS.

In August last a young graduate of Madras delivered a lecture on the possibility of a universal religion. He spoke as one who was not yet a Christian, but his argument, based on wide reading, and characterized by thoughtfulness and force, was to the effect that only the religion of Christ satisfies all the conditions of a truly universal religion. More recently, in a well-known North Indian monthly, a Hindu writer discusses the results of western education in the universities in destroying the ancient faith of the students, and creating simply a spirit of flippant irreverence toward all things sacred. For this he seeks a remedy, but without being able to say wherein lies the true religious hope of India. Christianity, he thinks, will not afford refuge for all, because it is an exotic. Theosophy he regards as a backward movement. The chief remedy suggested by him is the introduction of the Bible as a class-book in all primary and high schools. He pleads for this because of the influence of the Bible in the enlightenment of reason in the formation of character, and concludes: 'Half an hour's study of the Bible will do more to remodel a man than a whole day spent in repeating the "slokas" of the Puranas or the "mantras" of the Rig-veda.' Surely there is a great Christward movement in process in India beyond that which can be gauged by missionary statistics.—U. F. Record.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, remarks: 'I want to say from a close and personal knowledge of the Japanese work that I do not know anywhere in Methodism such a thorough-going, old-fashioned experience and work as among the Japanese of California. These men go about their daily life in a most prayerful manner. One man asked that he might serve half time in the family where he was employed, that he might give the other half to the study of the Bible and prayer. Having earned enough to do so, he went into the mountains to devote all his time to Bible study and prayer, and so fit himself for Christian work. And when I heard his testimony I put it down on a par with John Wesley's 'Christian Perfection,' a book he had never seen, but the truth of which he had gloriously experienced. That spirit has spread throughout the company of Japanese workers. They go to the incoming steamers to meet their fellow countrymen, take them to boarding houses, and there win them to Christ. They even sent one of their companions to Honolulu, a graduate of the university, an educated Japanese.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

February 1, 1903.

PAUL AT ATHENS. Acts xvii., 22-34.

(By George Matile Dougall.)

Golden Text—He preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection.—Acts xvi., 18.

If you will glance through Lampriere's classical dictionary and read there just a few of the paragraphs that deal with the gods of Greece and Rome, it will give you some idea of the religious conditions prevailing in the heathen civilized world at the time of Paul. There were, in fact, 'gods many,' as Paul says (1 Cor. viii., 5), and they were, for the most part, a very bad lot; quite as bad as the men who invented them. There were so many gods that no one could know of them all, let alone worship them all. There was, in fact, for both the Greek and the Roman, a world of people and another world (it was certainly not a heaven) of gods. In Athens there were some thirty thousand statues and images of the gods, and there was a saying that it was easier to find a god than a man in the city.

These gods had to do with all departments of human affairs. There were gods who were supposed to give aid

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or show hostility in war, and other gods who presided over the homes, and others again who had to do with the different experiences of life and with different actions, or with special virtues or vices. There were gods of the mountains and of the rivers, and so on, without limit.

A very slight acquaintance with the mythology and religious beliefs of the most advanced heathen nations should, in fact, be sufficient to convince any reasonable man that our religion must be of divine origin. That man could never have imagined such a God as the God of the Bible is proved by the fact that all humanly devised religions had gods fashioned after men's ideas. The religion of the Jews alone among ancient religions recognized one God, who was the sole creator, preserver and ruler of the world, and was perfect in his own nature, absolutely antagonistic to sin, and yet, sympathetic, patient and tender in his attitude toward those who tried to please him. And the religion of Jesus Christ is the only one the world has ever possessed which reveals God as loving sinful men and sacrificing himself to save them from their sins.

So that Paul might well say: 'Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious, or 'very religious,' as some scholars say it ought to read. If we use the word 'superstitious' with implied reproach, it is better to translate 'very religious.' The religion of the Greek certainly presented itself at every turn. In the home or in the fields; in war or in peace; in all things they were religious—too religious, considering how little moral help they received from their religion at the best, and how much it had become to them a matter of dry form, and even of some contempt.

You will find in reading about the gods of Greece and Rome that they were credited with the vices as well as the virtues of men. Indeed, they were intensely human. They loved and hated; they were generous and selfish, lazy and ambitious.

That proves one thing of great interest, namely, that men feel the need of understanding the being or beings whom they worship. They require that the object of their worship should have such points of human contact as to be understood by men.

It was this felt need on man's part that God graciously satisfied in giving us his Son to live among us and to meet with temptations and hardships like those which we have to meet.

In their expression of the need of a personal God with human attributes, the religions of Greece and Rome were indeed, to use Paul's phrase, a feeling after the true God.

An unknown God.—This altar may have been erected to the God of the Jews or to some god whom they believed had helped the Athenians, but whom they did not know. Or they may have thought to make themselves safe against the wrath of any and all gods whom they did not know or had not specially honored. In any case it is to be borne in mind that the Greek worship of gods was greatly a matter of propitiation. They were afraid of their gods. In common with heathen people generally they believed the gods to be capricious, easily offended and unreasonably persistent in their animosity if not propitiated in some way. So it came about naturally that one coterie of gods would be a man's allies, and would be opposed by other gods, who were hostile to him.

Paul probably chose the incident of his having seen the inscription 'to an unknown god' as an illustration that would help fix his hearers' attention without antagonizing them at the start. Paul's Attack on Idol Worship.—Notice that Paul assumes in his hearers some appreciation of the absurdity of image worship. True, they all did worship images, but also it was true that they had found such worship unsatisfactory. They were accustomed to that kind of worship and knew of nothing better. But many a man in Athens, and some of those who heard Paul speak, had felt that heaven and peace were far off, and that their souls were in darkness.

Paul begins his speech in a curious way. He does not even directly assert that God made the world, but, as it were, taking that for granted, says that 'the God that made the world, and all things therein,' would surely not live in temples built by men whom he had created, nor would he at all resemble the statues that men carved.

Sometimes the best way to prove a truth is to take it for granted and see to what it leads. Taking it for granted that God made the world and all in it, it is absurd to think that any image which man could make would represent him. Any man who had honestly tried to worship images must have felt the unsatisfactoriness of that course, and must have been ready to see how much grander was the thought of a God who had created everything, and whom man might worship, and plead with for aid, with confidence that he is able and willing to help—a God so immeasurably greater than man and yet in such intimate relations to man that it may be said that 'in him we live, and move, and have our being.'

There we have what looks even at first glance to be a rational assumption. And it is one which, if true, we may prove to ourselves by living in accordance with it. We may commune with God and so learn to know him.

It is terribly true that there are millions of idol worshippers waiting to-day to hear just such a simple, cunning, tactful speech as that which Paul made in the Areopagus to the Athenians. Of these, thousands would at once have their eyes opened to the futility of idol worship, and many would turn to the worship of the true God.

The Resurrection.—When Jesus taught his disciples concerning his coming death and resurrection it offended them. They could not believe it, and could not understand how he could be put to death if he was what he claimed to be. On one such occasion it is recorded that 'from that time many of his disciples went back, and walked no more with him' (John vi., 66). The same opposition to the doctrine of the cross was encountered by the apostles. Paul says in one place: 'For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom; but we preach Christ crucified; unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness, but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God' (1 Cor. i., 22-24. Read from verse 17 to the end of the chapter).

It was ever as Jesus himself said in the passage already quoted from: 'No man can come unto me, except it be given unto him of my Father.' There are still many who mock at the teaching that God gave his own Son to die as a ransom for lost sinners, and then raised Him from the grave and took him up in visible form to heaven.

HOME READINGS. Monday, Jan. 26.—Acts xvii., 13-21. Tuesday, Jan. 27.—Acts xvii., 22-31. Wednesday, Jan. 28.—Jan. xl., 18-31. Thursday, Jan. 29.—Jer. x., 1-13. Friday, Jan. 30.—John iv., 19-26. Saturday, Jan. 31.—Isa. xlv., 1-11. Sunday, Feb. 1.—1 Cor. i., 20-31.

AN EDITOR SPEAKS.

Had Dyspepsia for Years and Could Find no Relief—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cured Him.

It is not often that newspaper editors can be induced to give testimonials to the merits of any article. As a rule, they hide their identity behind the editorial 'we,' and confine their comment to the tariff and other issues generally supposed to occupy the whole of the public's attention.

Consequently, when an editor comes out with a voluntary testimonial to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets it is only reasonable to infer that the good Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets did him too marked a benefit to be allowed to pass unnoticed. Alphonse Caron, editor of 'L'Echo,' published at Montagny, Quebec, has voluntarily come forward with this statement: 'I suffered for many years from Dyspepsia. I spent many dollars for all kinds of medicines without getting any relief. Happening to notice an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, I concluded to try them. I bought one box, and the change for the better was so marked that I continued using them, and now I am completely cured. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia. They are as recommended.'

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A FINE TRIBUTE

SIR ROBERT FINLAY ON COLONIAL TROOPS.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—An "Evening Telegram" cable from London says: "The Attorney-General, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C., at Edinburgh, yesterday spoke of the magnificent services rendered by the colonial troops during the South African campaign. These services, he said, proved that Britons had kinship beyond the seas ready and willing to help the Old Country in any crisis or at any moment of peril."

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1903.

Mr. Ross promises temperance legislation if his supporters in the House will support him in doing so. He told the temperance deputation that the government was not the legislature, and that they had done him great wrong in the past by condemning him as though it was. The government cannot do more than the legislature will do. For a government to attempt more would be to put a cross back and not forward. This is Mr. Ross's apology for not having fulfilled government promises to which he was a party. He would probably have done better politically from the first if he had frankly admitted that he had made a mistake in being a party to Sir Oliver Mowat's undertaking as he now found that the legislature would not bear him out in doing so.

We cannot agree with "Common Sense" in his view that the present is not the time to hear the Boer side of the questions involved in the late war. There was a time when such arguments might have aroused angry passions and those who uttered them might, as "Common Sense" hints, have been regarded as allies of the mischief-maker Leyds. But surely the time has come when Britons can discuss in calm blood any claims which may be urged on behalf of their late adversaries and even give the Boers the advantage of exaggerated assertions on their behalf. What is wanted most now is for the Boers to like us and for us to like the Boers. The more each party can hear to the advantage of the other the better. We had, however, rather expected that some one equally versed in the facts would have hastened to set Mr. Knight right on many points.

It is worthy of note that of the thirteen new steel steamships, now being constructed on the upper lakes for the United States Steel Corporation, ten are of dimensions that will permit their passage through the Canadian canals to the St. Lawrence. These vessels are to be ready for the route at the opening of navigation this year, and will carry freight through to Quebec, at which city Mr. Wolvin has made arrangements for accommodation that Montreal was so stupid as to refuse when he made application. The fact, however, that the greatest business concern in the United States has adopted the St. Lawrence route as the best outlet to the seaboard of its enormous trade is of the utmost significance. There is no sentiment in the operations of this biggest of trusts and it has chosen the Canadian route simply because it is the best, most economical and offers the greatest facilities for transportation. The lake shipping is now much greater than the total ocean marine of the United States, and the constantly increasing volume of freight destined for the Atlantic seaboard can only find adequate accommodation at reasonable rates by way of the St. Lawrence. The coming season will witness the opening of a new era when the ten new steamships will commence running on this line.

The Christian Democratic movement was started in Italy some time ago by a section of the clergy, who had an idea that they could by its means counteract the growing tendency among the people to join the Socialists and Freethinkers. It had the sanction of a few of the higher ecclesiastics and the Pope himself was said to regard it with favor. The

movement had more success in Austria, where it assumed the name of the Christian Socialist party, than in Italy. Abbé Romolo Murri, its leading exponent in Rome, in his intercourse with the people became convinced that the Church must alter its attitude towards the democracy and lead the aspirations of the people, if it is to retain its hold on the masses. Much was made of the movement by writers on the clerical press in sympathy with it, and for the last two years one distinguished prelate found a welcome for his writings on the subject in the press of Europe and America. It now appears that the hostility of the Conservative party in the Vatican has put an end to the movement. This is what might have been expected. It was pointed out with unassailable logic that the idea of democracy and the claim of the church to superiority over the state are incompatible. Then, rising to grander heights, the advocates of the older view declared that the Democratic movement in modern times is only a passing phase in the progress of mankind, like other movements that preceded it, and as the Church never yielded in the past but held immovably by its doctrines, so in the present era of transition it should remain firm as ever.

Next September Chicago will celebrate its centennial anniversary. In that month of the year, 1803, Captain Whistler, with a company of United States infantry, arrived at the mouth of the Chicago river and erected a fort as an outpost in Indian territory. It was the farthest point of civilization in the far west at that time. But long before Captain Whistler's occupation, French explorers and missionaries had visited the spot, for Montreal was a century and a half old, and its daring pioneers had penetrated far beyond the reedy banks of the Chicago, with the double purpose of spreading Christianity and promoting the fur trade. It is related that when Whistler built Fort Dearborn, so called after Henry Dearborn, then Secretary of State in President Jefferson's cabinet, the Kickapoo tribe of Indians decided on a movement unparalleled in the history of America. This tribe, which had taken kindly to the French, submitted with ill grace to the British after the fall of Quebec, but when the Boston men, as the Yankees were called by the Indians of the west, came along, they gathered their traps, embarked in canoes, paddled away down the Mississippi and disappeared in Mexico, which then included Texas, never to be heard of again. That was only one hundred years ago, and what a wonderful transformation has since taken place! From an outpost in the wilderness to a metropolitan city of over two million inhabitants. Truly it is a marvellous story, and the Chicago citizens will no doubt celebrate it in a befitting manner.

The cattle exporters and freight agents are to be commended for their persistent efforts to get the embargo placed by Great Britain on Canadian cattle removed, and they at least deserve to succeed. On Saturday morning representatives of the trade met at the office of Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., and passed a vigorously worded resolution, a copy of which has been forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Sydney Fisher. The Canadian Government is asked to take immediate action and protest against the continuance of the present regulations, which put an undeserved stigma upon Canadian cattle. As the cattle men again point out, at the time the embargo was placed on Canadian cattle the imperial authorities definitely promised to remove the restrictions if it were proved that there was no pleuropneumonia in this country. In spite, however, of that fact having been proved most convincingly, not a single case of the disease having been found among the hundreds of thousands of cattle since imported into Great Britain by Canada, justice has been refused. The embargo is really a measure of protection, and should either be honestly acknowledged as such by Mr. Hanbury, president of the Board of Agriculture, and his friends, or withdrawn. To persist in stigmatizing this country's cattle as diseased is an injustice of the kind usually classed under the expression of adding insult to injury.

The two largest and most progressive South American republics have recently set an example in mutual forbearance, which nations that consider themselves more advanced might contemplate with advantage. For many years Argentina and Chili regarded each other with jealousy and suspicion. Their continuous frontier extending for about two thousand miles, was but loosely determined and gave rise to constant friction. Referred at last to arbitration by King Edward, both accepted his decision given last year. Previous to this proceeding the belief prevailed in both countries that war alone would settle their disputes, and both prepared for it by organizing their military forces and purchasing battle-ships. Since the decision of the loun-

dary question they have had time to consider the situation and to discover that they really had no cause for quarrel. From this arose a mutual understanding that it was wastefulness and jollity to spend millions on armies and navies, for which they had no use, that the money could be far better employed in developing their splendid resources, and so they agreed to put an end to competition in armaments, stop the purchase of warships and sell those they had ordered in Europe to the highest bidder. It is stated that they have gone further and are considering the proposition of a perpetual alliance and a United States of South America. They have an immense territory, occupying the whole of the temperate zone of that great continent, with resources comparable with those of the republic of the northern continent, and united they could assume a worthy place in the comity of nations.

THE APPROACHING CHURCHES.

When Methodist union was first actively advocated in Canada the proposal met with so little favor that discussion of the subject was not admitted to the organs of the existing bodies, and its advocates were reduced to issuing a weekly newspaper to deal with this subject alone. After six months this publication, the "Methodist Union," was able to retire triumphantly from the field with the words: "Now that the highest court of each of the Methodist churches concerned has pronounced in favor of union and done its share for the present towards bringing it about, it will no longer be embarrassing for the several organs to open their columns for the free discussion of the subject." The last terror expressed on the negative side of the question—for both sides were heard in this paper—was that union would be followed by disaster, as there would be many who would refuse to become parties to the union, and the last state would be worse than the first. We do not, however, remember hearing of any schism at all resulting. There were, of course, individual departures, just as there are liable to be after any church episode, but not so much as a group anywhere. Almost all the members of all the churches became as loyal to the united church as they had been to their separate bodies, and loved union at least as much as they had before loved their distinctions. We do not suppose that there is to-day any similar fear of discussing the question of a larger union, pro and con. It would certainly not be unnatural if there should be minorities in both churches so conscientiously opposed to union that they would refuse to have part in it. Such conscientious minorities have to be tenderly considered, and, while they are important, conceded to. But there is necessarily a point beyond which their scruples cannot be allowed to rule. There are still, for instance, as appears in our columns to-day, earnest persons who regard the use of instruments in worship as an abomination. A concession to a musical scruple would be far less of a sacrifice for the church to make than to give up a possible union. After all, a big organ does more to replace singing than to sustain it. Yet, in spite of scruples, almost all churches use organs. Still, it may be that more real unity would result from something that could be described as federation than from absolute union. That is a matter to be judged by those who know the facts.

A SERMON BY AUTHORITY.

"Patriotic studies: an outline for study of legislative and other public questions," is a document whose importance lies in the fact that it has been published by Congress. It denounces the periodicals which fill the country with impurity in word and picture. We are told that fifty United States periodicals excluded from Canada by the Canadian Government as indecent were "circulated by millions in our country, at a cost of millions of dollars to the taxpayers and of heartbreaks and soul wracks beyond reckoning." Seventeen of these were published in New York city, thirteen in Maine, and some in almost every state. Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, the writer of the pamphlet, says that "many of the magazines are becoming so salacious in their pictures that several secretaries of libraries tell me they have to expurgate (better expel) them before putting them on the files." As for the theatres, "not only by their plays, but especially by their infamous advertisements, they rank high among the promoters of impurity." The sanction of Congress given to Mr. Wellington's too true animadversions has naturally caused them to be widely read, and it is possible that they may do some good. In the case of gambling, improvement in one direction is noted; "American Protestant churches have discontinued the use of this means of grace and revenue, and the Roman Catholics are yet in the process of sloughing it off." Still "the church itself has not clear vision of the essence of gambling, and so condones the man who bets on the pace of animals at a horse-race, but elects to trusteeship the man who bets on the price of vegetables at the corn exchange—if he wins the

'bet.' Then the story is quoted of the Southern gambler, converted from his fero and race gambling in a revival, who, feeling the old passion reviving, noted that the rich members of the church, with no condemnation, bet on the future price of cotton, and so took to the cotton exchange and found it satisfactory. The conclusion is: "Betting is the brother of burglary. To get something for nothing, or even much for little in a business transaction, is nothing less than stealing. Bears and bulls are the pests of the farmer and public." The government of the United States prints every year a great variety of matter for the information of the people, but this paper is probably one of the most curious ever issued by any government.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Boston "Herald" of last Monday appears a letter from its St. John's, Newfoundland, correspondent, which contains the most important information yet given to the public as to the methods pursued by the Gloucester fishermen in procuring fish on the coast of the island for the United States market. The announced determination of the New England Senators to defeat the Bond-Hay treaty has been met by a movement for retaliation among the fish merchants of the colony led by the Commercial Society of St. John's. They demand that the government shall enforce the Bait Act against United States fishermen, as it is enforced against the French, if the Senate at Washington fails to ratify the treaty. This movement is so widespread that the government will, the correspondent believes, be compelled to take the action indicated, and he thinks the result will be to force the colony into confederation with Canada. To enforce the Bait Act would be to abrogate the Chamberlain-Bayard modus vivendi of 1888, under which United States fishermen are permitted to buy bait, ice and supplies by paying a license fee of \$1.50 per ship ton. It would also shut them out from the winter herring fisheries, and compel them to revert to those privileges only which are allowed by the treaty of 1818. These simply amount to the right to catch fish in the west coast waters of the colony. The extent of the advantages enjoyed by the Gloucester fishermen, and now threatened to be taken from them, may be seen from the fact that for the year 1901, the value of fish caught in Newfoundland waters and landed at Boston and Gloucester amounted to \$225,204. This means the employment of some seventy vessels.

Theoretically, the Gloucester fishermen have the right, under the treaty of 1818, to take the fish in spite of the Government of Newfoundland, but if the supply of bait be cut off, they would have to resort to gathering clams, like the French, with the same result of great expense and failure in cod fishing. But where the retaliatory measure would have the worst effect on the Gloucester people would be in the herring fishery. This, unlike the cod fishery in the open sea, is carried on with seines in shoal water on the coast. Of course the Gloucester merchants can pursue this industry by sending crews of forty or fifty men on each vessel, but that would take all the profit out of it. Their present plan is to send vessels with just enough hands to manage them, and employ colonials to draw the seines, clean, salt and pack the herrings for market. Newfoundland only needs to prevent her own people from doing for them what they would not have the right to do for themselves to have the whole United States fishing fleet helpless in the herring fisheries. The Gloucester men cannot land their barrels or salt for packing the fish, for such are not treaty rights. Nor can they conduct their salting or freezing operations on shore, for the same reason. The colony does not need to take a single overt step against them to have them at her mercy. She has simply to hold them to the strict letter of their treaty rights and they can do nothing. Every United States vessel that visits Newfoundland to obtain cargoes of herring must secure a permit from the colonial government. But this permit does not allow those vessels to procure cargoes by purchase, or to enlist colonials to aid them in loading, although there is a regulation which obliges them to pay at least \$1.25 a barrel for the fish.

It thus seems that the herring are really caught by Newfoundlanders, not by Gloucestermen, and therefore the free entry of the fish into the United States, as the product of its fisheries is practically an evasion of the purpose of the duty. In going to Newfoundland, obtaining herring with colonial help and then entering the fish free in their home market, they are doing precisely the same as if they went to Prince Edward Island, loaded their vessels with potatoes and then claimed that such were the product of United States farms. The curious thing about the business is that the United States Government winks at the fraud, although it is known perfectly well that to perpetrate it resort is had to

false affidavits, purporting to show that the fish was caught by United States citizens, "assisted by the natives of Newfoundland," whereas the fish are caught solely by colonials. The position of Canada in relation to the matter is quite intelligible. She would join readily with Newfoundland in abrogating the Chamberlain-Bayard modus vivendi, which would exclude the Gloucester fishermen from the entire inshore fisheries of British North America. She would do this because of the heavy duties imposed on Canadian fish in Porto Rico, and the refusal of the United States to make decent reciprocal arrangements with her. It thus appears that Newfoundland has the advantage and, should the Bond-Hay treaty be defeated in the United States Senate, the practical monopoly enjoyed by the Gloucester fishermen in the fisheries of Newfoundland will come to an end.

CO-OPERATIVE OR MUNICIPAL COAL.

The hardship and suffering entailed by the coal famine have led to many suggestions as to how these may be avoided in future. The two schemes most discussed are those of establishing municipal coal-yards and of forming co-operative consumers' companies. A municipal coal-yard would need to be either distinctly eleemosynary—that is, a charity concern—or distinctly commercial and run on commercial principles. What the former would result in is easily seen. The claimants at the city bins would multiply at an alarming rate. There is, however, nothing impossible about the latter. Those municipalities of Great Britain which make and supply their own gas have to dispose of all the by-products of coal, such as coke, tar and so forth, and why not sell coal? One difficulty in Canada, and probably in most places, would be that there would certainly be demands on the part of the many that the prices be made, not for profit, but to suit their needs, in which case it would prove a heavy burden on the taxpayers. It will be said that there should be neither profit nor loss, but that the coal should be sold at cost. If this means that it should not pay the expenses of administration it would mean, as we have said, a heavy loss to the taxpayers. If it means that allowances for expenses and for bad pay should be made then at the average of times the coal would be dearer than the dealers could furnish it for, for it is certain that they can work at far less expense than the municipality can, even if there was no boodling, which would be a constant difficulty. Whether the city were to win or lose in competition with private dealers such competition would be taking a very unfair advantage of them. At least, so any reader would think were the principle applied to his own business.

The other proposition to form consumers' companies is worthy of more respect inasmuch as it is the logical corollary of the current denunciations of the coal men. It is said to have already been tried in a number of places with success. Those who advocate it say that a company with sufficient capital could order a hundred thousand tons, if necessary, in advance and secure better rates for transportation than an ordinary dealer because the magnitude of the order would give permanency of employment to cars and freighters. A reasonable guarantee would, they hold, be thus obtained against the recurrence of the conditions from which the public is now suffering. A six months' supply ahead or more could always be kept on hand, a provision experience has shown to be absolutely necessary in this climate, and to guard against the possibilities of future strikes. The interest on the cost of six months' supply would be small in comparison with the advantage of direct delivery in summer time. Advocates of this plan of co-operation point to the combinations of large manufacturers for the same purpose as proof of its practical commercial soundness. Those who have read many prospectuses of companies will be able to see nothing new in this one. The essential point in business, however, always is, not a good prospectus but competent men as managers. These would need to be chosen for their ability, not for their pull. The weak point of the majority of co-operative experiments, outside the Owen movement, presently described, is, however, this very question of management. If a manager is chosen from the body of the co-operators, which is often the case in a small co-operative movement—as, why, they argue, should they give a good job to an outsider?—he is not chosen as a rule for his competence, but for the amount of "pull" he has got. Then there come in natural jealousies. If Bill gets the job, Tom is jealous of Bill and tries to "upset his apple cart"—in this case it would be coal cart—and many a promising scheme of co-operation has been wrecked by petty jealousy, wrangling and general inefficiency. The coal dealer, on the other hand, is presumably an

expert. If he is not he goes to the wall, and he is certainly single-minded in relation to his business, and, until recently at least, he has had competition always at his door urging him to do the best for his customer if he wants to survive.

Co-operation is, however, as we have said, the logical remedy for the evils charged against capital, whatsoever form these take, and every experiment in it should be hailed by every one who desires to see the problems which selfishness has introduced into present relations, solved. The essential claim of co-operation is that it secures a more equitable distribution of profits. This belief is based either on the conception that there always are profits, which is altogether a mistake, or that the profits are on the average too large, which is probably also a mistake. Co-operation does, however, as applied to distribution, obviate many of the expenses incident to the present system of competition and as applied to production it secures, or, at least, in its nature should secure, the loyalty of all concerned to the common enterprise which would in some cases be a very great improvement on the present system in which the workers, usually, we presume, in return for oppressive advantages taken of them by their employers, are found positively making the injury of the enterprise their chief study by giving as little return for wages as possible. Co-operation in distribution has succeeded very well in Great Britain in the form of co-operative stores for the supply of the domestic wants of the workmen (of course, including coal), and there is no reason why the same thing, intelligently and honestly directed, should not be done here. The co-operative movement in England received its great incentive with the foundation of the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers in 1844, although there still exist in Great Britain co-operative societies founded before 1844.

The founders of the Rochdale Pioneers were twenty-eight weavers, nearly all of whom were socialists of the Owen school and Chartists. The original capital was a hundred and forty dollars, painfully collected by subscriptions of four cents, afterwards raised to six cents a week. The history of the movement tells us how they opened a store for supplying themselves with provisions, having at first only four articles to sell, flour, butter, sugar and oatmeal. Nevertheless their success was rapid and sure, and was chiefly owing to their device of limiting interest on shares to five percent, and dividing profits among members in proportion to their purchases. The membership in 1857 had increased to eighteen hundred and fifty, their capital to \$75,000, and their annual sales to \$400,000. Ten years ago there were some fifteen hundred societies in Great Britain with nearly a million members and there are now wholesale societies in Manchester and Glasgow for the supply of commodities to the various stores, the two working so much in harmony as almost to co-ordinate the whole system into one institution. Since 1869, too, national congresses of co-operative societies have been held every year in one or other of the large towns, and in 1871 the 'Co-operative News' was started as the organ of the co-operators. In 1873 the efforts after organization culminated in the consolidation of the Co-operative Union with a regular constitution. Subject to 'Congress,' the Union is governed by a united board of twelve members, representing the six sections into which the Union is divided. The sectional boards have monthly meetings of their own. The Central Co-operative Board, consisting of all the members representing the six sections, comes together for business only at meetings of 'Congress.'

Any one may become a member on paying an entrance fee of twenty-five cents, and members may pay up their shares at the rate of six cents a week. Shares are usually five dollars each, and one or two of these shares, transferable but not withdrawable, constitutes all the capital a member is required to hold. The other share capital that a member may hold is withdrawable. The interest on capital is limited to five percent. Goods are sold at the prices current among respectable storekeepers in the neighborhood, and, after paying expenses, the net profits are distributed quarterly among the members in proportion to their purchases. These dividends may be allowed to accumulate in the store, but no member is permitted by law to hold more than a thousand dollars. This prevents monopolizing of power. Irrespective of the amount of his investment, each member has only one vote; the members elect a committee for the management of the business, which committees have frequent meetings and control the employees of the store. The wholesale society is a federation of retail societies, which have to take up shares, and they participate in the management in proportion to their membership. The one man one vote principle which thus pervades the whole system is the most essential distinction between these and other con-

mercial companies. The wholesale is a large and growing organization for the supply of goods to the various societies composing it, with purchasing and forwarding depots in England, Ireland, New York, Montreal, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Calais and Rouen. It owns steamships which ply between England and the Continent, and it also has extensive productive works, such as boot and shoe factories at Leicester, soap works at Durham, woollen cloth works at Batley, and so forth. In the 'Statistics of English Co-operation' it is stated that a million families in Great Britain have their wants in whole or in part supplied through co-operative stores, and the weekly circulation of the 'Co-operative News' some years ago was stated to be nearly forty thousand. Co-operation in England is thus, as stated by the authority, Mr. R. Somers, 'already one of the established institutions of the country, the importance of which has been recognized alike by statesmen and economists,' and it has been essentially a workmen's movement, although it owes much to 'the enlightened and philosophic guidance of men such as Robert Owen, Maurice, Kingsley, Neale, Holyoake, Hughes, Ludlow and the Marquis of Ripon.' In America the movement has not made so much progress, but the time may have come to introduce it. The rules of the British society could be followed in whole or in part, and would at least be a good subject for study. The coal proposition, as stated at the beginning of this article, would probably require a considerable deviation from principles which could be better applied where very small beginnings could be made.

BANK OF MONTREAL'S NEW STOCK.

There are at present sixty thousand shares of Bank of Montreal stock, of the par value of two hundred dollars, representing the twelve million dollars of paid-up capital. When the capital is increased to fourteen million dollars, and the par value of each share is made a hundred dollars, there will be a hundred and forty thousand shares. The desire to have the par value of the shares made a hundred dollars has been very general, as it will simplify calculations and be much more convenient for the investor of moderate means. The market price of a share of Bank of Montreal stock today is \$550, which is a premium on the par value of 175 percent, and returns to the investor 3.63 percent. So that the chief shareholder, a well-known benefactor of McGill, who has 2,050 shares, receives yearly in interest \$41,000. Altogether there are at present 59,763 shares on the Montreal register and 237 on the London, England, register; the shareholders on the Montreal register numbering some 2,239, while only 21 names are on the London register. This has not so much significance as appears on the surface, however, as the registry is a matter of preference, and names on the Montreal register come from places as far apart in the world as England, Africa, Scotland, Australia, Italy, Japan, France, Buenos Ayres, India, Brazil, Wales, Jersey, Ireland and all parts of Canada and the United States. The policy of such an institution, affecting at present 2,260 shareholders drawn from all parts of the world, and likely when the capital is increased and the shares cut in halves to affect a good many more, is therefore a matter of very great moment. For many years the bank has declared an annual dividend of ten percent, which meant a yearly distribution of \$1,200,000. If that rate of interest is to be maintained, it will mean in future, when the new capital is all paid, in a yearly distribution of \$1,400,000. There has to be taken into consideration the earning power of the 'rest,' however, which is to be increased by \$1,400,000. If the present paid-up capital of the bank and the reserve account are added together it will be seen that the bank has \$20,000,000 at work, of which it has only to pay interest on \$12,000,000, or three-fifths. Similarly, when the capital and 'rest' are increased, there may be \$23,400,000 at work, when the resources are fully employed, of which interest has to be paid on only \$14,000,000, or almost exactly the same proportion as before—three-fifths. Then the increased capital will give the bank power to issue notes up to another two million dollars, and if the business of the country continues to increase so as to need these the bank will benefit very considerably. The new stock, as we have said before, is to be of the par value of \$100, and will be allotted to present shareholders at a premium of \$70. It should be very clearly understood, however, that one share of the par value of \$200 will be allotted to the present holder of six shares, and it will therefore cost the allottee \$340. This allotment, however, cannot take place for some six weeks or two months, as legal forms have to be complied with. When this is done, however, instead of the allottee holding six shares of original stock and one share of the new issue at \$200 par, he will hold fourteen shares of stock at \$100 par. The market value of a share

of Bank of Montreal stock to-day is 275 percent, and when the conversion has taken place it is not expected to go below \$250. As the holder of six of the present shares will get two shares of the new par value of \$100 for \$170, his profit will likely be about \$100, or about \$25 on every share he now holds. No fractional part of a share will be allotted, but shareholders whose holding is less than six shares may either purchase additional shares on the market or sell their rights. Their brokers or the bank will give them any additional information they may require, and this ought to be attended to without delay.

PROSPERITY AND PARTY.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, spoke to the Liberal-Conservative Association of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, last week, and he naturally, from a political point of view, discounted the claim of Mr. Fielding that the policy of the present administration has had something to do with the overflowing prosperity of the past six years. Like somebody in the 'Bab Ballads'—was it the Bishop of Rumbold or Captain Reece, of H. M. S. the 'Mantelpiece'?—it was his duty, and he did. Mr. Borden does not strengthen his case by adding the very unnecessary statement that he does not think the increase in Canadian trade during the past six years great enough to warrant very much if any crowing. Most people will consider an increase of foreign trade from some \$239,000,000 for 1896 to some \$414,500,000 for 1902 as reason for sincere congratulation. It is a gain exceeding 73 percent, while during the whole period between 1868, the year following federation, and 1896, the greatest fluctuation was from \$131,027,000 to \$247,638,020. The foreign trade was some \$12 per capita for 1896 and some \$78 per capita for 1902. From 1891, the last six years of the Conservative administration, the total foreign trade increased only from \$218,384,934 to \$239,025,360, or 9.45 percent, while the increase of trade during the Liberal administration, as we have said, is some 73 percent. That this trade has been considerably encouraged and strengthened by the reformed fiscal policy of the government and its continuity few will doubt, allowing everything Mr. Borden may please for a happy concatenation of circumstances. It was Mr. Foster's way to bungle at the tariff at every convenient opportunity, to the detriment of trade and the loss of the country's confidence. Naturally, Mr. Borden criticised the Liberal party's expenditures, but there were many calls, such as the cost of administering the Yukon territory, the completion of the canals to fourteen feet navigation, the deepening, widening, buoying and lighting of the St. Lawrence route, and many other matters, some of them necessitated by past neglect and some of them the necessary consequence of prosperity and growth. We find, however, that while the revenue of the country amounted to \$31,262,862 for the six months of the present fiscal year ended December 31—a gain of \$3,579,907 compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, at the same time the ordinary expenditure was \$11,713,174 less, and that there was a surplus over all expenditures of \$7,589,199. The capital expenditure of \$4,123,975 was some \$2,577,233 less than for the corresponding six months of the previous fiscal year, and the decrease of the public debt was \$1,510,270. Economies were effected in expenditures on public works, railways and canals, which decreased from \$4,446,677 to \$2,778,991, while the railway subsidies fell off from \$1,642,381 to \$802,308. This contraction of expenditure and debt, while yet the revenue of the country is expanding, will be approved as wise by the majority, and Mr. Borden's criticisms of this nature are not likely to win him many adherents. He would have more sympathy in his criticisms of the 'Liberal machine' if his own party had removed the beam of corruption from its own eye at a time when it might have been an example instead of, as now, a criticism. And when Mr. Borden can convince the country that his party is savingly repentant on that score, its past sins will not be cast up to it. Mr. Borden is more consistent, if not more convincing, when he talks up high tariff, but the Liberals will be wise to let him and his party continue to have the monopoly of that kind of utterance.

THE MENACE TO FREEDOM.

Judge Gray, one of the Coal Commissioners, during the inquiry the other day, asked a witness, who is an officer of the Miners' Union, 'Do you wait for conviction by the civil authorities before disciplining your men? I ask you as a member of the order and as a man who would be glad to see your order come up out of the mire and the clouds that are around the baser parts of it, dispersed into the sunlight and into the air of free government and a free country.' This, of course, is slightly rhetorical in form, but Judge Gray had been aroused by testimony to violence of the most extreme character, committed by the union's men on those

who wanted to work or were at work. Some of these were murdered, their houses dynamited, the merchants who had supplied them with food intimidated with the threat of being boycotted, and their relatives ostracised. In relation to one cold-blooded murder, Judge Gray said, 'There was a crowd, and as yet I have heard no evidence of a disciplining voice in that mob. No man there said, "Shame on the cowards!" No man that I have heard of raised his voice in behalf of the law and order of the community in which he lived.' The brother of the deputy sheriff, according to all the testimony adduced at the inquiry, was brutally murdered by a mob of some thousand or more men, and boys, and Judge Gray said again, 'I am inquiring as to whether the locals of your organization have any rule by which men who participate in these unjlawful and outrageous proceedings are disciplined, either by expulsion or by any other discipline that amounts to something. I ask this for the good name of the order itself and for its recognition before the law-abiding American people.' The answer of Mr. Mitchell was not satisfactory. At first he said he had no knowledge that the men convicted in court of violence and murder were members of the union. And in reply to the direct question of Judge Gray, 'Have you ever taken any pains to find out whether they were or not?' he said: 'I will say that I do not know that we have expelled members. I do not know of any convictions. I did not know the men who had committed the crimes had been convicted of them, or what was done.' As for Mr. Darrow, counsel for Mr. Mitchell, when asked if he approved of union men preventing non-union men from working even to the point of violence, he replied: 'I would say yes, seven and seventy times seven. I will say that I do not consider that these men who did these things were bad men. They were done under the most terrible provocation and under circumstances of dire distress. I am not willing to believe that these men are criminals.' It will be noted that personal liberty is at an end in a community where a man is killed who does not fall in with the majority and where the person who kills him is by the majority accounted a good man. The coal operators made the assertion to President Roosevelt last October that twenty-one murders had been committed by the strikers, and, considering the state of terror that has been proved before the commission to have existed in the striking districts, and the apathy toward crime, to say the least, shown by those responsible for the strike, it would not be surprising if these figures turn out to be too few rather than too many. It is satisfactory to find that the commissioners are probing this matter to the bottom, and it is to be hoped that the result may be the reestablishment of liberty, with which nobody short of the state as a whole, acting by law, can be allowed to interfere.

NATIONAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

In sentencing the convicted forgers and passers of counterfeit Bank of England notes the other day, the presiding judge remarked that all of the prisoners were foreigners, and that the foreign element of London supplied the majority of this class of criminal cases that came before the courts. He did not take upon himself to recommend any particular legislation to keep undesirable foreigners out of the country, but several of the London newspapers are not so modest. For some time past the 'foreign evil' has been ventilated in the press. The government has been called upon to pass all sorts of legislation so as to keep the foreigners out, and if this is not done quickly and effectually the threat is made that the 'true born Englishman' will soon be as extinct as the dodo, or as rare as the 'roast beef of old England.' We read that in the east end of London the foreign Jew especially has crowded out the English people in whole districts, by paying higher rent and living closer together than the English will consent to do. The virtues of the foreigner are that he is sober and thrifty—so much so that in several neighborhoods he has overrun publichouses have had to close because of lack of patronage—his vices are a disinclination to wash and to mistake the capacity of a house as a sleeping place for human beings for that of a street. So far as the latter evil is concerned, however, the sanitary by-laws of the metropolis provide for a certain number of cubic feet of air space for every one living in a dwelling house and the law only needs to be enforced to prevent it. Washing is no doubt an acquired taste with many 'foreign paupers,' but the Anglo-Saxon slum dweller is none too fond of soap and water. The real menace of the foreigner to the Londoner is in his ability to do the same amount of work for less money. That there is a certain kind of work for the foreigner to do at a price is proved by the fact that he finds employment, and this is probably most of it work that comes

into competition with the work of the Continent in the world's markets, and would be done on the Continent if it cost more to do in England.

There is the consideration, too, that England's proud boast for centuries has been that her doors have always been open to welcome the oppressed and exiled of other lands, and the spirit of this toleration and receptivity has had a great deal to do with her success at home and as an empire builder. The wealthy and prosperous nations of the world cannot with impunity hold themselves aloof from its distressed peoples as if they were none of their kindred or affair. They should consider the fate of the revellers in Edgar Allan Poe's story of 'The Masque of Red Death.' The Prince retired to his castle with his boon companions, and had the gates of it welded together so that none might enter. There they feasted while the plague raged without, and were hilarious in their fancied security. But one night at a masquerade one of the dancers appeared as the spectre of red death, spots and grave clothes and all. Although license in all other ways had been carried to its utmost limit, the Prince was enraged at this gruesome liberty. He strode towards the figure, intending to pull off his disguise and punish him, but as he reached out his hand the clock began to toll the hour of midnight, the figure collapsed, and the red plague was raging in the castle. The British empire has always boasted the open door, and legislation to prevent sufferers of other lands bettering themselves on British soil is out of harmony with all British sentiment and tradition. Just at the present time England is indignant because Australia, under her Immigration Act, refused permission to land at Sydney to six British workmen under a contract with a clothing manufacturer. Later they were admitted after 'proving that they possessed special skill,' but the 'Statist' calls it 'a blow to imperial unity,' and asks: 'What would be thought in the United States if citizens from New England were refused admission into Louisiana or Texas?' Of course, Australia's policy of exclusion is an utterly mistaken one, even as regards her own interests, but it shows to what lengths such a policy will carry a people when the Commonwealth of Australia, professing to be an integral part of the British empire, refuses to allow six British workmen to land upon its territory except they can prove that they are possessed of special skill which cannot be found anywhere else in the country.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

A hideous state of affairs in Macedonia has been revealed to the British public by Stoyan Michailowski, a delegate from the insurgents of that province of the Turkish empire, now in London on a mission to arouse attention to the tyranny and injustice under which the Christians are suffering. He describes the situation as extremely critical, and says the people, determined to submit no longer to Turkish oppression, will join in a general uprising in the spring. The frequent collisions that have taken place of late between Christians, armed in defence of their homes, and roving bands of Asiatic Bashi-Bazouks, have encouraged the Macedonians in the belief that they can defeat and expel these freebooting instruments of Turkish misrule, and even assert their independence. For this movement Michailowski implores the moral support of the British people. He is quite ready to admit that a general conflagration is likely to result in the Balkans once the spark is put to the gunpowder, and for his part would probably have no objections. None can doubt, however, that if the Sultan be allowed a free hand he could easily crush an insurrection in Macedonia, as he defeated the more formidable attack of the Greeks. But will the powers allow him that free hand to put down a Christian revolt in the usual ferocious Turkish manner? Russia could hardly be expected to stand idle, and not take advantage of an opportunity so agreeable to the furtherance of her general policy, and the interference of any one power would reopen the whole old, vexatious and extremely dangerous Eastern question. As a military power, Turkey is not to be despised, and back of her is the Moslem world in Asia and Africa, with which the powers have no desire to come into conflict. That world is dangerously sensitive just now to the encroachments of the Christian nations, and it would not take much to set it in a blaze from one end to the other. This is the terrible menace that confronts the powers in any attempt they may make to coerce Turkey and compel the Sultan to reform his system of internal administration. He knows that if it were not for the mutual jealousies of the powers, he would long ago have been sent, big and baggage, across the Bosphorus, as Mr. Gladstone said was the only solution of the Turkish question. He still relies on this conflict of interests to maintain his position. Should there be a Macedonian revolt it might, like former similar uprisings, end in a further curtailment of Turkish territory and a patched-up peace. This

would relieve another Christian province from Turkish oppression, but it would not settle the main question. Foot by foot the crescent is receding before the cross. The conflict is irrepressible, and can only end when Moslemism relinquishes its last hold on the soil of Europe.

THE CRAZE OVER

DOUKHOBOR FARMERS SHOWING ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 16.—Some of the Doukhobors have informed the government officials at Yorkton that in future they would haul their own grain with their own horses. This is regarded as an encouraging sign that some at least of the Doukhobors have got over the craze of last fall.

'IN TOUCH WITH CURRENT THOUGHT.'

Mr. Mark Rowe, of Woodstock a subscriber to 'World Wide' says:—I am very much pleased that at last we Canadians have a journal of this kind, and I have no doubt but that it will be heartily supported. I have been taking a New York publication of the same name, but shall no longer do so, for 'World Wide' appeals more strongly to me, presenting as it does selections of much greater interest to the average Canadian reader who wishes to keep in touch with the current thought of the day of particular interest to him.

One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

Since the days of the old man who met with such discouraging results in his efforts to safely convey his son and donkey in all the ways that every one advised it has become none the less difficult to follow all suggestions, however good. Just how to combine the request of one of our 'World Wide' friends that we should make still shorter the articles which in many cases are already cut to one-fifth their original length, with that of another good friend who enjoys the restfulness of 'World Wide' because it is not scrappy, is difficult surely. To please those who desire to have the reading up to date and those who wish for the thoughtful articles which come later; to satisfy those who want lists of all the books published during the week, and interest those who wish to read only of those which are worthy of special notice; to accept the suggestion which would increase the space devoted to science and decrease that given to literary matters, at the same time giving more space to book reviews and less to science, seems to be a problem which requires much careful working out.

The publishers of 'World Wide' are grateful for the kindly interest which is being shown in their efforts and for all suggestions which, though they may not be immediately practicable, are always helpful.

On the inside of the cover of this week's issue has been placed a list of books chosen from those reviewed or published during the past week. So far as possible only those which are specially worthy of notice in their class have been included.

Among the 'World Over' subjects chosen this week are:—'The Durbar,' which was so well calculated to impress upon the Oriental mind the fact, hard for any of the living generation in India to take in, that the Great Queen has passed away and her son reigns. In contrast to this glowing picture is the article on the 'Indian National Congress,' which gives some sharp criticism on the policy of the Government of India.

Then there is the amusing tale of the Sultan of Morocco, who is like a boy in his delight in new inventions and mysteries.

An article showing the long-discussed Education Act in working, and 'Punch's' ideas on the same subject.

A practical working out of the problem of the 'White Man's Burden in Malaya,' and a note on the Humbert case, which seems to grow more remarkable as time goes on.

We have followed the article on wood engraving printed in the last number by one of 'Old Prints' which will stir our readers to look up those they possess and learn more about them.

We are fortunate in having this week a 'Review and History of the Twentieth Century Testament,' written specially for 'World Wide' by one of the revisers.

The grand old man of Norway, Bjornson, is such in people's thoughts just now, as he has passed his seventieth birthday and our readers will peruse with interest the article by Hrolf Wisby.

Reviews of three new novels, the second part of the article on 'The English novel in the nineteenth century,' and some amusing 'Relics of Thackeray,' and the charming 'Rambles of the author at Grass' fill the remainder of the Literary Department.

Among the Hints on the Progress of Knowledge are some on 'Sleeplessness,' by Sir Julian William Laird Clowes, and an article on the necessity of a special training in schools, which may in great measure do away with color blindness.

A description of the careful policy of the English companies in laying extra telegraph wire underground to avoid accidents caused by snow and storms, and the article on the 'Germ of laziness' opens up a very curious question. There is also an article of interest on 'The mercury vapor lamps.'

'WORLD WIDE'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

All advertising for 'World Wide' should be handed in on the Monday before publication.

EVIL OF DRUNKENNESS

An Article of Exceptional Interest Written by Lord Roberts

UPON THE INESTIMABLE VALUE OF TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

The soldier without health and power of endurance is a fraud. He is being educated and paid, not for parade purposes in times of peace—for a soldier in peace is a chimney in summer—but for a sterner occasion which, if it occurs during his service, he will be found unfit to cope with.

I make no reference here to the, I am sorry to say, many who, from the effects of the climate or other causes beyond their own control, become invalids or are sickly. They deserve every respect, help and sympathy.

But what of those others who, from want of self-discipline, render themselves unfit to fulfil the contract they have entered into with their country?

They are false to themselves, for they betray the highest trust reposed in man, the preservation of his manhood, and they are false to the country for which they have volunteered to fight, because they render themselves incapable of upholding the credit and the glorious traditions of a nation's army in its hour of need.

There is, I believe, in some quarters an idea that it is the more spirited section of the British soldiers that drink. I do not believe it for a moment. This is one of the old-world fallacies that may be classed and dismissed with the idea that the greatest blackguards make the best soldiers on service. Undoubtedly there is a certain recklessness of disposition that will carry men a certain length, particularly in the first flush and fashion of a campaign; but it is not a dependable quality.

The characteristics that mark the best soldiers in trying circumstances and amidst depressing surroundings are a high sense of duty, self-respect and self-command.

If soldiers would raise the social status of their profession, they must cultivate temperance and decorum, and banding themselves together in societies, such as the Army Temperance Association, is

Advertisements.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff, and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases.

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the best means of attaining the much desired end.

During the past year the numbers on our rolls have increased by no less than 4,014. This makes up the total average number of members to 22,393, or, practically, about one-third of the British army in India are now total abstainers.

To show in what an increasing ratio total abstinence is commending itself to our soldiers, I quote you the following figures representing the average totals of former years:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1889-90 to 1893-94) and Number of Members (12,487 to 22,393).

To estimate the true value of these results it is necessary to examine into the advantages which membership of the association offers (first) to the members themselves; (second) to the discipline and efficiency of the army at large.

I think these advantages may also be considered with reference to the improved impressions of service in the army which a higher standard of conduct among soldiers may make upon the civil population.

In doing this, I have no intention of asking the men to adopt all virtues straight off, without giving due consideration to the conditions under which they live and the influences which surround them.

As I was myself a regimental soldier for thirty-two years, I know something of the trials and difficulties which beset a soldier's life, and first I would speak of the advantage the abstinence society confers on the men themselves.

No matter what walk in life a man may adopt, there is no qualification for success that can compare with a good character; a reputation for being a good man that can be relied on at all times to do duty strongly and bravely.

To earn such a reputation among his comrades—and they are close observers and often captious critics—a man must teach himself self-control.

From generalities let us now proceed to particulars. Take the matter of courts-martial. I find that the court-martial return of 1893 shows that there were eight general courts-martial held for the trial of British soldiers. Of those tried all were non-abstainers. There were 1,450 district courts-martial, and of these only thirty-four were abstainers. There were 1,150 regimental courts-martial, and of those tried only thirty-nine were members of the association.

To sum up, there were 2,608 courts-martial in the year, and of these trials only seventy-three were held for the trial of members of the Army Temperance Association.

It does not need the help of the schoolmaster to show that according to the percentage of our strength we were entitled to about eight hundred and sixty-nine courts-martial and we only got credit for seventy-three.

My experience tells me that nearly all the crime in the British army in India is directly traceable to drinking to excess.

In India there are not the same inducements to the offence of absence without leave that there are at home.

Yet there are many offences committed by soldiers which, though not recorded as drunkenness, are the direct consequences of drink; such as the disinclination for work or duty which follows after the period of dissipation, or the ill-humor resulting from reaction leading up to insubordinate words or acts.

The figures I have quoted are positive proof of the extraordinary effects of temperance in decreasing crime. Some may perhaps think that these figures are not reliable; in fact, that they are Army Temperance figures.

I confess that I was so astonished last year at the comparative absence of crime among the temperance men, disclosed by the figures in the report of the association, that I had them investigated by the adjutant-general of the army in communication with commanding officers, and though there were some slight discrepancies, the difference was so small as to be altogether outside the zone of practical consideration.

Next, let us consider in the results of the Army Temperance Association its effects on the discipline and efficiency of the army.

I have already said enough to show how it has improved and is improving the discipline of the army. The efficiency of the army depends in the highest degree on the health of its soldiers. Let us again refer to the report for evidence as to the effect of temperance on health.

I find from an average taken over twenty-two different corps, selected at haphazard and representative of all our nationalities, that the admission into hospital percent of abstainers was 5.5 and among non-abstainers 10.0.

The corps selected represent all branches of the service. These figures establish the benefits of temperance on health. In fact, they leave a reasonable presumption that half the sickness in the British army in India is traceable to drink.

When a man has lost control over himself from drink he is as unmindful of what is due to his health as he is forgetful of what he owes to his reputation.

It is thus that men, maddened by drink, expose themselves to the ruthless rays of the noonday sun in the plains of India, and get knocked over, possibly to be helpless imbeciles for the rest of a wearisome existence.

It is thus that at stations like Quetta, in Beluchistan, where the thermometer goes down to near zero in winter nights, men expose themselves to attacks of pneumonia, which, if they are not fatal, often send those stricken home, unable

to bear the cold and bracing climate of England, which they would have enjoyed and benefited by if they had but taken care of themselves in India.

There are other forms of sickness which the recklessness of consequences bred of drink leads men into, often to the ruin of the steady nerve and strong physique which should be the pride of every soldier and which he should guard as the apple of his eye.—The 'American.'

RICE, AGRICULTURAL MARVEL OF THE AGE, FEEDS HALF THE HUMAN RACE.

Nearly one half of the human race lives upon rice. It is an indisputable fact that this, the most precious of grains, contains a larger amount of health-giving properties than any other food product. Yet half a century ago this country, so admirably adapted for its cultivation, depended almost entirely upon the Orient for its rice supply.

To-day the United States is growing the grain at the rate of about 300,000,000 pounds a year, and the industry has attained a point where importation is practically unnecessary. The story of this development is a strange and interesting one.

Two hundred years ago the seeds of any cereal not indigenous to American soil were of utmost value to the earliest white settlers. On a tempestuous night in 1694 an English vessel trading between Madagascar and Liverpool was wrecked off the port of Charleston, S. C. The ship was laden with rice, and her captain, in gratitude for many kindnesses, presented to Governor Smith a small sack of the grain. It was sown, and in the course of time vast stretches of desolate land along the coast of the Carolinas waved with the plant, whose cultivation has become one of the most extensive of Southern agricultural industries.

From the Carolinas the stories of farmers' handsome gains at rice planting travelled down the Atlantic and reached Louisiana. There the descendants of the original outcasts of Acadia learned how the grain grows on little separate stalks springing from a main stalk; that when ripe its appearance is intermediate between that of barley and oats, and that it thrives best on the lowlands, on fields adjoining rivers, or where the land can be easily flooded, since rice requires an abundance of water while growing. So these Acadians, instructed by their kinsmen who had been carried by the British to Virginia and the Carolinas, from the last of March until the first of June, sowed the prolific seed.

That was the real beginning of the industry which has metamorphosed the prairie region in the southwestern portion of Louisiana, lying along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The town of Crowley, for instance, the centre of the industry, is surrounded by 125,000 acres of fertile fields, from which a million bags of rice are now marketed annually, at a valuation of \$3,000,000. A few years ago Crowley was waste prairie land, worth about \$1.25 an acre. To-day the well irrigated fields bring from \$40 to \$50 per acre and the town has its water works, electric light plants, daily, weekly and monthly news publications, eight churches, a high school and no debt.

Dr. J. F. Naftel said to the writer:—'I went to Louisiana from Macon county, Ill., rented twenty-eight acres of land and planted it in Japan seed. The rice was sown April 6 and harvested Sept. 15. I threshed out 660 bags of rice, making 752 barrels. This I sent in equal parts to two different mills. From one, after other expenses were paid, I received \$1,450, and from the other \$1,517, making a total from the twenty-eight acres of \$2,967, or an average of \$105.96 an acre.'

Rice is truly the agricultural marvel of the age. In 1884 a few car loads of it strayed into New Orleans from the regions of Calcasieu and St. Landry. They represented sporadic attempts at rice culture on the part of small farmers, who devoted only a few acres each to the production of that special grain. To-day two hundred trains of seventy-five cars each—15,000 car loads—represent the production of rice from the vast fields devoted to its growth in Louisiana and Texas. Thirty-six mills are busy six months of the year preparing the new grain for table use.

Rice is a native of Southern Asia. It was first cultivated by the Chinese and until within the last decade little effort has been made outside the Orient to make a serious business of its production elsewhere.

There are fourteen hundred varieties of the rice grain known, of which fifty or more are cultivated. Its capacity for spreading is so enormous that in three years' time one grain may stand sponsor for a crop of two million barrels, but this is an American result under proper handling and in proper soil, for we outstrip the Chinese themselves. They produce from four to nine barrels of rice an acre, while ten to eighteen barrels is a usual American crop. With these facts as a basis for their prophecy the future exportation of rice from the South to China itself, as predicted by the great growers of Louisiana and Texas, call for the respectful consideration of the North.

With a crop whose minimum output per acre exceeds the Chinese maximum production, it is possible that the Celestials will in the future eat American grown grain from his Chinese bowl with his native chopsticks. That Americans realize the value of the grain, to some extent at least, is shown

by the fact that one of the Western States consumed last year 42,000,000 pounds.

That the American rice industry has come to stay is plainly evidenced by these figures:—Out of a possible 3,000,000 acres in Louisiana and Texas alone, as yet only 350,000 are in rice cultivation; that is, there is immense room for further development. Returns upon the 350,000 acres so planted are as follows:—Capital invested, \$20,000,000, divided as follows:—\$7,000,000 in land, \$5,000,000 in mills, \$7,000,000 in canals, \$1,000,000 in wells. The yearly return upon the investment averages about ninety percent. Ignorance of these salient facts can alone hold the rice boom in check.

At the present time from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of rice are consumed annually in the United States. Of this amount 278,200,000 pounds were in 1900 produced by this country, leaving only a shortage of about 80,000,000 pounds to be imported. In the face of these figures, where the present supply is shown to be almost equal to present demand, the rice grower is encouraged by the carefully considered predictions of economists.

A new staple food must be found by the American. Deprived of his meat, dairy products transformed into luxuries, vegetables—especially potatoes—steadily rising in price and fruits selling at fabulous figures, the people of the cities must find some new means of nourishment. They will find it in rice. One measure of it equals three of any other grain. The demand will outpace the production, and those vast western and southwestern tracts of almost desert land to be presently reclaimed through the execution of the new irrigation laws may offer a field from which rice shall be supplied to the American people, and, perhaps, to the peoples of the civilized world. This one piece of legislation is, perhaps, the most important enacted by the present Congress.

In reference to the possible rice export trade, Cuba consumes 80,000 tons, or \$6,400,000 worth of rice a year, and Porto Rico now imports rice to the value of \$2,400,000 annually. England, France and Germany would perforce patronize American rice could it be supplied there, because of the difference in ocean freights from the Orient and from our own ports.

The full possibilities of rice are only realized when one reads that in the Orient the people live on the kernel, and with the by-products do everything else. The houses are decorated with it inside and out; furniture, picture frames, hats, shoes, paper, currency, clothing, glue, and—most important of all to the native—his favorite wine, saké, is a product of his great friend rice.

Rice is of chief commercial interest to the people of the Far East. The success or failure of the crop is indeed 'feast or famine' in the most literal sense of the word to 800,000,000 souls.

The quantity of the grain raised by the Oriental is simply stupendous, amounting in one single year to between 2,500,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 pounds, which exceeds the crop of the United States over two thousand times. Japan alone has more than 80,000,000 acres planted in rice. The bulk of this production is consumed at home, the whole exportation not exceeding two percent of the annual crop.

Rice is unusually scarce in many of the provinces of the Philippines. A large number of people are threatened with suffering, for rice is their staple food. The Philippine Commission has taken measures to avert the impending rice famine. It has appropriated \$2,000,000 (Mexican) to buy and transport rice to the districts needing it most. The grain will be sold to those who lack it at a cash price covering the cost. A recent despatch from Manila stated that the commission had already purchased large quantities of rice, and its distribution would begin at once.

Twenty-five years ago the Philippines exported a great deal of rice to China, which cannot produce all the grain its people require. The exports, however, fell off from year to year and finally ceased. The Philippines no longer export rice, and are, in fact, compelled to import large quantities from Cochin China, Burmah and Siam to make up their own deficiency.

A circular of the Department of Agriculture, issued in 1899, on 'The Plant Products of the Philippines,' says:—'It seems strange that an almost exclusively agricultural country should not produce enough food for its own population, but such is at present the case with regard to the Philippines.—New York 'Herald.'

ONLY ONE CURE KNOWN FOR HICCOUGHS, AND THAT IS FOUND IN YAWNING.

'Yawning is about the best cure I know of for the hiccoughs,' said an observant man, 'and I have stumbled on the truth quite by accident. It has proved in my case a sure cure, and by reflection, I am convinced that it is a perfectly logical result, a result explainable, too, on physical grounds. All kinds of remedies are resorted to by men who suffer periodically with hiccoughs, like stopping the ears and drinking a glass of water slowly and without a stop, or by holding the breath, or counting, or thinking intently on some subject, and in many other ways. I have tried all of these remedies and at times have been fairly successful in checking the hiccoughs. Again, I have seen each one

of these remedies fail. In my own experience, so far as these remedies are concerned, drinking a glass of water slowly and without breathing is the most satisfactory. But it is torturing enough. On the other hand, the yawn is not only efficacious, but it is absolutely without any of the torturing features. There is, as I said before, probably a good physical reason for the yawn being a good remedy for the hiccoughs.

The hiccoughs is described as being a modified respiratory movement, a spasmodic inspiration, consisting of a contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied with closure of the glottis, so that further entrance of air is prevented. The impulse of the column of air entering and striking upon the closed glottis produces the sound peculiar to the ailment. It is reasonable to assume that anything that would relieve the contracted state of the diaphragm and would reopen the closed glottis, or partially open it, so the air could enter in a normal way, would completely relieve the situation. It would seem that the yawn, which is nothing more than a deep, long breath would bring about this result. While the yawn is supposed to be an involuntary movement, due to drowsiness, it is yet a fact that a man can yawn at pleasure. This being true, it is easily with a man's power to cure the hiccoughs by resorting to the very simple practice of yawning. Of course, I cannot say that in all cases of hiccoughs the yawn will prove a good remedy. But I believe in all ordinary cases, where the annoyance is not aggravated, the yawn will do the work. At any rate, my own experience has convinced me of the fact, and, besides, there are the physical conditions to which I have referred.—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

KING EDWARD'S KINDLINESS.

A writer in an English paper gives a pretty story of King Edward's sympathy for the sufferings of his subjects.

A young dressmaker was threatened with consumption, and was left nearly destitute. The doctors advised her to obtain admittance to an open-air home to undergo a course of treatment. Meanwhile she was taken into a convent and devotedly nursed by the nuns; but, unfortunately, all their efforts to get her admitted into a home of the kind were quite fruitless.

Then the girl, learning that the King was patron of one of these institutions on the south coast, resolved secretly to write to him and plead for his assistance.

About a fortnight later a gentleman called at the convent and asked to see her. He gave no name, and at first he was told that she was too ill to see him. He then explained that it was necessary for him to see her, as he had come to inquire into her case, and as to the desirability of sending her to an open-air home for the treatment of consumption.

She was aided downstairs, and he questioned her as to what the doctors had said, and then inquired to whom she had applied for help. She mentioned several names, and at last hesitatingly admitted that she had written to the King. He then informed her that he had come from the King to inquire into her case, as His Majesty had noticed her letter and wished to help her.

After further inquiries everything was satisfactorily arranged, and the girl was sent for a prolonged period to the home, with the result that her health was greatly benefited, and that she has since been able to return to work.

Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION CAN CERTAINLY BE CURED

Proof of This Is Found in the Case of Mrs. Irena J. Banks, of Toronto.

After Having Had Three Hemorrhages and Despairing of Ever Being Cured, Powley's Liquefied Ozone Gave Her a New Lease of Life.

She is a Well Woman To-day, Thankful For Her Good Health and Enthusiastic in Her Praises of Ozone.

That Powley's Liquefied Ozone will cure Consumption is due to the fact that it is a most powerful antiseptic germicide. Ozone when taken into the system is conveyed by the blood to the diseased parts of the body, the disease germs are killed and Nature is assisted in her work of healing. Mrs. Irena J. Banks, of 787 West Queen street, Toronto, is but one of the cases that go to prove the efficacy of this wonderful remedy in combating the dread disease Consumption. Mrs. Banks makes the following statement of her case:—

I was afflicted by bronchial and lung trouble for three years. The disease became firmly seated in my system, and I began to despair of ever being well. I had the best medical advice in the city and spent a lot of money in medicine. I became a complete wreck physically at the end of three years, and at night had to be propped up in bed with pillows so that I could breathe. I had three hemorrhages of the lungs. My system was entirely run down and I suffered exceedingly from female troubles. A friend of mine living in Muskoka told me to try Ozone, the new system of treatment, as she had been greatly benefited by it. I purchased one bottle, but did not get much relief. At the end of the second bottle I felt much improved, and when I had taken nine bottles I had quite recovered.

My husband did not know that I had taken Ozone and thought I had stopped the doctoring altogether. He said to me: 'Didn't I tell you that you would get well when you stopped taking medicine?' When I told him about Ozone he was surprised and thought that it would do his eczema good. He took some, with the result that it cured him.

We are both very thankful for Powley's Liquefied Ozone, and consider it the best household remedy to be obtained. I have never yet been troubled with a return of my old complaint, and feel wonderfully well. (Signed) (Mrs.) IRENA J. BANKS, 787 Queen street west, Toronto.

Additional Proof of the Wonderful Curative Qualities of Ozone in Cases of Consumption.

As proof of the fact that Mrs. Banks's case is by no means an isolated one we give the following list of persons who have been cured of Consumption by Powley's Liquefied Ozone.

- Mrs. Sheffield, Zephyr, Ont. Alice Haran, Mount St. Hilaire, P. Q. Mrs. Dulcine Magnan, 795 Cadieux street, Montreal, P. Q. Sister St. Alfred, Monastery of the Good Shepherd, Montreal. Brother Constant, 56 Cote street, Montreal. Miss Helen McGrandie, Huntsville, Ont. Wm. McKay, Sutton, Ont. Mrs. Trotter, Fraserville, Ont. Mrs. C. Sharpe, Stratford, Ont. Mrs. John McQueen, Bealville, Ont. Wm. Bentley, 104 Upper Walter Street, Halifax, N. S. Mr. A. F. Sharkey's daughter, 154 St. Hubert street, Montreal. John Canty, Mechanicsville, Ont. Miss Annie Shaw, 34 Enfield avenue, Toronto. Mrs. H. Carey, Lakeview Cottage, Ste. Agathe des Monts, P. Q. W. J. Rogers, Box 17, Kettleby, Ont. C. Merry, 363 St. Hyppolite street, Montreal. Mrs. Thompson, 311 Sherbourne Street, Toronto. Mrs. Annie Louisa Don, 443 James street, N. Hamilton, Ont. Florence Weaver, 256 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Fred Hicks, Picton, Ont.

Talk to or write to any of the above persons. You will find them all thankful and enthusiastic. Our free book on Consumption will be mailed on receipt of name and address. The Ozone Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Powley's Liquefied Ozone is sold only by reliable dealers—never by peddlers. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

D. WATSON & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Wound Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book, Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We devote 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 spare 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.

ONLY A YEAR.

The following poem has been kindly sent by a correspondent, M.A.M., in answer to a request from J.H.N. The author is Harriet Beecher Stowe.

One year ago—a ringing voice,
A clear blue eye,
And clustering curls of sunny hair,
Too fair to die.
Only a year—a voice, no smile,
No glance of eye,
No clustering curls of golden hair,
Fair, but to die.

One year ago—what loves, what schemes
Came into life;
What joyous hopes, what high resolves,
What generous strife.

The silent picture on the wall
The burial stone,
Of all that beauty, life and joy,
Remain alone.

One year—a year, one little year,
And so much gone;
And yet the even flow of life,
Moves calmly on.

The grave grows green, the flowers bloom
Fair, that head;
No sorrowing tint of leaf or spray,
Says he is dead.

No pause or hush of merry birds,
That sing above,
Tells us how coldly sleeps below,
The form we love.

Where hast thou been this year beloved?
What hast thou seen?
What visions fair, what glorious life,
Where thou hast been?

The veil! the veil! so thin, so strong,
'Twixt us and thee,
The mystic veil, when shall it fall,
That we may see?

Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone,
But present still;
And waiting for the coming hour,
Of God's sweet will.

Lord of the living and the dead,
Our Saviour dear,
We lay in silence at Thy feet,
This sad, sad year.

M.A.M.

THE ANCHOR HOLDS.

S. E. Gilpin, Granton, kindly sends the poem asked for by J. S. Maxwell, and accompanies it with the following note: J. W. Bengough happened to be in the memorial service of the General Conference when the obituary notice of Mr. G. H. Ellis, a student of Victoria College, was read. It was stated that his last words were "Tell the boys the anchor holds." Mr. Bengough caught the beautiful thought and hence the poem.

"Tell the boys the anchor holds!"
These words he whispered clear,
While we sat gathered 'round the bedside
Of our dying comrade dear;
Tell the boys the anchor holds;
Christ is faithful to his word,
In death's hour of gloom and terror
By these stands thy risen Lord.

Chorus:
Glorious hope in death's dark passage,
Jesus' strength thy form enfolds,
Faith triumphant sends the message,
"Tell the boys the anchor holds."

"Tell the boys the anchor holds!"
Free salvation through the blood,
This the safety of the soul
In the midst of Jordan's flood.
"Tell the boys the anchor holds!"
No vain fables are our faith,
Peaceful rides the little barque
On the swelling tides of death.

"Tell the boys the anchor holds!"
And a smile of rapture deep
Lighted up the happy face
As he gently fell asleep.
"Tell the boys the anchor holds!"
So the words for evermore
Seem to echo faint and sweet
From the far-off heavenly shore.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

F. B. Westmount—Kindly give me the solution of the following question: A and B run a mile. A runs the whole distance at the rate of 230 yards a minute. B runs the first half mile at 300 yards a minute, and the second half at 340 yards a minute. By how many yards does A win? Ans. A finishes the mile course in 170 divided by 230—5 1/2 minutes. B takes (850 divided by 300) add (850 divided by 340)—5 min. 31 1/2 sec. B takes to finish after A 1 1/2-17 sec. at the rate of 340 yards a minute. Therefore he has lost by 7 1/3 yards, that is, A wins by 7 1/3 yards.

MAKING SOAP.

M.S.—Please give recipe for making soap with potash (caustic). Answer.—Soap for domestic uses, and made with potash, is usually soft soap. The following recipe is given in the "Scientific Encyclopedia": To 20 pounds of clear grease take 17 lbs. pure white potash. Buy the potash in as fine lumps as it can be procured, and place it in the bottom of the soap barrel, which must be water-tight and strongly hooped. Boil the grease, and pour it boiling hot upon the potash; then add two pails full of boiling hot water. Dissolve one pound of borax in two quarts of boiling hot water, and stir all together thoroughly. Next morning add two pails of cold water, and stir for half an hour. Continue this process until a barrel containing 25 gallons is filled up. In a week or less it will be fit for use. The borax can be turned into the grease while boiling. The grease must be tried out, free from scraps, ham, rinds, bones, or any other debris. Then the soap will be thick as jelly and almost as clear. Soap made with potash, according to the authority quoted, always comes, and is a first rate article. If you thought it advisable you might experiment on a smaller quantity first. It is important to follow the directions exactly.

CHANGE OF DYNASTY.

W.H.—Will you kindly answer the following question: Does Edward VII. not begin a new house? My children are taught in school that we are still under the House of Guelp, or Brunswick. But it appears to me that the usual precedent is, when the succession is through a woman the king takes the name of his father, and a new line of sovereigns begins. Ans.—The line of sovereigns begins, according to the King Edward VII. is recorded as the first British sovereign of the House of Saxe-Cobourg. In British history each incoming house that has claimed the throne through a daughter of the preceding house

has given its own name to its sovereigns. Henry II. came to the throne of England through his mother, Matilda, daughter of Henry I., who had married Geoffrey Plantagenet. He headed the dynasty of Plantagenet sovereigns. After the Wars of the Roses, Henry, Earl of Richmond, claimed the crown by right of his mother, a descendant of John of Gaunt. He became Henry VII., the first of the Tudor sovereigns, his father having been Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman. The Stuarts came to the throne of England through Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII., who married James IV., of Scotland. George I., of the House of Hanover, gained the British throne by right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter of James, the first Stuart sovereign of England. These changes in the name of the reigning house marked real dynastic eras, whereas the present change is one chiefly in name.

TO PRESERVE LEMON PEEL.

Housekeeper.—Please give me a recipe for preserving lemon peel. Ans.—Select sound lemons of moderately thick skins. Remove a piece about half an inch in diameter from the stalk end. With a blunt knife take out the inside. The peel can be cut into slices or left whole, as desired. Place the peel in cold water, leave a day or two, changing the water three or four times a day. Then take out the peel, place in a saucepan with fresh cold water, and boil until quite tender, keeping the pan covered and boiling slowly. Prepare a syrup, using two lbs. sugar and one pint water to each pound of fruit. Add the juice of one lemon, clarify the syrup, skim and allow it to get cold. Put the peels and sugar for half an hour or until quite clear. Put into pots, cover closely, and store in a cool, dry place. To candy lemon peel, choose sound fresh lemons, cut them into quarters lengthwise, remove the pulp entirely, and put the peels into salt and water for three days, and afterwards into fresh water for two days. Then put the peels into fresh cold water and boil until quite tender. Drain the pieces and cover them with a thin syrup made in the proportion of one pound of sugar to a quart of water. When they look clear, which will be in about half an hour drain them again, and make a thick syrup, allowing a pound of sugar to every pint of water, put the peels in, and boil over a slow fire until the syrup candies. Take out the pieces, drain them, and dry them in a cool oven. Store in a cool dry place.

THE TALLEST CHIMNEY.

A. T.—Will you please inform me what is the height of the tallest chimney stack in the world, and where it is? Ans.—The tallest chimney of which we have knowledge is the Townsend-shaft, Port Dundas, Glasgow, which has a total height of 465 feet. The St. Rollox shaft, Glasgow, is 453 feet 6 inches in total height; and the Mecherich shaft, Cologne, 441 feet.

KEEPING MINK.

P.E.I.—Please let me know how to keep a minkery, and what form of building is required. I should like to know how to feed the animals when they have their young, about their habits, etc. Ans.—The only 'minkery' of which we have heard was one made beside a stream of running water. An enclosure was made by building a stone wall on each side and across the stream, and roofing it over with wire netting. The foundation of the wall must be dug down, to prevent the mink from burrowing under. The enclosure will be made larger or smaller according to the number of animals it is intended to keep. If there are many, the stream will feed themselves. Otherwise feed regularly every evening, giving fresh meat, fish, frogs, etc. The young ones, usually five or six in number, are born about the end of April. A hutch partly filled with clean straw may be placed in the enclosure for the mink in winter.

THE DOUKHOBOR SETTLERS.

A. A., Toronto.—Please state in the "Witness" if it is true, as I have often heard it said, that the Dominion Government paid all the expenses of the Doukhobors to the North-West and gave them free grants of land without their doing settlement duties as other settlers have to do. Ans.—On enquiry at the Interior Department it is learned that the Dominion Government did not pay for the transport of the Doukhobors to Western Canada. The custom of the Canadian Immigration authorities is to allow the Doukhobors a pound sterling to the steamship companies for each immigrant that they bring to our shores. The Doukhobors came across in a vessel specially provided for them by the Society of Friends. In view of this fact the bounty of one pound a head instead of going into the pockets of the steamship company was paid the Doukhobors. With regard to the land given them in Western Canada each family was provided for in exactly the same way as new settlers of any other nationality. That is to say, they could earn their quarter section by simply settling on it for the space of three years. The Doukhobors wanted to live in villages where they would be in close touch with one another. Hence many of the families instead of living actually on the property they homesteaded have built their dwellings on neighbors' property. They go out to work their respective farms, a competency was paid the summer and this will be accepted as fulfilling the requirements laid down by parliament.

LEGAL.

OWNERSHIP OF WINDMILL.

W.S.—A bought a farm from B. On this farm is erected a windmill for pumping water. Nothing was said about the mill at the time of sale. Both buyer and seller claim the mill. Who is the proper owner? Ans.—Where necessary follows the principal, and the windmill belongs to the buyer.

PURCHASE OF SEWING MACHINE.

Farmer.—I gave an order to the agent of a machine company for a machine, to be delivered next summer. I wish very much to have said order cancelled, have written to said company and requested them to do so, but they decline. What steps are necessary to prevent them shipping same? 2. Can I be compelled to take the machine? Ans.—1. No such steps are possible. 2. The sale was completed by your order, and you cannot now refuse to carry it out.

NON-PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TAXES.

Subscriber.—I own property, both movable and immovable, in a certain municipality, and I reside there. I refuse to pay school taxes, although admitting my liability. The commissioners have handed me a detailed statement of the amount due with a notice that if not paid on or before Dec. 19, it will be handed to the secretary of the county council for collection by external vigilance. The disease is most troublesome from the ages of fifteen to thirty, that being the time of life that the skin and its associated glands is most active. After that age the disease subsides of its own accord. The condition is due to a disease of sebaceous glands whereby the ducts become plugged up, and the contents decompose. The gland then inflames and forms a pimple, and eventually a pustule. Every night the affected parts should be carefully bathed with very hot water and plenty of spirit of green soap. When the skin is thoroughly softened,

of such person which may be found in the municipality.

ONTARIO.

TENANT'S FIXTURES. Subscriber.—I bought a house two years ago from executors to the estate who had a tenant in the store. The tenant died, and his brother, his executor to his property, has continued as my tenant ever since. For the last year he has allowed me to occupy the store for my own business, in connection with his also. Now he tells me that he had written or an agreement that the counter and partitions in the building were put in by the tenant, and the tenant had the privilege of removing them whenever he left. He is thinking now of leaving. When I bought the house, and ever since, I supposed everything was mine. There never was anything reserved. Can the tenant take the fixtures? If so, how am I to proceed to be remunerated for them? Ans.—Assuming that what the tenant says of the provision in his favor respecting fixtures is true, we think he is entitled to remove them, and also that you are hardly in a position to look for compensation inasmuch as you were not subjected to the tenancy and the terms of it.

EXPROPRIATING A ROADWAY.

B.B. Assa.—I have purchased a section of land here. There is a school house on it and one private house on rented lot. Lots were purchased from the company I bought section from. There is no road allowance to the school or private house. Can they compel a road without compensation to me through my land? Ans.—We think not.

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.]

LEAD POISONING.

"A Constant Reader" asks for the symptoms of poisoning with lead or mercury, and if the presence of these substances in hair-washes is detrimental to health. Ans.—Any hair preparations that contain lead or mercury have to be used with great care. They should not be used for more than two or three weeks at a time, and then a prolonged period should intervene before their use is resumed. Both drugs referred to may be absorbed through the skin in sufficiently large quantities as to produce symptoms of poisoning after prolonged use. With lead, one of the first appearances is the formation of the so-called "lead-line" along the edge of the gums. This is a fine line in the gums of a bluish-black color. Later, fleeting pains may be felt in the abdomen amounting to absolute colic. With this there is troublesome constipation. If the lead is further absorbed in the system, paralysis of the arms and legs may set in to such a degree as to incapacitate the affected person. Lead-poisoning of this type is difficult to cure, and the results may be more or less permanent. The symptoms of mercury poisoning are more acute. At first, there is prolonged, slight fever of the breath, with tenderness of the gums, so that the teeth feel sore when pressed upon. Then the gums become red and swollen and so soft that they bleed readily. Ulceration of the gums may supervene, and the teeth become loosened. In severe cases the amount of saliva is much increased, the tongue is greatly swollen, and the glands in the neck become inflamed. In some cases diarrhoea occurs. The great danger of washes containing mercury is that they are extremely poisonous, and accidents are liable to happen. When used frequently you will have timely warning if there is any discomfort, or when the gums become sore you will have to stop, but with lead the effects are more insidious, and you will have to exercise great care.

BLOATING OF THE STOMACH.

"G.A.K." is troubled with bloating of the stomach, and is unable to sleep at night, sometimes tossing about until three or four in the morning. Is about 40 years of age. Ans.—The bloating complained of is probably referable to the stomach. Imperfect digestion sometimes causes this. Are you sure your teeth are in good condition? Sometimes bloating comes on from imperfect mastication. If so, you should have the teeth attended to, and fasten upon, if necessary, an extra strong food. You will also cause it. Drink more milk and use more meat and eggs. The condition when arising from any cause will be helped if you take an occasional purge, such as salts, and attend to the diet. Have all food cut up in small particles, and take plenty of time to chew it. Gentle massage of the stomach at bedtime such as may be obtained by rolling a fairly heavy ball over the abdomen, will help.

MEASLES.

"J.J.R." asks how soon it would be safe for her daughter, who attends school in Montreal, to come home, as her brother was taken down with measles on Dec. 15. Ans.—The infection from measles lasts a variable time, but after the discharge from the nose stops, the danger has mostly passed away. This will take about a month in an average case. You should certainly fumigate the house. As you probably cannot apply the latest method of fumigating, you had better try the old-fashioned plan of burning sulphur in all the windows and doors, spreading out any bedding that may have been exposed, and burn a pound of sulphur for every three hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space.

DANDRUFF.

"J.C." asks for some preparation to free the head of dandruff. He has been using a patent preparation, but it does not cure it as he was told that it contained lead. Ans.—We do not know the composition of the wash referred to. There is no means of counteracting the effects of lead in the system that can be relied on. You can cure the condition if you carefully carry out the following instruction: Wash the head once a week, using very hot water. Rub well the hair and scalp with the spirit of green soap, applied by means of a flannel. Then wash off with hot water, as hot as you can bear it. Two or three times a week comb the head thoroughly with a fine-toothed comb. Use the following lotion every morning, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair: Roserolin, one and one-half drachms; castor oil, 30 drops; rectified spirit, four ounces; oil of lavender, a sufficient quantity. If the hair is naturally oily you can replace the castor oil with glycerine.

BLACKHEADS.

"M.A." asks for a simple and inexpensive remedy for blackheads. You can get rid of black-head at the price of eternal vigilance. The disease is most troublesome from the ages of fifteen to thirty, that being the time of life that the skin and its associated glands is most active. After that age the disease subsides of its own accord. The condition is due to a disease of sebaceous glands whereby the ducts become plugged up, and the contents decompose. The gland then inflames and forms a pimple, and eventually a pustule. Every night the affected parts should be carefully bathed with very hot water and plenty of spirit of green soap. When the skin is thoroughly softened,

Advertisements.

THE CONQUEROR OF CATARRH

If you have Catarrh let me conquer it for you. If it isn't overpowered now, it's bound to get the best of you in the end. You think not? Lots of people have made that mistake. They say, 'Oh, it doesn't amount to much—it's only Catarrh.' So on they go, adding to it just a little every week. They never notice how it's creeping along through the system. At last there comes a day when 'only Catarrh' turns out to be a pretty serious thing. But leaving out the danger, there's another reason for getting rid of it. Catarrh is an UNCLEAN disease. To put it plainly, your hawking and spitting and bad breath make you a nuisance to your friends. It's not pleasant for them to have you around. That sounds harsh—but it's the truth.



Dr. Sproule, B. A., Catarrh Specialist.

In the early, mildest stages of the trouble called Catarrh, there is a burning, itching, and smarting, but there is a greater danger coming, as the days will tell. Then it turns a simple matter, Nothing that requires a cure. So it grows with stealthy power, Makes its progress slow but sure.

squeezes out the blackheads or any yellow points between the fingers, and finally cover the skin well with a lotion composed of a saturated solution of boracic acid in brandy. This should be allowed to dry and remain on all night. It may be washed off in the morning. This routine must be kept up steadily. It may not suffice to cure the condition, but will keep it in reasonable bounds.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

LICE ON COW.

Ontario Subscriber.—We have a cow on which the skin seems dry and scurfy. The hair is off in many places, on the sides of the neck and over hips. She looks rather poor. The amount of milk is rather small. What would be best to do? Ans.—This is probably due to lice. She should be thoroughly washed with soap and water, and then with a thirty percent solution of creolin, every second day, for three or four times. The stall should be washed and disinfected. The hyre should be ventilated. Heat and damp will often produce falling of the hair. Feed her liberally if you expect her to milk freely.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

H.M.—Are there any sure signs as to whether a cow is in calf or not? If so, what are they? Ans.—Cessation of heat periods; general quieting down of temper; enlargement of the belly; in advanced stages some claim to be able to hear the placental murmur and foetal heart.

A CALF'S STROUBLE.

An Old Subscriber.—Spring calf passes red water occasionally. It is quite lively, but it is getting thinner. Please let me know what will cure her. Ans.—It is improbable that this case is one of the disease known as Red Water. It is probably due to a uric calculus, or some other cause of bleeding from the urinary passage. Give the following mixture: Sugar of lead, two drachms; water, four ounces; tincture of opium, two ounces; mix. Give a tablespoonful three times daily in four ounces of linseed tea.

PROBABLY BARREN.

Stockman.—Two years ago I bought a valuable driving mare, eight years old, that had never had a foal. I bred her the following spring, but she missed getting with foal, and again last spring with the same result. She has been examined by a veterinarian, and found to be all right. Is there anything to be given her, or is it advisable to breed again? Ans.—No good can be done by internal administration of drugs, while much harm may result. As spring approaches feed her on soft diet, and turn her out to pasture as soon as you can. Mate her to a young well-bred horse. Uncertain in breeders never pay to risk losing time with.

SLOBBERING HORSES.

Subscriber.—I have a mare, ten years old, which during the last three or four weeks, slobbers and froths at the mouth considerably, especially when working and driving. Her appetite is not so good as formerly, and she appears to be dull and warm up easily. Have been feeding condition powders for over two weeks, but they do not seem to improve her condition. Several horses in this vicinity are troubled with slobbering and frothing. What is the cause? Please prescribe. New Brunswick.—Will you kindly advise me through the columns of your valuable paper about my horses. They have been greatly troubled lately with frothing

of course, they don't tell you so. They don't want to make you feel badly. Just the same, no one, not even a relative, enjoys being near a person with a foul, fetid breath. There's not the slightest doubt it hurts you terribly with outside people—with the people you meet in a business way. Did you think it no use to try to cure Catarrh? Some physician whose knowledge on the subject is as limited as it is unreliable, may have told you so. Perhaps you tried to cure it yourself with some of the many nostrums so widely advertised for the purpose. Then you failed, for such things simply CANNOT cure Catarrh. You see, it's a disease that affects different persons in different ways. It demands individual treatment. You simply haven't done the right thing for it. But don't be discouraged. Seek help in the proper place. Write to me at once and I will give you

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

I offer you counsel, sympathy and aid, without charge. This treacherous disease has been my life-study, and I am familiar with its workings from start to finish. I can tell you how to cure it safely quickly—permanently. The thousands to whom I have brought relief, and they may be found in every part of North America, gladly testify to my wholeheartedness, sincerity of purpose, and the wonderful cures I have made. I will gladly send you the names of many people I have cured that live right near to you.

Following are some of the common symptoms of:

Catarrh of Head and Throat:

- Is your throat raw?
Is your breath foul?
Do you spit often?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you take cold easily?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A. (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), Catarrh specialist, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, Mass. He will give you valuable aid, FREE OF CHARGE.

NAME

ADDRESS

.....

the rain water from the roof of the house in such building next spring, and to force such water to a tank in the attic for bathroom purposes. Any suggestions will be very thankfully received. Ans.—The walls of the tank can be built with stone, using lime mortar up to within eighteen inches or two feet from the surface of the surrounding earth, above which use cement for mortar, as the frost will damage the lime mortar, when it dampens. Give the tank its built up inside a coating of cement, at least one inch in thickness. This should be composed of one part of Portland cement, thoroughly mixed, while dry, with two parts of clean river sand, and when wet, to be immediately applied to the wall; consequently, only a little of it should be wetted at a time. 2. 1c.

COAL ASHES.

Valleyfield.—Are fine coal ashes, in small quantities, good for sandy or gravelly soil? Ans.—Coal ashes contain but a very small proportion of fertilizer. Their application to sandy soil would be beneficial to a limited extent.

FEEDING GRAIN TO PIGS.

M.S.—Which is the best way of feeding broken oats or grain of any kind to pigs? Is any better scalded than when given dry or mixed? Ans.—The best way milk is kept at a proper temperature, how long does it take to cream thoroughly, that is, for all the cream to rise to the surface? Is butter as good made from the cream which has been taken off thick milk as that made from milk kept in creamers? Ans.—1. Most people feed broken grain to pigs in a slop, mixed with water or, better still, with milk. Some of the best feeders maintain that it is better to feed the meal dry, and give the milk or water separately. Dry unground grain ought to be steeped for 12 hours before feeding. 2. Milk, if set in shallow pans, ordinarily requires thirty-six hours for all the cream to rise. If the milk is placed in deep, narrow cans which are set in cold water, the cream should rise in less than twenty-four hours. 3. If the cream has not been left for any length of time on the thickened milk, and the surrounding air is not above 65 degrees it ought to make first class butter if properly looked after, but the chances are more favorable when the cream has been removed before the milk thickens.

BRAN FOR HORSES.

A.P., Detroit.—What is the value of bran as feed for horses? Ans.—Bran is not usually fed to horses as part of their daily ration, but a bran mash made of three or four quarts of bran, wet, if given at night, once or twice each week, is a good aid to the digestion of working horses.

TRANSPLANTING BUTTERNUT TREES.

A.B.C.—Can butternut trees ten to twelve feet high be successfully transplanted; if so, what is the proper season, and what the proper method of doing so? Ans.—Butternut trees that have had their taproot cut off, while young, never grow well afterwards. If the tree could be removed without injuring the taproot it might grow fairly well. The spring time would be the best for removing most trees.

WATCH THE LABEL.

The possibility of missing an issue will be removed if subscribers will make a point to mail their renewals two weeks before their subscriptions expire. Confusion is avoided; the danger of the name being removed from the mailing list is averted, and the subscriber loses nothing, for the year is always counted from the date of expiry of the subscription, not from the date of its receipt.

AGRICULTURAL.

WATER TANK.

Mrs. G.—I kindly inform me through your column how to build a storage tank of stone and cement for watering the cattle. We think of digging a pit, oblong or round, high up in the side of a hill (the watering troughs are at the foot), and placing two pipes in it, one to force the water into it from the well, and the other to let it out to the watering troughs. 2. Will it be a good plan to build a cistern of the same material, in the basement to catch

SEAWEED.

(Hylda M. Robins, in the 'Farmer and Stock Breeder,' London, England.)

CHAPTER I.

It was a rough day, for there was a nasty wind blowing off the shore, driving the dust into the eyes of foolish wayfarers who had ventured out, and rearing white horses on the grey, choppy sea.

Inez Caruthers battled bravely against it for some time, but she grew weary of her struggles after a while, and hastened into one of the shelters placed at intervals along the Teymouth Parade.

This solitary ramble was a great treat to her, for she was governess to Lady Carlyon's two little children, and as a rule had to take her walks abroad with one or them on either side.

To-day, however, she had been granted a holiday, for Lady Carlyon had taken her eldest daughter Jessie and the children over to lunch with a friend who lived some miles inland, so Inez had been able to spend a long afternoon all to herself.

The Carlyon ménage was a mixed one, for the late baronet as well as his wife had both been married before. The former had a son by his first union, and the latter a daughter; consequently, when two more children made their appearance as the result of their second marriage, the household was composed of three separate families.

However, Sir John Carlyon did not survive his second union many years. He just lived long enough to bitterly repent it, and then passed quietly away to a rest which had never been his since he persuaded the handsome widow and her daughter, Jessie Wilson, to share his home.

Of her stepson, Sir Lester, Lady Carlyon knew very little, for he had been abroad with his regiment during the last few years, and had not appeared anxious to return home, even when his father's death made him master of the Manor and ten thousand a year. Now, however, certain affairs connected with the estate made his presence absolutely necessary, so perforce he had to send in his papers and wend his way home to the old county once again.

Lady Carlyon looked forward to his arrival with mingled feelings. During his absence he had kindly allowed her to live on with Jessie Wilson and the children at the Manor House, but it was quite possible that his return might mean many innovations, and her reign as mistress over the old family estate be at an end.

She had always regarded him in the light of an interloper, and bitterly resented the fact that her own boy Jack would never inherit the title and property; but, failing this, she determined to arrange matters in another way, and bring about a match between her stepson and her own daughter, Jessie Wilson.

She had meant to receive him at the Manor House, and throw the young people together as much as possible, but an epidemic of diphtheria in the neighborhood rendered this out of the question, so she had borne the whole family off to Teymouth, and written to Sir Lester to join them there directly he reached England.

And now the great arrival was expected in a day or two, and Lady Carlyon and Jessie grew hourly more excited.

You and the children will take your meals upstairs after Sir Lester comes, she said to Miss Caruthers, before she started off to her luncheon visit; and I shall be glad if you will keep Jack and Molly out of the way as much as possible while he is here. He is not used to children and may find them troublesome.

Inez Caruthers had smiled to herself as she listened to the injunction, and with quick intuition had read between the lines; and she smiled again visibly as she sat in the shelter and watched the incoming tide rising higher and higher on the shore below.

But it grew chilly after a while, for in spite of it being August, the wind was cold, and every now and then a larger wave than usual sent a shower of white spray over the stone wall of the parade.

Inez shivered a little, and rose from her seat to take another walk, but as she left the shelter a mad gust of wind swept round her, and, catching hold of her little sailor hat, tore it roughly off her head and sent it flying along the esplanade.

She started off in quick pursuit, but a man in the shelter behind was quicker. For some time he had been sitting watching the lovely little face only a few seats off, and when he saw her dilemma he inwardly blessed the good fortune which had put such an opportunity into his hands.

He started up in a moment and rushed after the hat, which was revolving like a Catherine wheel along the parade, but every time he neared it it seemed to evade his grasp, and finally a more boisterous gust than usual bore it off the pavement and carried it to the shore below.

The stranger was nothing daunted. Without a thought of the distance he leapt down a height of several feet, and fled across the wet sand to where a friendly heap of seaweed had stayed the hat's rapid career; and when he reached it he caught hold of it with a gratitude which at the moment he was utterly unable to analyze.

Inez was waiting for him on the parade above, and when he sprang up the flight of steps and joined her he stood still for the moment and gazed wonderingly at her rare beauty, for the violent race with the wind had brought the lovely color into her cheeks, while the gale had loosened the knot of golden hair until it hung a glittering mass, far below her waist.

'I hope it is none the worse for its boisterous career,' he said, holding out her hat with a smile, and trying to disentangle the long strip of seaweed which had wound itself around the brim.

'Ah, no indeed!' she replied, raising her wonderful eyes for one short moment to his. 'It has been in the water several times before. Thank you more than I can say for all the trouble you took to rescue it.'

He held it a moment longer while she twisted up the golden hair, and then yielded it regretfully into her keeping.

'May I have the seaweed, too?' she

asked, pointing to the long strip he had taken from her hat. You see, it is a weather-glass, and will tell me if the day is going to be fine or not.

He gave it to her with a smile. 'It is like a woman's hair,' he said, 'only it is not so long or beautiful as yours.'

'My hair is not so useful, though,' she replied, shaking her head doubtfully, 'for it cannot foretell the weather. See how dry this seaweed is getting now. We shall have a fine day to-morrow, and then she nodded brightly to him and turned away to resume her walk.'

It was more than an hour later when she reached home, and when she entered the school-room Jack and Molly threw themselves into her arms and greeted her with a noisy shout.

'Miss Caruthers, they cried, 'what do you think has happened?' The big brother here all out, and mother is as cross as two sticks that she was not here to meet him.'

But Inez held up her finger with a gentle 'Hush!' and busied herself with pouring out their tea.

CHAPTER II.

It was the next morning, and Sir Lester was standing in the window of his stepmother's drawing-room. As the seaweed had prognosticated, it was a lovely day. Overhead the sun was shining in all its grandeur, pouring his golden rays on the rippling ocean beneath and making it glitter with a thousand lights.

'What are you going to do this morning, Lester?' asked Lady Carlyon, her eyes travelling with a certain pride over his tall, erect figure and darkly bronzed face.

He shrugged his shoulders.

'What does one generally do at the seaside?' he asked. 'Stroll up and down the parade, listening to niggers on the ocean, and watching a crowd of children paddling in the sea. I suppose Teymouth is no different from other places of its kind.'

'But we don't expect you to amuse yourself in that commonplace way. There are some very good horses to be hired, and Jessie likes a ride in the morning.'

'Oh, I don't think I will do that, thanks,' he interposed hastily. 'Moreover, a crowded beach would not be a commonplace amusement to me. Just think how many years have passed since I saw one.'

Lady Carlyon smiled.

'Of course, do just as you like,' she replied. 'I will go upstairs and tell Jessie to put on her hat.'

'And the children, too,' he added.

'My dear Lester, I could not think of troubling you with them. You have no idea what high-spirited little things they are. Moreover, they went out with their governess an hour ago.'

Sir Lester frowned. He had no wish to take a solitary walk with Jessie Wilson, for the whole of the preceding evening he had been bored with her incessant rapid chatter; but as there seemed no way out of it, he put on as graceful a manner as possible and started off with her along the sunny Teymouth parade.

For some little time he kept to the sea wall, scanning intently the faces of passers by, and hoping to catch a vision of golden hair and a wonderful pair of violet eyes, the remembrance of which had dwelt with him since he had rescued their owner's hat the day before.

'Are there any pretty girls in Teymouth?' he asked his companion at last, when he could see no sign of his new acquaintance anywhere.

Jessie pouted. She possessed a certain fair prettiness of her own, and resented the fact that he should be looking out for more.

'Only the ordinary seaside type,' she replied, a little shortly. 'You know the sort, I daresay.'

'No, I don't think I do,' laughing. 'However, as there is not much to be seen on the parade, let us try the beach.'

'But it is full of nurses and children,' she protested.

'And why not? At any rate it seems the fashionable place in the morning. See, there is a Punch and Judy show over there. Let us come and watch it. It is years since I have seen one.'

In a few minutes they reached the outskirts of the crowd which the drum and pipe had gathered from far and near. All round stood a black mass of people, the children raising little eager faces towards the show, and their elders smiling amusedly as Punch's nasal voice resounded over the shore.

Sir Lester watched it as breathlessly as any of his juniors standing round, but just as the dog Toby made his appearance on the stage a shout near at hand arrested his attention, and his little half-brother and sister threw themselves upon him with an exuberance of joy.

'We saw you in the distance,' cried Jack, and Miss Caruthers would not let us come, but Molly and me ran away, and she can't run as fast as us.'

'I am so sorry, Miss Wilson,' said a low, sweet voice behind to Jessie; 'but they wanted to come so much.'

'You should keep them in better order,' replied the girl coldly. 'They get more disobedient every day.'

Sir Lester turned round at the sound of her stiff words, and as he did so he encountered Inez's beautiful flushed face and violet eyes.

'What, you!' he said, holding out his hand at once. 'Do you mean to tell me you are the Miss Caruthers Jack and Molly talk so much about?'

'Jack and Molly talk a great deal of nonsense,' she replied, with a smile; while Jessie watched them both with angry, jealous eyes.

'Have you met before?' she asked, suspiciously.

'Only yesterday,' replied Inez. 'Sir Lester rescued my hat for me in the wind, but I did not know then who he was. Come, Jack—come, Molly. See, the show is over now, so we had better be going.'

children would enjoy having her with them. Do stay, Miss Caruthers.

The girl's beautiful face flushed. 'Thank you,' she said; 'but as Miss Wilson is kind enough not to need me, I will go home and write some letters. And without another word she turned away, and walked slowly along the sandy beach.'

CHAPTER III.

'Mother, do send Miss Caruthers away. It is simply disgraceful the way she is trying to catch Lester. If you are not careful she will be marrying him. A nice thing it would be if she became Lady Carlyon and turned you out of the Manor House,' and Jessie's voice finished almost in tears as she lodged her bitter complaint against the children's governess.

Her mother's head went a little higher. 'Nonsense, dear!' she said, contemptuously. 'He is not likely to look at her when you are by.'

'But he does!' protested the girl, angrily, and he goes up to the schoolroom whenever he can.'

Lady Carlyon raised her head. 'How do you know that?' she asked.

'Because I hear the children talking about it. All yesterday afternoon, when we thought he was calling on some friends, he was having tea with Jack and Molly.'

Her mother began to look grave. 'It must be put a stop to at once,' she said. 'Go upstairs now and tell Miss Caruthers I wish to speak to her.'

Jessie departed on her mission immediately, and a few moments later Inez entered the room.

'I have a very serious complaint to make,' began Lady Carlyon, frostily. 'I hear you have been asking Sir Lester frequently into the schoolroom, under the pretence of seeing the children.'

The girl's eyes flashed. 'I never asked him,' she said, haughtily. 'He came of his own accord.'

'Then you should have put a stop to his visits. Surely you must be aware it was hardly a correct thing to do.'

'I could not ask him to leave the room,' replied Inez, looking back at her accuser with a proud glance which roused the other's ire to a higher pitch than before. 'He came to see the children.'

'My dear Miss Caruthers,' said Lady Carlyon, with a fine smile, 'I did not suppose for one moment that he went to see you. Men in our class of life do not fall in love with their inferiors. I only want to point out that such a thing must not occur again. Next time Sir Lester wishes to have tea with his little brother and sister you can come and fetch me.'

She waved her hand as she spoke to intimate that the discussion was at an end, so Inez turned away without another word, her eyes flickering with an anger she could scarcely control.

When she reached the schoolroom the injustice of the accusation seemed to cut even deeper than before, and she threw herself into a low chair and clenched her hands in a passion of bitterness against fate in general, but as she struggled with her tears the door opened softly, and Sir Lester himself entered the room.

Inez started up from her chair and tried to speak, but a choked feeling in her throat prevented the words from coming.

'What is the matter?' he asked, his eyes scanning her distressed face with some wonder.

'Nothing,' she replied shortly, not feeling very kindly just then towards the cause of her humiliation. 'Have you come for anything? Is there anything I can get you?'

He hesitated a little. He had come to see her, but her cold reception would hardly allow of his saying so, therefore he looked hastily round to find an excuse for his presence there, and as his eyes wandered from one thing to another, they suddenly fell on the strip of seaweed hanging on the wall.

'I came to find out what kind of day it is going to be,' he replied at last, with a sudden inspiration. 'You see they have no barometer in this house, and I want to know whether it is necessary or not to take an umbrella.'

Inez smiled against her will, and stretched out her hand to feel the long strip with its many brown bubbles.

'Fine at first—but squally later on,' she replied.

'Oh! Then we must make the best of the morning. You are going out with the children, I suppose. I hear them coming in the distance, so will be off now,' and before Jack and Molly could reach the schoolroom and prattle later of his doings, he turned hastily away and left by another door.

Inez was rather silent as she wended her way to the beach with her little charges, and returned several distraught answers to their many questions, but when they finally reached a secluded corner they soon became absorbed in building castles on the sand, and left her to enjoy a quiet half-hour to herself.

But her peace was short-lived. She had hardly finished the second chapter of her book before a man leapt over the breakwater close at hand, and scattered the loose pebbles lying about on the sand.

'You were so absorbed,' said Sir Lester, throwing himself down beside her, 'that I had to do something to attract your attention. Is your book so very interesting?'

'Not so far. The love tale has only just begun.'

'Has it?' he replied, quietly. 'According to my mind it began a week ago.'

Inez flushed and shut up her book with a snap. What right had this man to say such things to her? What right had she to listen? As Lady Carlyon had so broadly and coarsely reminded her—men of his rank of life did not fall in love with their dependants. He was only amusing himself, and trying to while away the dullness of Teymouth.

'It is rather a commonplace plot,' she said, indifferently, touching the volume on her lap; 'just an ordinary love affair, with a few interruptions, ending in the "lived happy ever after".'

She had hardly finished speaking before the children turned round from their sand castle, and, seeing their brother for the first time, left their spades and pails and made a rush towards him.

'Interruption number one,' he said, drawing his brows together with annoyance; 'but I will put up with it as long

as we finish with the "lived happy ever after".'

'Brother Lester!' shouted Jack, justly, saving Inez the necessity of replying. 'Come and help us build a castle. Molly and I want to make a big one, then you and Miss Caruthers can live in it.'

Sir Lester smiled kindly at the little boy and his frowns vanished away.

'Ah, Jack!' he said; 'but I want a solid castle, not one of sand which the first rough wave will wash away. Come, Miss Caruthers! Come and help me build it.'

Jack held out his hand to her, so she had no choice but to take it and follow the 'big brother,' who, with Molly glued to his side, was crossing the sand to where the spades and pails were lying.

'Now for a huge castle,' said Sir Lester, setting vigorously to work; 'one that will withstand all the changes of weather, and keep out all enemies. Miss Caruthers, you are not doing half your share.'

Inez took up the second spade, and began to dig, while the children looked on delightedly at their elders amusing themselves with their pursuits.

'Make the foundations sure, Miss Caruthers,' said Sir Lester, patting the big heap of sand between them. 'I am not building a castle in the air.'

She raised her head to reply, but before she could speak a sudden sharp voice arrested her attention, and, turning to find out the cause, she saw Lady Carlyon and Jessie standing behind her.

'I thought you said you had letters to write,' said the former, angrily, to her stepson. 'You gave them as a reason for not coming out with us, and yet we find you idling your time away here.'

'I am not idling,' he replied coldly. 'I am very busy building a big castle.'

Lady Carlyon drew in her horns, for his tone of voice showed her plainly that his way of spending his time was no business of hers.

'Jessie would have liked to come with you,' she said, in a more conciliatory way. 'Give your spade up to her, Miss Caruthers, and walk into the town with me. I have something to say to you.'

She beckoned to Inez, while Jessie stepped delightedly forward; but directly she took up the discarded spade, Sir Lester promptly dropped his.

'Here, Molly, come and dig,' he called. 'Your sister will help you finish the castle, and then he turned away and strolled up the beach, leaving Jessie to the sole company of the two children.

As he reached the parade, he raised his head to look at the sky, for by this time the sun had disappeared and grey clouds were hanging over the horizon.

'Fine at first, and squally later on,' he muttered. 'That was a wonderful piece of seaweed, indeed.'

CHAPTER IV.

'It is time to be going home, Jack, I think,' said Inez that same afternoon, as she sat in a little sandy cove a mile or two out of Teymouth and watched the children picking up shells.

'Ah, stay a little longer,' pleaded the boy; 'just until I have filled all my pockets. I want to get enough to build a shell house in the Manor garden.'

Inez smiled, but she had not the heart to refuse him, for only that morning during the walk into town Lady Carlyon had told her that her services were no longer required, so on the morrow she had to take leave of the children, and go out into the world again, with the bitter knowledge that a girl's jealousy had been the means of her undoing.

'Just five minutes more,' she said, and then she bent her head on her hands and sat on in the little cove, thinking of the morrow which would separate her from the great happiness which had lately sprung into her lonely life.

So the five minutes drifted into ten, and Inez forgot that time and tide wait for no man, until the sun began to show signals of departure, and reminded her that they ought to be making their way homewards.

'Come, children,' she called to the little pair, still searching for shells; so Jack and Molly left their absorbing occupation and followed her along the little cove.

But as they turned a corner of the rocks, Inez started suddenly and uttered a faint cry. Sandy Cove was formed by a little natural bay in the cliffs which curved inwards and jutted out on either side, and as they neared the entrance they found the sea was dashing up against the rocks, and cutting off all chance of rounding the points.

The girl's face whitened, and with an instinct of preservation she caught hold of the children's hands on either side.

'What shall we do?' she cried, realizing with an awful fear the danger they were in; for wading was out of the question now, and every moment the tide was rising higher.

She looked up at the cliffs standing white and inexorably sheer behind her, and her heart sank.

'Jack, dear,' she said, stooping towards the little boy and speaking as calmly as she could manage. 'We cannot get home across the sands, for I miscalculated the tide, and it has cut us off. We must go back and climb up the rocks as high as we can, and wait until someone comes to fetch us.'

She turned back as she spoke, and led the children over the rocky shore, steadying their little unsteady footsteps and forcing a reassuring smile to her face.

A little way up the cliff a wedge of rock was jutting out. If only she could manage to get them up, it was large enough for the children to stand there, while she could take up her position a little way beneath and hold them on.

With a beating heart she climbed the chalky ascent, dragging Molly with her, and after many struggles she managed to stand her and Jack on the wedge, while the tide crept higher and higher, and at last rose within an inch or two of where she stood.

At first the children looked upon the whole thing merely as an exciting escapade, but after a while they began to grow frightened. It was long past their tea-time, and the light was fading quickly, while a chill wind blew over the sea and made them shiver in their light summer-clothing.

'Me' cold, whimpered Molly, clinging piteously to Inez, but the boy never uttered a word, and his little face grew set in his efforts to control his fear.

Inez took off her blue serge coat and wrapped it round the child, for the waves were breaking at their feet now, and covering them all with a fine white spray.

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Molly burst into frightened sobs, while even Jack gave way at last and buried his face in his little sister's frock.

'Hush, dear!' said Inez soothingly. 'There is hope still. Be brave, Jack, and say your prayers. God will help us if you trust him.'

She waited a moment, her own lips moving silently in an agonized entreaty, and the sea came creeping on and over her ankles and up to her knees, until it reached within an inch or two of the rock where the children sat huddled, and numbered her limbs with its cold, wet touch.

'Let us shout again,' she said at last. 'Let us shout again with all our might, perhaps some one may hear us from the cliffs above.'

So Jack raised his head and Molly ceased crying, and together they sent a ringing cry into the darkness. Was it really or only fancy that a faint answer seemed to reach them on the wake of the wind?

And then a great silence followed, only broken by the sea-gulls' cries and the roar of the waves around, until suddenly voices seemed to reach them near at hand, and raise them out of the stupor into which they had fallen.

Inez lifted her head, and, looking upwards, found that many lights were moving about on the top of the cliff, and many dark forms were outlined against the starry sky.

'Help!' she cried with the faint strength left her, and a strong answering shout came back.

'We are here—we are here!' cried Inez again, and after a moment or two a rope with a large basket tied to the end was slowly lowered down the cliff.

Inez roused herself with an effort, for her limbs were stiff and cold, and all power seemed to have left her, but after a moment her strong will came to her aid and enabled her to catch the basket swinging above her head.

With a quivering sigh she lifted Molly in.

'Hold tight, dear,' she whispered; and then the basket began to move slowly upward, while the two below watched it with white, strained faces.

A ringing shout from above announced Molly's safe ascent, and then the basket came down again, but this time it was more difficult to get the second child in, for the waves were dashing up against the cliff and blinding them with their fierce spray.

'Steady, Jack—be brave, dear,' cried the girl, and up went the basket again with its precious load.

Another shout of triumph, and then it was Inez's turn to drag her drenched, cramped limbs out of the angry sea and take her chance for life or death.

How the basket rocked as it bore her slowly upward—how it bumped against the chalk cliff and made her tired head swim with its dizzy height.

She could hear the men's voices as they pulled with all their might and the straining of the rope as it creaked against the rough edges. One more pull—only one more and then—

But she remembered little more! Only a crowd of faces and a mass of lights quivering in the night wind—only a pair of strong arms closing round her and kisses raining on her white lips, then the whole scene swam round in a misty haze, and she fell a dead weight into Sir Lester's arms.

It was the next morning, and Inez was lying on a sofa in the schoolroom, while Sir Lester stood by her side and feasted his eyes on her wonderful beauty.

'This is not a scene calculated to please Lady Carlyon when she entered, and her brows met angrily together in a quick frown.'

'You here, Lester?' she asked. 'This is hardly the place I expected to find you!'

'I have been thanking Miss Caruthers,' he said, gravely, 'for the brave way she behaved last night.'

Lady Carlyon drew in her lips.

'I think when you hear the facts of the case you will hardly exalt Miss Caruthers into a heroine. I dismissed her yesterday under grave circumstances, and for revenge she took the children to Sandy Cove, and gave me those awful hours of anxiety. That it did not end in—'

She stopped suddenly, for there was a look of horror on Sir Lester's face.

'Be silent!' he cried, with a sternness which made her quiver. 'You are speaking against my future wife, and any one who does that is answerable to me.'

Her face paled.

'You—you are going to marry—a governess!' she gasped.



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know what kind of weather it will be. So she stretched out her hand towards the seaweed and fingered it lovingly. 'It is going to be a glorious day,' she whispered. 'All sunshine and no clouds.'

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Another claim to the ability to print photographs in colors comes from Oregon, Prof. A. B. Leckenby, the United States agronomist at Union, not only claiming to have made colored photographs by the use of the ordinary camera and apparatus and some special chemicals of his own, but having exhibited the prints in Portland. Dr. Leckenby's method, which has not yet been made public, will, it is declared, produce a photograph with every color showing. By his method a photograph of a bunch of flowers will show the natural colors. As far as is now known, the new method is the same as the old system of photography up to the act of making the print. The plate used is a Craemer isochromatic, such as are in use every day by enthusiasts. The difference lies in the emulsion on the sensitive paper. The slight differences in the shades on the negative plate are just enough to act in different ways on the paper during printing and produce the several colors, and after the toning and fixing operations, which are also probably unlike those in present use, the picture comes out resplendent in colors instead of all the same slate or sepia tone.

Up to the present time only one fault has been found with the pictures. They are not all the same shade. A red rose may show pink at one time, and with the next tone and fixing a dark crimson. In either case the color will still be red, but the shades will be decidedly different. Even this objection, which is not in itself very serious, Dr. Leckenby thinks will be remedied, and he has, he says, worked out a method which will have the effect of bringing the various prints to a more even tone. It is generally understood that Professor Leckenby will not patent his discovery or try to make money from it, but he will give it to the world. He is, however, taking steps to procure the necessary papers to secure for himself the honor of having

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

A large portion of the remains of criminals executed at Newgate on Jan. 2 were removed to Ilford Cemetery and reinterred there.

The British poet-laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, has written a play on the subject of the battle of Flodden Field. The piece has been written for Beerbohm Tree, who will produce it at His Majesty's Theatre, London.

Benjamin and Betsy Boden, who occupy a cottage in West Bromwich street, Oldbury, celebrated their diamond wedding on Christmas Day. Boden is 80 years of age, and his wife is 81. The latter was born in the cottage where the lives, and has never had any other home.

A tunnel under the Thames for the accommodation of pedestrians has been recently completed and opened for the public. It is a tube 11 feet in diameter, 1,217 feet long, with the top 13 feet below the river bed. It is accessible by electric elevators and a spiral iron railway at either end.

During the battalion training of troops in the South-eastern district next season cooking is to be practiced under service conditions on four days, with a view to insuring the men becoming independent of the regular cooks. Officers commanding companies are to see that the men receive the preliminary culinary instruction.

Before the construction of the Manchester canal large works were removed to ports like Glasgow, in order that the cost of inland carriage might be saved. Since its opening new industries have been started in Manchester and all along its banks, while 10,000 new houses have had to be erected for the workpeople required to meet the enlarged trade of the city.

A curious return has just been issued of the names of sailors who have neglected to 'lift' their prize-money. There is no abstract with it, but in its 292 pages there cannot be far short of fifteen or twenty thousand names of individuals who have valid claims against the Admiralty. The return goes back to 1856, the year of the Chinese war, and the amounts recorded as due vary from a few shillings to as much as £30.

The existence of some of the Martello towers is threatened by the continual inroads of the sea, which is gradually scouring away their foundations. One of these towers, between Hythe and Dymchurch, has already been split in two, and the halves now stand some distance apart. Erected about the end of the eighteenth century in reply to threats of invasion from the French, the towers form a conspicuous feature of the coast line.

As one of the results of the visit of their officials to inspect the working of American railways, the North-Eastern Railway has placed with the Leeds Forge Company a large order for the construction of heavy coal wagons, capable of carrying forty tons. Successful tests have been made, in one case a wagon carrying with ease sixty-five tons of pig-iron. This order, with another the company has received for a hundred and fifty steel wagons for South Africa, will keep the firm busy for at least twelve months.

On Christmas Eve, when the 'Penny Market' on Ludgate Hill, London, was at its height, a lady was to be seen quietly distributing cakes, buns, and other confections to each of the children—boys and girls—engaged in the gutter traffic. She had employed a man to carry the fare in a large bag, and as she distributed her benefactions she attracted the sympathetic notice of the pedestrians, whilst from her grateful clients many a 'Gawd bless yer, ledly'.

Advertisements.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

was to be heard. It was also noticed that many of those on the footpath at the time emulated her example by distributing coppers freely amongst the merchants—old and young.

A remarkable circumstance has arisen with regard to a murder recently committed in Bootle. It transpires that the mother of Eva Eastwood, one of the condemned girls, who was thought by her friends to be dead, the girl and her sisters not having seen her for many years, is alive, and they have been surprised to learn that their mother had been arrested in Liverpool, and committed to the same prison in which her daughter is under sentence of death. On hearing of the position in which her daughter was placed, the mother on Saturday applied to the governor of the prison for permission to see her daughter. This order having been granted, the mother and daughter were allowed to see each other, the former being conducted to the condemned cell for the purpose. When the two were together the mother broke down completely, and sobbed out that it was through her that the girl was in such a position, and it was through the accursed drink. The scene was very painful.

The Hulton Colliery Company, one of the leading colliery firms in South-east Lancashire, are opening two new collieries near Atherton Station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and they are making some important developments with regard to the introduction of electricity. There are already four hundred men at work in the mines and on the surface, but when the working places are fully opened employment for 1,500 or 2,000 men will be provided. The mines are five hundred yards deep, and the seams which are being worked are the treacherbone, arley, and 'hard' coal seams. Electrical machinery for coal-cutting and ventilation purposes is being introduced; an electric lighting installation is being put down, and electricity will also be used for haulage and screening purposes; whilst another important innovation to be tried is the substitution of hydraulic cartridges for forcing the coal down instead of blasting.

A sensational affair occurred at Dover recently, in which a lad named George Atkinson, aged nineteen, had a miraculous escape from a shocking death. Atkinson presented himself at the Dover Castle for enrolment in the Artillery, and made the usual attestation, including the declaration that he had not previously served in the service. Just as he was leaving the court a paper fell from his pocket which proved to be a discharge from the Sussex Regiment. The officer at once ordered his arrest for false attestation. Atkinson, however, succeeded in escaping, and got to the Castle cliffs. He climbed the protective iron railing, receiving a nasty wound in the leg as he did so, and attempted to descend the cliffs. When part way down he lost his footing and fell a great distance. A coastguard at East Cliff, who had witnessed the lad's desperate attempt, at once ran to the spot expecting to find that he had been killed. He proved to be only stunned, beyond the injury to his leg, which was bleeding freely. He was taken before the magistrate on Monday, and sentenced to one month's hard labor. It was stated that Atkinson had suffered imprisonment for a similar offence.

SCOTCH.

The Glasgow Corporation proposes to borrow £200,000 to meet the costs of the tramway extensions.

The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, accompanied by the Duke, was in Edinburgh on Dec. 12 and presented numerous badges to members of the Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

Lieut.-General Sir Arch. Hunter is associated with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow as vice-president of the proposed Scottish National Memorial to Queen Victoria.

A new venture is to be tried at Roesnes Voe, Shetland, by a Norwegian whaling firm. They have acquired ground for the purpose of erecting thereon a plant for boiling whale oil.

It is reported that the Duke of Sutherland has resolved to make the Gothenburg system of licenses applicable to all the licensed premises on his Highland property.

It is rumored that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has purchased for £45,000 that part of Pittencrieff estate, Dunfermline, which includes the glen and the tower where Malcolm Canmore married Princess Margaret.

On the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland the King has granted to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland precedence in Scotland during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

At the sinking of the dredger 'Greenock' off the Cloch the other day a little fellow (Rodger), taking his place by his father's side, said: 'I'll stand by you, father, whatever happens.' Shortly afterwards the 'Greenock' went down, and the boy was never seen again.

One of Nairnshire's oldest agriculturists has passed away in the person of Alexander Falconer, of Reriach, at the age of seventy-four. The deceased in his younger days accompanied the late Earl Cawdor in many shooting expeditions.

There has died at Spittal, aged 94 years, Elizabeth Richardson, relict of Thomas Elliot, fisherman. She was the mother of twelve children, and had seventy-six grandchildren, a hundred and twenty-two great-grandchildren, and 11 great-great-grandchildren, making her descendants 221.

A gathering of the Clan Menzies was held in Glasgow recently, when the venerable chief of the clan, Sir Robert Menzies, of that ilk, presided. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Menzies, and his son, Captain Neil James Menzies. Sir Robert is now in his eighty-sixth year, and can claim the distinction of never having missed a meeting or gathering of his clan since the society was formed ten years ago. On Friday last he discharged the duties of his position in a manner which showed how well he wears his years. During the course of the evening he was presented with a real Highland 'cramog', or crook, from the clan.

The Secretary for Scotland has called the attention of the burgh authorities to the alarming increase of crime in Scotland in recent years. He says Scotland has fourteen hundred prisoners per hundred thousand of the population, compared with seven hundred in Ireland and five hundred in England.

IRISH.

One hundred and sixty-nine centenarians died last year in Ireland.

There are fourteen Irish M.P.'s in jail in Ireland, and one, Colonel Lynch, late of the Boer army, charged with high treason, is locked up in England.

For the first time since the Reformation a peal of bells was rung in a Catholic church in Londonderry on Christmas Day.

Mr. John Redmond has accepted a joint invitation from the local United Irish League and the Young Scots Society to address a meeting in Edinburgh on Jan. 17.

The greatest interest was shown in the Canadian football match against the Province of Ulster, says an Irish paper, as it was the opening game of their tour. As they had travelled such a considerable distance, and only landed a few days previous at Liverpool, it was feared they would not be seen at their best. It, however, turned out to be one of the finest games ever witnessed at Balmoral, and when they become more familiar with the Rugby rule, it will be hard, indeed, to beat them. They are a fine, gentlemanly set of fellows, and the hospitable and kindly welcome extended to them was thoroughly deserved. It is worthy of note that three members of the team went through the South African campaign.

The Apprentice Boys of Derry celebrated the two hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the 'Shutting of the Gates,' which marked the opening of the historic siege. The weather was very inclement, heavy showers of rain, accompanied by strong winds, prevailing throughout the day, and, in consequence, the procession was smaller than usual. The procession was marshalled at eleven o'clock on the Mall Wall, and marched to the Cathedral for the anniversary service. The procession was headed by the Governor of the Apprentice Boys, Brother John A. Alexander, J.P., Lieutenant-Governor Brother Daniel Holland, Brother Robert W. Carter, city grand master; Brother R. M. Ballard, city grand secretary, and Secretary Associated Apprentice Boys' Clubs; Brother J. M. Ballantine, Belfast, late of Brisbane. The service in the Cathedral was conducted by the Rev. J. R. Sides, curate, the lessons being read by Archdeacon Molloy and the Rev. Canon Potter. The Rev. William Baillie, rector of Ballyshannon, was the anniversary preacher. After the service the procession was again formed, and after passing through some of the principal streets inside the walls made a circuit of the walls themselves. Flags were displayed on the Cathedral, Walker Pillar, and Memorial Hall, and on the Guildhall. In the afternoon an effigy of Lundy was burned from the Walker Pillar in the presence of a vast gathering.

Mr. W. Hargreaves, Irish correspondent of the 'Transport,' writing to the 'Irish Times,' says: From the geological survey of Ireland in 1879 it would appear that there were three seams of anthracite coal capable of being worked—viz., the uppermost (the old three-foot seam) which has since been exhausted; the Jarow seam, having a thickness of from twelve to eighteen inches, covering several square miles, with a depression running through it containing a deposit of coal from two to three feet thick, upon which the existing works are in operation; and a third seam, running at a depth of about 450 feet below the Jarow seam, and covering an area of some forty square miles. Professor Hull, who then was director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Industries of Ireland in 1885, estimated the total quantity of workable coal in the Leinster coalfield at about 118,000,000 tons. Of recent years the output has been from 75,000 to 84,000 tons of coal per annum, and if there were proper railway communication with the coalfield, there is every reason to hope that this output would be nearly trebled.

Messrs. Southey, Wilkinson and Hooge have sold three volumes of Shakespeare's plays, containing 'Julius Caesar,' 'Othello,' and 'Hamlet.' The first and second volumes were printed by and for George Grierson at the Two Bibles in Essex street, Dublin, 1721, whilst 'Hamlet' was reprinted by George Grierson at the Two Bibles in Essex street, 1721. These three volumes brought £335 (Pearson), and are of supreme importance to the bibliographers of Shakespeare (because they appear to have eluded the exhaustive researches of all the biographers and bibliographers of the dramatist). There was no early Irish edition of any of Shakespeare's plays in the splendid Halliwell-Phillips collection. These Irish issues are ten years before the earliest known Scottish editions of any of Shakespeare's plays.

The death has occurred at Ennis after a lingering illness, of Dr. William Stamer, probably one of the oldest on the list of the medical practitioners in Ireland. He was long past his ninetieth year, and up to the last was in full mental vigor. So long ago as 1838, he obtained Degree of L.A.H., Dublin, and in 1855 he became L.F.P.S., of Glasgow, five years later becoming Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. For over fifty years he was connected with the Clare Infirmary, retiring in 1865. Lately he had lived a good deal in seclusion. The deceased gentleman was a generous contributor to local charitable purposes.

Advertisements.

"I Would Not Have Catarrh for a Million Dollars,"
Says Mrs. Leslie Carter---Pe-ru-na Her Safeguard.



MRS. LESLIE CARTER, THE GREAT ACTRESS.

Now is the Time to Get Pe-ru-na.

Now is the time to get Peruna, and it should be taken as soon as the slightest symptom of catching cold manifests itself.

Many people do not seem to understand that a cold is acute catarrh; that catching cold is simply catching catarrh. An old cold is chronic catarrh. Catarrh is liable to settle anywhere in the system.

While it is true that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, yet it is advisable for every one to use Peruna as a preventive, and not wait until catarrh has fastened itself in some part of the system.

Mrs. Chas. Steinecke, a popular young society matron of Stoughton, Wis., writes:

"My experience with Peruna has been most pleasant. By carefully leaving a heated ball room I got thoroughly chilled and caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs. I wore a protector, took many remedies for colds without success. With my other troubles I had catarrh of the head. Peruna was recommended to me and I bought a bottle and soon began to improve and kept on taking it and it cured me of all my troubles. I am most pleased to testify to its merits."—Mrs. Chas. Steinecke.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, probably the most prominent actress in America, says the following of Peruna:

"Peruna is sure to prevent a cold. It will stop a cough before it becomes settled. It cures all catarrhal affections like magic. No money could tempt me to be without this remedy for even a day. It is just the remedy that all women need, especially such women as are exposed to the vicissitudes of climate as I am. I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends. It is America's greatest remedy for America's greatest enemy, catarrh and catarrhal affections. I would not have catarrh for a million dollars, and as long as I have Peruna at hand to promptly check the slightest symptoms of its approach, I feel perfectly safe from this disease."—N. Leslie Carter.

CATTARRH is everywhere. No class of people are exempt from its insidious ravages. It enters the palace and hovels with equal facility. It attacks men and women with like ferocity and frequency. Strong men and fair women are among its victims.

Thus it is we find Peruna, the catarrh remedy, everywhere. The upper classes use it; the lower classes cannot do without it; and the middle classes praise it.

At this time of the year, when winter is here with its chilly blasts and biting frosts, every one should be as alert as possible to escape what seems to be almost inevitable in this climate, catarrh.

The number of people who have catarrh of some form or other every winter, is millions.

Miss Emily Milburne, President West Side Young Woman's Club, 151 West Congress street, Chicago, Ill., writes to The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

"For the past four years the members of our West Side Club have used little medicine except Peruna. It is our cure

for the many different complications resulting from colds, whether it is a severe cough, catarrh, influenza or la grippe."—Miss Emily Milburne.

Mrs. B. F. Henderson, 632 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer of the Schiller Club, writes: "I never had any faith in patent medicines until I tried Peruna, but my experience with this reliable medicine has taught me that there is one which can be trusted and which will not fail in time of need.

"For the past few years I have found that I caught cold easily, which would settle in a most unpleasant catarrh of the head. I had to be especially careful about being out evenings and not to get chilled when dressed thin for parties, but since I have used Peruna my general health is improved, and my system is in such good condition that even though I am exposed to inclement weather it no longer affects me.

"I have a splendid appetite and enjoy life, being in perfect health."—Mrs. B. F. Henderson.

for a third member. If this claim is upheld it will be balanced by combining the counties of Guysborough and Antigonish, which have now a member each, but which between them have but a population of 31,937.

So much for Nova Scotia.

The rearrangement of seats in New Brunswick to meet the conditions created by the census showing, is a somewhat more difficult problem. There must be a reduction of one seat to give the province thirteen representatives in the next Parliament. But it is practically impossible to devise a means by which this can be done and the various constituencies brought to within measurable proximity of the proper unit. For instance, you could bring Restigouche County, with its 10,586 inhabitants, and Victoria County, with its 21,136 inhabitants, together, and you would achieve the desired reduction without creating any injustice to either party to this transaction. But on the other hand you have Albert County, to-day sending its member to Ottawa, with only 10,925 inhabitants, while Westmoreland, alongside, has the same representation for its population of 42,060. Evidently you cannot balance things between Westmoreland and Albert without disturbing county boundaries. That is something the Liberal party is loath to do if another plan can be devised. On this point, the Hon. John Costigan says: "It would be absurd to set up the maintenance of county boundaries as a principle that can never be altered. It is not something to be worshipped where its observance would work an injustice. As I understand the case, the county line is only something to be maintained wherever practicable. In the case of Westmoreland and Albert, it would be the height of absurdity to say each county must retain its member with their respective populations as they now stand."

It is as good as certain that there will be a change at St. John. As matters are now arranged the city elects a member of its own, whilst another member is given to the city and county between them. This is a plan that was often denounced by the Liberals in

MARITIME PROVINCES

THE NEW CENSUS WILL CAUSE MANY CHANGES IN PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—One can gather from a perusal of the census returns that of the changes that will take place in the representation of the Maritime Provinces in the next Parliament at Ottawa. The writer does not pretend to have official confirmation for what follows, although it is within his knowledge that some of the changes mentioned have already commended themselves to members of the government as reasonable.

According to the report of the Minister of Justice, Nova Scotia is entitled to only eighteen members. This means a reduction of two from what it now enjoys. The census shows that in Lunenburg, Cumberland and Halifax alone, of the electoral districts of Nova Scotia, there is sufficient population to warrant the representation these constituencies have at Ottawa. The others are all below the unit of representation.

For instance, Victoria County, Cape Breton, has but 10,571 inhabitants, or almost two thousand less than it possessed twenty years ago. Richmond County, alongside, has a population of only 13,515, not much over half what it should show to entitle it to a member of its own. A fair arrangement would be to unite these two contiguous counties and give them one member for the two.

Pictou County has had two members for the last thirty years, but its population has fallen over two thousand souls in the last two decades, and with the growing unit of representation for the Federal House its present population of 33,450 will in all probability mean the loss of one member.

Halifax City and County, on the other hand, is under represented, as matters stand. The city and county between them send two members to the House of Commons, but with a population of 74,662 it is safe to say there will be a vigorous push made

Parliament as unwarranted. It gives the voter in St. John city two votes where the voter in the county has only one. Incidentally, it means likewise, that the city practically has the choice of candidates for both these divisions. Next session's bill will contain a provision giving one member to the city of St. John for itself and a separate member for the county.

Prince Edward Island felt that it was badly used ten years ago, when its representation in the House of Commons was cut down from six to five. It relies no better the proposal for the loss of still another member in the next Parliament. The bill that Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced in 1899 wiped out the ridings in Queen's and Prince Counties, and gave each voter in these counties instead the right to vote for two members. This is the arrangement that existed up till 1891. But the bill of three years ago would not meet the present case as disclosed by the census returns. There must be a reduction of one member, and it looks as though it would come out of Prince County.

ONTARIO REPRESENTATION.

In what the 'Witness' correspondent wrote last week regarding the representation for Ontario in the new Parliament, the unit of representation should have read 25,367. Ontario loses six seats.

GRAFTING PIG SKIN.

A young girl having been so badly burned on the back that the skin refused to heal, the surgeon conceived the idea of using the cuticle of a young pig. A small black pig was obtained, chloroformed into insensibility, and brought into the operating room swathed in sterilized towels. The skin was laid on in small pieces until it covered the bare space. It was then secured by bands. This is the first operation of the kind undertaken. It is not expected, however, that the pig-skin will grow permanently to the child, but that natural cuticle will finally push it out of the way and cover the entire wound.—London 'Globe.'

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

It is well known that the farmer's greatest expense on matters relating to them is a class, and also one to which, if not some other than usual, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

FEEDING WORK HORSES.

The horse has a smaller stomach than the ox, and consequently must be fed less at a time. It has less power to digest coarse foods. It eats much slower, as it must do all its chewing before the food is swallowed. For these reasons it requires a longer time to eat, and its food should be more concentrated. It wants only a little coarse food at a time. Most people feed too much rather than too little especially of hay. According to the tables of standard rations prepared by the German investigators, a 1,000 pound horse requires 11.4 pounds of digestible food daily when doing moderate work, 13.6 pounds for average work, and 16.6 pounds for heavy work. With a basal ration of 10 pounds of hay, the grain needed to furnish the above quantities of digestible nutrients, when consisting of a mixture in equal parts of corn and oats, would be approximately 11.5 pounds, 15 pounds and 20 pounds for the three sorts of labor. Lavalard, who made observations covering a number of years with 32,000 omnibus, army and draft horses, came to the conclusion that a horse performing ordinary work requires at the rate of 1.215 pounds of digestible nutrients per 100 pounds of live weight. This is equivalent to 12.1 pounds of digestible food daily for a 1,000 pound horse, a quantity not inconsistent with the German standard.

It is necessary, especially with hard working horses, that a large proportion of the daily ration be composed of the more concentrated feeding stuffs. A horse would have to consume over 40 pounds of hay to obtain 17.7 pounds of digestible nutrients, the approximate amount required daily by a horse at severe labor. Ten to twelve pounds of hay daily is quite sufficient for a draft horse. The mangers of work horses on many farms are kept constantly supplied with hay, which is not only wasteful, but injurious to the animal as well. Recent researches have shown that muscular effort is largely sustained by the carbo-hydrates and fats of the food, and it is probably true that rations composed of the ordinary farm products, meadow hay, straw, silage, roots and the cereal grains will be found sufficiently rich in protein without the addition of nitrogenous feeding stuffs. Doubtless in cases of heavy labor, the addition of a little oil meal or other nitrogenous food would be beneficial. According to the German standards, the nutritive ratio should be from 1.7 to 1.6, according to the severity of labor, the daily weight of protein to be from 1.5 to 2.5 pounds. Oats are regarded by many as essential to the maintenance of the driving or working horse, but many other foods are successfully used in their place, wheat, bran, corn, barley, dried brewers' grains, etc., are often used instead of oats, without any bad results, and frequently with considerable advantage in the cost of the ration. Timothy hay, although not particularly rich in digestible nutrients, is preferred by most horsemen, chiefly on account of the freedom from dust, and the ease with which it may be distinguished from other grasses. With working horses whose sustenance is largely supplied by the grain food, timothy is probably the most satisfactory roughage, but bright, clean clover is excellent for idle horses and colts, and requires very little grain in addition to form a suitable ration.

Some good rations for 1,000 pound

horses at moderate work are suggested by Jordan:—

- 1.—10 lbs. timothy or mixed hay, 1 1/2 lbs. oats.
2.—10 lbs. hay, 10 1/2 lbs. oats and barley, equal parts by weight.
3.—10 lbs. hay, 8 lbs. oats, 4 lbs. brewers' grains.
4.—10 lbs. hay, 8 lbs. oats, 4 lbs. wheat bran.
5.—11 lbs. hay, 3 1/2 lbs. corn, 4 lbs. wheat bran, 4 lbs. brewers' grains.
6.—10 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. corn, 4 1/2 lbs. barley.
7.—10 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. corn, 6 1/2 lbs. wheat bran.
8.—10 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. corn, 6 lbs. brewers' grains.
9.—10 lbs. hay, 4 1/2 lbs. barley, 4 lbs. wheat bran, 3 lbs. brewers' grains.

Silage, roots and other green food may often be substituted for a minor part of the hay with advantage to the animals' appetite and health.

Where the work is harder the amount of grain in the ration should be increased; but the amount of hay should remain stationary. The increase in feed should be greater proportionately than the increase in the amount of work done, and as a general rule old horses should be fed better than young ones. That judgment which comes of experience will always be a safer guide than any mechanical rules for feeding, but this is certain, however: whatever feeding stuffs are used, and whatever order of feeding is adopted, regularity and uniformity should at all times prevail in both feeding and watering. If water is always available, a horse will not take enough to injure himself, but with working horses it will always be found better to give them their regular and largest supply previous to feeding, and it may also be well to supply a limited quantity after feeding. When much heated or fatigued, a horse should have water only in small quantities.

The Arabs have a proverb: 'Rest and fat are the greatest enemies of the horse.' Hard labor or an abundance of exercise should go hand in hand with heavy feeding, and when a period of idleness comes for the horse the grain ration should be cut down one-half at least, or even withdrawn altogether where the fodder is of particularly good quality.

Some years ago the W. C. Edwards Co., of Rockland, Ont., adopted a system of feeding their horses which has proved very satisfactory. Mr. Edwards gives the following description of it:—'We employ, say, forty horses about our mills here in the summer season. In the rear of our stables we have a feed room, where our cut straw for bedding, and our cut hay, oats and ground feed are kept; here we have two mixing boxes where the rations for the horses are mixed before feeding; the cut hay is put into these boxes and is thoroughly soaked with water twelve hours before it is fed. The ground feed is mixed dry, and before feeding is thoroughly mixed with the wet hay. The ration we started out with was 4 lbs. cut hay, 1/2 pound bran and 5 pounds ground oats and barley to each horse, night and morning, and four pounds dry oats at noon only. Our horses are generally of large size, and are doing excessively hard work, and we found this ration too small for them, and we gradually increased it until we settled down to this:—5 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. ground grain, and 1/2 lb. of bran to each horse, morning and night, and 8 lbs. of dry oats at noon only (no hay), and this we find ample for the largest horses doing the most excessive work. Our saving is at least 10 lbs. of hay per day for each horse, and 6 lbs. of grain for each. Not only is this the case, but our horses are healthier and better in every way. Under the old system it was a common thing for us to lose from one to five horses every summer with colic and inflammation, but in the past seven summers, under our new system, not only have we not lost one horse, but we have not had a sick horse. A much smaller ration than we feed would be ample for farm horses, or for any horses doing ordinary work. We may add, also, that with this system of feeding hay, together with the free use of wheat bran and a little ground oats mixed with it, we find that we can develop colts in a manner that we have never seen them developed before.'

F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner. Ottawa.

VENTILATING BEEHIVES

In an address before the Minnesota Beekeepers' Convention Mr. W. R. Ansell said:

It is with great diffidence that I advance my ideas on shade and ventilation before this experienced gathering. My remarks will be few, will not be dogmatic, but may contain some novel suggestions, on the value or inutility of which I am perfectly open to conviction. The title of my paper may seem ambitious, so let me at once assign its limits: 'Shading the hive from the sun, and ventilating it in summer and cellar.'

When on the subject of shade, I shall confine myself to two propositions: Do we want our bees shaded? and what is the best form of shade? We do not want them shaded in the early spring nor in the late fall; we do not want them shaded during the early hours of the day, nor at any time when the weather is not very warm. Therefore the natural shade derived from trees or shrubs is not the best form of shade.

I fancy I hear some of my friends, who know the location of my apiary, say, 'Sour grapes,' and I know how deliciously cool and comfortable their yards are to work in on a hot day. I do not underrate the value of personal comfort and artistic surroundings in the bee-yard, but I think better results can



MR. GIBSON'S PRIZE-WINNING LINCOLNS.

This picture shows the champion ram and ewe at Toronto, London, Syracuse, Springfield and St. Louis, 1902; first at the Pan-American and the International, Chicago, 1901; the ewe being the heaviest ram at the International at Chicago. He has been shown five seasons and has never left the ring without a ribbon. At the recent International, Ont., won 51 premiums, all on Lincolns ram and ewe, champion wether long-wooled type.

be obtained by placing our bees on an open plain than in the most beautiful 'Garden of Eden,' if there are always to be apple trees there. I remember one apiary down in a dimly-shaded dell, where my friend considered he had an ideal location, because his swarms (he never clipped his queens) always hung about the trees, until he had leisure to give them. His bees were late risers, judging by results.

We want our hives to be as warm during a honey-flow as is consistent without distressing the bees, so that the honey may ripen quickly. For this reason I am of the opinion that a removable shade-board is the best device for use. It is made of shingles nailed to a skeleton, gabled frame of lath. There is no waste in the use of either material, and 100 shade-boards will cost you only four dollars, including a boy's time nailing them up. They are heavy enough to stay on the hive during an ordinary wind, and light enough not to do any damage if blown off in a gale. They should be tilted toward the sun two or three times a day, and can be placed on the ground if a storm approaches. I can change the position of one hundred in five or six minutes.

Ventilation of the hive during the honey-flow and during very hot weather must, I think, conduce to the comfort of the bees and ripening of the honey. For this purpose I have found nothing better than the much-practiced plan of placing a small piece of section at each corner under the cover. Perhaps a little thinner might be better, if the bees would not seal up the opening with propolis. In the case of a newly-arrived swarm, I have found it advisable to give even more ventilation than this for the first day; but for the second and third days to close the top down tight. Afterwards the hive may be ventilated as usual, if the bees have started work in the super.

My concluding suggestion will, I think, be a novel one. Considerable loss may sometimes be experienced, during the winter, through condensation on the under sides of the covers, and consequent dripping on the cluster. Several devices are in vogue to obviate this, among others that of slightly raising the covers so as to allow the moisture to escape before condensation. This plan of ventilation may be all right in the case of a very strong colony, or of one which has a superabundance of stores. But I cannot help thinking the cover should be kept closed in most cases, so as to avoid waste of heat.

Last winter I experimented on twenty-seven colonies in a cellar, by piling them against the wall at an angle of forty-five degrees; my idea being that all condensation must of necessity fall down one of the inclined planes, and thus find an exit from the hive, without falling on the combs or cluster, and without the necessity of any top ventilation. Dead bees also fall. I may mention that a couple of two-inch slats of wood traverse the tops of each tier of hives; the hives above resting on these slats. Of course, the bottom-boards are removed.

COLD STORAGE CHEESE

The experiments in ripening cheese at a low temperature have been quite satisfactory wherever tried. It seems that the texture is better, the flavor more delicate, if the cheese room is not allowed to reach a temperature of over 40 degrees, compared to 60 or more—the temperature at which cheese rooms are ordinarily held during the cheese curing season.

The British market demands a cheese with soft body and texture. In hot weather the temperature in the cheese room rises, so that the cheese goes off in flavor, and frequently develops a mealy texture. The Canadian cheesemaker is progressive. He at once sets about to correct this difficulty and secure better constructed ripening rooms, better means of cooling, as these are important factors in making the high-class cheese demanded by the British trade. These improved plants are not very common, as the labor of bringing ice to the ripening room makes the method an expensive one. Recently there has been a movement in favor of central or consolidated cold storage ripening stations. This plan has at least two things to recommend it: It keeps the cheese safe from heat and it enables buyers to do their work at very much less expense. On the other hand, the disadvantages are the expense of operating such a station, the expense of shipping to the station, and the fact that under such a system the cheese is to some extent in the hands of the salesman.

To test the value of cold storage in ripening cheese, the Ontario experiment station placed five flat cheddars weighing about 30 pounds each in a ripening

room held at a temperature of about 37.8 degrees. The same number was placed in the room each month from April to November. An equal number was placed in the ordinary ripening room and transferred to the cold storage room at the end of one week. A third lot was placed in the ordinary room and transferred at the end of two weeks. A fourth was transferred at the end of three weeks, and a fifth lot was left all season in the ordinary ripening room, where the temperature averaged almost 64 degrees.

These different lots of cheese were carefully scored and an average of the results is as follows: Cheese in cold storage, 92.4 points; cheese in ordinary storage one week and cold storage the remainder of the time, 91.6; cheese in ordinary storage two weeks, cold storage remainder, 90.9; cheese in ordinary storage three weeks, remainder of the time cold, 90.7; cheese in the ordinary room during the entire season, 85 points. This demonstrates conclusively that the ripening at a low temperature is highly desirable.

These results are in line with those secured at the Wisconsin experiment station. Not only is the flavor much higher, but there are several other advantages. The shrinkage by ripening at a temperature below 40 was two percent less on cheese weighing about 30 pounds than when ripened at 64. This is a very important item in a large factory, and would alone pay the cost for cold storage of cheese during hot weather. The quality of the cheese placed in cold storage was of a high order and was particularly noted for its uniformity. The objection frequently urged against cold storage cheese is that on exposure to the ordinary temperature the cheese will spoil quickly. This was not observed in the Canadian experiments. The humidity in the cold storage plant was high, averaging 91.6 percent. This was favorable for the growth of mold, but it appears that the mold was no worse on the cheese in the refrigerator than in the ordinary ripening room. In both places the mold was held in check by spraying the cheese with a solution of formalin. The temperature at which cheese will cure best is not quite settled. There are still many points which require further investigation.—New England Homestead.

RAISING CHICKENS

What I shall say is not for the professional poultryman, but for the busy farm wife who wishes to earn some money all her own. There are many farmers' wives who could manage to get money to buy an incubator, but they cannot afford to buy the necessary number of brooders, so they go on in the old way, raising fifty or sixty chickens, when they might just as well have raised seven hundred or eight hundred. To such I would recommend an incubator for hatching and Plymouth hens for brooders. Provide good, warm coops. One large Plymouth Rock hen will care for thirty chicks in cold weather and sixty chicks in warm weather. I have given one hen seventy-five in July, but prefer not to give over sixty if the brooder hens are plentiful. A few days before the incubator is due to hatch I take out a few eggs and give three or four each to two or three hens and let them hatch the eggs. Then they will own just as many more chickens as you choose to give them. It makes no difference if they do not sit more than three days. Two hens are usually enough to care for a hatch from a 150-egg incubator, and as the Plymouth Rocks will rear their chickens at about six weeks of age, there are not as many hens with chickens as one might think. It does not injure the eggs to take them from the incubator and give them to the hens, as they will stand more than some seem to think. Once when I took off a hatch there were eleven pipped eggs left. Being in a hurry to fill the incubator I gave the pipped eggs to a hen and she hatched every one of them. Since then I do this every time, thus gaining a day for the incubator. I treat the chicks just the same as if they had been hatched by the hens, feed them rolled oats at first, then cracked corn and wheat. As I let the hens rear their own means in the form of bugs, worms and insects. Gravel also is plentiful here. I find it much less work to care for four hundred or five hundred at a time in this way than in brooders, for then you must, indeed, be their mother when a storm is coming up, as they never learn to go under shelter till quite large. It is no small job to gather in two hundred or three hundred all by yourself when a big storm is rapidly approaching. More or less will be lost every time. I lost more in this way than from all other causes combined, and this was one great reason for discarding brooders. A hen knows by

instinct when a storm is coming, and gets her family sheltered. Chickens do much better for me when raised by hens than they ever did in brooders; in fact, I have had such splendid success that I would not give one of my tame barred Plymouth Rock hens for the best brooder made and be obliged to use it.—'Weekly Globe-Democrat.'

MORE BONE IN SWINE

We notice while looking over the swine on exhibition at the recent fair at Chicago, says the St. Paul 'Farmer,' that a large proportion of the animals on exhibition were somewhat lacking in that amount of bone that is necessary to enable them to sustain with sufficient ease the ponderous bodies which in many instances the legs have to sustain. We understand, of course, that size of bone does not necessarily mean strength of bone. Notwithstanding, a certain amount of bone is necessary no matter how good in quality it may be. When bone is reduced beyond a certain size the tendency is to reduce the size of the animal itself. We are also well aware that an undue amount of bone adds nothing to the value of the animal. Bone in place of meat discounts a carcass to the extent to which it is found in excess of the needs of the animal. To get fully the right amount of bone is not an easy matter. The tendency, however, with a majority of the breeders in the United States is to grow too little bone, at least that is our judgment. Between the two evils, that is to say, too much bone and too little of the same, we would prefer the former in this country, as the tendency is in corn growing states for the bone to decrease in size. Breeders, therefore, should not be afraid of strong bone. Especially should this be looked for in males. As long, however, as judges continue to discriminate against strength of bone in their awards, so long will the breeders continue to produce this class of animals. Refinement in a breed is a good thing, but over-refinement is harmful. It is more harmful than not enough of refinement. The large types of swine would certainly be more than they are if grown with more bone. They would also be larger and as a result would be more profitable in the end. We trust, therefore, that breeders will give the attention to this question which its importance deserves, whatsoever may be the nature of the awards in the show ring.

NO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

The question of the embargo that is at present in force in Great Britain against the admission of Canadian store cattle was on Wednesday brought before the Montreal Board of Trade by Mr. W. Henderson, of Lawton, Scotland, representing the Canadian Cattle Importation Association of Great Britain, who was accompanied by Mr. W. I. Gear.

Mr. Henderson addressed the council as to the desired removal of the embargo by the Imperial Government against Canadian cattle, proving conclusively the entire absence of any disease for ten years and showing the injustice of the embargo being continued for that cause. He expressed the opinion that strenuous representations on the part of the Canadian Government might succeed in the removal of the embargo.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Gear having withdrawn, the council unanimously adopted the following resolution with regard to the subject:

'Whereas at the time the embargo was placed on Canadian cattle by Great Britain, a definite promise was made by the Imperial authorities that as soon as it was proved that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist in Canadian cattle, the restrictions would be removed. Whereas since that time (1902), notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the British Board of Agriculture to discover disease, and the most careful scrutiny on the part of the Canadian Government, not a single case of pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious disease has been found, either in cattle imported into Great Britain from Canada or among Canadian herds.

'Whereas the Canadian Government has repeatedly produced conclusive evidence in support of this fact, such evidence being based on the most thorough inspection of Canadian herds and of all cattle exported to Great Britain, having experts so far as to request that British agents be sent to Canada to investigate the matter and satisfy themselves that no contagious disease existed, and which request was refused.

'Whereas, it is plainly evident from the foregoing facts that the restrictions on Canadian cattle are not maintained for the reason stated by the British Board of Agriculture, namely, the danger of contagion to British herds through contact with Canadian cattle. Therefore, be it

'Resolved, that while this council does not dispute the right of Great Britain to give, through legislation, their native cattle a preference in British markets, we most emphatically protest against legislation for that purpose being based on the false charge that Canadian cattle are diseased;

'That this council urgently requests the Canadian Government to enter an emphatic protest against the alleged reason for this embargo, and to see to it that Canadians are treated with justice, and that if the British Government does not see its way clear to remove the embargo, it will at least remove the stigma that has been placed upon Canada on which the restrictions are based;

'That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and that the president is hereby authorized to appoint delegates to represent this board on the deputation which is presently to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture with regard to this matter.'

WHY HOGS DIDN'T THRIVE.

'What do you suppose is the matter with my sow? She does not look right. Her sticks right toward her head. She eats enough. I feed her slop right from the barrel twice a day. She did well enough until winter set in. Since then she doesn't seem to do well at all. Same way with my fall pigs. I feed them good. They have had milk all winter from the swill barrel. We have been milking six cows this winter, and have had lots of skim milk and buttermilk. Just come out and look at them.'

Walking out to the hog house, a good, substantial building, I looked over into the pens. The sow got up from her bed and came towards us. She was shivering, and the pigs were in the same condition. Their bristles stood straight up and their backs were arched. They looked rather solemn as they stood facing us and shivering. 'It was a cold day, but it did not seem as if it was cold enough to make them shiver in a dry building. I have mixed a little grain with their swill all winter,' said their owner, 'and I do not see why they do not do better.' 'I can tell you one thing,' said I, 'that hogs do not thrive on winter swill.' 'What is that?' asked the owner. 'Ice cream,' I replied. 'What do you mean?' he asked, looking rather astonished. 'Just what I say,' I replied. 'The average farmer's brood sows, and especially the fall pigs, have too much ice cream in winter. It is a very good thing in hot weather, when we are thirsty and all heated up, to sit down and eat a dish of ice cream; and nearly everyone likes it; but as a winter diet for hogs it is a very poor article.' 'Well, I do not catch on yet,' said the owner, rather grumpily. 'I am not used to answering riddles.'

'No riddle about it,' I said. 'It is as plain as the nose on a man's face, or as plain as what is before us. Here are two cast iron hog troughs. Your swill barrel stands in the woodhouse. Well, the temperature outside this morning was ten degrees above zero, and it has been ten degrees below one or two mornings this winter. In that woodhouse, that is open at one end, the temperature will not vary much from that outdoors. You take your swill out of the barrel more or less frozen and pour it in your iron troughs. Your hogs come out of their warm beds and try to eat their breakfast. When I say they try to eat it, I judge from what I see in the troughs—they are half full of swill, frozen as hard as a rock. Now, put yourself in their place. Just imagine something like this. You got up this morning out of a warm bed and it was pretty cold. In the room where you ate your breakfast there was no fire. For breakfast you had some cold meat and potatoes that had been left out in the outdoor cupboard over night, some bread and cold water. You tried to eat that breakfast because you were hungry, but you did not finish it, as you got chilly and finally left it and went back to your warm sitting room. You felt cold and shivered. Your breakfast did not seem to have done you much good. You sat there all hunched up over the stove and thought some things. When I look at these pigs, their backs arched and shivering, as they stand facing their half eaten and frozen breakfast, they seem to be saying, 'What's the matter with a warm meal?'—'Tribune Farmer.'

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Mr. A. P. Westervelt will have his annual report of the Live Stock Association of the province ready shortly. It will deal particularly with the efforts that are to be made to secure closer trade relations between Ontario and the North-West. It is proposed to appoint agents with whom the farmers may place orders for cattle in cases where they cannot afford to come east and buy personally. Arrangements have already been made with a bank to look after the financing of the orders. When a western farmer wants to make a purchase in Ontario he can go to the bank and deposit his money, and the bank will instruct the seller to draw on them. In this way, before an order is filled, the seller knows that he is sure of payment.

Advertisements.

All Sick Ones Get My Help When They Ask It.

It is waiting for you. Just write a postal stating which book you need and I will gladly do this:— I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I know how other treatments have failed with you. I know how the sick get discouraged. So I don't argue my claims. I simply ask you to try my way at my risk, and let the remedy itself convince you.

My records show that 30 out of each 40 pay for the treatment gladly, because they are cured. Not a penny is wanted from the rest. I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of those chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book. Simply state which Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, Book No. 2 on Heart, Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 5 for Men (separate), Book No. 6 on Rheumatism. M.D. cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

WESTERN GRAIN TESTS

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORTS.

At the last meeting of the Brandon Farmers' Institute, Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, gave some interesting details of recent experiments.

There would seem to be many reasons why attention should be given to rearing foals that come in the fall rather than in the spring.

The root crop was not up to the usual mark on account of the moisture this spring.

Experiments were tried on lambs' quarter seed, and it was found that this, mixed with wheat, made \$5.04 on hogs;

Fall wheat was unsatisfactory as far as the tests had been conducted, but the superintendent intended carrying on his experiments in that direction.

Excellent results were attained with the crab apple trees, a very fine crop being produced.

WINTER FOOD FOR CALVES.

Prof. H. W. Mumford, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, has been experimenting in feeding silage and shocked corn to calves in winter.

Advertisements.

THE GERM THEORY OF CANCER.

For many years the medical profession ridiculed the theory of the germ origin of cancer.

apple trees which, if they will give due attention, will become good sources of revenue to them and their successors.

FARM GLEANINGS

More happiness and greater all-round success comes from encouraging the farm or village child to respect the home, home improvements, home morality, and the home habits and sentiments of farming or village pursuits as life work.

THE AUTUMN FOAL.

There would seem to be many reasons why attention should be given to rearing foals that come in the fall rather than in the spring.

BOSH ABOUT BREEDING

There is a good deal of animal bosh connected with the breeding of animals which needs swathing out before any great improvement will be made.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MOORE.

Mr. George Moore, of Montreal, government lecturer on agriculture, has received the following testimonial from his hearers in the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, this province:

apple trees which, if they will give due attention, will become good sources of revenue to them and their successors.

Use the card at least once a day on every animal confined to winter quarters.

While it is true that in mild climates fall pigs have an advantage over the same in a cold climate, nevertheless they may be grown with profit in the latter if the work is carried on as it may and ought to be.

It isn't worth while trying to practice when I can only get half an hour at a time.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chesapeake Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent.

That indefatigable worker, Sir Theodore Martin, was engaged by the late Professor Martin, who economized the odd moments so that he did a wonderful amount of extra work.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin composed his works on his way to see patients, jotting down thoughts on little scraps of paper, and there are instances of many famous physicians, storing their minds with useful and beautiful ideas while going from one patient to another.

Why complain because hours cannot be given at once? Brick by brick build, and it is encouraging to see that one or two helps towards completion, and that whatever structure we are building, it is the work of our own hands.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Every calf, lamb or pig from an inferior sire represents an actual loss; and the amount of this loss is the difference in the value of the animal produced and the one which could have been produced by breeding to the best obtainable sire.

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ny tender treasure I lift down and cover with paper to keep it from getting chilled.

HELIO-TROPE.

Emily.—No doubt, your heliotrope will bud and blossom as soon as warmer days come—if it is as healthy as you say.

ARE PLANTS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH?

Invalid asks this question in a personal letter, meaning, are they injurious to an invalid if kept in a living or sleeping room.

Advertisements.

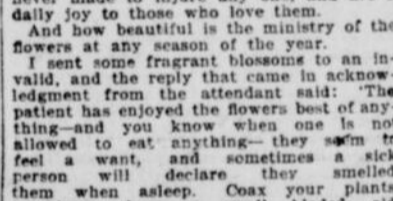
FREE BOOK ON CATARRH

I will send my fine book on Catarrh to all sufferers from the disease. It explains the origin, danger and cure of this treacherous trouble.

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

127 St. Paul street, Montreal.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been publishing it for seven years, we feel we must issue more copies of our Premium List.

Advertisements.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, ETC. FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them K.D.C. Co., Boston, U.S.A. and New Orleans, La.

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summer. If a number of young plants are required, cut off bits just below the leaf joint, when about four or five inches long.

Chrysanthemum grows best in rich light soil and would be favorites with the amateur but for the black aphid that troubles them.

I am a great admirer of the Belle Marguerite, that old-fashioned hardy Chrysanthemum that is rarely seen nowadays.

A BAGSTER BIBLE FREE.

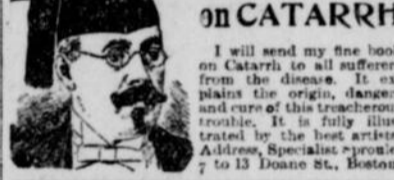
Students of the Bible as well as Sunday-school teachers, will appreciate the offer that the publishers of the 'Weekly Witness' are able to make.

RENEWING TIME.

Many subscriptions need renewing with the new year. The staff of the subscription department of the 'Weekly Witness' is now revising the lists, and it is desirable that all subscribers should renew promptly so that their names may not be removed from the lists and that they may not risk losing a single issue.

Advertisements.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE PROTECTIONISTS' PROPAGANDA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The time appears to me opportune for placing before your intelligent readers the political position, as it strikes an old householder, who earnestly desires the genuine progress of our common country.

The president of our Board of Trade says:—'There is not sufficient interest taken in manufacturers.' Allow me to say that they most unwisely, to my idea, occupy a far too prominent position by leaning on the government so much, and by constant agitation for privileges plainly antagonistic to the well-being of all other classes and opposed to the best interests of the Dominion. One cotton mill, as an instance, is paying shareholders nine percent and putting a good reserve aside. I believe that concern shows fifteen percent profit at least. What more would the company desire? If there are too many cotton or woollen mills, is the community to blame? Your readers surely will say, no.

The Glasgow 'Citizen' of Dec. 20 points out that the chief industry of the United States is agriculture, valued at nearly five billion dollars, and I believe the farmers of Canada justifiably complain of neglect on the part of the governments, both Federal and provincial.

In a recently issued journal there can be seen an argument for the establishment of factories in farming districts which are fostered by a high tariff. The reasoning is utterly fallacious, as over a hundred thousand persons (I see in a Montreal paper) left farms in the east—many going into the towns.

So building up what are called industries burdens the rural population. Subsidies, bonuses, bounties, and doles of any description in addition to most unjust additions to taxation on imports, are sapping the vitality of Canada, and not only destroying self-reliance, but are encouraging sordid classes to sweat and bleed a hard-working people just now sadly troubled over the serious coal famine. Where are the patriotic and unselfish sympathies of the protectionists? Have they any? It must be patent to every one who thinks that the real sufferers by high tariffs are the classes who feel the fuel rates now current for necessities; yet already privileged parties wish them to be heavier.

Having been in business some years before the ex-Minister of Public Works was born, will you permit me to state that what he and other shallow thinkers call 'adequate protection' (for a few pockets) is fast causing the retrogression of North America. Fancy in a year of enormous harvests only an increase in shipping at Montreal of fifteen vessels! This fact tells a tale, and is significant. What say you, Mr. Editor?

Then it is clear the gentleman advocates retaliation against the United States. What arrogant folly. Does any reader of the 'Witness' or sound political thinker imagine that adding to the cost of imports from anywhere by internal taxation, is favorable to a port's maritime commerce? The supreme absurdity of spending millions on the harbor and expecting ocean shipping traffic to increase largely under high customs' duties, will be apparent to any one who studies what interchange of products with other nations really means. It should not be overlooked that very large shipments are made by way of the St. Lawrence by Americans, so why should we not avail of the United States ports if that route suits our shippers?

AN OLD BRITISHER. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1903.

THE 'WISE MEN'S' TURN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—You say now that it is the wise men's turn; prohibitionists have failed to secure enough votes, the people have the barroom on their hands, and what are they going to do with it? The way to stop the evil that may come from the barroom is to stop the 'treating' custom; make it legally criminal.

'Treating' (in a public barroom) is often very foolish and very criminal, let it be always regarded as such (by law), that would stop it eventually. The tyranny of an old and general custom is absolute; very few individuals can have the moral courage to infringe it, and it would have an appreciable effect if they had (witness the tyranny of fashions—dress fashions).

Probably the very largest part of the evil that comes from barrooms comes directly from the 'treating' custom, as it is practiced among boys or young men or heavily drinking men. While no individuals could break the custom, doubtless all would welcome a law that would do away with it.

Anti-prohibitionists regard prohibition as an interference (unwarrantable) with personal liberty; but to do away with treating might interfere with a liberty, but not with a personal liberty. For while a person might know what is good for himself, and wish to make or get for himself what would thus be good for him, he has no right to assume that he knows at any one time what is good for another person to drink; and so it does not interfere with his personal liberty, when he is kept from making that other person drink liquor. 'Woe to him who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips.' In fact it is often merely the tyrannical custom that forces him to make the other person drink the liquor; and it would aid both his liberty and the liberty of the other (instead of

interfering with it) if the custom could be done away with. Possibly in long ages past there might have been some benefits connected with treating people to liquors of some kind; but in our country and time there are none worth considering at the present juncture; and the 'treating' custom, being often or generally so silly or criminal or even diabolical should have its absolute tyrannical might and power and compulsion broken annulled and abolished by the unquestionable majesty and authority of law.

'WISE MAN.' OTTAWA DOMINION CHURCH GOWN QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I notice in your issue of last Saturday a letter signed 'Member Dominion Church,' which makes certain statements concerning Dr. Rose's wearing of the gown. Without discussing the merits of this question, I wish to correct certain inaccuracies on the part of your correspondent—inaccuracies, I may say, characteristic of the statements made by that faction in Dominion Church, which is opposed to the gown. In the first place, its introduction was not, as your correspondent seems to think, owing to Dr. Rose, although he undoubtedly was always in favor of it. The matter came before the Quarterly Board by way of a communication from the Ladies' Aid Society, and the board, after full discussion, approved by a decisive majority of the adoption of the gown. As to the complaint your correspondent makes, that 'the pastor never consulted the congregation,' he must remember that Dominion Church is Methodist, not Congregational, and that the Quarterly Board is the proper body before which to lay such matters. This body has also approved, implicitly at least, of every one of the changes which have been made in the order of service, none of which are serious departures from the order prescribed by the discipline, neither are they unusual in Canadian Methodism. Visiting clergymen have never, so far as I know, been at all embarrassed by them.

Your correspondent states that 60 pew-holders petitioned against the gown. Of the 60 signers of the petition referred to, not all were pew-holders, and several have since expressed regret at their action, which they declare was due to a misconception of the facts of the case. When the opponents of the gown waited on the pastor in a body, they could only muster 27—a number which, in the accounts of the meeting which were furnished to the newspapers, is increased to 'nearly forty.' The statement that the gown was presented to the pastor by 'a couple of friends' is due to a reporter's blunder, and has been corrected repeatedly. It was the gift of a few gentlemen, I believe about eighteen, whose action simply anticipated a result which was sure to follow upon the decision of the Quarterly Board.

The references to the Brookville incident are wholly irrelevant. Whatever action the conference may have taken then, cannot govern the Church to-day. There certainly is no existing legislation prohibiting the use of a gown. As for St. James Church, I may state, without entering into history, that it stands to-day on precisely the same footing with regard to this point as Dominion or any other church in Canadian Methodism. Other misstatements may be passed over in silence. I cannot, however, conclude without mentioning the fact that but for the persistent, not to say cruel, agitation of two or three persons, whose position as government employees gives them leisure for doing what busy and loyal church members would never have dreamed of attempting, the whole matter would have been long ago set at rest.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF DOMINION CHURCH OTTAWA, JAN. 12, 1902.

A POST-OFFICE GRIEVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I noticed in your paper some weeks ago the lamentable death of Mr. Smith, postmaster of Dayton. Dayton post-office was established several years ago for the accommodation of the settlers in Bright and Bright additional. Now the post-office is moved away out of the settlement altogether and placed within two miles of Day Mills post-office, which is a most glaring piece of business, depriving the settlement of the privilege that they have enjoyed for several years. It is an unfortunate thing to be a Tory, as our settlement are all Tories. However, we do claim to be loyal British subjects, and we want British fair play.

A SETTLER.

WANTED, A GENERAL SECRETARY FOR TEMPERANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Why should there not be appointed, say, by the Dominion Alliance, a general secretary for temperance, one who would travel all over Canada and lecture in all the towns? The expenses would at least be partly met by a small annual membership fee, and to keep alive the interest an inexpensive journal of the movements of the secretary could be sent to the members. See what the Rev. Mr. Shearer has done for the Sabbath day by his lectures under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance. At the General Conference of the Methodist Church in September, the Rev. S. D. Chown was appointed as general secretary for temperance, but his work will necessarily be largely confined to that denomination. For this position there should be chosen an orator as able as Dr. Potts, a

man with good executive ability, so as to organize branches of the Alliance, watch the legislators and initiate new legislation. The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, D.D., has charge of such a department of reform in the United States. The temperance cause in Canada lacks solidarity. Now, there is a temperance revival in Truro, N.S. Again the Province of Ontario is on fire with temperance enthusiasm. These movements, while disconnected and spasmodic, as they must necessarily be, show what can be done. What is wanted is a steady, resistless wave of progress that will roll unceasingly with the regularity of the tides from Halifax in the east to Vancouver in the west. Therefore let some action be taken at once.

M. R. TUTTLE. Blackville, N.B., Dec., 1902.

We are told that the only reason why this has not been done all along is that the necessary money could not be got. With some exceptions, all who have worked for the Alliance have done so at great personal sacrifice and just as they best could.

RHODES AND KRUGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It was once said of a celebrated man 'That he had a remarkable faculty for writing nonsense in the very best English,' and I could not help recalling this saying in reading over the very well written letter of your correspondent, J. S. Knight, last week. What possible object a man can have, at this time of day, in pouring out such a stream of facts and misconceptions it is hard to conceive. Two years ago, it might have been issued under the auspices of Dr. Leys in one of the pro-Boer papers of England, and might have helped the Boer cause. But now he should surely see that such a letter as his is simply what he describes (in words of astounding nonsense) the whole war to have been, viz., 'a farce.'

COMMON SENSE.

THE SINGLE TAX.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have been interested, from time to time, in reading the letters from your correspondent, 'Single Tax,' and would be much obliged if he would favor your readers with his views upon the following question: An old friend of mine once told me he could remember the time when the whole stretch of country between Toronto and Lake Huron had only three settlers in it. It was then one unbroken tract of dense forest. Going back, somewhat earlier, the same might be said of the whole of Upper Canada. Now, what I would like to know is this: Given a tract of country in this condition, what would a single-taxer and those who hold similar views have done with it? An answer would much oblige.

ONE WILLING TO LEARN.

BURNING OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the 'Witness' of a recent date I notice that Captain Samuel Filgate is credited with the belief that the burning of the Parliament buildings in Lord Elgin's time took place at 3.30 p.m. At this late date, it is not possible to be certain of every detail of the incidents of those times, but one event has so fixed the hour of that burning upon my mind, that I venture to send you an account of it.

The crowds had gathered around the building. The battery of cannon was planted at the McGill street end. The small boy was in evidence. This particular small boy stood as near one cannon as he could, to test the effect of near explosions on his hearing apparatus. The Governor's carriage arrived. The session was held. The cry was raised: 'The Bill has been signed!' Out came Lord Elgin. The crowd howled. The Governor's carriage was driven violently up the street, the crowd following after it, with compliments by no means gentle. Not being able to follow the rapidly driven carriage, I went home.

At night, after tea, I saw people rushing down McGill street, and I followed them. As the crowd increased, a cry for stones was raised, to break the windows. A caecache started from the building toward the east. I was told the mace was in it, so I followed it to Donegan's Hotel, where some one, whom I was informed was Sir Allan Macnab, addressed the mob. Suddenly, we observed a faint glow, becoming brighter, in the sky. They have fired the building,' was shouted by some one, and part of the mob took to their heels. A boy, larger than I, started to run by a short way. I followed him as well as I was able. We reached the end of the Parliament Building, and found it a mass of flame. Running along, between the building and the houses opposite, the flames began to make matters uncomfortable for me. To turn back would be as bad as to go forward, so on I pressed. Some water from the streams the firemen threw upon the houses near by, but which they would not turn upon the Parliament House, fell on me, cooling my clothing and helping me in my course. So dense was the crowd at the west end of the burning mass that I found no place to stand, except in front of it, looking down the vista of flame from the gable end. I became fascinated. There came a sound, but it was as if I had not heard it. All at once I noticed that the crowd had rushed backward, and left me standing alone. Realizing that there must be some danger I then jumped backward too. I had scarcely done so before the large stone at the extreme point of the gable fell within a few inches of where I had been standing. After watching the pigeons, attract-

ed by the light, and overcome by the heat, and the fluttering papers, partially burned, whirled by the wind, and listening to the exultant cries: 'There goes the Bill! It's all burned now!' I went home. The general impression is correct, that the burning was not in the afternoon, but at night.

JAMES ROY. Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1903.

MISSIONS VS. MUSIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the January issue of the 'Presbyterian Record' I very much regret to see the statement of large shortages in the funds of many of our most important missions—both home and foreign. The foreign field with some fourteen hundred millions of heathen, our vast North-West, with its motley population, and daily influx of a foreign and ignorant element, and our Roman Catholic French-Canadian people in Quebec, all surely call for largely increased efforts and contributions from those who have themselves experienced the blessings of Bible and Protestant training and desire that others should be partakers of the like advantages. We are but stewards of the manifold mercies of God and accountable to him for the use we make of them.

Further, and especially, how can ministers, office-bearers, and congregations justify themselves in the sight of God for spending or allowing to be spent, such large sums as they do for organs and choirs, which, at the best, are but aesthetic self-gratifications, and, moreover, are unscriptural innovations, calculated to draw away the mind and heart from the true, earnest, simple worship of God, and merely gratify some of the hearers with attractive musical performances, while deeply grieving others.

If the money thus worse than wasted in and by our churches were turned into the channel of missions, the shortages would not only all be made up, but the way opened for large expansion. Ministers, office-bearers and congregations are all more or less thus guilty, and as the gold and the silver are the Lord's how will they justify themselves in his sight for the use they have made of his gifts?

Are musical concerts accounted of more value than the souls of the perishing? As wise men judge ye what I see.

Yours in all earnestness, A PRESBYTERIAN LAYMAN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TRUSTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I am in a dense fog of ignorance as to why President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, regarding the anti-trust law, stated 'One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils.' Now, my daredevil demand is could you enlighten me as to the reason why the repeal of tariff duties would not be a solution of the trust problem?

J. L. A. L'Annunciation, Dec. 2, 1902.

P.S.—The worthy President alluding to The Hague tribunal, says it 'is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow.' Why does not the United States consent to arbitration in the Alaskan boundary dispute and thereby live up to creeds by deeds?—J. L. A.

The only reason why the removal of protection is not accounted by the President and his party a cure for trusts is that the party to which the President is attached is determined that the tariff shall not be touched, trusts or no trusts. We do not clearly see why any one favorable to protective duties should object to trusts. They belong to each other.

LITERATURE FOR LUMBER CAMPS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Through your kindness last year in allowing me use of your paper to ask help in getting literature for lumber camps and for homes scattered over my mission at too great distance from Sunday-schools for children or for those advanced in years to attend services, also for books for libraries, Sunday-schools, and clothing, bedding, etc., for some worthy poor, I was able to meet the cases I had in mind when I wrote. Bolton, Berlin, Blythehood, Woodstock, Belmont and Auburn have again sent this year materials for Christmas trees, literature and clothing. From the Rev. M. H. Scott, of Hull, last year and again this year came a box of books, etc., some of which were very acceptable in Sunday-school libraries, and especially in lumber camps not helped by government reading rooms. The men are very grateful for them. I visited several, holding meetings when practical. I would mention one camp, too far away for me to visit, but I sent in a good supply occasionally by some young men I knew who were working there. They showed their appreciation in a practical way, when our missionary collector went in and stated she was acting for 'The Presbyterian Home Mission Society,' and that it was the missionary who sent them the magazines, etc. They gave her \$11 in about as many minutes, and I have been able to open up some new points for week night services in localities where no services of any kind were held. Some of these are now asking for regular services. At one place a Sunday-school has been organized, and I

hold service every Monday evening. They have made a start to raise funds for securing a building for services, which I now hold at various homes in rotation. Thus, friends will see that good results have come from their kindness in sending the materials named. I wish to thank them on behalf of the recipients, who were very grateful for what they received. I could use a little more clothing, etc., for the poor, and books for libraries in the new school and another I expect to open soon. There are also several more camps than last year within the bounds of my mission, in which I can use literature, and all the time on my journeys as I drive along the road, children greet me with the question: 'Please, sir, can you give me another book?' And if I have some with good illustrations, there is a joyful look on their faces as I hand it out to them. Many of them have so little to brighten their lives that I shall be pleased to use whatever is sent me in the best way I can.

(Rev.) WILLIAM GRIBBLE, Orville, Ont. Railway, express and telegraph office, Edginton, C. A. Railway.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

SIXTH CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT GRANBY.

Jan. 27 and 28, 1903, are the dates fixed for the sixth convention of the Epworth League of the Montreal Conference, to be held in the Methodist Church, at Granby, Que. All Leagues, or Methodist young people's societies, are eligible for representation, and a large attendance is desired and expected. Secretaries of local societies are requested to write as soon as possible, and by Jan. 20 at the latest, to Mr. F. C. Rice, Granby, Que., stating the number of delegates that may be expected to attend. An interesting and varied programme has been prepared, including addresses on live topics by the Rev. P. L. Richardson, Sherbrooke; the Rev. B. W. Thompson, Berwick; Mr. J. P. Anglin, Montreal; Mr. Irwin Hilliard, Morrisburg; the Rev. A. C. Crews, Toronto; the Rev. J. D. Ellis, Carleton Place; the Rev. A. E. Sanderson, Westport; Mr. A. O. Dawson, Montreal; the Rev. A. E. Runnells, Moultonville; the Rev. E. Thomas, Westboro; Mr. C. C. Knight, Sherbrooke, and the Rev. W. T. Halpenny, Montreal.

The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Kingston and Pembroke, Brockville & Westport, Canada Atlantic, Ottawa & New York, Central Vermont, and other railways within the Conference limits have granted the usual convention rates to those attending this convention.

QUEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY SERVICE HELD ON WEDNESDAY.

Quebec, Jan. 15.—The sixty-seventh anniversary service of the Quebec Bible Society was held last night in the Y. M. C. A. hall, and was attended by an overflow meeting, which was presided over by Mr. T. H. Oliver, K.C. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Messrs. A. T. Love, pastor of St. Andrew's Church; W. H. Sparling, Methodist Church; E. J. Stobo, D. Grant, Baptist Church, and Donald Tait, Chalmers Church. A choir, chosen from the different city churches, was also present, with an orchestra, led by Mr. C. H. Thorne, of the Methodist church. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., of Montreal, who had engaged to be present, was unavoidably absent through illness. The service opened with prayer by the Rev. A. T. Love, which was followed by a hymn, 'God is our refuge, tried and proved,' etc. The chairman, Mr. T. H. Oliver, made the opening address, which was followed by the reading of the annual report by the Rev. Mr. Stobo.

The treasurer's report that followed, showed an income of \$5,372.57; expenditure, \$4,838.72; balance on hand \$533.84. The following resolution was read by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, seconded by Mr. R. B. Lindsay: 'That the secretary and treasurer's reports of the Quebec Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society be adopted and published, together with an abstract of the parent society's report, and that the following constitute the committee for the ensuing year: T. H. Oliver, K.C., president; Mr. Robert Stanley, treasurer; Rev. Edward J. Stobo, secretary; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. Dunlop Wegster, P. Johnston, J. C. Thomson, W. C. Scott, F. Ross, W. A. Marsh, W. D. Sewell, W. Brodie and Thos. Davidson, with all ministers of the gospel who are members of the society. Committee, Messrs. R. Ruthman, D. H. Geggie, T. Ainslie Young, H. Young, J. T. Ross, J. Darlington, H. H. Distin, W. H. Wiggs, A. J. Messervey, John Brown, R. B. Lindsay, T. Piddington, Lorne C. Webster, Jas. Muir, A. E. Pfeiffer, R. Stewart, A. Elliot, J. B. Logie and A. Miller.'

The Rev. Mr. Sparling, in moving the resolution, made a broad, eloquent speech on the essential value of the Bible. He submitted four points, viz.: The Bible challenges our attention because of its venerable antiquity; secondly, because of the character of the literature that springs from it; thirdly, because it is the parent of the best and purest philanthropy that the world has known; fourthly, it challenges our attention because of the hopes it inspires. The reverend gentleman's remarks on the great value of the Bible was without exception one of the most learned and the grandest eulogy of the word of God ever heard in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

Miss Caron, one of the French-Canadian ladies engaged in the society's work, followed with a few remarks on the subject of 'Encouragement,' and told of her experience in spreading the Bible. The second resolution was moved by the Rev. D. Tait, seconded by the Rev. D. Grant, B.A., as follows:—Resolved,—That we, as an Auxiliary, gratefully acknowledge the ever-widening

LUNG WEAKNESS

IS DUE TO POOR AND WATERY BLOOD.

That is Why Some People Cannot Get Rid of a Cough, and Why it Develops Into Consumption.

The lungs are just like any other portion of the body—they need a constant supply of pure, rich blood to keep them sound and strong. If the lungs are not strong they are unable to resist disease, and that is the reason why an apparently simple cold clings until the patient grows weaker and weaker and finally falls a consumptive's grave. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to strengthen the lungs, because they make the new, rich red blood which alone can do this work. The most emphatic proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills re-build the lungs and cure consumption in its earlier stages, is given in the case of Miss Blanche Durand, of St. Edmond, Que. Miss Durand says: 'In the month of September, 1901, I was visiting at the home of an uncle at L'Assomption. One day we were out boating I got my feet wet and caught cold. The cold seemed to cling to me and when I returned home about the end of September, I was quite ill. I was quite feverish, had no appetite, and the cough seemed to exhaust me. I began doctored, but did not get any better, and in January, 1902, the doctor told me that my lungs were affected, and that I was in consumption. At this time a friend who had come to see me advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I sent for six boxes. The pills soon began to help me, as little by little, the cough grew less severe, my appetite became better, my strength returned, and I began to have a healthy color. I used eight boxes of the pills, and was then fully recovered. I am sure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I shall always speak gratefully of them.'

Such cases as these tell better than mere words the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure all constitutional weakness because they go right to the root of the trouble and build up the blood. That is why they never fail to cure rheumatism, lumbago, kidney and liver troubles, headaches, backaches, indigestion, biliousness and all other blood diseases. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Substitutes are sometimes offered, but you can always protect yourself by seeing that the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around every box.

sphere of usefulness and the marvellous success of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the past century, and regard the society as among the great and efficient agencies for the world's evangelization, by reason of the aid it renders to the missions of all the churches. And we deem its work of such importance as to appeal to the Christians of all denominations, and also as worthy of universal support in the celebration of its centennial year of world-wide service. And further, that this Auxiliary would gratefully acknowledge the generous aid it has received year by year in the work of our Bible distribution in this province. In support of the resolution the Rev. Mr. Tait delivered an eloquent and earnest address on the subject of the open Bible as a means of peace and fellowship with God. The interesting and impressive service closed with prayer and benediction by the Rev. D. Grant.

THE DAY OF PEACE.

Once more 'tis Peace again, After long war-worn years Of sickness, bloodshed, pain, And scarce dried tears. Three times that Heavenly Birth Dawned on War's darkest cloud: War shook the unquiet earth With thunders loud. But now at length, at last, Blest Peace returns again. Let not that suffering Past Be all in vain. Our England's martyrs sleep In every land and clime, Waiting in slumbers deep The knell of Time. Let that celestial Birth, Returning from the skies, Brighten the desolate hearth, The tear-dimmed eyes. Comfort the mourners' pain. For dear lives which are not, With high hope soothe again Palace and cot. Bind thou, O blessed Peace, Ruler and ruled in one! Let love with law increase, And strife be done! Ah, not in vain shall be The blood like water shed, If truer Liberty Rise from the dead! Revolve, blest cycle, round Thro' many a bloodless year! But hark, what threatening sound Affrights the ear? Again our dreams seem vain, Our hopes sink faint and far; Not yet shall cease our pain, The curse of War! Haste, haste, oh, blessed hour, Which bids all sorrows cease! Come with triumphant power, Oh Prince of Peace! —Lewis Morris.

Advertisements.

Your Hair Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick, dark and heavy hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Advertisements. INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C. RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

THE SULTAN DEFEATED

SERIOUS FIGHTING HAS TAKEN PLACE NEAR FEZ.

London, Jan. 14.—The Tangier correspondent of the 'Morning Leader' reports serious fighting outside of Fez. He says the Sultan has been defeated, and that he escaped to the westward. The war minister, Menebbi, one of the Sultan's strongest supporters, was killed. All the consuls excepting the British representative have left Fez.

Fighting among the tribes is also proceeding near enough to Tangier for the sound of the shooting to be heard in the city. The population of Tangier is alarmed, and is asking for the protection of warships. A local Pasha took out a force to restore order, but he found it impossible to proceed, and has returned to Tangier.

The latest advices received here from Fez say that with the exception of the staff of General Sir Harry Maclean, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, the British residents, including the women missionaries, left Fez on Jan. 8, and have since arrived at the coast.

Paris, Jan. 13.—A despatch from Tangier to the 'Journal' says Bu Hamara, the pretender, has established immense stores of provisions at Khemisbukh, four hours from Fez. He intends to cut off communication and supplies.

BRITISH AND FRENCH INTERESTS. Vienna, Jan. 13.—The 'Allgemeine Zeitung,' which is well informed in political matters, expresses apprehension of a collision between British and French interests in Morocco. The paper says that after the Spanish-American war France and Spain negotiated a special arrangement to take common military and political action in Morocco, and secured Italy's neutrality by promising her a free hand in Tripoli.

France, irritated by the disturbance of the balance of power in Africa by Great Britain's conquest in the Transvaal, says the 'Allgemeine Zeitung,' sees an opportunity for revenge and the restoration of the balance of power in Morocco. In this connection Great Britain appears to be isolated unless she obtains the support of Germany, whose attitude is unknown.

TRIBES FIGHTING. London, Jan. 14.—In a despatch from Tangier, dated Jan. 13, the correspondent of the 'Times' says: 'Serious fighting occurred to-day two miles outside of Tangier. Several hundred tribesmen attacked a village defended by only 60 men. The attackers were repulsed and four of them were killed. The fighting may be resumed at any moment. It does not involve any danger to Europeans, but it shows that the Moorish Government is paralyzed by the rebellion and incapable of maintaining order.'

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO SEEKS SAFETY IN FLIGHT. Paris, Jan. 16.—A despatch from Tangier, says an important official of the Sherifian government, states the Sultan left Fez secretly on Jan. 10, accompanied by three ministers. He recognized the impossibility of offering adequate resistance to the pretender at the capital, and, therefore, started for Casa Blanca. News of his arrival at the latter place, the official added, might be expected at any moment. It is said the Sultan has made up his mind to abdicate, and two ministers have already entered into negotiations with Bu Hamara, the pretender.

A despatch from Tangier to the 'Journal' says complete anarchy prevails there. The British minister has resolved to urge foreign interference unless the situation improves.

IMPERIAL TROOPS DEFEATED. Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 16.—Four columns of troops have left Fez for Taza. The Sultan's brother commands one of them, and the war minister, General Menebbi, is in command of another.

The latest news received here from Fez indicates that operations against the pretender commenced on Jan. 11. No official information has been received since that date, but rumors from Tetuan indicate that fresh disaster has overtaken the imperial forces. These rumors are considered to be quite credible because of the well-known incapacity of the commanders who were entrusted with the expedition. The tribal outbreaks around Tangier continues, but the local authorities are taking stronger measures to repress them, which, it is believed, will be adequate to cope with the trouble in this quarter.

FRANCE WARNS THE SULTAN THAT FIGHTING MUST CEASE NEAR TANGIER. Madrid, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the 'Imparcial' from Tangier says that the French minister has warned the Sultan's deputy that if the fighting in the neighborhood of Tangier is continued it will justify European intervention, as it will be an indication of a condition of anarchy that Europe cannot tolerate.

FIGHTING NEAR FEZ. Tangier, Jan. 15.—Serious inter-tribal fighting is imminent near here. Everything is quiet at Fez. The Sultan has sent out two expeditions, one to quell the disorders near Tangier, and the other to the Rif coast.

All the missionaries at Fez belonging to the North Africa mission have arrived here.

There was a renewal of the fighting to-day between the factions outside of this city. The house of a British subject was threatened with attack. The Sultan's deputy sent troops to protect

this property, whereupon the assailants retired. The imperial troops set fire to one village. Almost all the Europeans now in Tangier followed to-day's operations on horseback.

Advice received here from Fez, as to the effect that there is no probability of the proposed expedition against the pretender to the throne being despatched until the Sultan musters a larger force, which he will lead personally.

SPAIN IN READINESS. Cologne, Jan. 15.—A Madrid despatch to the Cologne 'Gazette' says it is considered there that the cause of the Sultan of Morocco is lost. It is believed that all the powers will come to an arrangement with Bu Hamara, the pretender, in order to prevent any formal intervention by one or more powers. Meanwhile the Spanish Government is preparing for eventualities. It has twenty battalions in readiness for service on the Andalusian coast, and also has several batteries of artillery and a naval squadron at Cadix.

ENGINEER KILLED

TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND A THIRD CRASH TOGETHER ON THE B. & M. LINE.

Walpole, N.H., Jan. 16.—The loss of a life and damage to rolling stock estimated at nearly \$25,000, occurred through a collision of three big locomotives on the Boston & Maine Railway at Cold River station, three miles north of here and one mile south of Bellows Falls, Vt., at midnight last night. The wreckage obstructed the tracks all the forenoon. Oliver Ellison, an engineer, was the man killed. His fireman, Hosea Wheeler, escaped death, but was severely bruised in jumping.

Indirectly the accident was due to the delay of a local freight train from Fitchburg to reach Cold River at her usual time. While the train was standing at Cold River station, engine No. 1,044 backed on the track and stood in the rear of the freight. Two other locomotives hitched together, just out of the repair shops at Keene, came along and crashed into the engine standing in the rear of a freight. The three big machines became practically as one for a time, the entire mass being driven through the caboose in the rear of the train and throwing two freight cars from the irons and demolishing them. The engineer in charge of the locomotives from the Keene shops, Oliver Ellison, and his fireman, Hosea Wheeler, jumped. Ellison struck a switch and suffered injuries so severe that death ensued. Two of the locomotives were reduced to scrap iron.

Ellison, the dead engineer, lived at Bellows Falls. He was married, and leaves a wife and one child.

WRECK ON THE B. AND O. COLLISION NEAR CUMBERLAND, MD., RESULTS IN FOUR DEATHS.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 16.—An east-bound express train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, which left here at 4.20 o'clock, struck two freight engines on the main track, at the east end of the yards. Sims, engineer; Moran, and Sneering, firemen, of the passenger train, and Butler, engineer, of one of the freight engines, were killed. None of the passengers were injured. A messenger boy, who was in the telegraph office, threw the signal without the knowledge of the operator, giving the passenger train a clear track when it should have been blocked. This caused the wreck.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS. Toronto, Jan. 13.—A fund is being raised here by the Conservative officials to protest the three by-elections held last week, viz., North Perth, North Norfolk and North Grey. The amount required is placed at \$15,000 it costing about \$5,000 to collect evidence and fight an election protest to a finish. The charge made by Mr. S. A. Jones, chairman of the Toronto Public School Board, and other Conservatives, that they were the victims of organized rowdism in North Grey, has evoked the statement by Mr. McKay, Liberal, the member-elect, that the presence of Conservative strangers made it necessary for the Liberals to have young men of Owen Sound patrol the streets during the nights to prevent bribery.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. Toronto, Jan. 12.—The 'World' says to-day: Mr. Ross intends to call the Local House together as soon as he possibly can. All the departments have received instructions to rush work, even if they have to work overtime.

NEW ONTARIO. A GRATIFYING REPORT WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED BY COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Mr. Thomas Southworth, Commissioner of Colonization, is preparing his report, and it will be one of the most interesting presented to the legislature. It is estimated that the population of New Ontario has increased by over twenty-five thousand, and a general era of prosperity and contentment prevails. The two most popular districts in the country for settlers, Mr. Southworth says, are the Temiscamingue and the Rainy River valley. The former is settled principally by Ontario people, and last year about 1,200 farms were sold there. The Rainy River valley is being taken up largely by Americans from the Western States.

A MURDERER DIES. Winnipeg, Jan. 19.—Henry I. Toews, Mennonite, who was held at the provincial jail charged with the murder of a young daughter of Peter Kehler, and who shot her sister, three school trustees and himself at Altona, Man., some months ago, died at 10.10 this morning.

RECIPROCITY.

United States National Board of Trade Want a Treaty With Canada.

THEY FEAR THAT CANADIAN TRADE WILL BE MUCH LESSENED UNLESS ACTION IS TAKEN.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The question of reciprocity was before the National Board of Trade to-day. It was brought to the attention of the board by a report of the committee on the subject. The report was adopted. It urged legislation on the part of Congress regarding reciprocal trade relations along the lines laid down by the late President McKinley, in his last address at Buffalo, and by President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress, including the ratification of the treaty with France, and other treaties negotiated under the administration of McKinley, now pending in the Senate, and further urges the negotiation of treaties on the same lines with Germany and other countries. It also urged the immediate ratification by the Senate of the treaty with Cuba, and favored the Bond-Hay treaty, saying it would be of large benefit to the business interests of the country as a whole. The Senate is asked to ratify this treaty.

The report further said: 'Whereas, man for man, the Canadian people are the best foreign customers that the United States possesses, and

'Whereas, unless more favorable relations can be established between the two countries, there is danger that the market we now possess in the Dominion will be seriously curtailed, to the loss of all classes of American producers; therefore, be it

'Resolved, that the National Board of Trade respectfully petition the President and the Congress of the United States and the American members of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission to do all that lies in their respective powers to secure a trade treaty between the two countries on the broad business principle of reciprocal concessions.

'Resolved, that as a step in this direction, the National Board of Trade favors the measure now before the United States Senate authorizing the President to remove the duties on Canadian coal in return for similar action by the Dominion of Canada, with regard to coal from the United States.'

The report of the committee on immigration laws was adopted. It urged on Congress the importance of prompt and favorable action to prohibit undesirable immigration, by means of such educational tests as might seem best adapted to that end, and also favored a more stringent naturalization law.

MR. FISHER IS ACTING. Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Messrs. Alexander McFee and Robert Reford, jr., presented to the Minister of Agriculture on Saturday the resolution passed by the Montreal Board of Trade calling for a removal of the British embargo against Canadian store cattle. They were accompanied by Mr. W. Henderson, of Lawton, one of the Scotch curlers, who supports Canada's claims in this matter. The deputation urged upon the Minister the desirability of renewing his efforts to have the restrictions removed that now fetter our cattle trade with the Old Country. Mr. Fisher replied he had already taken steps to show that the cause which led to the exclusion of our cattle from the United Kingdom no longer existed, and, for that matter, never had existed. He suggested as a means of drawing attention to the matter in the Old Country that an order of the Imperial House for the papers on this question between the Board of Agriculture and Canada be requested. This would show in the Old Country how unjust was the regulation under which our trade labors. Mr. Fisher assured the deputation of his continued efforts to secure the withdrawal of the embargo.

A MISER'S MONEY. LEGAL FIGHT LOOMING UP OVER THE HYMAN ESTATE.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Application to the Surrogate for permanent administration was made by the National Trust Corporation to-day in the estate of Eli Hyman, the Jewish beggar, otherwise known as Henry Davis or Henry Zalynski, who died on Dec. 17. Temporary administration was granted for two months on Dec. 19 last upon the security being given of \$10,000 that the succession duty would be paid. Sophia Hyman, of Peel township, widow of the deceased, renounces her right of administration in favor of the company.

In an affidavit she says she was married to Ely Hyman, otherwise known as Eli and Elijah Hyman, on Aug. 30, 1870, by the Rev. Dr. Jennings. He had lived with her until about three years ago, when she moved from Toronto, and then he visited her frequently. She knew he had a considerable number of investments, but knew nothing of the amount. The inventory of the estate totals \$63,064. Most of this is invested in gilt-edged bonds and stocks, there being only \$221 in cash.

It is expected a woman in San Francisco will also claim to have been Hyman's wife and there is likely to be lengthy lawsuits over the old miser's estate.

There is a renewal of the fighting to-day between the factions outside of this city. The house of a British subject was threatened with attack. The Sultan's deputy sent troops to protect

Advertisements.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS REGARDING A MERITORIOUS INVESTMENT. THE STORY, UP TO DATE, OF THE NOW CELEBRATED NATIONAL GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.



This Company owns the Beck group of mines, which consist of nine regular United States locations, each 600x1,500 feet, covering a surface area of 180 acres of the richest mineral lands in this country, situated at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Thousands of dollars were spent in developing this rich property before a dollar's worth of stock was offered to the general public, and when the first allotment of stock was offered it had become

Not a Mining Chance, But a Simple Milling Proposition. There was a fine \$200,000 worth of ore on the dump ready for the concentrating mill, with over \$2,000,000 worth blocked out in the mines, and beyond this the resources were practically unlimited. Six experts made tests which show double the amount claimed (full report in Prospectus). Stock was then offered to the investing public to pay for the erection of a concentrating mill. The first allotment was offered in November at 10 cents per dollar share. When the time limit on this allotment was reached—December 1st—the allotment was found to be heavily oversubscribed. The second allotment was then offered at 15 cents a share and when the closing date—January 15th—was reached, it, too, was heavily oversubscribed. It was noticeable that a great many subscribers had increased their holdings. Mr. J. P. McCreedy, Western Manager of the Wick Department of the Standard Oil Co., while on a business trip over the Southern Pacific Railroad, stopped off at the mines, unknown to us, and the result of that visit is shown in the photographic copy of his letter published herewith, which was sent to us on his return. The third limited allotment is now offered at

Twenty Cents per Dollar Share. And past experience shows it will not last long. Those who purchased stock at 10 cents have made 100 PER CENT on their investment, while those who bought at 15 cents have already reaped a profit of 33 1/3 PER CENT. The stock, with the completion of the mill, which will be in about six months, will go to par, or more, and those who purchase shares now will REAP A PROFIT OF 400 PER CENT. REMEMBER, this proposition is certain, not problematic. A 100-ton mill on our property will earn our Company at least \$300,000.00 YEARLY, at a conservative estimate, and we propose to increase the size of the mill to 500 TONS DAILY in the very near future.

Management Composed of Business Men of recognized ability and known integrity and with records of splendid success in their lines of business.

OFFICERS President, MARK R. SHERMAN, formerly Vice President and Director of the Western State Bank of Chicago. Secretary, SAMUEL W. WINN, formerly Bank Cashier and Manager of the Securities Department. Treasurer, EDWIN HEALING, a practical miner of years of experience, who is now on the ground overseeing the construction of our plant.

The Following Table Shows What You Can Get For Your Money If You Invest Now Before Another Issue: \$2,000 will buy 10,000 shares, par \$10,000. \$1,000 will buy 5,000 shares, par \$5,000. \$500 will buy 2,500 shares, par \$2,500. \$100 will buy 500 shares, par \$500. \$50 will buy 250 shares, par \$250. \$20 will buy 100 shares, par \$100. If you cannot pay the full amount of your subscription in cash, we will accept 25 per cent with your order, 25 per cent in 30 days and the balance, 50 per cent in 60 days.

Write Us to Reserve Your Block of These Shares. For this allotment will go quickly. Many are having shares reserved while getting money ready. Why not you? Our Prospectus tells the story. It is FREE and the most straightforward story of a mining opportunity ever offered. Write for it to-day. Please mention this paper.

THE NATIONAL GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO., Suite 102, 70 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WICK DEPARTMENT, STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF N.Y., 34 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. DECEMBER 24, 1907.

National Gold and Silver Mining Co., 70 La Salle St., Chicago.

Gentlemen: [I subscribed for 5,000 shares of your stock.] Since then I have been upon your properties at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, and as a result of my personal investigation you may double my subscription, as I found the mines in every respect as represented in your prospectus.

Yours very truly, J.P. McCreedy

MINERS FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN MINING STOCK. \$50 invested in Bessemer stock, in 30 days, realized \$2,500. \$100 invested in the Elton, at Cripple Creek, realized in about 60 days. \$100 invested in Le Roi stock in 1896 realized \$20,000. These are true statements. Many other companies have given their stockholders even larger returns.

TWENTY BELOW ZERO

A Rapid and Heavy Fall in Temperature in Montreal.

SOME REMARKABLY LOW READINGS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

There was a wide difference between the soft, balmy, spring-like temperature of Saturday and the zero frigidities of Sunday. The difference was even more marked yesterday, for in the morning the mercury fell to twenty below zero, and a fresh north-westerly wind made the low temperature all the more keenly felt.

The readings of the standard thermometers at the City Hall observatory on Saturday, Sunday and up to noon yesterday were as follows:— Saturday, Jan. 17.—3 a.m., 32 above; 7, 34; 11, 33; 3 p.m., 35; 7, 28; 11, 14. Sunday, Jan. 18.—3 a.m., 10 above; 7, 4 below; 11, 3 below; 3 p.m., 2 below; 7, 8 below; 11, 13 below. Monday, Jan. 19.—3 a.m., 18 below; 7, 20 below; 11, 12 below; 12, 11 below. Still lower readings are reported from exposed places in the suburbs.

Winchester, Ont., Jan. 19.—Clear and cold here, 26 below zero. Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Clear and very cold, 24 below.

Brockville, Jan. 19.—Clear and cold, 25 below at four a.m. Kingston, Jan. 19.—Clear, 15 below. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 19.—The thermometer registered 12 below here this morning.

Smith's Falls, Jan. 19.—The weather here this morning is calm and cold; 22 below zero. Quebec, Jan. 19.—Clear, 15 below zero. Labelle, Que., Jan. 19.—Calm, very cold; 36 below.

Caumet, Jan. 19.—Clear, calm, 23 below. Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 19.—The thermometer registered 20 below zero at seven o'clock this morning, with a cutting north-west wind.

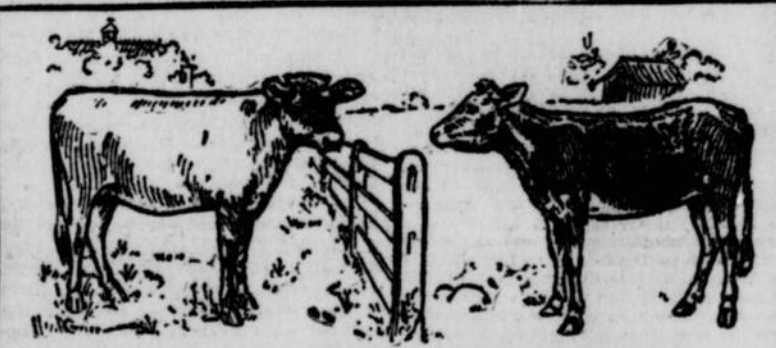
Ogdensburg, N.Y., Jan. 19.—The temperature in this section at eight a.m., was 19 below. Canton, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Twenty-five below. Syracuse, Jan. 19.—Four below. Adams, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Twenty-two below.

Watertown, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Fifteen below. Hammond, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Twenty below. Cape Vincent, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Twelve below. Morristown, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Seventeen below.

Richland, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Twelve below. Potsdam, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Twenty below. Plattsburg, N.Y., Jan. 19.—At nine o'clock last night the temperature was five below. This morning it had dropped to twenty-three below.

Saranac Lake, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Thirty-one below. Lennoxville, Que., Jan. 19.—This place experienced an extremely cold snap last night and this morning, the thermometer registering 28 below zero.

Bloomington, N.Y., Jan. 19.—Thirty below.



"My owner uses a U.S. Farm Separator and feeds me on the warm, sweet skimmilk." "I wish my owner used one, but he does not, and I am fed cold, sour skimmilk, which accounts for my poor condition."

MORAL: If dairymen wish to raise healthy calves and also to get all the cream out of the milk,

BUY A U. S. SEPARATOR

It holds the World's Record for Clean Skimming, and the skimmilk is in the best condition for feeding.

For Canadian trade we transfer our Separators from Hamilton, Montreal, Sherbrooke and Quebec. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. Write for Illustrated Catalogues. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Lake Placid, N.Y., Jan. 20.—Twenty-eight below. Massena, N.Y., Jan. 19.—The temperature at six o'clock this morning was twenty-four below zero. At eight o'clock it had moderated a little, the thermometer registering twenty-two. Not a pound of coal can be had of any dealer in black diamonds in town.

Mattawa, Ont., Jan. 19.—At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer registered thirty below. At noon it was clear and milder.

MORAL COMPETITION. Paris, Jan. 16.—Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, member of the Chamber of Deputies and of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, has contributed an article to the 'Revue Bleue,' on President Roosevelt and arbitration, in which he says:—

'The American peril has become the American remedy. She threatens us with material competition; her moral competition will save us, at the same time it saves civilization. President Roosevelt has realized our most generous hopes. He is the veritable statesman of the 20th century, and as such he deserves well of his own country and of all parts of the globe.'

A BEAUTIFUL OLD AGE. There is now living at Cardross, Dumbartonshire, N. B., Alexander, or 'Sandy' Ewing, who was born on March 25, 1801, so if spared for about two months longer he will complete a hundred and two years. A relative writes recently of him thus:—The last leaf on the old tree, he is still fresh looking, with color in his cheeks, and mind quite clear and intelligent; gets up regularly every morning, and still shaves himself. It is quite a pleasure to see and to hear him, his fine old

Scotch face and figure still handsome, his manner so simple and childlike, telling of long past events, and looking forward patiently and hopefully to the change which will gather him to his fathers.'

Alexander's father was Peter Ewing, of Hippoch (an estate which was in the family for nearly six hundred years) his mother, Janet Rodgers, of Cloddach, Dumbartonshire. The late Alex. Mathieson, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, and the late Mrs. Murdock, Beauharnois, were first cousins of this centenarian.

SEMPER JUVENIS. NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Peculiar Ore.—Every reader of this paper who is interested in discoveries along the lines of mineralogy or medicine should read the announcement on page 21 of this paper from Mr. Theo. Noel, of Toronto, proprietor of the famous Vitae-Ore, a peculiar mineral mined from the ground, which possesses wonderful medicinal properties when oxidized and dissolved in water. This peculiar Ore was first discovered by Theo. Noel, at that time a prospecting geologist, now President and principal owner of the Theo. Noel Company. Since its discovery this remarkable product has been instrumental in curing thousands upon thousands of people all over the country of all manner of diseases, and has wrought many wonderful cures among the readers of this paper, the announcements of the company having appeared in this publication from time to time and been accepted by a large number of our readers. The offer made is almost as remarkable as the Ore itself. They do not ask for cash, but desire each person to use the Ore for thirty days' time before paying one cent, and none need pay unless positively benefited. The offer, which is headed 'PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS,' is certainly an original one and can be read and accepted with profit by every ailing person.

Advertisements. FREE TO LADIES ORANGE LILY cures Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, etc., more quickly than anything else on earth. To convince the skeptical, will send a trial box (Ten Days Treatment) ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address with stamp, Mrs. F. L. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

CHURCH UNION.

Further Opinion Favorable to the Idea.

Through the symposium which the 'Witness' set on foot a variety of opinion has been offered in regard to the question of church union. A considerable body of this opinion has been influential in the extreme. In not a few instances the question was approached not merely from the point of view of sympathy, but learning, while in every case there was the hearty expression of the hope and desire that union might, in some way, be brought about.

THE REV. PROF. WARRINER

Of the Congregational College. What did Jesus mean when he prayed that his disciples might be one even as he and the Father were one? Did he have in mind the unity of an external organization or of an inward spirit and life? Doubtless the latter. It was a moral and spiritual unity, a unity of life and aim. Only as such could it be one with himself and the Father.

It therefore is not necessary to the fulfillment of Christ's prayer or to the realization of true apostolic unity that all existing forms of church life should be merged into one universal mould, or organized into one great ecclesiastical machine.

Nevertheless it may be and doubtless is desirable to lessen the number of differing organizations in so far as this may be done with advantage to their common life. Power may be scattered and wasted through a multiplicity and diversity of machinery.

Whether this purpose can indeed be best served by one all-embracing ecclesiastical organization, or through a variety of denominations as at present, may be open to question. The world has had evidence of what such a universal church can do—the Roman Catholic Church. The Reformation was a rebellion against the tyranny of a universal church.

That such unity of life is however, growing among us is apparent to every man whose heart is sensitive to the vital movements of the times. We are living in an age of federation. Men in every walk of life are waking up to a sense of fellowship, of mutual responsibility and privilege.

It is not simply that we want to do better work, though we feel that will follow a simplification of organization, but we want each other. It is not primarily an ecclesiastical movement, it is a human movement, and, because so genuinely human, it is divine.

that can only be among those who exalt the organization above the inward life. Let it never be forgotten that the essential thing in Christianity is neither ritual nor form of government. To quote from one whose teachings will have weight wherever true and reverent scholarship is valued, the late Dr. Hort, who, speaking of the offices instituted in the church of the apostolic age, says: 'There is no trace in the New Testament that any ordinances on this subject were prescribed by the Lord, or that such ordinances were set up as permanently binding by the twelve or by St. Paul or by the Ecclesia at large. Their faith in the Holy Spirit and his perpetual guidance was too much of a reality to make that possible.' (The Christian Ecclesia, p. 230.)

That is it. So long as the Holy Spirit is in the Church it may be trusted to adapt its government to the needs of the hour. What then becomes of the Historic Episcopate, or any other episcopate that it should be postulated as a necessary element in any basis of union? Let it stand on its own merits, whether historic or not. When the various branches of the Christian Church in Canada unite, they must, if they trust in God, adopt such a form of government as shall commend itself as best adapted to the present needs of Canada and believe also that God will give future generations sense and grace to make such changes as the hour may need.

And as we deal with government so also with the question of creed. It simply means that we believe in a present and not an absentee God, and that as the men of old time confessed the faith of their time so we must make our own confession. If ever the churches of to-day are to unite it must be on the basis of a confession made to-day. The new wine must be put into new skins.

MR. GEORGE HAGUE'S VIEWS.

The question of Church Union which is now attracting so much attention amongst us is no new one, the first stirrings of thought in that direction having begun among certain circles in the Roman Church on the continent of Europe some seventy years ago or thereabouts. They were moved with a sincere compassion for those who, from their point of view, were wandering sheep, and out of the way of salvation.

Their attention was especially directed to England, and prayer unions were organized, which rapidly spread, and have been continued, more or less, ever since, for what they called the conversion of England; meaning thereby, the bringing back of her people to the Church of Rome.

This is the only idea of church union that has ever been entertained by the authorities of that church, and they have absolutely refused to recede from it; for, from their point of view, there is no salvation except through the Catholic Church, and there is no Catholic Church except the Church of Rome.

To return and submit to her is therefore an absolute necessity for all who are not within her fold. This is the whole question of church union in a nutshell, so far as Rome is concerned. About the same time there arose that remarkable movement in the English Church, beginning at Oxford, which at a very early stage took a distinctly Romeward direction; its leaders having satisfied themselves, one by one, and also in concert with each other, that the decrees of the Council of Trent were a true setting forth of Christian doctrine.

It is well known that this movement was strenuously opposed by the authorities of the English Church at the time, but it went on nevertheless, and one of its fundamental conclusions had been the one before named: that out of the Catholic Church there was no salvation. For some time they all held that the English Church was a part of this Catholic body; but as time passed, and circumstances developed, a conviction arose with some of them that she was not. They, therefore, one by one, tendered their submission to Rome. And this, he it noted, was expressly in their writings and correspondence show, to save their souls!

The leaders of the movement, however, were not all of this mind, and many of them, under the lead of Dr. Pusey, determined to remain in the English Church. For while convinced that all Roman doctrine (with the one exception named) was true, they were also convinced that the English Church was a part of the Catholic Church after all, and that men might give assent to her formularies in a non-natural and Roman sense. And to such an extent has this been carried that a member of this party wrote recently, that although they had all declared their consent to the Thirty-nine Articles, they had never said that they believed them to be true.

Under the prevalence of this teaching there arose much negotiation and correspondence between the leaders of this party on one side, and leading men (but not the authorities) of the Roman Church on the other, with a view to finding out some way of union with Rome which would stop short of absolute submission. From this submission many of these leaders, with the natural instincts of Englishmen, revolted.

It was well understood on both sides during these negotiations, which lasted for years, that individual secessions were to be discouraged, but that strenuous endeavors were to be made to indoctrinate and saturate the English mind, with what was called 'Catholic truth,' which, of course, in its essence, was the doctrines of Rome. All this is fully opened up in that remarkable work 'The Life and Letters of Ambrose DeLisle,' (lately published) by the author of 'Life of Cardinal Manning.' DeLisle was a member of an old English family, and had 'gone over.'

Time passed on, much negotiation had taken place of an informal character, and much correspondence, all having this object in view, when about seven years ago a strenuous attempt was made by some members of the English Church Union, under the lead of Lord Halifax, to give effect to it by an endeavor to obtain from the Vatican an acknowledgment of the validity of English orders, this being, on their theory, a vital point. For valid orders involved valid sacraments, and valid sacraments carried with them the only means of salvation. But the Vatican absolutely refused to yield the point, and, addressing itself to the Primates of the English Church and giving reasons for its decision, the Roman Curia received an answer it certainly could not have expected, viz., that there could be no union with the Roman Church until its errors and corruptions had been abandoned. This at once made it clear how broad was the line of demarcation between the views of the followers of Lord Halifax and the ideas of the English Church at large. It became evident, in fact, that he, and those who had sided with him, were a party, a section, a sect, in fact, within the Church, and did not represent the Church itself. And this became more clear when the difference in their attitude towards other English Christian people was considered.

This Roman party in the Church had invariably adopted towards other Christian bodies in England (and Scotland too) the same attitude that the authorities of the Roman Church had held towards them. Nonconformists in England, and Presbyterians in Scotland, were looked upon as wandering sheep, who could find salvation only by returning to the 'Church.' Their ministers were no ministers, their organizations no churches, their sacraments of no efficacy, their teaching of no authority; in short no man belonging to them could ever have assurance that his sins could be forgiven, or that he could find the way to heaven. Their duty, therefore, was plain, viz., to abandon their wanderings, and come home to the fold of the Catholic Church (for this was the way in which they spoke of the Church of England.) Such was the attitude maintained, more or less strenuously, by this party in England, and it has been maintained there ever since. It is its attitude on this side of the Atlantic also, and so long as they maintain it any union with them, except by absolute absorption, is impossible. But this party is not the Church of England.

Marked, indeed, is the contrast between all this, and that of the only body that has ever had any authority to speak on behalf of the Anglican Church at large in these times, viz., the great assembly of bishops from English-speaking countries all over the world which assembled at Lambeth in 1888, and again in 1897.

The spirit which animated these bodies is perhaps more worthy of notice than the actual points which were submitted as a possible basis for reunion. Take, for example, the following resolution adopted by the assembly of 1888:—'That this Conference earnestly requests the constituted authorities of the various branches of our communion, acting so far as may be in concert with one another to make it known that they hold themselves in readiness to enter into brotherly conference with the representatives of other Christian communions in the English-speaking races, in order to consider what steps can be taken either towards corporate reunion or towards such relations as may prepare the way for fuller organic unity hereafter.'

Following upon this came the four well-known articles often called the 'quadripartite.' The preamble to these four articles reads as follows:—'That in the opinion of this Conference, the following articles supply a basis on which approach may be, by God's blessing, made towards home reunion. These, in brief were:—1. The Holy Scriptures as the rule and standard of faith. 2. The Apostles' Creed as the baptismal symbol and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of doctrine. 3. The observance of Baptism and the Lord's Supper in the words and elements of Christ's institution. 4. The Historic Episcopate.

These four points, let us mark, are not laid down as a sine qua non to which all must submit; but as a basis of approach, a wonderfully different thing. They are, in fact, submitted for consideration and discussion in a spirit of brotherly reasonableness. The three first have been seen to be open to little or no objection, especially the first and third. The fourth, however, has

hardly had sufficient attention paid to its terms. For it does not speak of a diocesan episcopate such as that of the Church of England is at present, but an episcopate locally adapted to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of his Church. Mark the breadth of his definition; the recognition of diverse methods, the suggestion of varying needs. It certainly would embrace the superintendents of circuits in the Methodist Church, and the bishops of that Church in the United States; it might very well also embrace such an office as that of superintendent of missions in the Presbyterian Church, if not of the Moderator of the Assembly. Indeed, there are developments of Congregationalism itself, which might be covered by the large and general terms of the article.

The Conference of 1897 reaffirmed these articles, still as a basis for consideration. But it went much further than the former one, in adopting the following resolution:—'That the time has now arrived in which the constituted authorities of the various branches of our communion should not merely make it known that they hold themselves in readiness to enter into brotherly conferences with representatives of other Christian communities in the English-speaking races, but should themselves originate such conferences, and especially arrange for representative meetings for united humiliation and intercession.'

In this we have the mind of the Anglican Church as a whole, in opposition to the attitude of the section aforesaid. Here there is no suggestion of the coming home of wandering sheep, (a perfectly absurd idea as respects the Church of Scotland and her descendants), no insistence upon a liturgy, or a prayer book, or the English Church catechism, or the Articles, or of any forms, ceremonies or observances, or of adoption of her modes of celebrating Baptism or the Lord's Supper.

Her attitude is that of brotherliness and friendliness. She says, in effect: Brethren, let us come together, pray together, and talk together, with a view to seeing whether we cannot unite together on some broad basis of a few essentials. And what do you think of these four? Now, if there were such conferences between members of the Anglican communion and other communions, in this spirit, it is not probable that misunderstandings and misconceptions on both sides with regard to many points might be removed, and a way opened for the co-operation of all Protestants with one another in the work of home evangelization, as is the case in heathen countries. Of course, those who repudiate the name of Protestant would have none of this.

With regard to other Christian communions, they none of them regard union with themselves as essential to salvation, and highly as they value their own Church order (and all of them do), they none of them regard it as a 'sine qua non' of Church existence and life, unless, possibly, a Baptist may. It is agreed amongst them all that there are fundamental doctrines, and doctrines probably agree in stating which doctrines belong to these classes respectively. And they would almost certainly agree that the fundamentals were held by all.

Corporate unity, or amalgamation might not result for years, from such brotherly conferences as the united bishops at Lambeth recommended. But certainly, in the meanwhile all might 'forbear one another in love,' and 'endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.' And, as an illustration of what might be done, let me finally mention a conference that was initiated in the city of Salisbury, England, of which an account was given in the London 'Times.' It consisted of clergy and Nonconformist ministers. The Dean of Salisbury presided. He was supported by the Bishop, and the following resolutions were passed:—'That it is the duty of Christians, separated by ecclesiastical division, to unite, when circumstances permit, to promote spiritual edification, and a healthier and more friendly relationship, as well as the furtherance of practical co-operation in matters affecting the moral well-being of the community in which they live.'

It was also resolved that to carry out the above resolutions, a public devotional meeting should be held, and that the meeting resolve itself into a committee, with the addition of a layman from each parish, or congregation. Would that we in Canada could follow so excellent an example.

THE REV. J. A. GORDON.

A recent interview with me published in last Saturday's issue of the 'Witness' fails to present clearly my position on this profoundly interesting and important subject. You will therefore, I am sure, allow me through your columns to make my position, whether it is right or wrong, as clear as possible. There is, to my mind, considerable of eagerness in the minds of many of the earnest and sincere advocates of this movement as to whether it is unity or uniformity. In this discussion these terms, though totally different in their meaning, are often used interchangeably. The unity prayed for by Christ, so long as the doctrine of the trinity is recognized, can hardly be construed into uniformity. Moreover, the world for centuries has had a spectacle of uniformity from which men of spiritual life, moral earnestness and mental activity have broken away, to the great advantage of the race. This oft-quoted prayer of the Lord teaches the imperative necessity of the unity of the Spirit if the world is ever to be brought to the faith of the Son of God.

It is as well for us who long and work and pray for this blessed condition to make up our minds to this fact, that so long as there are earnest men and unsolved problems in this world that discussion, that will sometimes wax hot, will continue; honest doubt and fearless discussion are but the birth-pangs of truth. As a preliminary step to the coming good time of Christian reunion men of conviction and moral earnestness must recognize that there is a distinction

between a man's character and the opinion he may hold on any subject. It is just here that good people must learn to exercise the most Christlike charity toward each other.

It is well, first of all, to get clearly into our minds what we desire. If it is Christian reunion then that implies a point of departure that must be rediscovered and to which all must return; what that point is is the important question.

There have been three eras or points of departure in the history of Christianity—evangelical Christianity, covering the first two centuries; ecclesiastical Catholicism, prevailing from the third to the seventh, and the papacy dominating from the seventh to the fifteenth. The question now is upon which one of these three can or should the denominations reunite. The Reformation was an attempt to get back evangelical Christianity, which was, in my judgment, but a partial success.

In order to discover the point of departure and attain Christian reunion we must get back of human creeds, which at best but mark the progress of Christian thought and knowledge. We must get back to the commission of our Lord as found in Matt. xxviii, 19-20, and put into practice by the apostles under the direct leadership of the Holy Spirit. While creeds and confessions of faith have been of immense service, they are to be regulated by the Word of God, as our timepieces are to be regulated by the sun. I would commend to the modern evangelist and to all advocates of Christian reunion the Acts of the Apostles as the only safe handbook. 'If they speak not according to this it is because there is no light in them.'

No reunion can be long-lived that has in its foundation any debatable principles. As my contribution toward this good object I beg leave to submit the following undebatable principles:

- (1) That there is a visible institution or organization in connection with the kingdom of God on earth known as the Church.
(2) That there are two divinely appointed ordinances essential to the existence and orderly continuance of a New Testament church, namely, baptism and the Lord's Supper, and that these are to continue until the end of the age, or 'till he comes.'
(3) That an intelligent believer in the Lord Jesus Christ is a proper subject for Christian baptism and church membership.
(4) That the immersion in water of such an intelligent believer in Jesus Christ as his personal Saviour and Lord, by a duly qualified administrator, into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is valid Christian baptism.
(5) That such an intelligent believer so baptized is entitled to all the rights and privileges of ordinary church membership.

It is clear that where discussion begins union must end, and that in holding the principles above enunciated the Baptist cannot be justly charged with either creating or perpetuating a schism in the body of Christ.

THE REV. MELVIN TAYLOR, Mountain Street Methodist Church.

The mission of the Christian Church in this land of ours is very important, as called to contend with the great forces of evil whose influence means but ruin to the individual, disaster to the home, and serious injury to the state; to establish purity, temperance and righteousness, and to encourage industry, economy, enterprise and education—important agencies, all for the strengthening of personal character and the development of the resources of our country; to enlighten and deliver the many of our fellow citizens who are in the darkness and thralldom of ignorance and superstition; and to minister unto the multitudes who with ever hastening step, and in increasing numbers are thronging into our great North-West.

In order that the Church accomplish this mission her plans must be generous and comprehensive, her agencies wisely and all employed, her resources conserved, her energy not dissipated, but thoroughly concentrated and fully utilized, and her influence potent and pronounced. If these results are to be secured there is, to my mind, an urgent demand for the union of our churches.

Never was this so apparent as now, when strong and wise men everywhere are recognizing the necessity for the amalgamation of interests and the union of forces in order to accomplish the most in connection with all the enterprises of business life. The same holds true with reference to the work of the Church of God in our day.

I know there are important questions which first must be settled. I know that sacrifices will have to be made and obstacles overcome, but if the spirit of the Master in his life and tenderness is allowed free way such a union is possible. The work of preparation for this has been going on during the past years. Devout souls in all the churches have been praying for it, and testifying to its need. Thousands of the ministry and laity earnestly desire it and are laboring for it.

Through many days and nights preparation for the blossom is made in root and stem, in branch and leaf and bud. But suddenly in the dawning of some morning the flower in all its full-orbed beauty is revealed. Concerning the union of the churches, we may be nearer such a morning and such a consummation than some of us think. May the time hasten.

PRINCIPAL HACKETT'S POSITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I find that your allusion to me in last Saturday's 'Witness' has caused grave misapprehension as to my position with regard to the momentous question of Christian unity and reunion. Your reporter saw me for about one minute as I was about to deliver a lecture, and I told him that I had no time then to express my opinion, and that it was too important a subject to be lightly discussed. I also told him that I was quite too busy to prepare a paper on the subject for the 'Witness.' I venture to think that these statements do not support the charge of indifference which your notice has suggested—most

likely unintentionally. To my mind the two most important Christian topics of the day are foreign missions and the reunion of Christendom. But because I think the latter so important I do not desire to express myself hastily or unguardedly. There is another point upon which I feel strongly. I deprecate the isolated actions of the clergy of a church. When we move we should move as a body. To my mind any other course tends to division and not to union. If it makes for unity in one direction, it no less clearly makes for division in the other. The pity of the thing is that even where there is agreement as to the desirable course of action to be followed, there is not the corresponding movement. The question is, why is there not?

I confess I have no time to write a new article upon the subject, but I am sending you an article which I wrote for our college magazine nearly two years ago, which will clearly show my position. It was in connection with the very remarkable movement then commencing in the Church of Scotland. For a time that hopeful movement seems to have slackened, but I believe that it has in itself the seeds of a future harvest. But herein also is the saying true, 'One soweth and another reapeth.'

CHURCH UNITY IN SCOTLAND.

A remarkable movement has been inaugurated in Scotland which is likely to do more to bring visible unity into the field of practical Church politics than anything yet attempted. The Lambeth Conference of 1878 laid down four articles which it was confidently hoped would serve as a basis for an approach to reunion, and these were reaffirmed in the last Lambeth Conference of 1897 by nearly two hundred bishops of the Anglican Communion. The four Articles were:—

- (a) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as 'containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.
(b) The Apostles' Creed, as the Baptismal Symbol; and the Nicene Creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.
(c) The two Sacraments ordained by Christ himself—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and the elements ordained by him.
(d) The Historic Episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of his Church.

From the first it was felt that the only real difficulty would arise from the last Article. The 'Report of the Special Committee' appointed to consider this question at the last Lambeth Conference contained these words:—'The historic Episcopate not unnaturally raises graver difficulties. Yet in America many of our Presbyterian brethren appear to have been not unwilling to remember, that, in England in 1860, their forefathers would have been prepared to accept episcopacy, with such recognition of the laity as now exists in the United States, and in the Irish, and many of the colonial churches. We naturally turn to the Established Church of Scotland, which approached us at the beginning of the present Conference with a greeting so gracious and so tender. That body has amongst its sons not a few who are deeply studying the question of the three orders in their due and proper relation.'

The conclusion of this paragraph, with its allusion to the sending of fraternal greetings to the Lambeth Conference, links our thoughts with the special subject of this article. If the question of the reunion of Protestant Christendom has lain dormant in other lands it has not been so in Scotland. The bishops at Lambeth suggested that 'opportunities of united prayer and mutual conference' with representatives of different Christian bodies should be watched for and encouraged, and this method has been pursued. In May, 1900, such a conference was held, between representatives of the Episcopal Church, and of Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland as well as of the United Free Church. The following statement was drawn up, and unanimously adopted by the conference:—

In common with very many of our brethren, both clerical and lay, we have had the conviction brought home to our consciences that the lack of visible unity amongst Christian people is one of the chief hindrances by which all our efforts to advance the kingdom of our Lord are impeded.

We are impressed with a sense of the obligation which rests upon all true believers in Christ, to realize and manifest their unity in him. We recognize in the infidelity, the neglect of God, the self-sufficiency, the pride, the love of money, the impurity, the intemperance, the worldliness, and other evils by which we are confronted, an additional call to manifest that unity as a common basis of action against the common foe.

We thankfully acknowledge the truth of the inner union which exists between all who are spiritually united to him, who died for our sins and ascended into heaven to be our mediator and advocate, and we desire to cherish and promote the manifestation of that essential unity in Christ which exists among all true believers, and which is the only sound basis of external union. We rejoice in the amount of visible unity which has already been realized, but we regard it as obvious that that visible unity in its completeness has yet to be accomplished. We are painfully aware of the difficulties by which the whole subject is surrounded.

It is on account of these difficulties that we desire, like Ezra of old, to cast ourselves unitedly upon our God, and to ask him 'show us the way.' We have, of set purpose, avoided the consideration of any of the plans for union which have from time to time been put forward.

We are satisfied from the study of Holy Scripture that before any such consideration is attempted, it is desirable that, after the example of the early Christians, if not one place, at least on one day, and with one accord, we should kneel together before the throne of the Eternal Father, humbling ourselves for our manifold sins and negligences and ignorances, claiming the forgiveness which we have in Christ through his blood, beseeching the Holy Spirit to reveal to us anything we can do to enable the answer to the prayer of our Divine Master to be more fully manifested: 'Holy Father, keep them in thy name which thou hast given me, that they may be one even as we are. Neither for these do I pray, but for those also that believe on me through their word; that they may all be one, even as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be in us; that

the world may believe that thou didst send me.

We are encouraged by the marked spirit of brotherly sympathy and fellowship which all our meetings on this subject have been pervaded, to expect still greater things in the future.

We humbly believe that our Heavenly Father is silently working, we know not how, by the Holy Spirit towards a definite end.

This end may not be seen as yet, but we believe that it will be made manifest in his own time, and in his own way, for the honor of Jesus Christ, his son, our Lord.

Before taking any steps to obtain, if possible, the setting apart of some day in the year, 1903, as a day of prayer and intercession in this matter, it is obviously important that we should ascertain how far this desire finds a response in the hearts and minds of our fellow-Christians in Scotland.

We shall, therefore, be much obliged if those who agree in the above statement will send their names and addresses to any of the subscribers, not later than Feb. 15, 1903.

Organized on behalf of the members of Conference by the following committee of their number: BANNERMAN, D. DOUGLAS, U. F. Church, Perth; a Cunningham lecturer; son of the late Professor Bannerman, New College.

BARBOUR, A. H. F., U. F. Church; Edinburgh. BROWN, ALEX. CRUM, U. F. Church; Professor of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh.

CAMPBELL, JAMES ALEX., Church of Scotland; M.P. for Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow. CHISHOLM, SAMUEL, City Chambers; U. F. Elder; Lord Provost of Glasgow.

COOPER, JAMES, Church of Scotland; Professor of Church History, University of Glasgow. DALRYMPLE, CHARLES, Church of Scotland; Baronet.

DANSON, J. MEYERS, Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. DOWDEN, JOHN, Episcopal Church; Bishop of Edinburgh.

ELLIS, ROWLAND, Episcopal Church, Edinburgh. FORREST, D. W., U. F. Church, Skelton.

GUTHRIE, CHARLES J., U. F. Church; Legal Advisor to U. F. Church; son of the well-known Dr. Thomas Guthrie.

HASTINGS, JAMES, U. F. Church; Editor of the new 'Bible Dictionary' and of 'The Expository Times.'

HASTINGS, JOHN BURNS, Minister of Palmerston Place U. F. Church, Edinburgh.

MCIVER, DAVID, Church of Scotland, Galashiels. LANG, JOHN MARSHALL, Church of Scotland; Principal of the University of Aberdeen.

LEES, J. CAMERON, Church of Scotland; Chaplain to the Queen; St. Giles' Cathedral. McEWEN, ALEX. R., U. F. Church, of Glasgow.

ROBSON, JOHN, U. F. Church, Edinburgh. SALMOND, G. F. D., U. F. Church; Principal of Divinity College, Aberdeen.

SCOTLAND, JAS. S., Episcopal Church; Newport. SCOTT, ARCHIBALD, Church of Scotland; Minister of St. George's Parish Church, Edinburgh.

SMITH, JOHN, U. F. Church, Edinburgh. SOMERVILLE, DAVID, U. F. Church; Cunningham lecturer; Minister of Church, attended by Principal Rainy.

SPIER, R. N. T., Episcopal Church, Muithill. SPENS, JOHN A., Episcopal Church, Glasgow.

STALKER, JAMES, U. F. Church, Glasgow; author of 'Imago Christi,' 'Life of Christ,' 'Christianity of Jesus,' etc.

WHYTE, ALEXANDER, U. F. Church; St. George's Church, Edinburgh; one of the most popular preachers in Scotland.

WILKINSON, GEORGE HOWARD, Episcopal Church; Bishop of St. Andrew's.

WILLIAMSON, A. WALLACE, Church of Scotland; St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh.

An examination of these thirty-one representative names will yield most encouraging results. They are made up of eight Episcopalians, eight Church of Scotland Presbyterians and fifteen members of the United Free Church, which is itself formed by a union of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church.

Of the eight Episcopalians three are bishops; and amongst the Presbyterians we find such widely known and justly honored names as James Stalker, G. D. F. Salmond, John Marshall Lang, Jas. Hastings, not to speak of others.

Such a document backed by such names may well set us thinking and praying. From the many-sided character of the signatures it is evident that we have here no narrow or partial movement, for amongst both Presbyterians and Episcopalians 'High,' 'Low,' and 'Broad' are represented. We shall be anxious to see from the names sent in by Feb. 15 what degree of response the appeal may meet with in Scotland.

But in addition to the wide nature of the movement, we note with great thankfulness that the signatories are not content with recognizing the 'essential unity' in Christ which exists among true believers, they look and pray for something more, they desire to see visible unity among Christian people. One of those who signed the document has stated that, when first the conference met, some were inclined only to favor a close harmony of the churches, but after prayer and discussion they all came to the conclusion that 'nothing short of the visible organic unity of the Church' is the will of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and the true answer to his prayer.

Is it not possible for us in Canada to follow in the footsteps of our Scotch brethren. Can we not pray also? Can we not set apart a day for special public prayer and intercession? Or better still, can we not agree to remember these things at the throne of God on some fixed day in month or week? Or best of all, shall we not each one strive in our daily devotions to pray with faith and expectation the prayer of our Divine Master, adapted to our own conditions, that we may all be one, that the world may believe that the Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world.

Brethren and fathers, suffer a word of exhortation! Brethren of the clergy and laity, do we remember to act upon the resolutions of two hundred bishops of our communion in solemn conference assembled?

That every opportunity be taken to emphasize the Divine purpose of visible unity amongst Christians, as a fact of revelation.

This conference urges the duty of special intercession for the unity of the Church in accordance with our Lord's own prayer. Fathers in God, may we respectfully remind you of the resolution which you yourselves passed nearly four years ago, and humbly ask you what you have done, or mean to do in the furtherance of it.

The Bishops of the several churches of the Anglican Communion be urged to appoint committees of bishops, where they have not been already appointed, to watch for opportunities of united prayer and mutual conference, between representatives of different Christian bodies, and to give counsel where counsel may be asked in this matter. That these committees confer with, and assist each other, and regard themselves as responsible for reporting to the next Lambeth Conference what has been accomplished in this respect.

And still more definitely in the report of the committee on church unity: The time has now arrived, in which the constituted authorities, of the various branches of our communion, should, not merely make it known that they hold themselves in readiness to enter into brotherly conference with representatives of other Christian communities in the English-speaking races, but should themselves originate such conferences and especially arrange for representatives and especially united humiliation and intercession.

It will be remembered that the above article was written nearly two years ago. Since then action has been taken by the Church of England in Canada and this I should like to speak, but have no time at present. I will, however, try to place this plainly before your readers in a later contribution. I should also—did time permit—like to emphasize the harmony and unity that exist amongst missionary workers in foreign fields, of which I can speak from a happy personal experience.

be a union of all true believers together in the Holy Spirit; not in creeds or forms of government, but in love and prompt service for one another. He spoke of four means by which a union might be effected:

1. By a deepening of spiritual life in the Church.

2. By co-operation among the churches.

3. By a better acquaintance with the history and doctrine of each denomination.

4. By a frequent interchange of pulpits in country charges and home mission fields, and by occasional social gatherings for interdenominational fellowship.

The difficulties of arranging such a union, Dr. Sutherland thought, would be in selecting a common name for this new method of church government.

The Rev. Dr. Milligan thought an appropriate name for the united church would be 'The Catholic Church of Canada,' or the 'Catholic Church of the United States,' as the case might be. He thought there should be unity and amity among the various denominations, and that there should be some way of settling comfortably the different opinions of members upon various spiritual matters.

Dr. Milligan said if any of his members in that case should ask to be baptized, he would have no more hesitation in sending them down to Dr. Thomas to be baptized than he would have in using somebody else's telephone.

Dr. McTavish, in his turn, was not so hopeful that such a union might be effected, but thought that there might possibly be some federation.

Dr. Chown thought the secret of the whole thing would be to employ their influence among the young people to hasten the Christian union.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, a missionary from China, thought the idea was quite feasible, and referred them to two instances in the history of the churches in China. At Chantung, the American Presbyterians and English Baptists worked side by side, and even in their theological institutions certificates were given indiscriminately to the students of the respective sects.

In another Chinese province the Methodists and Presbyterians had much in common.

The Rev. Murdock McKenzie, Presbyterian missionary in India, gave an account of his work in that country. He stated that the famine in India had not been without its good results. It had broken down the terrible 'caste' institution of India to a great extent, and helped the cause of Christianity.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland was tendered a cordial vote of thanks for his paper, and the Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Bloor Street Baptist Church, was received into the membership of the association.

Montreal Diocesan Theological College. UNION OF CHURCHES.

The experiments thus far made in Canada have been successful beyond expectation. Those who advocated union and toiled for its accomplishment feel abundantly justified by results. We are able to quote results of the unions of 1815, 1860, 1861, 1866 and 1875.

'The fruits of the Spirit' followed in every case. Where some trouble arose it happily proved transient. On the whole the unions to which we refer were consummated from a high sense of duty, and from love to the King and Head of the Church.

The experience of our Methodist brethren has been of the same character. They look back upon their union (which was effected five years or thereabout after the union of the Presbyterians) as a grand step in the right direction, a step richly crowned with blessings from on high.

From our Montreal contemporary we make the following noteworthy extract: The 'Witness' has from time to time for many years back, suggested union between the two great Presbyterian Churches (for the Methodist Church is essentially Presbyterian) as in view of their rivalry in small fields, exceedingly desirable and as certain to come in time through the rapid process of assimilation evidently going on.

It has been pleasant to watch this idea growing in the bosoms of both bodies. When Dr. Shaw, a leader among the Methodists, pronounced a eulogy over the remains of Dr. MacVicar, whom one might almost have called the leader of the Presbyterians, and who was certainly as convinced and uncompromising a Presbyterian as the country contained, he said that in the last walk he had had with the departed, a day or two before his death, their talk was on the congenial subject of church union. At the last conference the Methodist Church passed with unanimity—that is, with one dissenter—a resolution in favor of union between the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

Dr. MacVicar, as our contemporary remarks, was easily leader of the Presbyterians in Montreal, and even a much wider area than the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa. He was as orthodox as he was earnest and warm-hearted. We may state that he greatly valued the remarkably satisfactory understanding or modus vivendi between the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in the Province of Quebec—an arrangement that for a number of years has proved highly satisfactory, and that seems to pave the way for union.

'A modus vivendi' is very good, and, at the present stage, is the best arrangement attainable. But it is not enough. There ought to be at least a federal union. In the cities and in many rural districts, this stage has in substance been reached. There is nothing surer nowadays than the hearty co-operation of Presbyterians and Methodists in all that relates to the religious and moral interests of the community. If vice is to be suppressed, if profanity is to be rebuked, if temperance is to be promoted, if the Bible is to be circulated, if the Lord's Day is to be saved from the trampling hoof of the destroyer, you can rely on the Methodists and the Presbyterians working together. All this is equally true when we include the Congregationalists.

But in weak outlying sections of the country, in small towns and villages these denominations under present conditions often appear as rivals. It is a great pity, and it ought not to be. The Methodist form of government is essentially Presbyterian. In preaching the gospel the ministers of both churches emphasize the same great doctrines of grace. They have to contend against the same enemies, and in the sacred conflict they wage they use the same weapons. Let us therefore as a step in the right direction aim at a federation.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

CLERGYMEN ON CHURCH UNION. (Toronto 'Star,' Jan. 12.) At the Ministerial Association, in the Y. M. C. A. building, this morning, 'Church union' was discussed by clergymen of all denominations.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland read a paper on 'Suggested steps to a closer church union.' He based his remarks on the Gospel of St. John, where Christ exhorted his followers to a similar union. The doctor believed that an organic union was not adequate, but there must

be a union of all true believers together in the Holy Spirit; not in creeds or forms of government, but in love and prompt service for one another. He spoke of four means by which a union might be effected:

1. By a deepening of spiritual life in the Church.

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The difficulties of arranging such a union, Dr. Sutherland thought, would be in selecting a common name for this new method of church government.

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Dr. Milligan said if any of his members in that case should ask to be baptized, he would have no more hesitation in sending them down to Dr. Thomas to be baptized than he would have in using somebody else's telephone.

Dr. McTavish, in his turn, was not so hopeful that such a union might be effected, but thought that there might possibly be some federation.

Dr. Chown thought the secret of the whole thing would be to employ their influence among the young people to hasten the Christian union.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, a missionary from China, thought the idea was quite feasible, and referred them to two instances in the history of the churches in China. At Chantung, the American Presbyterians and English Baptists worked side by side, and even in their theological institutions certificates were given indiscriminately to the students of the respective sects.

In another Chinese province the Methodists and Presbyterians had much in common.

The Rev. Murdock McKenzie, Presbyterian missionary in India, gave an account of his work in that country. He stated that the famine in India had not been without its good results. It had broken down the terrible 'caste' institution of India to a great extent, and helped the cause of Christianity.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland was tendered a cordial vote of thanks for his paper, and the Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Bloor Street Baptist Church, was received into the membership of the association.

Montreal Diocesan Theological College. UNION OF CHURCHES.

The experiments thus far made in Canada have been successful beyond expectation. Those who advocated union and toiled for its accomplishment feel abundantly justified by results. We are able to quote results of the unions of 1815, 1860, 1861, 1866 and 1875.

'The fruits of the Spirit' followed in every case. Where some trouble arose it happily proved transient. On the whole the unions to which we refer were consummated from a high sense of duty, and from love to the King and Head of the Church.

The experience of our Methodist brethren has been of the same character. They look back upon their union (which was effected five years or thereabout after the union of the Presbyterians) as a grand step in the right direction, a step richly crowned with blessings from on high.

From our Montreal contemporary we make the following noteworthy extract: The 'Witness' has from time to time for many years back, suggested union between the two great Presbyterian Churches (for the Methodist Church is essentially Presbyterian) as in view of their rivalry in small fields, exceedingly desirable and as certain to come in time through the rapid process of assimilation evidently going on.

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lers. Glad you succeeded with 664 and 663. H. W. Barry—Solutions to hand. Congratulations. More next week.

THE CITY CHAMPIONSHIP. The second match of the series took place last Saturday, at the Cercle St. Denis, between the Montreal and St. Denis Clubs.

Montreal, as the visiting team, had the move on all the boards and won by a score of 5 to 3 as follows:—

Dr. Robertson	St. Denis	J. Sawyer	St. Denis
R. Short	J. Bertrand	J. Bertrand	St. Denis
W. Kurlie	M. Pelletier	M. Pelletier	St. Denis
S. H. Slack	C. Germain	C. Germain	St. Denis
G. Falconer	A. Cartier	A. Cartier	St. Denis
E. L. Stuewe	P. Collins	P. Collins	St. Denis
T. R. Davies	C. A. Clement	C. A. Clement	St. Denis
C. T. Anstey	J. A. Dubreuil	J. A. Dubreuil	St. Denis

Of the games, that between Messrs. Short and Bertrand was the most interesting. Mr. Short early lost a pawn, but in the end remained with a bishop and rook's pawn to two knights and rook's pawn, a really difficult ending for Mr. Bertrand to win; however, by skillful and correct play, the latter succeeded in placing a hard won victory to his credit.

Mr. Kurlie lost a pawn early in the game and was well begun in an ill-advised attempt to recover it, threw away the exchange, thus shortening Mr. Pelletier's road to victory. Mr. Slack obtained a superior position, but did not afterwards manoeuvre with sufficient care and Mr. Germain eventually got out of his difficulties, but could only effect a draw.

From this and the games below it will be seen that practically none of the games were free from blunders and that both sides had their share of the luck. Messrs. P. Barry and J. A. Dubreuil made excellent captains, and, as usual, the greatest harmony prevailed.

GAME NO. 591.

White. Mr. G. Falconer. 1 P-K 4 2 P-Q 4 3 B-B 4 4 Kt-K B 3 5 Kt x P 6 Castles 7 Q x Kt 8 P-Q B 3 (c) 9 P x Q 10 Kt-B 3 11 B-K 5 ch 12 B-B 4 13 B-B 4 14 B-K 3 15 B-K 3 16 P x P 17 K-R-K ch 18 P-Q 5 (g) 19 P x P ch 20 Q-R 1 21 P-B 3 22 P-B 2 ch 23 P-Q R 4 24 Kt-K 5 25 R x Kt 26 Kt-B 7 ch, and wins.

Black. Mr. A. Cartier. 1 P-K 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 P-K R 3 (a) 5 Q-K 2 6 Kt x Kt (b) 7 Q-B 4 8 Q x Q 9 P-Q 3 10 B-K 3 (d) 11 B-Q 2 12 P-Q B 3 (e) 13 P-Q Kt 4 14 P-Kt 4 15 P-K 4 16 P x P 17 Kt-B 3 18 P-Q 5 19 K x P 20 K-K 3 21 P-Q 3 22 K-R 3 23 P-Q Kt 5 24 Kt-K (h) 25 R x R 26 Kt-B 7 ch, and wins.

(a) B-B 4 would be better, as it would develop a piece and not weaken the K side, at the same time exerting a little restraint on White by preventing the immediate recovery of the P.

(b) Black asserts white to retain the advantage in development.

(c) B-K 3 seems to retain the advantage; no doubt the strong centre resulting from the exchange here, the open Q file are of considerable value to Black, but White's game would have been more seriously cramped by the move suggested.

(d) Quite the right move, particularly if White would exchange; a better reply to seems P-Q 5, but with the advantage White possesses almost anything short of a blunder would do.

(e) Why not before, instead of B-Q 2? It could then have castled Q-R with no worse cover than he now gets and a saving of at least one move.

(f) The idea being to isolate the Q P as an object of attack; but his K is now open to every kind of assault, and he has no room for counter attack.

(g) A leaf out of his opponent's book.

(h) A fatal error, but his game was long past saving.

GAME NO. 592.

White. Mr. E. L. Stuewe. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-K 5 4 B-R 4 5 P-Q 4 6 B-K 3 7 Kt x P (a) 8 Q x Kt 9 Q-Q 3 10 B x P 11 Q x B P (b) 12 Kt-B 3 13 B-K 5 14 Castles, Q-R 15 P-K 3 (d) 16 P-Q 4 17 P-K B 3 18 P-K Kt 4 19 P-K 5 20 B x P 21 K-R-Kt 22 B x Kt! (h) 23 R x P ch 24 B x Q 25 Q-R-Kt and wins.

Black. Mr. P. Collins. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 P-Q 7 3 4 P-Q 3 5 P-Q Kt 4 6 P x P 7 Kt x Kt 8 P-Q B 4 9 P-B 5 10 P x H 11 B-K 2 12 Kt-B 3 13 K-Q 3 14 P-Q Kt 3 (c) 15 P-Q B 3 16 Castles (e) 17 K-R-Q (e) 18 P-K R 3 (f) 19 P x P 20 Q-R-B (g) 21 Q-B 4 22 Q x Q 23 K-B 2 24 P-Q 4

(a) This trap has occurred quite frequently of late among the players of the Montreal club, both in match and off-hand games. It is about time it was killed.

(b) Black has now a practically won game, but succumbs later to a combination of wiles and threats, which he somewhat furthers by a lack of confidence in his own security.

(c) Q-R-B has points here, or simply 14, castles.

(d) Anything to worry him is White's plan.

(e) Again Q-R-B is more in keeping with the position, or Kt-K and B-B 3.

(f) Inviting the attack which follows.

(g) Too late now.

(h) White has made amends for his early blunder, and wins now smartly.

GAME NO. 593.

White. Mr. T. R. Davies. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-K 5 4 P-Q 4 5 P x P (a) 6 Kt-Q B 3 7 Castles 8 B-K 5 9 Kt-Q 5 10 B-K R 4 11 P-K R 3 12 B-K 3 13 P x P 14 Kt-K 2 15 Kt-B 4 16 B-K 3 17 Q Kt x P (f) 18 Kt x Kt 19 B x B (g) 20 Q-Q 5 ch

Black. Mr. C. A. Clement. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 P-Q 3 4 B-Q 2 5 P x P 6 B-Q 3 7 Kt-K 2 (b) 8 Castles 9 P-B 5 10 Q-K (c) 11 Kt-K 3 12 P-K B 4 13 P x P 14 B-Q 2 15 Q-K 2 16 P-Q 4

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(b) Black has now a practically won game, but succumbs later to a combination of wiles and threats, which he somewhat furthers by a lack of confidence in his own security.

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21 Q-B 2 22 B x B 23 Q-K 4 24 R-K 7 25 R-R sq. 26 R-K 6 27 Q-K Kt 4 28 Q-R K 6 29 K-R 2 30 Q x Q 31 R x P 32 R-Q 8 ch 33 R-K 8 34 P-B 3 35 K-K 3 36 R-B 8 37 P-R 3 38 P-K R 4 39 K-R 3 40 R (Q 8)-K 5 41 R-K 6 ch 42 R-K 8 43 P-K Kt 4 44 K x P 45 P-R 5 46 R-B 7 ch and mate's next move.

(a) Castles generally proves a stronger continuation here.

(b) An awkward looking move; but if 7, Kt-K B 3, 8, B-Kt 5, proposing Kt-Q 5, and Black must either endure the pin for a long time, since he dare not advance the K side pawns, or play the B back to K 2, losing time, and coming out at least two moves behind.

(c) Probably with a view to meeting B-B 4 with Kt x Kt, and if B x Kt ch, B-K 3, forcing off the White K B, and minimizing the danger of the open diagonal.

(d) A bold attempt to open the game, which deserved a better fate than it ultimately met.

(e) White does not quite like the look of things; obviously the check at B 4 is worse than useless, and Black threatens Kt-B 5, with a strong attack upon the King. Accordingly White manoeuvres to win the isolated pawn, hoping to also remove nearly all the dangers by forced exchanges. His plan comes to grief in a startling manner, for a match game.

(f) Under the impression that he was winning a pawn.

(g) B 4 was not obliged to lose a piece. B x Kt would have been a very different story to the text. 19, B x Kt, K B x 20, Q-Q 5 ch, K-R; 21, Q x K B, Q x P ch; 22, K-R, B x B; 23, Q x B, Q x B P, etc., and White's game, though not too comfortable, would have been defensible.

(h) B x Kt, K B x B; 20, B x B, Q-R-Q; 21, Q-Q 5 ch, Q-B 2; 22, Q x Q, with a pawn ahead. Black, however, can get back his pawn at once by 19, B x Kt, Q x P ch, and then exchanging bishops. After this blunder White should have lost, but apparently he knew better; the sequel is amusing.

M. DE BLOWITZ DEAD

The Famous London 'Times' Correspondent Passes Away

HE WAS A UNIQUE PERSONALITY IN JOURNALISM AND POLITICS.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Henri Georges Stephane Adolphe Oppé De Blowitz, for many years correspondent of the London 'Times' in Paris, died here this evening.

M. De Blowitz, who for many years enjoyed world-wide distinction, owing to his work as the correspondent of the London 'Times' in Paris, was born of Jewish stock at the chateau of Blowitz, Pilsen, Bohemia, on Dec. 28, 1825.

A writer in a recent issue of the London 'Daily Mail,' referring to M. De Blowitz's retirement, gave the following interesting impressions:

Nobody will say that the retirement of M. De Blowitz removes a familiar figure from the Paris press. It takes a personality from the stage of European politics, and that is a good deal after the loss of Bismarck, Crispien Salisbery, and many others.

M. De Blowitz is regarded by many as the inventor of the interview. He denies the soft impeachment and puts the blame on the wily serpent which introduced itself into the Garden of Eden, to the eternal unhappiness of mankind.

Advertisements. THE "COMING" AND THE "GATHERING" OF BUTTER.

Churn, Churn, Churn, for hours, and the butter will not come, and at last, when it does come, it will not gather. Oh, the work and the worry; and the trouble is all in the feed.

"Some time ago I exchanged a dry cow for a new milch one, the party with whom I traded, saying: 'If she is not satisfactory, bring her back.' I afterwards learned this was because two other parties had had her, and could not make butter, as it would not gather.

"Margaretville, N.S., Sept. 19, 1895." "I find that when I feed Herbageum to my milch cows in the winter, the cream separates better from the milk, and the butter separates more quickly from the cream, and I can churn in at least one-third of the time.

speech—M. De Blowitz admitted that he had interviewed many and sundry, but, he said: 'I have never misrepresented the ideas confided to me.'

Dropping further into the rut of confession, the retiring correspondent of the 'Times' declared that only once in his thirty years' career had an interview of his been challenged. This was the report of a conversation with M. Duclerc, then Prime Minister. The politician had told him he was not the domestic of Gambetta.

His next confession on the subject of the interview gives cause for thought and possibly comment. While declining responsibility for its invention, M. De Blowitz claimed to have introduced the ready-made interview. 'L'interview tout fait' was his expression. It consists of writing what you think a man ought to say and sending it to him with a note: 'Just write "Approved" on this and I'll publish it in the "Times".'

Another paper sent to ask his interviewee if he had really told the 'Times' all these things. The reply of the gentleman in question was: 'I saw M. De Blowitz for two minutes, and he has printed two columns. That's perfectly true,' exclaimed the retiring Paris correspondent, and his conferees laughed heartily as they thought of the future that was opening for their energy and enterprise.

I have wandered, though, from the good-by of the foreign press in Paris to M. De Blowitz. Though his admission of 'how it is done' may stir up comment amongst those who have not been able to do it, the presentation of a comrade's souvenir united every pressman. It took the form of a silver statuette representing the foreign press enlightening the world. A graceful female figure holding a lantern stands with a map of the world at her feet, and the rays of light from this lantern are cast across every land.

I say he must have seen these comrades of many years. That is wrong. For M. De Blowitz had lost his sight; and, I think, glad as we all were to see him honored as he was, we all experienced pangs of pain when we watched him led from one place to another, and realized that it was only by our voices that he recognized us.

CARDINAL PAROCCHI DED.

ONE OF POPE LEO'S POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS PASSES AWAY.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Cardinal Lucido Mary Parocchi, sub-dean of the Sacred College and vice-chancellor of the Catholic Church, died this morning of heart disease. He was born in 1833, was of Italian nationality and was created a cardinal in 1877.

The death of Cardinal Parocchi removes one of the prelates considered to be the most likely to succeed Pope Leo.



M. HENRI DE BLOWITZ. Late Paris Correspondent of the London 'Times.'

There always was considerable friction between the Pope and Cardinal Parocchi on this account, which led to the unprecedented steps of the Pontiff in removing the Cardinal from the post of Vicar of Rome because it was deemed too openly posed as the future Pope. Nevertheless, the Pope was deeply affected by the Cardinal's death. He knelt in prayer and exclaimed: 'These frequent deaths have made me feel quite an old man.'

REV. DR. PROUDFOOT DEAD.

ONE OF THE OLDEST MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PASSES.

London, Ont., Jan. 14.—The Rev. J. A. Proudfoot, D.D., one of the best known and oldest members of the Presbyterian Church in London, died to-day.



THE LATE REV. JOHN J. PROUDFOOT, D.D.

As the result of an apoplectic stroke. He was eighty-two years of age, and for fifty years an honored minister of the Church in Canada.

The Rev. John A. Proudfoot was the second son of the late Rev. William Proudfoot, who was for many years superintendent of the Theological Institute of the United Presbyterian Church, London, Ont. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, he came to Canada with his parents in 1832, and was educated at the United Theological College. He was ordained in 1848, and was inducted to the charge of the congregation at St. Mary's, Ont., in the same year, and became subsequently lecturer in homiletics, church government and pastoral theology, in Knox College, Toronto. He received the degree of D. D. from Monmouth College, United States, in 1871. He was married in June, 1854, to Miss Aleatha Mary Coleman.

Winnipeg, Jan. 16.—Mr. John A. Graham, local treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at his residence here this evening after a few weeks' illness. The deceased was one of the pioneer railway men of the west. His

brother on account of his many Christian graces, trusting that his consistent life and triumphant death will be an incentive to many to emulate his noble example.

Resolved, that we hereby extend to the sorrowing widow of the deceased our deep heartfelt sympathy in her sore affliction, earnestly praying that she may receive from the Divine Comforter all the needed grace and strength to sustain her under her heavy load of sorrow and bereavement.

Sunderland, Ont., Jan. 17.—The death occurred here yesterday after a lingering illness, of J. B. Valentyn, head of the firm of Valentyn & Company, bankers, and vice-president of the Consolidated Copper Company. Deceased was still in the prime of life and will be greatly missed here.

Cornwall, Jan. 19.—The funeral of the late Mrs. George H. Porteous, of Montreal, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her brother, Mr. W. A. Craig, near the Grand Trunk depot, at Woodlawn cemetery, and despite the bitterly cold weather, a large concourse of friends followed the remains to their last resting-place. The Rev. R. Harkness, of Knox Church, conducted the funeral service. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Porteous and the other bereaved relatives.

Cornwall, Jan. 19.—Cornwall friends have just received information of the sudden death of Dr. R. S. Markell, at Cloverdale, Sonoma County, Cal., on Jan. 10. Dr. Markell was a native of this section, and his wife was a half sister of the late Mrs. George H. Porteous, of Montreal, who was buried here yesterday. Death was due to apoplexy. Apparently Dr. Markell had been in his usual good health, and on Friday (the day before his death), expressed himself as feeling well. He had been in Cloverdale for over twenty years, and was held in high esteem. His widow and four daughters survive him.

Denver, Col., Jan. 10.—J. W. McCausland, a breeder of racing horses and a driver with an international reputation, is dead of peritonitis, at St. Joseph Hospital here. He was forty-two years of age. Mr. McCausland was a native of Greensboro, Pa., but had lived in Colorado and Wyoming for twenty-five years.

Following is the resolution relative to the death of the late Mr. Peter Rufus McLaurin, adopted at the annual regular meeting of the Yankleek Hill branch of the Bible Society on Wednesday last:

"Whereas, since the last annual meeting of this society it has pleased the Great Husbandman in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from his earthly vineyard a faithful and devoted worker in the person of our beloved friend and brother, the late Peter Rufus McLaurin, who was for many years an active member of the executive board of the Yankleek Hill branch of Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society.

"Moved by James Steele, seconded by the Rev. J. D. McLachlan, That which we would endeavor to bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot but feel deeply the great loss which the Bible Society, the Church, and the community at large has sustained by the demise of our worthy brother.

Resolved, that we hereby take this opportunity of recording our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Bible Society by the deceased during his long term of office. The late Mr. McLaurin highly prized the Bible. It was to him the book of all books. He not only read the Bible, but he lived the Bible and exemplified its sacred teachings by his consistent walk and conversation, and now that his Christian warfare is over and the victory won, we can truly say he rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

Advertisements. LADIES Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY. If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make for a woman write me at once for ten days' treatment of Orange Lily, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic. You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address Mrs. F. I. CURRAN, Windsor, Ont.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

THE PAST SIX MONTHS BEAT THE WHOLE PREVIOUS YEAR IN VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The Customs Department to-day completed a calculation of the Dominion's foreign trade for the half year to the close of December. The statement is one full of encouragement to Canadian business men. Imports have increased by \$6,377,886, and exports of domestic produce by \$11,732,706.

LORD ROSEBERRY.

HE BLAMES THE GOVERNMENT FOR REMOVING THE ONLY MAN WHO WAS CAPABLE OF WAR OFFICE REFORM

New York, Jan. 17.—The 'Tribune' London correspondent says Lord Rosebery has resumed efficient campaign speaking. At Plymouth last night he appealed to the government to drop precedent and come to business. Mr. Chamberlain's mission, he said, had the good wishes of every patriot, and another thing which commanded approval was the Naval Reform scheme, but the fountains of sympathy with the government dried up at that point. The War Office was infested with some bacilli which appeared to conflict with good administration and Lord Kitchener, the only man capable of exterminating them, had been sent to India. Lord Rosebery also condemned the administration of the Foreign Office but spoke guardedly regarding Venezuela. He felt sure that the government must have consulted the United States in this matter and have had imperious motives for entering into an alliance with Germany.

PROSECUTION FUND

London, Jan. 16.—A meeting this afternoon of the supporters of the prosecution of Whittaker Wright and others connected with the failure of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, in which considerable American money was lost, resolved to raise a fund of \$25,000 for this purpose.

IMMIGRATION SCHEMES

SEVERAL REFORMS TO BE INTRODUCED SHORTLY.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—With a view to following up the work of the Canadian immigration department in the British Isles, and reaching out for better results, Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, will visit the Old Country next month to attract the attention of the British public to the unoccupied lands of western Canada. The issue of newspapers in London to reach the agricultural classes of Britain will be a feature of the department's policy again this season, and, in addition thereto, Mr. Smart has adopted a new plan by which a number of representative farmers from Manitoba and the Territories will go to the Old Country, and in six weeks visit practically every agricultural section of the United Kingdom. These men, having experienced the conditions in our west, will be in a position to visit one town a day for six weeks to meet all who have any idea of emigrating to Canada. It is expected that they will be able to reach 2,000 places in the period named, and the department thinks this is the best means that has yet been devised of circulating reliable information regarding the opening for settlers in Canada.

A SECOND GIFT.

Montreal, Jan. 17, 1903. Messrs. John Dougal & Son: Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in remitting on behalf of the Outremont Union Sunday-school the sum of twenty dollars for the Victorian India Orphan Society to pay for the support of one orphan for this year. Our Sunday-school promised with the contribution of last year to try and raise a similar amount for this year's support. I am pleased to report success in raising two dollars more than the sum required for the support of an orphan for one year. Our school is deeply interested in the good work and trust that a contribution for 1904 will be forthcoming in due time.

A NEW RAILWAY

PROPOSED LINE FROM WINNIPEG TO SEVEN ISLANDS BAY, ON THE GULF.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Another great wheat-carrying railway to assist in marketing the grain of the Canadian Northwest is being promoted, and application for a charter will be made at the next session of parliament. Notice of this effect is given in the 'Canada Gazette' of yesterday by a firm of solicitors representing a number of capitalists, mostly Englishmen and Canadians, with a few

Americans. The line as proposed will run from Winnipeg to Seven Islands Bay, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is at Seven Islands one of the finest natural harbors on the St. Lawrence, and it is open throughout the year. A preliminary survey of the road has been made, and about \$100,000 have already been spent. It is calculated that the cost of the road will be between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000, and from Seven Islands it will cross over the height of land, and thence the route will be through Quebec and the Abitibi country of northern Ontario in a direct westerly line to Winnipeg.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Upon another page of this issue appears the advertisement of the National Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Suite 102, No. 70 La Salle street, Chicago, of which Mr. Mark A. Sherman, a prominent capitalist and lawyer of Chicago, is president. He has been prominent in the organization of many successful enterprises, including the Home Savings Bank system, so popular all over the United States. Full particulars regarding the company, including mailing matter and prospectus, can be had by addressing Mr. Sherman as above.

A Word About renewing, to subscribers whose labels show that their subscriptions have expired. Do not risk losing an issue by a single day's delay. The mailing lists are being revised now. Read our Special Clubbing Offers To Subscribers.

THE COAL FAMINE.

Rebate Bill Passed Both Houses in Short Order.

ANOTHER MEASURE AFFECTING RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION INTRODUCED.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, to provide for a rebate of the duties on foreign coal for a period of one year, was passed in short order by the House to-day, by practically a unanimous vote—258 to 5, those voting against being Messrs. Cushman and Jones, of Washington; Gaines, of West Virginia; Mondell, of Wyoming, and Patterson, of Pennsylvania, all Republicans. The bill was considered under the operation of a rule which cut off opportunity to amend. The only opposition to the measure came from some of the members representing coal states, who expressed the fear that the admission of coal mined in Canada by Chinese would injure the coal industry in their states. Both Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Payne, of New York, the Republican leaders, expressed the opinion on the floor that the bill would not relieve the existing distress. They said it would satisfy the public demand for action, and show the disposition of Congress to do what it could.

The Democrats, although they all supported the bill, took the view that it did not go far enough, saying that coal could go on the free list, and when the bill came from the Senate with a provision which virtually placed anthracite coal on the free list they applauded vigorously.

Mr. Dalzell, in the course of his remarks, said that there was practically no anthracite coal in the world except that in the United States, and a little in China.

When a message from the Senate announced the passage of the coal rebate bill with an amendment, Mr. Payne (New York) moved to concur in the amendment. The amendment was adopted without division, this passing the bill.

When the House met to-day the interest in the coal legislation was manifested by an increased attendance in the galleries.

THE SENATE CONCURRED.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Senate to-day acted promptly on the House bill providing rebates of the duty on coal and passed it unanimously, without debate, a few minutes after it was brought over. Mr. Aldrich offered a committee amendment adding a new section to the bill, providing that the provisions of paragraph 415 of the Dingley Act shall not be construed hereafter to authorize the imposition of any duty on anthracite coal. He asked immediate consideration, and this was granted.

ANOTHER MEASURE.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Representative Dayton, of West Virginia, to-day introduced a resolution to authorize railways engaged in inter-state commerce to transport coal from the mines to the market in preference to all other freight for a period of sixty days. The resolution was referred to the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce.

BILL BECOMES LAW.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The President signed the bill suspending the duty on coal, this afternoon.

CANADA BENEFITS.

London, Jan. 15.—Prices in the London coal market thus far have not been affected by the action of Congress in providing a rebate of duties on all coal for a year and placing the anthracite coal on the free list. A better feeling prevails, however. No further large orders have yet been received from America. Important dealers believe Canadian coal will chiefly benefit by the rebate duties.

CITIZENS SEIZED COAL.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15.—A special from Tuscola, Ill., says: About two hundred citizens of this city confiscated ten carloads of coal at the Illinois Central yards yesterday and it was distributed among the sufferers who are out of fuel. There is not a pound of coal in any of the coal yards, and when the people saw the loaded cars side-tracked here they determined to relieve the situation to some extent. Mayor Roberts threw no obstacle in the way and the Board of Health passed a resolution stating it was necessary for the preservation of the health of the people. Business men and bankers and prominent citizens joined in the raid, but the coal seized was paid for, a committee being appointed to col-

lect the money and hold it for the railway company.

STEALING COAL NO CRIME.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The workhouse board has issued an order setting at liberty all prisoners held for stealing coal from the railway yards and tracks. No prosecutions for coal thefts will be recognized by the board during the coal famine.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DOUBT-LESS READY TO MEET THEM HALF WAY.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The likelihood that the United States Congress will temporarily grant a rebate of the duty upon imported bituminous coal and follow it up by overtures for reciprocity with Canada in this much-needed article of fuel, is attracting considerable attention at the Capital and the question suggests itself whether any action along the same lines will be adopted by the Canadian Government. The question involved, however, is one of policy and no minister will express an opinion regarding the matter until it has been duly considered by the government as a whole and a decision reached. The Canadian Government has the power by order-in-council to reduce the duty on bituminous coal from fifty-three cents to forty cents per ton provided Congress lowers the United States duty to a corresponding figure. There, perhaps, exists no great difficulty in the way of temporary reciprocity in coal between Canada and the United States, in order to relieve the existing scarcity and consequent suffering and inconvenience. The government has no legal authority to remove the duty but if they decide that the public interests called for the temporary admission of bituminous coal free of duty parliament would, beyond all doubt, grant indemnification.

THE 'GLOBE'S' VIEWS.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—The 'Globe' this morning, under the caption 'Get rid of the coal duties,' says in part: 'If the anthracite miners' strike with its resultant coal famine in Canada and the United States, results in the removal of the coal duties along the international boundary, it will not be an unmitigated evil. The Canadian law admits anthracite coal free, which is an excellent and commendable provision, or absence of provision. Duty on soft coal is sixty cents per ton of 2,740 pounds. But it is provided in the act that if the United States duty be reduced to a rate not exceeding forty cents per ton of 2,000 pounds the government in council may reduce the Canadian duty to that rate. All that is necessary is to extend this provision so that the Canadian duty may follow the American down to the vanishing point. Treaties are cumbersome affairs, easily obstructed by interested parties, and liable to become sources of international ill-feeling. The needed change can be readily effected by reciprocal legislation in congress and parliament. Broadly speaking, the removal of the coal duties on both sides of the line is desirable because Canadian miners have coal to sell which American consumers want to buy and American miners have coal which Canadians want to buy.'

ALL WHO FAVOR FREE COAL SPEAK NOW.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Your correspondent learns that the proposition for a withdrawal of the duty on bituminous coal entering Canada from the United States has not yet come before the Ottawa Cabinet, though it will no doubt be dealt with very soon. The suggestion before the American Congress is that the coal duty be removed for the space of one year. This is the question that the Canadian authorities will have to decide. The impression is that the withdrawal of the Canadian duty will be stoutly opposed by the Nova Scotia coal interests, so it will be well for all who favor free coal to let their views be known at Ottawa.

FROM JAN. 15 ALL FOREIGN COAL WILL BE ADMITTED FREE.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Treasury Department to-day received a certified copy of the act approved yesterday, placing coal on the free list. Instructions were immediately telegraphed to collectors of customs throughout the country directing them to put the act into effect. The despatch said: 'Admit all coal imported on or after fifteenth instant free of duty under the act of fifteenth instant. Copy by mail.'

A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS RE THE SEIZURE OF ALL COAL MINES.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day introduced the following resolution: 'Resolved, that the committee on judiciary be, and is, hereby directed to investigate and report to this House with all convenient speed, the opinion of that committee as to the power of Congress to declare that a necessity has arisen for taking possession of all coal, coal beds and coal mines in the United States, and all lines of transportation agencies, instruments, and vehicles of commerce necessary for the transportation of coal, and that if, in the opinion of that committee, the power exists, and a necessity for the exercise of such power has arisen, that committee forthwith

report to this House a bill declaring the necessity, providing fully and in detail the occasions, modes, conditions and agencies for said appropriation that will fully and completely exhaust the power of Congress in that regard.'

THE COAL COMMISSION

COUNSEL FOR OPERATORS ENDEAVOR TO THROW BLAME OF ACCIDENTS ON WORKMEN THEMSELVES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Mr. Gray, chairman of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, who has been absent from the hearings of the commission for about a week on account of illness, was present at to-day's sessions.

Counsel for the Erie Company, which controls the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, introduced as evidence certain extracts from reports of state mine inspectors tending to show that most mine accidents are due to the negligence of the workmen themselves. During the examination of Edward Hutton, a foreman employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the fact was adduced that the practice of restricting the number of cars to be loaded daily by one man had been in operation as far back as 1895, long before the United Mine Workers of America entered the anthracite region. The union's responsibility, it was asserted, rests with the enforcement of this rule and not with its inception.

The majority of witnesses were mine foremen, who testified that the union was detrimental to discipline at the collieries, that mining is a comparatively healthy occupation, and the witnesses told of acts of lawlessness committed during the recent strike.

Mr. Mitchell explained to the commission that the union regarded with disfavor the practice of miners securing certain work by proposal. In the first place he said the lowest bidder always secured the contract, and he employs as many helpers as he deems necessary, paying them smaller wages than they would otherwise receive. In many cases one contract miner has employed from 12 to 15 laborers to do the work, while he would act as a superintendent performing no part of the actual mining. This, the union considers unjust to the other men, besides increasing the liability of accidents as the contract miner could not pay proper attention to so many different jobs. Mr. Mitchell stated also that he had been informed that saloon-keepers sometimes secure these contracts and never enter the mines, but leave the work to laborers.

William Robertson, assistant foreman at No. 5 colliery, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, testified that before the strike of 1900 the men made no objection to loading ten cars in one day, but since that time they would not load more than six or eight cars. He said the miners told him the union would not permit them to load as many cars as formerly. M. P. Blauvelt, auditor of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, said the mine laborers are on the books of the company. They are paid by the contract miners and their share is supposed to be one-third of the miner's gross earnings.

E. M. Beyea, land agent of the companies, was called to testify concerning the prosperity of the employees. Of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's employees he said 989 or 21.8-10 percent of the whole number are assessed as property holders, and 341 or 13 percent of the Hillside men are similarly assessed. The companies, Mr. Beyea said, own building lots and sell the same to their employees on five-year terms. The Erie Company will probably finish its case to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17.—Mr. John Mitchell, president of the Miners' Union, before leaving for Indianapolis, to attend the national convention of his organization, and subsequently the national wage convention of the soft coal operators and mine workers, delivered to-day what he believed was his farewell address to the Coal Strike Commission. The Scranton Coal Company, which also operates the collieries of the Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company, closed its case during the session to-day, and was followed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company. It was while the latter company was examining witnesses that the hour for adjournment of the week arrived, and Mr. Mitchell arose and asked to be permitted to make a few remarks. All the attorneys representing the different interests before the commission crowded around the leader of the miners as he prefaced his remarks by stating that it would likely be the last session of the investigation he would be able to attend. He explained why he is called west, and said: 'I wish to take this occasion to express my satisfaction and that of the miners whom I represent, for the manner in which the investigation is being conducted. I feel confident that by the thoroughness of the enquiry it will result in much good. There has been a large part of the time of the commission taken up by the presentation of evidence to show lawlessness existed to a large extent during the latter part of the strike. Personally I bear no ill-will to those who came here, bear no personal malice to those who worked, and in stating what I am saying, I am trying to separate myself, as far as possible, from the special interests I represent. The non-union man who was brought here was brought here for the same purpose he was put in the mines. He was put in the mines for the purpose of destroying the efforts of the men who went on strike. He was brought here under the pretext of getting an advance in wages. He was decoyed by a plea made before the commission that an effort would be made by those who had his case in charge to secure for him an increase of wages. He came here paid by the companies, not bills paid by them, and our men, who went around to see them, say money was furnished to them to enjoy themselves while they were here. He came here and in not one single instance did those who represent him, attempt to show that he was entitled to an increase

Advertisements. PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS! We will send to every subscriber or reader of THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.

A full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VIT-E-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicine he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VIT-E-ORE is a natural, hard, adamant, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains FREE IRON, FREE SULPHUR AND MAGNESIUM, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe and Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VIT-E-ORE will do the same for you, as it has done for hundreds of the readers of this paper who have accepted this offer and MADE NATURE THEIR DOCTOR, if you will give it a trial, which none should hesitate to do on this liberal offer. SEND FOR A \$1.00 PACKAGE AT OUR RISK. You have nothing to lose if the medicine does not benefit you. WE WANT NO ONE'S MONEY WHOM VIT-E-ORE DOES NOT BENEFIT. Can anything be more fair? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. Investigation will bear out our statement that we MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY in this announcement and will do just as we agree. Write for a package TO-DAY at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, so that we may give you special directions for treatment, if same be necessary, and mention this paper, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this address THEO. NOEL, Geologist, 'Witness' Dept., 101 York St., Toronto, Ont.

in his earnings. The non-union man was used, betrayed by those who proposed to take care of his interests before the commission.

'I want to say, too, as to the matter of lawlessness, that before being president of a union, before being a member of a union, I am an American, over and above everything else. There is no man connected with the organization, there is no man associated with this investigation who would condemn lawlessness stronger than I would. If I did not do it because I was opposed to lawlessness I would do it because it militates against the success and advancement of the organization. I do not believe lawlessness ever won a strike. I do not believe lawlessness to a very large degree, deters men from working. I believe lawlessness under all circumstances will militate against the men who go on strike. As I have said many times, I have an abiding faith in the American people. I believe that when they understand a cause to be right they will support it, and without the support of the people, no great movement can succeed. That is true of a strike. If the people of the country are not in sympathy with it, it must fail, and I am sure the sympathy of the people will never be with those who violate the law. There is one other question that I feel it is my duty to speak of. As the commission is no doubt aware, several days ago I addressed a communication to all the anthracite mine workers, urging them to co-operate with the management of the mines, in increasing the output of the mines for the purpose of relieving the terrible suffering due to the coal famine. Since my communication was received by them, I have heard from a large number of our local unions and in nearly every instance the miners tell me that the production of coal cannot be increased through any effort of theirs; that in most cases the companies are failing to furnish them as many cars as they would load. In other words, the regular turn of cars will not amount to as much as the men are accustomed and willing to load, so that they cannot increase the output of the mines. There may be in some few cases, and in these cases they have agreed to do so.'

Major Everett Warren, of Scranton, who represents several coal companies before the commission, interrupted Mr. Mitchell and requested him to bring proof for warranting the assertions just made. The companies, he said, had information to the contrary, and they would show that the men do not and are not willing to load as many cars as they can be furnished with. In reply to this Mr. Mitchell said: 'I am not attempting, of course, to testify as a witness in the matter. I am giving the sources of my information in exact case. I do not say this for the purpose of placing the responsibility on anybody else. The fact of the matter is, my information would indicate that it is impossible to move more coal. The miners tell me the tracks are congested with loaded cars of coal at the mines. I want to say this in connection with it, we have three thousand men who were on strike that have so far been refused the right to work. They are ready to mine coal. There is a shortage of coal in the country, and I believe both the miners and operators are doing what they can to get it out of the mines, but they at least can increase it to the extent of putting our three thousand men to work, whom they agreed to start at work when they submitted to this commission. We have waited patiently since the date of resumption for our men to be placed back in the mines. We believe they ought to be given work. We do not want to, and will not cause trouble at the mines, but will do all we can to prevent it. But I want the commission to understand that the men who have been idle all this time are getting impatient. They are writing every day asking if something cannot be done to secure them work in the mines. They are charged, of course, with being criminals. It is alleged they left their jobs and all that, but if they are going to have a term of peace for some years in the anthracite fields, it seems to me they ought to stop fighting now, and that any de-

sire to punish men by the company ought to cease. We are willing and anxious to get along in harmony with those in the coal fields and will do all we can to establish good relationship there, and we hope the operators will meet us the same way in doing that.'

WESTERN DAIRYMEN. ANNUAL CONVENTION OF WESTERN BODY AT BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Jan. 14.—The annual convention of the Western Dairymen's Association opened yesterday. The discussions on cheese making were led by Messrs. G. G. Pablow, C. H. Barr and S. P. Brown. Bad flavors had been causing trouble in export cheese for some years past, and with a view to discovering a remedy Prof. Harrison, of Guelph, has been investigating the matter. Samples were collected at the port of Montreal and afterwards thoroughly examined. The 'fruity' flavors were traced to yeast ferments that found entrance to milk when exposed over night. A distinct bacillus, which acts on the butter fat, to form evil-smelling compounds was responsible for the rancid taste of factory cheese. Proper cooling, and, above all, cleanliness is the preventive.

MESSRS. MCKERGOW AND BALLANTYNE, OF MONTREAL, SPEAK.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 14.—At yesterday's session of the Western Dairy Association, Major Alvard, of Washington, addressing the convention and speaking as a disinterested party, advised the farmers of Canada to pay more attention to butter production. Export of cheese, he said, meant less of fertility, and the demand from England could not be depended upon for any great length of time. The consumption of cheese per capita in the Old Country was decreasing, its place being taken by meats from Australia and the United States. The British are eating more butter, and, in consequence, the export butter trade is bound to increase.

Mr. McKergow, of Montreal, explained that the entries of butter at the Winter Dairy Exhibition showed different percentages of salt. The coast towns of Great Britain called for butter with little or no salt in it. Other markets would take as high as three percent and makers must bear these varied requirements in mind. No oily or moldy butter will sell at a profit in England. To ensure good keeping, the parchment paper must be of the heavier grades. Mr. McKergow was closely questioned on cheese, because of his intimate knowledge of the export trade. All markets, he explained, are now demanding a whiter cheese and a few, such as Manchester, a dead white article.

An address in the afternoon by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, Montreal, precipitated a sharp debate on the value of curing stations. The four stations already provided by the Dominion Government had been intended as models for private enterprise to copy. Mr. Ballantyne thought that while centralization was necessary it would be a long time before any substantial advancement would be made by leaving the work to individual effort. The government's plan was too expensive and if it breaks down confidence will be shaken in my similar scheme, 'I believe,' said Mr. Ballantyne, 'that the establishment of these curing rooms was a great mistake and that in their present form they will not be extended throughout the country. When the government bears the whole expense of erecting buildings and assumes the full responsibility of management it has a pauperizing effect and other buildings will not be erected by the people. If we are to have anything let it be large refrigerators, situated at railway junction points, to which cheese could be shipped

by rail, as well as serving the factories in the immediate vicinity.'

Prof. Robertson in defence of his own scheme, declared that the public were not being pauperized by the few stations already built as models. The buildings were worth more than their cost and could readily be sold to advantage. The refrigerators would not serve the purpose of the curing rooms because the cheese could not be placed in them as quickly as was necessary.

PURE BRED HORSES. CANADIANS MUST PAY DUTY ON ANIMALS SENT ACROSS THE LINE FOR SALE.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The Canadian Government is informed by the British ambassador at Washington of an important ruling made by the United States customs authorities regarding the entry of thoroughbred horses. Mr. Sage, of Mission, B. C., shipped a number of pure-bred Percherons to Olympia, Washington, to be sold for breeding purposes and was surprised at being called on to pay customs duty. He urged that thoroughbred stock had free entry under the United States customs laws. The local customs officers rule that horses imported 'for sale,' whether thoroughbred or not, must pay duty and the Treasury Department at Washington on appeal has confirmed this interpretation. The matter is of interest to many Canadian horse breeders who dispose of their stock in the United States.

FAMINE IN SWEDEN. CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE NORTH COUNTRY DESPERATE.

London, Jan. 15.—Telegrams from Stockholm, Sweden, confirm the distressing account of the famine in northern Sweden. About seventy thousand persons are affected by the famine, which extends from the sixty-first to the sixty-seventh degree north latitude, and from the Gulf of Bothnia and the Russian border far into the interior. The starving people are eating pine bark, which is dried, ground to powder, mixed with stewed Iceland moss and made into a kind of famine bread. Coincident with the failure of the crops is the extreme scarcity of fish. The fishermen return from their expeditions empty handed. Even ptarmigan (grouse of the northern regions), usually found in great numbers in the stricken district, have almost completely disappeared. It is estimated that the expenditure of about \$6,300,000 will be necessary to save the population from decimation. Thus far about \$200,000 has been subscribed, of which sum over \$12,500 was sent by Swedes in the United States. This amount does not include the money necessary to save the cattle or supply seed for the spring sowings. The peasants are making pathetic sacrifices to avert the extermination of the hardy northern cattle. In previous times of scarcity good fodder was obtainable by mixing reindeer moss and aspen bark. Now this is not available and finely chopped twigs of birch, willow and ash are substituted. The mixture is boiled and fed to the cattle warm, but it is found that the milk of the cattle thus fed leads to typhoid fever. This and other diseases are certain to spread unless relief is hastened. The situation threatens a repetition of the terrible famine of 1867, when thousands died from starvation and typhoid. A special commissioner of the Swedish Government, who has just returned from the scene of the distress, emphasizes the necessity of the adoption of immediate plans to abate the distress. His report has caused a most painful impression and will, it is hoped, enhance the national efforts to provide remedial measures. Up to the present sixteen hundred carloads valued at over a hundred thousand dollars, represent the total quantity of provisions and fodder shipped to the famine-stricken area.

JANUARY. Time to Renew. SEE CLUBBING OFFERS.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Robert Stewart has been appointed postmaster at Milton.

E. S. Brennan, the Hamilton coal contractor, was acquitted of the charge of attempting to bribe civic officials.

Mrs. Bernard Schmuck, an old resident of Woolwich township, died suddenly on Tuesday, aged sixty-seven years.

Moses Furlong sued the Hamilton Street Railway Company for \$2,000 damages for injuries received, and secured a verdict of \$850.

The foundry and part of the shops of the International Harvester Company at Hamilton, may go into operation next week, employing five hundred men.

Mr. McBride's harness shop and Mr. Lawrence's photograph gallery were both destroyed by fire at Alliston, on Monday night.

The public library of Woodstock has received such poor support from the people that a movement is on foot to make it a free library, supported by the city.

Messrs. Millen & Piott's basket factory at Stony Creek, near Hamilton, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is about five thousand dollars.

Mrs. Tolton, wife of Mr. George Tolton, grain buyer, Guelph, died suddenly on Wednesday, at the age of 68 years. She leaves two sons, Harry and Edgar, in Toronto.

Edgar Cooper, of Hamilton, is suing the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company for damages because his foot was permanently injured while at work in the mill.

The convention of the Liberals of North Ontario has been called for Thursday, Jan. 22, at one p.m., at Beaverton, to nominate a candidate to oppose the Hon. George E. Foster.

Near Milton, on Monday night, a Grand Trunk light engine dashed into the rear of a freight train, and destroyed three cars. No one was seriously injured.

A negro named Bazel on Tuesday night in a bar-room at Keewatin, shot a man named Kinsbury, an employee of the barrel factory. The quarrel was over a woman and the negro escaped.

Mr. David Robinson, recently elected by acclamation as councillor of the township of West Oxford, is disqualified because he was a school trustee at the time of his election, though he has since resigned.

Miss Isabella Henderson, of Hamilton, sued the executors of the late Mr. Geo. Fletcher for \$1,000 for services to the deceased, and the jury at the Assizes gave her a verdict for the full amount and costs.

Simcoe County will get \$50,000 of the Ontario Government's grant of a million dollars for the good roads fund, and will take over five hundred miles of township roads and organize a county system.

A branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada has been opened in Lancaster, Ont. Mr. Henry Sneyd, formerly of the Windsor branch, has been appointed manager, and Mr. Hansard Horn, of the Ganouque branch, accountant.

Mr. John Leak is suing Markham Township for \$200 to cover the loss of his team of horses, which fell over an embankment owing, as Leak claims, to the neglect of the township authorities to keep the roadway in proper repair.

Lieut. Claude Doucet, a graduate of Kingston Military College, who has been in South Africa in charge of a blockade system, has been appointed a member of the Anglo-German Commission to determine the Lake Tschad boundary in Central Africa.

Arrangements have been concluded by the School of Mining and Queen's University, Kingston, for a course of twelve lectures on the subject of ferrous, to begin on Jan. 26. Prof. Fernow, of Cornell University, has been engaged to conduct the course.

The Imperial Government has advised the Militia Department that a sum of £279, representing eight months' pay, has been awarded to Major W. Hamilton Merritt, of the 2nd Mounted Rifles, in consideration of injuries received in South Africa.

Sir Richard Cartwright has given a cheque for twenty dollars to be applied to the Ottawa firemen's benevolent fund, in recognition of the promptness with which the brigade displayed in extinguishing a small fire at his residence on Saturday night.

At Windsor Mrs. William Patterson's clothes caught fire while working at home, and with great presence of mind she threw herself upon the floor and extinguished the flames, and although severely burned she will recover. The house was damaged by the fire to the extent of \$2,000.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, who for sixteen years has been assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has resigned. He was the guest of the directors at a banquet on Wednesday night. The directors presented him with two handsome cases of silverware, consisting of thirteen pieces—three bowls, a pair of candlesticks, a Queen Anne teaset, and an after-dinner coffee service with salver.

In Toronto the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Arthur Tvers, the four-months-old baby who died on Monday in the Hospital for Sick Children, returned a verdict that the child died from injuries to the brain, but they were unable to give the means by which they were inflicted. Dr. Pepler, who made the post-mortem examination, pointed out that there were two bruises on the body, but a large clot of blood was found on the brain. This latter injury, the surgeon said, had probably been inflicted by a blunt instrument. Crown Attorney Garry says that the police will continue the investigation. The child had been in the East End Nursery, 239 Wilton avenue, and Mrs. Martha McKinley, the matron, told of the care the child had received at the home, and Coroner Powell paid a tribute to the good work carried on at homes like the Nursery.

QUEBEC.

Charles Shirley, a Quebec hotel proprietor, was shot four times by an English waiter, named John Guard. He may recover.

At Montmagny Judge Pelletier granted the motion of Mr. Lane for a reserve case in the instance of Mathurin, found

guilty of the murder of his wife. This case will now go to appeal, together with that of Gosselin, for the murder of Mrs. Trahan. Both these decisions will be brought before the five judges of the Court of Appeal in February next.

A despatch from St. Alexis des Monts states that in November last an old Indian named Jean Paul left there to hunt on the upper waters of the River du Loup. Seeing that he did not return when expected, his family sent out a man to look for him, who, after a two days' walk through the bush, found his camp, which still contained provisions, but which also showed that its occupant had not been there for some days. The missing Indian is nearly 75 years old, and, as he had already suffered from a stroke of paralysis, his family are afraid that he was again attacked by it and perished in the woods. The search for the missing man will be resumed in the spring.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association was held at Sherbrooke, Que., on Wednesday last. It was reported that in spite of very unfavorable weather, 30,448 admissions to the fair were registered, against 20,623 the year previous. The following officers were elected: Patrons—The Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. A. Turgeon, Commissioner of Agriculture. Vice-patrons—The Hon. Mr. Justice Hall, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Mr. F. P. Buck, Mr. R. H. Pope, M.P., Mr. L. E. Panne-ton, K.C., the Hon. P. E. Gilman, M.P., P.P., the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Mr. R. W. Heneker, Mr. J. R. Woodward, the Hon. M. F. Hackett, Col. O. C. Patton, the Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P., the Mayor of Sherbrooke. Directors—Messrs. N. T. Dussault, A. Ames, L. A. Bayley, S. L. Clough, J. A. Cochrane, E. W. Farwell, C. A. French, H. R. Fraser, J. F. Learned, G. A. Le-Baron, P. S. G. Mackenzie, George R. Smith, M.P.P., Wm. Morris, L. H. Olivier, Dr. P. Pelletier, H. D. Smith, W. R. Webster, J. A. Wiggett, F. B. Wilson, H. S. Foster.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. Robert Hall is mentioned as Mayorality candidate for Brandon.

A new hotel, station, and subway are projected by the Canadian Pacific Railway for Winnipeg.

Lord Mount Stephen has donated \$15,000 worth of property towards the Vancouver General Hospital fund.

A gasoline stove exploded at Fort Rouge, a suburb of Winnipeg, and the eighteen-months-old child of Mr. John McAuley was fatally burned.

A. Gillis, member for Whitewood, Assa., will probably take the vacant portfolio in the Territorial Cabinet, succeeding the Hon. A. L. Sifton.

At Kaslo, B.C., on Wednesday, the home of Michael Murphy was destroyed by fire, and his two-year-old boy burned to death. The baby had upset a lamp, which was the cause of the fire.

Milton Edgerson, of Duncan, was on Monday found dead in the outskirts of Victoria, B.C., where he was hunting, and had discharged his gun, probably accidentally, into his own heart.

The North-West Grain Dealers' Association have laid a resolution before the Hon. Mr. Sifton, asking that the Grain Act be amended, and the dealers have been assured of full opportunity to discuss any future amendments.

Ex-Judge Armstrong, of Pembina county, who is now living at Emerson, Man., was stabbed on Monday night by a negro while a fight was in progress. The man mistook Mr. Armstrong for one of the men with whom he had been fighting. Mr. Armstrong is in a serious condition.

The Finnish people in olden days had a reputation for perseverance and doggedness, and these characteristics are apparently possessed by their descendants who have settled on Malcolm Island in B.C., says the Vancouver 'News-Advertiser.' Last summer the settlers commenced logging operations, and their first boom was ready for chains on Aug. 15. Five boats were successively engaged to tow it down, but each for some reason did not carry out the contract. A sixth was recently chartered, and now the boom, which, by the way, is the one that had been reported to have been stolen, has safely arrived in port.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Halifax City Council decided on Monday to ask the Canadian Municipalities' Union to meet in Halifax this year.

The jury in the case of the young Goodspeed, who was charged at St. John with being an accessory after the fact in connection with the murder of William Doherty, for which Frank Higgins was convicted, failed to agree. It is uncertain whether he will be tried again on this charge or on the other charges of robbery.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Mr. Marconi is now working upon a wireless telephone idea.

Gen. Baden-Powell has been appointed inspector-general of British cavalry.

King Alfonso of Spain will visit the Kingdom of Portugal shortly.

Economic conditions in Russia are said to indicate a change for the better.

Hamburg grain dealers are complaining of the inferior quality of American wheat and corn imports.

Severely cold weather prevails in Britain, the temperature at some points being the lowest in ten years.

The old-fashioned British battleship 'Agamemnon,' which cost \$2,500,000, was sold as junk for \$100,000 on Tuesday.

Near Alton, Ill., a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train left the rails, and four trainmen were killed.

Mexican troops have arrested a young girl who was being worshipped by Mexican Indians as an angel from heaven.

The French Chamber of Deputies will not enter upon discussions of the law of associations until the budget is disposed of.

Lord Charles Beresford, Vice-Admiral of the British navy, is in New York on a trip of combined business and pleasure.

An unknown man gave the treasurer of New York city \$5,000, which he said he owed the city. The money was sent to the conscience fund.

John Frick, the St. Louis post-office

robber, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for his assault upon the mail carrier.

The Chilean battleship 'Constitution,' claimed to be the most powerful warship afloat, was launched at the Armstrong works, Elswick, on Tuesday.

A plague of seals has visited the coasts of Northern Norway, and is ruining the fisheries, and the government has been asked to help exterminate them.

A New York man is in Nebraska trying to interest capital in a scheme to manufacture paper from the pith and fibre of the cornstalk, an invention which may replace pulpwood.

During a reception on Monday at the White House, the horses attached to a carriage ran away and Mr. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, was thrown out and considerably shaken up.

Prof. Joseph Thomson, Cavendish professor of experimental physics at Cambridge University, has been appointed head of the department of physics in Columbia University.

Capt. Bartlett, of Brigus, Nfld., is arranging to charter a large sealing schooner for a trip north next summer, and it is believed that Lieut. Peary is about to make another attempt to reach the pole.

The Mayor of Stamford, Conn., has forbidden the 'field trial of kittens,' which was to have been a feature of the annual meeting of the Connecticut Cat Club. The trial was to consist of a mouse-killing contest.

At Pittsburg the woman who married the late John McCormack Gibson, the millionaire, a few hours before his demise, has produced a copy of stenographic notes, which she claims bequeathed him his entire fortune to her.

The Russian budget estimate for 1903 places the ordinary revenue at \$948,516,329, the ordinary expenditure at \$940,292,614.50, the surplus at \$8,319,734.50, and extraordinary expenditure at \$93,631,121.50.

The naval authorities at Kiel are making preparations to test Signor Pinos' hydroscope, by means of which it is claimed that human eyesight is enabled to penetrate the sea to an incredible depth, and for an enormous radius.

Mrs. 'Brigadier' Southall, late of the Salvation Army's work in the North-West, has taken the place of Lieut. Col. Read, who has for nearly twenty years been Dominion superintendent of the Women's and Children's Rescue Prison. Mrs. Read has been obliged to relinquish her post owing to illness.

Five hundred pounds of powder in the powder and dynamite house of Hart's Brea., Caseyville, Ky., blew up on Monday, shaking the country for miles around. Joseph Newkirk, a boy, was killed, and Walter Newkirk, a companion, was fatally injured. The powder house was wrecked. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Lake Erie and Detroit river local, due to leave Walkerville at half-past six o'clock, jumped the track at Walkerville Junction this morning. The train was travelling at a good rate of speed, and there was quite a high embankment where the accident occurred, but fortunately, with the exception of a bad shaking up, no one was injured.

The strike inaugurated on Sunday by the motormen and conductors on the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, in Waterbury, Conn., continues with no apparent change in the conditions. Not a car having been sent over the lines for passenger service since last Saturday night. Persons residing in the suburbs are using all kinds of contrivances to reach their places of business. Hundreds are compelled, however, to walk.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Fire did about \$15,000 damage to the organ establishment of Mr. J. E. Villeneuve and the music store of Mr. Edmond Hardy, on Notre-Dame street, Montreal, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. F. B. Charpentier, father of the Rev. Abbe Charpentier, chaplain of the De Montigny street reformatory, died on Sunday last at the great age of 98 years and four months.

By a fall down the elevator shaft at the Place Viger Hotel Frank Barbeau, who kept a laundry at 633 LaGauchetiere street, received what proved to be fatal injuries.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, a Persian, is in Montreal, endeavoring to interest church people in an effort to bring five thousand Nestorian Christians, who are persecuted by the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey, to Canada, and settle them in the North-West.

It is stated that Archbishop Brucnesi brings home with him the decision of Rome creating a new episcopal see for the District of Joliette, with the exception of L'Assomption, which will continue to form part of the Diocese of Montreal. The names of the candidates for this new high ecclesiastical position will be sent to Rome by the local bishops shortly after Mgr. Brucnesi's return.

A number of Canadian innkeepers, including Mr. James Ross, Sir William Van Horne, the Hon. G. A. Cox, Mr. J. H. Plummer, Mr. William Mackenzie, Mr. F. S. Pearson, Mr. E. R. Wood and the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Commerce, have formed a company to supply the city of Mexico with electric power sufficient to supply all its factories, its lighting plant and the power for its railways. It is capitalized at twelve million dollars. The head office will be in Montreal and the name of the Company will be the Mexican Light & Power Company.

The 'Canada Gazette' contains a notice that letters patent of incorporation have been issued to Senator Beique, P. H. Roy, M.P.; Victor Geoffroy, M.P.; R. Lemieux, M.P.; Charles Archer, Joseph L. Perron, Hon. J. J. Guerin, R. Biekerdick, M.P.; Philippe Demers, M.P.; Dr. Laucot, and M. Perrault, M.P., to publish a morning or evening political, educational, scientific, agriculture or literary newspaper, and to carry on a general publishing, stereotyping, engraving and lithographic business, under the name of La Compagnie de Publication du Canada, with a capital of \$150,000, and headquarters in Montreal. This is the company which is to publish the new French daily paper that the Liberal party proposes establishing in Montreal.

Stanley Cooper, of Montreal, was on

Thursday sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for burglary. He was arrested as he got off the train at Portland, Me., on Dec. 18 by the Portland police on instructions from Mr. Carpenter, chief of detectives of this city. He was brought to Montreal, and, finding the evidence most conclusive against him, pleaded guilty. His record is a bad one, and his recent operations in Montreal were quite extensive. The police could have laid a charge of safe-breaking with nitro-glycerine against him, which would have merited a life sentence, but he decided to only press the burglary cases, and give him another chance after his ten years are up.

In September the offices of Messrs. Watt & Godon, at the corner of Mount Royal avenue and St. Lawrence street, were broken into and the safe wrecked with a powerful explosive. The operator got little booty, but escaped capture. A month later the factory of Messrs. L. Martineau & Company was entered and the safe blown. The detectives decided both of these cases were the work of the same man, and their suspicions fell on Cooper. Enquiries were made, but no trace of the suspect could be found. One night recently the premises of Masson & St. Germain, biscuit manufacturers, Ontario street, were entered and the safe blown. The work in this case was so similar to the other two cases that the detectives at once began to look for Cooper. It was found that he had been in the city visiting friends and that he had bought a ticket for Portland, Me. The Portland authorities were telegraphed, and captured Cooper on the arrival of his train at that city. Deputy Chief Frith and Inspector Frank, of the Portland police force, made the arrest, and brought the accused to Montreal, as he waived extradition.

When Cooper was searched, a bunch of keys and some coins were found on him, which have been identified by Messrs. Masson & St. Germain, as their property. About a year ago a quantity of goods were stolen from the store of Mr. Mendelssohn, St. Catherine street. A warrant, charging Cooper with the theft of these goods was sworn out, and he was charged with the crime, but pleaded not guilty.

AN UNHAPPY UNION.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE LONNY LEAD TO SEPARATION.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—Serious differences, according to 'Die Zeit,' have arisen between the Count and Countess de Lonny (formerly the Crown Princess Stephanie), during their stay in the south of France. The Count is reported to have suddenly left his wife and to have given no intimation of his whereabouts. The nature of the alleged differences has not developed.

The Crown Princess Stephanie, of Austria-Hungary, widow of the Archduke Rudolph and a daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium, was married in 1900 to Count de Lonny, a popular diplomat.

The story printed in 'Die Zeit' is repeated in several other Viennese papers. They report that the Count left his wife at Mentone, on Jan. 7, and that his present whereabouts is not known. Friends of the Count assert that in addition to difficulties in his financial affairs, the Count has found his position in society as the husband of the former Crown Princess of Austria-Hungary to be exceedingly uncomfortable and unpleasant.

That the Count will seek to obtain a divorce is regarded as by no means improbable.

The disagreement between the couple has long been evident and it is believed pecuniary troubles underlie the affair. As a widow the former Crown Princess enjoyed an income of \$125,000 and had free residence at the Imperial Palace, and the use of carriages and servants.

It is reported that the couple married in the belief that the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Leopold together would contribute handsomely to their maintenance; in this, however, they were disappointed. The Emperor gave the Countess de Lonny \$25,000 a year only, while King Leopold stopped her former allowance of \$10,000 a year. The Countess consequently tried to meet all the expenses of maintaining her household with less than one-fifth of her former income, and found the task impossible.

She used the influence of her daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, who is a favorite with the Austrian Emperor, to secure additional money and to obtain permission to reside in one of the imperial palaces, where she was out of reach of her creditors. She was granted the use of the palace at Hetezendorf, near Vienna, but this privilege expired upon the marriage of her daughter to the Prince Von Windischgrätz, on Jan. 3, 1902.

DENIAL BY THE COUNTESS.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—Countess Lonny, the former Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria-Hungary, who, it has been asserted in the newspapers here, had been deserted by her husband, Count Elemer Lonny, has telegraphed to the 'New Vienna Journal,' from Cap Martin (near Mentone, France), as follows: 'Stories untrue. Count here. Deny impertinent rumors.'

MR. BORDEN AT AMHERST

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER REFERS TO TRADE EXPANSION AND OTHER TOPICS.

Amherst, N.S., Jan. 14.—A political meeting, held under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Cumberland was held to-night. Ex-Mayor Dickey, who, at the annual meeting of the association to-day, was re-elected chairman, presiding. He introduced the speakers, Messrs. C. E. Tanner, M.P.P., of Pictou; R. L. Borden, M.P., Halifax; and H. A. Powell, ex-M.P., Westmoreland.

Mr. R. L. Borden, after a few words of greeting to those present, expressing pleasure at meeting for the first time an Amherst audience, referred to the trade expansion of Canada under the present Liberal administration, and while not seeking to cast any

slurs on the Liberal party, challenged Mr. Fielding or any Liberal to point to one single instance in which the prosperity of Canada to-day had been advanced by any act of the Liberal administration. The fact that Canada's prosperity was due to this had been emphasized by Mr. Fielding in several of his speeches, particularly in Yarmouth and Halifax. Canada's trade for 1902 had amounted to the sum of \$184,885,000, which, when compared with the increase in other countries, did not show any particular advancement and nothing like the result which the Liberals declared would be the case when they should come into power.

The increase in taxation had been very marked during the Liberal administration, as compared with the taxes paid in the Dominion during the years 1892 to 1896 inclusive, under the Liberal-Conservative administration, which amounted to a sum of \$138,106,000, while the taxes collected during the year 1897 to 1901 inclusive were \$170,000,000. This did not show up the Liberal party in a very favorable light as regards their promises in this direction.

What Canada needed, he said, was adequate protection and a tariff which would protect our own manufacturers and keep within Canada, the money which now went to swell the coffers of other countries. It meant legitimate protection which would provide a fighting chance to our own manufacturers with those of other nations.

The preferential tariff with Great Britain as it stands to-day was considered by Mr. Borden as nothing more or less than a great humbug. What we need is a mutual preferential tariff within the Empire and one with which goods manufactured in Amherst or any other place in the Dominion would stand the same chance in competition within the Empire with any branch of the same industry, no matter whether situated in Sheffield or elsewhere.

Other points touched upon by Mr. Borden were prohibition and the plebiscite taken thereon, also Senate reform, which Sir Richard Cartwright had said they had now decided to leave to Divine Providence, and which policy they were at present carrying out and seemed perfectly satisfied with considering that almost all Conservative Senators had died off, leaving a Liberal majority within that body. In conclusion, Mr. Borden paid a glowing tribute to the former leader of the Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper.

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FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET CONTINUES FIRM BUT INACTIVE.

'Witness' Office, Jan. 19, 1903.

The local stock market opened this morning with values generally firm, but but little change one way or another, but the amount of business done was extremely small, and, in fact, was on a similar footing with the condition of things for over a week past.

MORNING BOARD. C.P.R.—25 at 137, 25 at 137 1/2, 25 at 137 1/4, 45 at 137 1/2, 2 at 138 1/2, 14 at 137 1/2, 10 at 137 1/2, 10 at 137 1/2.

APFTERNOON BOARD. M.S.R.—75 at 27 1/2, 50 at 27 1/4, 27 at 27 1/2. Toronto Railway—2 at 116, 25 at 116 1/4.

The week's fluctuations and sales in local stocks were—

Table with columns for stock names (Pacific, Detroit Ry., Toledo Ry., etc.) and their corresponding prices.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Speculative movement was higher in the local share market to-day with price changes narrow.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

INDIFFERENCE OF BUYERS MAKE MARKET DULL AND INACTIVE.

New York, Jan. 19.—Opening prices were generally higher than Saturday's closing, and there was a good volume of business.

The indifference of the buyers towards the market resulted in slow declines which put prices of some stocks below last week.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day: London showed a loose disposition to trade this morning.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co. of New York, wire as follows:—So far as price movement is concerned, the stock market during the week past has simply marked time.

statement is attributed to private borrowings, and was not adversely interpreted by the Street.

A Philadelphia special says: 'Directors of the Cons. Lake Superior have settled all details of the loan of \$3,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.—Money on call firm at 4 1/2. Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 5 1/2.

London, Jan. 1, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 9 1/2; do. for account, 9 1/2; Anaconda, 5; Achison, 9 1/2; do. pd., 10 1/2; B. and O., 10 1/2; Can. Pac., 10 1/2; Chesapeake and Ohio, 10 1/2; Great Western, 2 1/2; Erie, 2 1/2; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 10 1/2; De Beers, 2 1/2; Denver and Rio Grande, 4 1/2; do. pd., 5 1/2; Erie, 4 1/2; do. first pd., 14 1/2; do. 2nd pd., 5 1/2; Illinois Central, 7 1/2; Louisville and Nashville, 13 1/2; Mo., Kans. and Texas, 2 1/2; N.Y.C. and N.H., 10 1/2; Norfolk and Western, 7 1/2; Penna., 7 1/2; Rand mines, 11 1/2; Reading, 3 1/2; Reading, first pd., 4 1/2; Reading, second pd., 2 1/2; Southern Ry., 3 1/2; U.S. Steel, 10 1/2; do. pd., 9 1/2; U.S. Steel, 3 1/2; do. pd., 9 1/2; U.S. Steel, 3 1/2; do. pd., 9 1/2.

WILL PAY DIVIDENDS

Mr. S. H. C. Miner, president of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, announced on Thursday at a special meeting of the shareholders that unless something extraordinary occurs a dividend will be paid during the present year.

He then related how Mr. W. H. Nichols, president of the Nichols Chemical Co. of New York, had visited the Granby properties last fall, and was so well pleased with the outlook and the report to his friends that he had arranged for the purchase of 125,000 shares of the Granby property stock at \$4, a round sum of \$500,000, practically wiping out the floating debt of the company.

The work at the smelter and the mines was then referred to and the statement made that by August next two more furnaces would be added, making six in all; while the Chicago Great Western line was expected to be complete in March or April.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The Manitoba wheat market is quite strong and prices are advancing almost daily. Saturday saw quotations rise to 72c for No. 1 northern, 70c for No. 1 hard.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 73c; No. 1 northern, 70c in store; Fort William, Dec.; No. 1, 72 1/2c; high freight; oats, No. 2 in store here, 35c to 35 1/2c; 30 1/2c to 31c high freight; rye, 49 1/2c; buckwheat, 50c east.

ROLLED OATS—Mifflers prices, \$2 in bags and \$1.75 per bushel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, \$17.50 to \$18; shorts, \$20; bags included, Ontario bran in bulk, \$17.50; shorts in bulk, \$19.

HAY—No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.00 to \$8.75; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 in car lots.

BEANS—Demand limited at \$1.85, in cars on track.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$24 to \$25; short cut back, \$23.50 to \$24; light short cut, \$22.50 to \$23; compound refined lard, 8 1/2c to 9 1/4c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12 1/2c; hams, 13c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed fowls, \$8.25; fresh killed, abattoir, \$9 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—Fancy, 24c to 25c; and candled stock, 20c to 20 1/2c; Montreal limed, 17 1/2c to 18c.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c to 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c to 9c; in bulk, 7 1/2c to 8c; dark, 2c lower.

ASHES—Potash firsts, \$4.15 to \$4.25; seconds, \$3.65. For pearl, \$6.25 per 100 lbs. is offered for limited quantities.

POULTRY—Turkeys, at 14 1/2 cents per lb.; seconds, 12c to 12 1/2c per lb.; ducks, 11c to 12c; young chickens, 11c to 12c; fowls, 8c per lb.; geese, 9c.

and the difficulty experienced last year in getting late orders filled, more business is now being done than in former years at this period.

At Toronto there has been some improvement in trade this week due to an increasing demand from retailers who last year were disappointed in not getting orders filled as early in the season as expected.

There has been a fair development in spring trade at Pacific Coast trade centres this week. The large amounts of ready cash which the holiday trade netted retailers, have enabled them to invest freely in spring stocks, and the buying has been seasonable in the main.

Business at Winnipeg has been moderately active, and the development of the demand for spring goods having been stimulated by the remembrance of the large increases in sales last fall, and the difficulty in securing some lines of goods as promptly from jobbers as desired.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Jan. 17, says of Montreal trade:—

Business at Montreal is already opening up well for the New Year, and prospects for 1903 are considered excellent.

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CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacramento street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:—

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Sugar/Ribbed, with prices listed for each.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Hodgson Bros. have received the following advices by mail from Liverpool for the week ending Jan. 2, 1903:—

CHEESE—There has been a good demand all week, both consumptive and speculative.

It is clear that dealers are low down, and must come into the market to replenish their stocks, although at the high prices prevailing the consumption will undoubtedly be diminished.

There are practically no underpriced cheese in the market.

Butter—There is practically no change to advise on the week.

The shipments of cheese and butter from Portland and St. John, N.B. for the week ending Jan. 18, were:—

Table with columns for Cheese, Butter, and other items, with prices listed for each.

50c to 51 1/2c; peas, 50c to 52c; buckwheat, 45c to 48c; oats, 29 1/2c to 31 1/2c; barley, 41c to 42c; beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50; red clover, \$4 to \$7; rye, 47 1/2c to 50c; demand for oats brisk.

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dressed hogs, 5 1/2c to 8 1/2c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 5c to 7c per lb.; do., fore-quarters, 3 1/2c to 5c; do.; sheep's mutton, 5c to 6c; lamb's mutton, 7 1/2c to 8c; dead turkeys, 14c to 15c; do.; geese, 10c to 11c; do.; ducks, 15c to 20c; chickens, 12c to 15c; do.; tub butter, 12c to 13c; do.; prime butter, 25c to 30c; do.; fresh laid eggs 50c the dozen; older eggs, 22c to 40c; do.; apples, \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel for inferior fruit, and \$2.50 to \$3.00 for good; Valencia oranges, \$3.50 the case for 430s; lemons, \$2.50 to \$2.75 the box; Almeria grapes, \$6 the kg; bananas, 70c to \$1.50 the bunch; hay, \$6 to \$7.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$3 to \$4 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Jan. 15.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 30 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day, and nearly 400 cattle were sold here yesterday.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 30 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers, and the market was very active.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Trade at the Toronto cattle market to-day was not quite as brisk as on the previous days of the week.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 30 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers, and the market was very active.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Sirs,—Fountain pen received on Jan. 14, and am more than pleased with it. Yours truly, A. A. SARGEANT.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15.—Beeves, receipts, 2,272; steers, slow; closing 10c lower; bulls and cows weak to 15c off; steers, \$4.70 to \$5.40; oxen, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50; export do., \$4.75 to \$5; cows, \$1.65 to \$3.90; calves unchanged; shipments to-morrow, 1,317 cattle, 50 sheep and 6,244 quarters of beef.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The shipments of cheese and butter from Portland and St. John, N.B. for the week ending Jan. 18, were:—

Table with columns for Cheese, Butter, and other items, with prices listed for each.

tions, moved by Mr. James F. Robertson.—

It was also moved by Mr. Frank Hatheway, and resolved:—

Therefore, resolved, that in granting charters to transcontinental railway lines it should be the policy of the government not to grant a subsidy either of money or lands to such railway companies, but rather to consider that the right of way given by such charter is a valuable franchise owned by the people and should be guarded so that within a definite term of years it would revert to the people, if so desired, and further resolved that all such transcontinental railway charters should specify that the eastern terminus in winter and summer must be a Canadian port.

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the various boards of trade and the authorities at Ottawa.

In the discussion, general objection to any scheme which did not benefit the Lower Provinces, and particular opposition to the Grand Trunk for this reason developed.

MR. SIFTON'S VIEW.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, who arrived here yesterday, says his trip through the States was to get an opportunity for a personal examination of the conditions of work relating to immigration to Canada from the States. He had visited the most important centres and gone over details of the work with numerous agents and found things on the whole, satisfactory.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Sirs,—Received fountain pen and am much pleased with it. Thanking you for same, I remain, yours truly, L. H. HILLMAN.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

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A GREAT MEETING

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT AT A MISSIONARY GATHERING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—One of the greatest, if not the greatest missionary meeting that has ever taken place in this city in connection with the American Episcopal Church, was held last evening, in the Auditorium. There were present the Bishop of Chicago and the coadjutor Bishop, C. P. Anderson, Bishop Partridge, missionary of Kyoto, Japan, and the rectors and curates from every church in the diocese, with their vested choirs, numbering between 800 and 1,000 singers, upon the platform, and many whom it was impossible to seat there, occupied the first rows in the orchestral chairs. Every seat in the Auditorium was occupied, and hundreds of persons stood in the aisles and between the seats, probably not less than 10,000 persons being present.

Judge Jesse Holdom, chairman, president of the Church Club in Chicago, under whose auspices the meeting was held, introduced the Ven. Bishop McLaren, who opened the meeting with a short prayer, invoking the blessing and guidance of the Holy Spirit upon their proceedings. The Lord's Prayer was then recited, followed by the hymn 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains.'

Bishop McLaren said, in part:— 'It is impossible to express my devout gratification at being able to address this large assembly. Seldom does it happen that so many souls are brought together in the interest of peace and righteousness. I take it that this marks an era in the history of the diocese, and I think it not saying too much to add that it marks an era in the history of Chicago.'

The Bishop was followed by the Rev. James S. Stone, D.D., formerly of St. Martin's Church, Montreal, rector of St. James's, in this city, who delivered the most eloquent address of the evening, some of his remarks being followed by rounds of applause from his vast audience. 'The missionary spirit of Chicago has always been active,' he said, 'but it still needs arousing more and more. We can do more than we are doing, more than we have done. This meeting is to awaken us to our duties and to the enthusiasm that will carry us successfully through. There is an intellectualism abroad, leading its devotees to a blind satisfaction with themselves. We have here an enormous influx of people from foreign shores not imbued with our spirit. We are confronted by an active, aggressive infidelity that hates the name of Christ. What we want is men and women who are not afraid to work. We want optimists—men without fear. We have too many pessimists. A pessimist is a man who blows out the candle and then calls upon all to see how dark it is. Such men never win victories.'

The subject of church missions in Japan and China, and the nature of the work, was described by Bishop S. E. Partridge, who said:—'The missionary work is complete. It saves a man, soul and body. You see the force of this looking at the mission stations, schools and hospitals, which are an oasis in the desert of corruption and filth.'

A most eloquent address upon 'The work in Chicago,' was delivered by the coadjutor-bishop, the Right Rev. C. P. Anderson (a Canadian by birth). The bishop, who is a large man, with a grand voice, which could be heard distinctly throughout the great Auditorium, spoke at some disadvantage, having just recovered from an attack of the gripe; but he is very popular here, and his remarks were applauded again and again.

'There are two classes of missionary work,' he said, 'both of which are essential. One is to send men and money abroad to reach the heathen of foreign lands, and the other is to keep men and women at home to reach the heathen in our own land and city.' He told of the conditions here which it is the duty of the church to rectify. 'While I would not take one dollar from the sums contributed to foreign missions, I think I can say positively and with truth, that \$25,000 spent right here in Chicago would reach more souls than a similar sum spent anywhere else in the universe. Do you realize the conditions that confront us? There are sixty nationalities in this city, and we receive an influx of about 75,000 of these people yearly, many of whom know not the name of Christ. We forget that the population of this city is increasing by jumps and bounds, and that when we are making progress in the erection of churches, we are, as it were, only standing still, for the population is increasing faster than we are. Do you know that twelve of our congregations have no church to worship in? Some of them are in halls, and one in a barn. Is it right that one rich parish should spend \$15,000 within its own borders when a poor neighbor is suffering for the need of \$1,500? Think of the conditions here! Oh, the pity of it! the pity of it! There are thousands and thousands in this city among the men and women of wealth and influence, who live idle, useless, vain lives—"batteries of fashion"—and who give a mite out of their abundance as if they were the patrons of God instead of his servants.' The bishop concluded his remarks by hoping that as a result of this splendid meeting the sum of \$25,000 would be raised, and that some of his poor congregations, now without a church, would receive one, and that

a wave of missionary enthusiasm would sweep the city such as it had never seen.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the Bishop of Chicago pronouncing the benediction, and the singing of the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' thus ending a meeting whose influence for good cannot be foretold.

The sight of the hundreds of white-surpliced chorists, rising tier upon tier above each other, and their singing of the missionary hymns and the 'Hallelujah Chorus' was beautiful and awe-inspiring—something never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, and a source of regret to the thousands who failed to gain admission.

THE FATAL CROSSING.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 19.—A Baltimore and Ohio engine struck an electric street car at Hazlewood crossing, on Second avenue, this morning. Several persons are reported to have been injured, one fatally.

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 will 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 a line, except poetry, which is 5c per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At 241 Elgin street, city, on Friday, Jan. 9, 1935, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Brown.
HAMILTON.—On Jan. 12, 1935, at 257 Mountain street, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton.
LANGWELL.—On Jan. 8, 1935, at No. 14 Dorchester street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. Henry Langwell.
MCKENZIE.—At Fairview, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1935, the wife of A. G. McKenzie, of a daughter.
SCOTT.—At Swetsburg, on Jan. 12, 1935, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Scott.
SMITH.—At Clarenceville, Que., on Jan. 12, 1935, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Guy J. Smith.
SPURRIER.—At 249 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles, on Jan. 16, 1935, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Spurrer.
WASON.—At the Methodist parsonage, Young's Cove, N.B., on Jan. 12, 1935, the wife of the Rev. Leonard J. Wason, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON.—TWADDELL.—On Dec. 12, 1934, in the Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Henderson, Mabel Jean, second daughter of the late James Twaddell, No. Burke, N.Y., to the Rev. Fred J. Anderson, of Rutland, Central Indiana, son of Mr. Joseph Anderson, Montreal, Que.
ANDREWS.—TURNER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Queen street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1934, by the Rev. W. A. Duncan, B.D., W. C. Andrews, of Brantford, Ont., to Susan, daughter of William Turner, J.P.

GRUCE.—LAMPOR.—At the residence of the bride's father, 559 Jarvis street, Toronto, on Jan. 14, 1935, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. William Wayne Bruce, of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, Toronto, to Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lampor.
DUNCAN.—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 559 Canterbury st., Woodstock, Ont., on Dec. 23, 1934, by the Rev. P. G. Mode, M.A., William Duncan, of Glenora, Man., to Ida L. Wilson, youngest daughter of the late William F. Wilson, Woodstock, Ont.

GEE.—FRANKLIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1934, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Lyndoch, Fred B. Gee, of Silver Hill, to Mary Matilda, daughter of Nathaniel Franklin, of Wyecombe, Norfolk County, Ontario.
GREIG.—STEELE.—On Dec. 21, 1934, by the Rev. G. Williams, Wm. Greig, to Christina Adelaide, daughter of James Steele, all of Georgetown, Que.

JONES.—ROBERTS.—At Brigham, Que., by the Rev. R. D. Mills, M.A., uncle of the bride, on Jan. 14, 1935, William E. Jones, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward L. Roberts, Esq., all of West Bedford, Que.
KING.—DICKSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 24, 1934, by the Rev. Hugh Ferguson, Mr. William King, of Galetta, to Ethel M. Dickson, daughter of Mr. William Dickson, Galetta, Ont.

LOCKIE.—BARRETT.—Mr. Edwin Maclellan Lockie, accountant, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Stratford, Ont., to Miss Maud Isabel Pauline, daughter of Mr. Frederick A. Barrett, of 326 Bathurst st., Toronto.
McALLISTER.—AKERS.—On Jan. 14, 1935, at 'Highcroft,' Montreal West, by the Rev. F. A. Pratt, Eleanor (Nellie) Akers, of Montreal West, to Wm. J. McAllister, of Montreal.
Liverpool and London (Eng.) papers please copy.

McQUAT.—HARRIS.—On Dec. 17, 1934, at 178 Grand avenue, Fresno, Cal., by the Rev. Mr. Trower, James McQuat, of Pacific Grove, Cal., second son of W. D. McQuat, of Hill Head, Que., to Rena E. Harris, daughter of Wm. Harris, Fresno, Cal.
MONTGOMERY.—DAVIDSON.—At the home of the bride's father, 144 Eccles st., Ottawa, on Jan. 15, 1935, by the Rev. A. E. Mitchell, Mr. R. T. Montgomery, of North Dakota, to Miss Lizzie Davidson, of Ottawa.

QUIMBY.—DAY.—At Smith's Mills, Que., on Jan. 10, 1935, by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, of Georgetown, Albert E. Quimby, of Sherbrooke, to Zella P. Day, of Smith's Mills, Que.
ROBERTS.—GRAHAM.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 5, 1935, by the Rev. H. H. Bell, Chas. E. Roberts, of Roseburg, Oregon, to Annie M. Graham, daughter of Thos. Graham, of Grovesville, Ont., Canada.
ROSAIRE.—STROUD.—On Jan. 15, 1935, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Martin Callahan, P.P., Arthur D., eldest son of the late Dominick Rosaire, to Marguerite Isabelle, eldest daughter of Dr. C. Stroud, all of this city.

ROSS.—ROFFEY.—On Jan. 14, 1935, at the residence of the bride's mother, Westmount, by the Rev. James S. Ereaux, Harriet Hoskins, eldest daughter of Mrs. Harriet Roffey, to Mr. Charles Hamilton Ross, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ross, of Cardinal, Ont.

ARMSTRONG.—In this city, on Jan. 16, 1935, at St. Margaret's Home, Eliza McGibbon, widow of the late R. L. Armstrong.
BEAL.—At 17 Washington avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 14, 1935, Francis Carruthers Ridley, son of the Rev. W. Ridley Beal, of St. Thomas's Church, and grandson of George F. Carruthers, of Winnipeg, Man., aged 9 months.
BOSTON.—In this city, on Jan. 18, 1935, Henry Boston, a native of Kingsnorton, England, in his 70th year.
Birmingham, England, papers please copy.
BROWN.—At 448 Argyle avenue, Westmount, on Jan. 15, 1935, Bob, son of James Brown, late of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 24 years and 9 months.
BUTCHER.—At Rowan Mills, Ont., Benjamin Butcher, formerly of London, Ont., lately of Toronto, in his 55th year.
CAMPBELL.—At his late residence, 51 Summerhill avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 13, 1935, Joseph Campbell (scenic artist), in his 55th year.
CAMPBELL.—At 39 Salisbury avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 10, 1935, Margaret Brough, beloved wife of William Campbell, editor of the 'Bulletin,' and mother of A. C. Campbell, of the House of Commons, Hansard.
CLARKE.—On Jan. 13, 1935, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. W. H. Clarke, rector of St. Barnabas' Church, Toronto, and daughter of the late Captain George Houghton, R.E.
CONSTABLE.—Entered into rest, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain, Cassville, Que., on Jan. 4, 1935, Selma Constable, widow of the late Rev. T. W. Constable, in the 64th year of her age. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
CUTHBERTSON.—Suddenly, at Toronto, on Jan. 15, 1935, Rev. George Cuthbertson, formerly of Wyoming, Ont., in his 74th year.
EAY.—At Belleville, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1935, H. W. Day, M.D., registrar of Hastings County.
DUNCAN.—On Jan. 9, 1935, at Campbellton, N.B., Jeannetta Middleton formerly of Montreal, beloved wife of Joseph Duncan. Toronto, Ottawa and New York papers please copy.
FORREST.—At Malabang, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on Dec. 4, 1934, Charles Edgeworth Forrest, of Waterloo, Que., third son of the late Henry E. Forrest, aged 21 years.
FOWLER.—At Moosejaw, Assa., on Jan. 3, 1935, Sarah, the beloved wife of J. P. Fowler.
HARVEY.—At his home, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, England, on Dec. 31, 1934, Horatio H. Harvey, late of Toronto, and brother of Mrs. G. R. Baker.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Montreal. GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE. During the Month of January we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK (With the exception of one or two articles that we are bound by contract to sell at fixed prices) At Liberal Discounts. SEND FOR SAMPLES. Mail Orders Carefully Attended to. HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

'A FACT,' says Webster, 'IS THAT WHICH IS REALITY.' It is a FACT that it costs more for labor to weave Wire Fence in a factory and to stretch it afterward, than to do it in the field with a London Fence Machine. It is also a FACT that Heavier, Stronger and Better built Fences are being erected all over this country for less money with London Machines. You will be the gainer if you take time to investigate and take advantage of the use of our up-to-date Machines, which any one can operate. Ask your dealer or implement agent about them, or write us for catalogue. Watch our ads. from Feb. 1st, issue on through the Spring. LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., Limited, London, Canada

SINCLAIR.—TAYLOR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Dec. 24, 1934, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, of Lyndoch, Melvin Sinclair, of South Middleton, to Ada, only daughter of Jacob Taylor, of Wyecombe, Norfolk County, Ontario.
DIED.
ARMSTRONG.—In this city, on Jan. 16, 1935, at St. Margaret's Home, Eliza McGibbon, widow of the late R. L. Armstrong.
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EAY.—At Belleville, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1935, H. W. Day, M.D., registrar of Hastings County.
DUNCAN.—On Jan. 9, 1935, at Campbellton, N.B., Jeannetta Middleton formerly of Montreal, beloved wife of Joseph Duncan. Toronto, Ottawa and New York papers please copy.
FORREST.—At Malabang, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on Dec. 4, 1934, Charles Edgeworth Forrest, of Waterloo, Que., third son of the late Henry E. Forrest, aged 21 years.
FOWLER.—At Moosejaw, Assa., on Jan. 3, 1935, Sarah, the beloved wife of J. P. Fowler.
HARVEY.—At his home, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, England, on Dec. 31, 1934, Horatio H. Harvey, late of Toronto, and brother of Mrs. G. R. Baker.

KEMPLEY.—At Terrebonne, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1935, Allison Thomas Kempley, aged 78 years.
KENNEDY.—On Jan. 12, 1935, at her daughter's residence, Agincourt, Ont., Jane Montgomery, relict of the late Thomas Kennedy, aged 83 years.
KERR.—At Three Rivers, Michigan, on Jan. 10, 1935, Minnie, beloved wife of Sam. J. Kerr. Interment at Prescott, Ont.
LAIRD.—In Barrie, Ont., on Jan. 9, 1935, Jane Laird, wife of Mr. John Laird, J.P.
LARKIN.—On Dec. 30, 1934, at Colchester, Robert James Larkin, aged 23 (5th Lancers), result of accident, second son of T. J. Larkin, of 123, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W. Birth, Canada, papers, please copy.
LOCKWOOD.—On Jan. 16, 1935, at his late residence, 709 Gladstone avenue, Ottawa, Thomas Crabtree Lockwood, aged 55 years.
LUMLEY.—At his late residence, Church street, Markham, Ont., on Sept. 26, 1934, John Lumley, aged 72 years and 11 months.
MARSH.—On Jan. 12, 1935, at 'Grace Grange,' Clarksburg, Ont., William Jas., infant child of the Rev. and Mrs. Thos. J. Marsh.
MCCRAE.—At the manse, Wilton Grove, Westminster, Ont., on Jan. 13, 1935, John Ferguson McCrae, eldest son of the Rev. D. L. McCrae.
MOGEE.—On Dec. 25, 1934, at the residence of his father, in his tenth year, Erin Alexander, only son of the Rev. A. Mogee, of 'Bayview Hall,' Delta, B.C., formerly of Aylmer, Que.
MUTTLER.—On Jan. 13, 1935, Miss Jane I. C. Muttler, of Toronto, youngest daughter of the late Dr. James Muttler, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Imperial Service, in the 72nd year of her age.
NEVILLE.—On Jan. 12, 1935, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, of pneumonia, William H. Neville, aged 63 years and 11 months.
ORSER.—In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 14, 1935, Horace Orser, aged 86 years.
PARKER.—On Jan. 9, 1935, James Poole, aged 15 years and 2 months, younger son of A. J. Parker, of Sault Ste. Marie, and grandson of the late Harvey Parker, of Aylmer, Que.
PORTEOUS.—At No. 154 Elgin street, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, 1935, Agnes Marlen, youngest daughter of the late Robert Craig, J.P., of Cornwall, and wife of George H. Porteous.
PROUDFOOT.—At his home, in London Township, Ont., on Jan. 14, 1935, the Rev. John J. A. Proudfoot, D.D., in the 82nd year of his age.
QUIRK.—At the residence of her son, Dr. Quirk, Main street, Aylmer, Que., on Jan. 15, 1935, Bridget, relict of the late William Quirk, aged 75 years.
ROSS.—At her late residence, Martintown, on Jan. 2, 1935, Christy Mowat Mowat, beloved wife of Daniel Ross, aged 77 years.
SHORT.—On Jan. 12, 1935, at the residence of his son-in-law (Dr. John J. Gee, 214 Wellesley street, Toronto), Noah Short, aged 75 years.

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Advertisements. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, by the Corporation of the Boulevard Saint Paul, for an act authorizing it to grant exclusive privileges and franchises to the persons or companies erecting a waterworks for the municipality of the said village, and putting in operation or running omnibuses, stages, electric or steam cars in the municipality, and for other purposes. EMARD & EMARD, Attorneys for Petitioner. Montreal 23rd December, 1934.

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