Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1899. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

WAR NEWS.

Another Fight Reported at Ladysmith.

BOER GUNS SILENCED

After Ten Hours of Fighting—Their Losses Said to Have Been Heavy.

London, Nov. 13.—A special despatch from Durban, Natal, dated Thursday, Nov. 9, evening, says:—Native runners who have just arrived here from the Drakensburg district, report that the Boers suffered a severe defeat at Ladysmith this morning. The Boer guns were silenced after four hours' fighting, during which the Boer losses were heavy. No details have been received.

Estcourt, Thursday, Nov. 9.—(Afternoon)—A party which rode out several miles about noon to observe the bombardment of Ladysmith could see a 'Long Tom,' a forty-pounder, posted on the railway side of the Bulwana, firing at intervals of six to eight minutes. Another gun was observed in operation a little distance away. Puffs of smoke were discernible on the opposite side, showing that Ladysmith was withstanding a big bombardment. The locality of the town was nothing but a huge cauldron of smoke.

Heavy fighting is now proceeding in the direction of Ladysmith. It began at daybreak. Some reports are so much heavier than any previously heard as to lead to the belief that the British naval guns are again active.

The arrival from Ladysmith of Lieut. Hooper, of the Fifth Lancers, shows that communication with the garrison is possible. He was anxious to rejoin his regiment, and started hence, accompanied by a Natal policeman. They succeeded in traversing the Boer lines.

Captain Hensley found Colenso absolutely deserted.

A balloon was observed hovering over the Boer positions in the mountains. It was, presumably, a British balloon from Ladysmith.

The natives here are undertaking the safe delivery of despatches from Ladysmith.

The following despatch was received from Ladysmith dated Nov. 5: 'By an agreement with General Joubert, our wounded and civilians have been allowed to leave. These people and the railway staff under Brereton and the telegraph staff under Weightman, have gone to a place four miles outside the town. The staff of the railway and telegraph departments are regarded as non-combatants, and were allowed to go with the others to a point where they would not be in danger from the Boer bombardment.'

BOERS ARE DESPERATE.

CHANCE OF OCCUPYING PIETERMARITZBURG FAST DISAPPEARING.

London, Nov. 13.—The simultaneous attack upon Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley, which was opened on Thursday, manifests a recognition on the part of the Boers that every day lessens their chances of a successful onslaught on any of the three British strongholds. General Joubert's chances of reaching Pietermaritzburg can be said to have vanished. This is already reported to be admitted by Col. Schiel, the German officer commanding the Boer artillery, who is supposed to have been largely the author of the Boer plan of campaign, and who, in an interview, is alleged to have said: 'The Boer intention was to have captured Pietermaritzburg, and then to have dictated terms. But all hope of accomplishing it must now be abandoned.'

SITUATION IN NATAL.

There is no doubt that from the British point of view, the general situation in Natal is rapidly improving. Over four thousand troops reached South Africa during the past forty-eight hours, and by the end of the week from six to seven thousand more will be added to the British strength in Natal. These will probably be pushed forward to Estcourt, bringing the British force there up to ten thousand men, and making a general attack on Ladysmith by General Joubert very hazardous.

As the cavalry and artillery belonging to General Methuen's division will not have arrived by then, the advance from Estcourt may be delayed. But if it is deemed essential to open communication with the beleaguered town at the earliest possible moment General Methuen, it is believed, may decide to replace the regular cavalry and artillery by the Natal and Uitlander mounted forces, and the naval guns, in which case, it is claimed, it ought to be possible to re-occupy Colenso and stretch out a hand to General White by Monday, though, it is added, the course to be followed by General Methuen must necessarily be dictated entirely by official knowledge of General White's position and resources, and the experts hope General Methuen will be able to await the concentration of the whole division before advancing, and thus have a better chance of dealing a telling blow at General Joubert's main army, which, it is asserted, will be caught between two British forces, and compelled to fight a general action or retire.

WHITE HOLDING OUT.

BOER ARTILLERY UNABLE TO DRIVE HIM FROM LADYSMITH.

London, Nov. 13.—4.30 a.m.—This morning's news from the seat of war in South Africa continues fairly satisfactory. The official cables are not very detailed with regard to the Belmont incident, which, except for the loss of Colonel Keith-Falconer, was not a very serious affair.

There are signs of greatly increased Boer activity in Natal and along the western frontier. All the despatches tend to show that the British are holding out ably. Colonel Baden-Powell reports that all was well at Mafeking on Nov. 6. Ladysmith's latest date is Nov. 9. While nothing adverse is heard from the latter point, and confidence is felt in General White's ability—previous experience having shown that the Boer artillery is not very effective—it is beginning to be proved that the acquisition of artillery, which has destroyed the former mobility of the Boer forces, has also failed to give them any compensating advantage. On the contrary, the reverse is the case. It is held here that if the Boers had not been hampered by the transport of heavy guns, and their rescue from tight places, General Joubert might ere this have been in Pietermaritzburg. Unless the Boer heavy artillery justifies itself by reducing Ladysmith, it will again hamper him in the eventual retreat from Natal when General Buller sends the relieving force.

It is believed that the Boer retreat will be made over the Drakensberg range into the Zoutpansberg district, where every preparation for provisioning and maintainig the Boers is said to have been made for the last stand, and where it will be difficult to dislodge them. Already it is rumored that they are in straits for food around Ladysmith, and may, therefore, be obliged to abandon the siege.

Despatches from Estcourt say it has been ascertained that the British have laid concrete beds for firing the lyddite naval guns, showing that there is no foundation for the fear that the lyddite ammunition at Ladysmith has been exhausted. It is also reported from the same quarter that some fires have been seen in Ladysmith, indicating that the Boer bombardment has been to some extent effective.

A special despatch from Capetown confirms the earlier report that it was General Buller who ordered the British evacuation of Stormberg, and Naauw Poort, as he considered the frontier line too weak and too much extended. It is understood, however, that Naauw Poort will be occupied again as soon as the advance from Queenstown is ordered.

Strong bids are being made by the Boers for the support of the Cape Dutch, but without much success.

From Stormberg it is reported that Free Staters are working slowly toward Dordreitch, with a view of attacking Queenstown and cutting off the towns in the northern districts of Cape Colony.

The wounded are recovering in a remarkable manner. The Mauser wounds are small and heal quickly. Many of the wounded are applying for permission to return to the front.

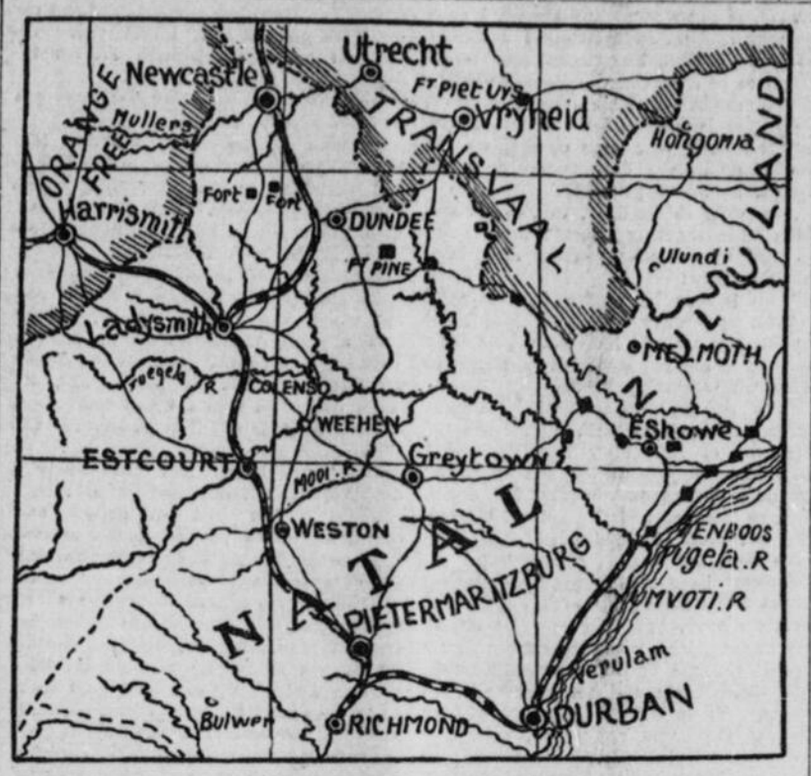
CRUX OF THE SITUATION.

Reviewing the military situation as it stands to-day, the military expert of the 'Westminster Gazette' says: 'It is hardly too much to say that the attention of the civilized world is now fixed on the situation at Ladysmith. On the developments of that situation in the immediate future rests our hope of a speedy conclusion of the war.

'If Sir George Stewart White can maintain his position up to Nov. 26, or perhaps a day or two longer, the danger in Natal will be ended. Should he fail to do so, he will be compelled to abandon his guns and stores and retire, with heavy loss, to the southward, only to be brought up by broken bridges and Boer forces in position on the Tugela river.

'It is impossible to predict what may happen. In considering the situation to put it shortly, the weak point in White's position is that our men and horses must be enduring daily an ordeal which cannot improve their fighting efficiency. Though we are told provisions are in plenty, yet there is danger that ammunition, especially ammunition for his big guns, may run short.

'Under these circumstances, it is now clear that Sir Redvers Buller has determined to send Lord Methuen's division, consisting of the Guards' brigade, under Sir W. Colville, and the English brigade, under Major-General Hildeyard, to Durban, with orders to break through the Boer southern outposts at Pietermaritzburg or at Colenso, and join hands with General White. Unfortunately, the assembly of this division at Durban will be a matter of some little time.'



SCENE OF WAR IN NATAL.

The relative positions of Ladysmith, Colenso, Estcourt, Weston, and Pietermaritzburg and Durban are shown on this map. A detachment from General Joubert's forces holds Colenso, and the British are in force at Estcourt. A Boer column of 4,000 troops from Melmoth and Eshowe, in Zululand, is marching upon Greytown, where there is a small force of Natal police and volunteers, and is thus threatening Estcourt, Pietermaritzburg, and Durban.

KILLING HOME RULE.

LUDICROUS CONDUCT OF TRANSVAAL SYMPATHIZERS IN IRELAND.

London, Nov. 13.—The following ironical resolution was adopted by acclamation at a recent meeting in East Mayo, Ireland, presided over by Michael Davitt: 'Resolved, that we cannot refrain from expressing our approval of the conduct of some thousand British males in the neighborhood of Ladysmith, nor from expressing the sincere hope that some fitting testimonial be made to the commonsense of these intelligent animals, in following the example of British soldiers, in running into the camp of the victorious Boers.'

Notices have been sent throughout North Cork calling upon the people to 'remember 1799, and prevent enlisting in the British army, which is treason to Ireland.' The document sets forth that 'Irishmen in the English service who have been sent to South Africa, will have to fight against the Irish Nationalists, who have raised Ireland's flag in the Transvaal, and are fighting for the Boers against the oppressor of Ireland. The Boers are making a brave fight against the tyranny and oppression of England. Let no Irishman dare raise a hand against them. In all the Irish towns and villages recruiting sergeants are trying to entrap thoughtless Irish boys to join the British army.'

This document emanates from the Irish Transvaal Committee, and the government is urged by the ministerial press to prosecute its authors.

The manifestation of sympathy with the Boers through public meetings and the press in Ireland, is bitterly resented here. English home rulers declare that such action absolves them from further adhesion to Gladstone's policy.

WAS A CANADIAN.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 13.—Lieut. C. C. Wood, of the North Lancashire Regiment, who is dead from wounds received in a sortie from Kimberley, South Africa, is a native of this city and a graduate of the Royal Canadian Military College, Kingston, Ont. His father, Captain J. Taylor Wood, was commander of the Confederate cruiser 'Tallahassee,' a vessel that performed many daring exploits during the American civil war. Before receiving the command of the 'Tallahassee,' Captain Wood was a lieutenant in the world's first ironclad warship, a wooden ship sheathed with iron plates. Shortly after the monitor was introduced to meet this class of vessel. Lieutenant Wood was a grandson of the late Jefferson Davis, and a great-grandson of President Zachary Taylor, of the United State. Captain J. Taylor Wood has resided in this city since the close of the war and is chairman of the pilot commission of this port. Lieut. Wood is the first graduate of the Canadian Military College to lose his life in battle. Every year the War Office gives commissions in the British army to two graduates of this institution.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 13.—Lieut. Wood entered the Royal Military College in September, 1892, and graduated in June, 1896 as a cadet sergeant. He was eighth in a class of fifteen. He passed first in geology and mineralogy and second in English and strategy and tactics. He was gazetted a second lieutenant in the North Lancashires in September, 1896. He was a cadet of good character. The college authorities deplore his death.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Napanee, Ont., Nov. 13.—News was received here on Friday morning of the accidental shooting of Charles Trimble, of Johannesburg, South Africa, son of Thomas Trimble, of Napanee. The sad accident occurred on Oct. 5 and was caused by his revolver falling from his belt and exploding. He lived but a few hours after the accident occurred. He left here about seven years ago and was connected with the Cyanda works, one of the largest mines in Johannesburg.

SAY HE LIVED IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 13.—It will be news to some Kingstonians to learn that the great General Buller, who has charge of the British forces in South Africa, was once stationed in Kingston. Years ago he was a subaltern in the Sixtieth Rifles, and for a time was a resident of Kingston. Charles Jackson, Dufferin street, soldiered with General Buller at Quebec. He speaks of him as being a popular officer with the men and a thorough soldier on parade.

OUR CANADIANS.

THEY ARE BY THIS TIME HALF WAY TO DURBAN.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan Line SS. 'Sardinian,' from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, has arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—The Canadian branch of the British National Society for aid to the sick and wounded in war, announces that it is prepared to receive and gradually to acknowledge subscriptions in aid of the sick and wounded in the Transvaal war. The funds will be administered by the society's commissioners now at the seat of war. The officers of the society are: Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.; honorary president, the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Hon. F. W. Borden, M.P.; president, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P.; chairman of the executive, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson; honorary-treasurer, Geo. Hodgins, LL.D.; honorary-secretary, Dr. G. A. Hodgetts. The chief office of the society is at 60 College street, Toronto, where subscriptions may be sent, and will be gratefully acknowledged. The money received is mainly intended for the Canadian contingent, but will be used in part for the fitting of a hospital train for the sick and wounded in South Africa.

MORE TRANSPORTS.

London, Nov. 13.—The War Office announces that the troopship 'Roslyn Castle' has arrived at Durban, and the troopship 'Gascon' at Capetown.

An unofficial statement is published that the 'Gascon,' soon after her arrival at Capetown, left for Durban and Delagoa Bay.

The government has chartered the steamers 'Victorian' and 'Maplemore' for use as troopships.

The British transport 'Hawarden Castle,' has sailed from Capetown, bound to Durban. She has on board the Second Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1,010 men.

London, Nov. 12.—Advices received here, to-day, announce that the British troopship 'Oriental,' with 75 officers and 1,218 men on board, has arrived at Capetown.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS

The Dutch Government is becoming uneasy over the wild anti-British demonstrations in Holland and will probably request Dr. Leyds to refrain from sending letters of thanks to Dutch pro-Boer committees which adopt pro-Boer resolutions. The Dutch authorities seem to fear that this will be regarded by Great Britain as an official violation of neutrality.

The declaration by the Portuguese Government of the existence of the bubonic plague at Lorenzo Marquez, irritates the Boer sympathizers who claim that it is an English trick to seize all correspondence from the Transvaal.

FIRED ON A FRENCH STEAMER.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Nov. 9.—The French steamer 'Cordoba' has arrived here. When several miles out she was signalled by the British third-class cruiser 'Magicienne,' and as the 'Cordoba' did not obey, a blank shot was fired across her bows. After her manifest had been examined she was allowed to proceed.

NEW WAR DEVICES.

One of the most remarkable innovations in warfare will shortly be tested in South Africa. Lieut. Foulkes, a young officer of the Royal Engineers, sailed for Capetown on Oct. 11, to put photographs to uses hitherto considered impracticable, which, if successful, will revolutionize the methods of military reconnaissance. Briefly summed up, Foulke's proposition is to indicate the exact position and formation of the Boers by means of telephoto pictures. He takes out an equipment of his own invention, and is attached to General Buller's staff.

The Duke of Newcastle's offer to bear the cost of fitting out a hospital ship to be known as the 'Princess of Wales,' has been accepted by the Red Cross Society. A private donor has undertaken to provide another Red Cross ship with a complete Roentgen apparatus.

THE DIVINE WRATH.

BUFFALO CLERGYMAN SEES THE HAND OF GOD IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 13.—At the Pilgrim Baptist Church last evening the Rev. James Rea preached an interesting and eloquent sermon from the topic, 'Livingstone's life and the Boers' brutality.' In the present war between the Boers and Britons, Mr. Rea sees the hand of God reaching out in chastisement to the Boers for their atrocious crimes of the past. 'These Boers,' said the minister, 'would murder the parents, make slaves of the children, and then in their homes would have family prayers, after which they would gloat over their devilish deeds.' He believes that God is now preparing to punish them for these crimes.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME DRAWN UP FOR HIS APPROACHING VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

London, Nov. 11.—An elaborate programme has been drawn up for the coming visit of the German emperor to England. Upon the arrival at Portsmouth, on Nov. 20, of the imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' with the Emperor, the Empress, their two sons, and others on board, it will be met by the British special service squadron and, it is said, the Emperor, wearing the uniform of a British admiral, will be received by the Prince of Wales, similarly attired, and the Duke of York. After the salutes and a review, the party will go direct to Windsor, staying there five days. Thence the Emperor will go to Sandringham for two days, and will meet there Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Wolseley and other notables. The remainder of His Majesty's visit will probably be spent at the Duke of Devonshire's seat at Chatsworth and in shooting in Scotland, the imperial party returning to Germany via Leith, on the 'Hohenzollern.

BAY OF FUNDY TRAGEDY.

CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOONER FATALLY STABBED BY A SEAMAN.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 13.—A tragedy was enacted in the Bay of Fundy last night. The three-masted schooner 'J. B. Vandusen,' owned by C. W. Crane & Co., of New York, sailed from St. John on Saturday afternoon with a cargo of lumber. Yesterday morning Mr. Driscoll, agent of the vessel, received a telegram telling him that Captain Baiseley had been stabbed by a seaman named Maxwell and thrown overboard. The captain was rescued but died before reaching Dipper Harbor. When last seen the schooner was sailing away in the dark directly for land. It is thought the vessel must be ashore between Dipper Harbor and Masquash.

Up to one o'clock this afternoon no further particulars than those already made public have been received concerning the tragedy on board the schooner 'Vandusen,' which is now at Beaver Harbor, and where she will remain until the officers of the law have taken into custody the sailor Maxwell, who is the alleged murderer of Captain Baiseley.

There will be no difficulty experienced in the safe apprehension of the authorities as the inhabitants of the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred are holding the accused until the police authorities arrive. Just what steps will be next taken is a matter of some discussion. It is said that as the vessel is of American register and the tragedy having occurred on the high seas, the trial of the prisoner must take place in some court in the United States, but be that as it may the St. John police authorities will bring the accused to this city some time, probably to-night, for the purpose of undergoing preliminary examination. This morning the tug 'Dirigo' went down to Point Lepreaux to bring up the body of Captain Baiseley.

AN UNRULY SHIPLOAD.

PRISONERS ON AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT CREATE TROUBLE.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—A hundred and one military prisoners on the transport 'Indiana,' just arrived from Manilla, broke through the bulkhead separating their quarters from the commissary store-room last Monday night and secured several casks of whiskey. After drinking large quantities of the liquor they splintered the wooden bars of their prison with a rush and ran over the ship, threatening to kill any one who dared to check them. The officers called all available men to duty and a fearful hand-to-hand combat ensued. The drunken men fought with viciousness, and had to be literally beaten into insensibility before they were quelled. A dozen or more of the ringleaders were put in irons, and the rest of them were placed in solitary confinement and kept on a diet of bread and water.

ESSEX COUNTY OUTBREAK

FORM IS PECULIAR AND OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 13.—It is now agreed upon by the experts that the epidemic which is prevalent in Essex county, Ontario, is smallpox. Dr. Gibbes, health officer of Detroit, visited the infected district on Saturday and he is now convinced that it is smallpox, though of a peculiar form and unknown origin. 'It is not the old-fashioned smallpox,' said the doctor last night. 'It is noticeable that only non-vaccinated persons are afflicted.' Dr. Gibbes intends to establish a quarantine against the entire Canadian frontier if conditions warrant the taking of this unusual precaution. He has men on the outskirts of Windsor who are acting in the capacity of minute guards. In the meantime Dr. Baker, of the State Board of Health, has been notified by Dr. Gibbes, and requested to correspond immediately with the provincial authorities relative to a rigid quarantine in the vicinity of the malady.

HELD UP A TROLLEY CAR

New York, Nov. 12.—Four young men held up a Brooklyn trolley car in true western style early yesterday morning and with the coercive influence of four pistols not only got away with the silver watches of the conductor and motorman and eight dollars in cash, from the former, but then escaped on the car, leaving their victims tied up in a lonely piece of woods. There were no passengers on the car.

A TIMELY LEGACY.

(Mrs. Richard H. Weyman, in 'The Interior.')

Perhaps you think you never heard of a legacy that was untimely—well, perhaps you never have; all the better, you will appreciate this legacy for all it is worth then. Mrs. Angelina Simpson and her sister, Mrs. Eliza Cummins, had had a busy day of it; several busy days, in fact; they had been 'looking over' and arranging all the possessions of their recently deceased aunt, Miss Lucy Perkins. It was rather a gloomy, depressing piece of work, notwithstanding that they had had a grim sort of satisfaction in getting hold of several things they had longed for for years. Having folded the last article, Mrs. Eliza threw herself into a rocking-chair, exclaiming:

'There! I think we have disposed of everything but just a few trifles. Have you given Ann Holbrook anything?'

'No, do you think it's necessary? She's been thoroughly paid for all she's done, and isn't that fair?'

'Well, yes, that's fair enough, and yet it isn't. You see, she's been mighty faithful to Aunt Lucy Perkins this many years, done lots of things money don't pay for. Aunt told me once she meant to give Ann something sometime worth while.'

'She never did.'

'That's what makes me feel now that she is dead and gone, perhaps she'd kinder expect us to give her something in memory of her.'

'What to goodness could we give her! There's so little of value, anyway. What little there is of silver and linen, of course, belongs to us girls, and her good clothes, too; and if there's any money, John claims it all for havin' seen to her business so long.'

'That's all so. Of course some of those dresses or some of the put-away underclothes would be mighty welcome to her, no doubt, but I don't see how I can spare any from my share unless it be that wine-colored merino, now that we are in mourning, anyway.'

'Now don't you go to givin' away a single blessed thing, and then sayin' I had more than you had. We two are all the heirs, and we've divided up everything even, down to the stove holders. Don't you go to mixin' things up. That merino will dye black lovely, and make you a good second-best dress for all the season.'

'I suppose that is so. It does beat all that we can't find no money; if we could, John might give her a bit that way. I should really feel lighter if she had something. Don't you know how she's been to see aunt every day, and stayed many a night the past three months, and then she was with her when she died, and helped to lay her out, and she fixed everything for the funeral, and when we came back she had everything all cleared up and such a good dinner all cooked. Poor old Aunt Lucy, we shall miss her, though she was so fussy,' and Mrs. Eliza's voice cracked, and she sniffed several times, but her less sentimental sister interrupted impatiently:

'There, there! Don't take on! She's better off, and so are we, after all her suffering. She hadn't much to live for, and she hasn't left much, though it does beat all, as you say, that we don't find no money. Have you looked everywhere?'

'Everywhere here in her room and in her closet, and you know she would not have put it anywhere else. She hasn't left her room for months, and I know she got money regly from the agent, and it was all paid up about a month ago. She paid me her board and care, and I am sure she had as much as twenty-five dollars or more a month over and above to lay by.'

'Are you sure she didn't give it to nobody?'

'Oh my, no, she'd sooner have given the eyes right out of her head.'

'She surely didn't take it with her; do you suppose she could have burned it?'

'I am not so sure, sometimes, that she didn't take it with her; you know she begged to have her old mother's Bible laid in the coffin with her, and I've a mind she might have laid it away between the leaves.'

'Eliza Cummins, why, in the name of common sense, didn't you look? Why didn't you tell me this afore? Now she's dead and buried, it wouldn't be decent to do anything.'

'I—I—never thought about such a possibility till the other night after I'd gone to bed, and I declare for it, I couldn't sleep a wink afterwards.'

'Well, I wish you hadn't put such a fcolish thought into my head, for, of course, it's all foolishness.'

'It's no use to think about it anyway, now; I wouldn't dare mention it to John. She used to talk occasionally to that Lawyer Grimm, but he's been in Europe this long while.'

'It's a mighty good thing that we looked out for ourselves as we went along. She really didn't owe us anything.'

'That's very true, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with in that way. I always got all I could.'

'There is that work-basket that might do for Ann.'

'Good idea, I'm sure the work basket would be an excellent remembrancer, and, besides, it may induce industry, and while Ann is a good girl, she's not everlastingly diligent.'

So it was settled between these two self-made executors of the property of Miss Lucy Perkins, that the work-basket, and the work-basket only, with all its contents, of thread and needles, tape and twist, should be given to Ann. Even the scissors, being found to be a trifle 'cranky,' were left in. The silver thimble Mrs. Cummings took out, because it fitted her, and her own was just pricking through. Poor Ann, faithful and long-suffering, deserving so much, having so little! She was more than ever forlorn, now that her life-long friend was gone. Miss Lucy had always been so good to her since her mother had died and left her to take charge of her two good-for-nothing brothers and two helpless sisters. Miss Lucy had cheered her, advised her, and helped her in every way. She it was who had provided the lonely, care-worn girl, with the many little trifles that are so necessary and yet indispensable. She had given Ann to understand that when she died she would leave her enough to continue the little comforts for which her own slender means could never quite suffice. And now Miss Lucy was dead. In her first sorrow it had not occurred to Ann regarding the little expected legacy. But when, a week later, a formal note from Mrs. Cummings bade her come over for the evening, it flashed across her mind—'Now comes that bit of money. Oh, how glad I shall be to have it. How especially glad just now, for Jean is needing some things so much, and my own things are at their lowest tide.'

It was a disappointment, a bitter disappointment, Ann felt it deeply, and she reproached herself for the feeling, too, for she had served Aunt Lucy for love, and never wanted anything in return except the loving regard she knew was ever given; but now there was an element of justice in the matter, and she was so in need of the help, she was so sure some had been intended. Who could be blamed? Of course no one, intentionally. Well, it could not be helped, there was no use in bothering about it. So, with the stolid resignation which comes with repeated hard disappointments, Ann dismissed the thought of the 'might have been' relief, and went on her dull life with a heavy heart of sorrow for her dear lost friend, deriving a bit of comfort in using the basket in her daily work. There was no use, either, in thinking about Jean going longer to school. She must do something for herself at once. What? Either take a place as house-maid or as clerk, and both were equally repugnant to the sensitive girls. If she could only have a chance to learn the use of the type-writer, she could take an office position, which would be so much better, but how could she? It meant money, and there was no money? A little help came by Mrs. Prince, who asked Ann to attend to all her mending and repairing for the winter. Jean learned to help her, and together they did the work so satisfactorily that more of the same kind came to them, and thus they managed to keep along at the home for the winter. One Saturday afternoon, having finished off a big pile of sewing, Ann turned her basket over in her lap to regulate it for the Sunday rest. As she dusted the silk lining, pulling out the folds, her eye caught a glance of yellow satin; lifting the edge of the bottom bag she saw a little yellow bag, and taking it up she discovered neatly folded within, ten crisp five-dollar bills. She held her breath for a moment, then gasped:

'Jean! Look here. Is it real?'

'What's the matter, Ann? Are you going crazy?' asked Jean looking up at her sister's white face, and then looking closer, she exclaimed again:

'For goodness' sake!' bursting into her merry, girlish laugh. 'That's a pretty good joke on the Simpsons and Cummins!'

What a vista of relief the bills opened to poor, tired Ann. So much could be done, but, like a cold chill came the question—Ought she to keep them?

'Keep them? Of course!' said Jean, when the question took form. 'Of course, you ought to have had four times that amount.'

'But—but—this was not intended for me by any one. Aunt Lucy did not know I was to have the basket. Oh, no, I can't keep it—'

'Well, do as you think best, of course, but I say you are very foolish to give it up to those stingy Simpsons. You know how much it would be to us.'

Indeed, she did know all too well how much it would be to them. Ann struggled bitterly that night with her temptation, but her sense of right triumphed, she felt she could not go to the communion service with the load on her mind. She rose early, and feeling she could not face the keen, bare talk with Mrs. Cummins, she wrote a note of explanation, enclosing the tempting bills. She left it at the door on her way to church, and felt as 'Christian' did when he dropped his burden at the wicket gate. Never before had she so fully entered into the rich significance of the holy service. She lost herself in it, and came from it into the freshness of the early spring morning with new courage and strengthened faith. A stiff little note of acknowledgment was all the credit she had from others for her act of honesty.

'They are ashamed to see you and not give you one of the bills, at least!' exclaimed Jean, and Ann did not dispute her.

The dull, busy routine of their lives ran on. Mrs. Prince, finding she needed a new housemaid, had delicately offered the situation to Jean, and there really seemed to be no reason why she should not accept it. The much more attractive offer to go into Judge Otis's office required preparation beyond their means. It was a chilly, dreary afternoon in spring, just before Easter, the girls were tired out with the winter's struggle, they had nearly worked themselves to death to keep alive—and, after all, what did it amount to? Brother Jim had gone off West to be away indefinitely, rather to their relief. Ann was to go to Miss Nims, a very fussy old maid, who wanted a companion to do everything in the world for her, so the little home rooms of the girls must be broken up. They were just beginning to plan for the break.

'Well,' said Jean, 'there is no use, of course, in my waiting any longer, I must go over to Mrs. Price to say I will come at Easter. Then I suppose I shall settle down to be a common housemaid for the rest of my life. Let me finish that work, Ann, you look more forlorn than I feel, besides, there is a man coming up the walk: go to the door to see what he wants, an agent probably.'

Ann went to the door, and, to her surprise, the stranger entered and seated himself by the table, saying in a business-like way:

'This is Ann M. Holbrook, is it not?'

'Yes, sir,' answered Ann, half awed by his manner, yet half wondering if he wanted to sell her some life insurance or a patent preserving kettle.

'Just so,' he continued, 'I have some important business with you. I am the attorney of Miss Lucy Perkins, and I hold some papers which she entrusted to me to deliver to you after her death. I have been abroad for some time and did not learn of the death of Miss Perkins until last week. I understand the relatives have been much disturbed about the whereabouts of the good woman's money, but they may be put at rest now. The whole amount was invested through me in stocks and bonds, and these stocks and bonds are now all yours. There was one payment of fifty dollars that was not made, otherwise everything is in order. No fortune to be sure, but a pleasant remembrance, a comforting competence. The whole amount is twenty-five hundred dollars. Here are the certificates, and now, if you can call in a witness, I would like to have you sign this receipt after reading it, thus relieving me of all further responsibility.'

Ann vaguely wondered if she would wake up if she tried to rise. She went through the next half-hour in a dazed way, and when she and Jean were once more alone they looked into each other's faces, and began to cry, they just couldn't help it. And if dear old Aunt Lucy could have looked down upon them and seen their tearful appreciative happiness, she surely would have been filled with a new thrill of the responsive and reflected happiness that must help to make the bliss above in the life to come.

ABNER'S WIFE.

('Waverley Magazine.')

'Well,' said Abner Mullins, surveying the interior of the kitchen with evident disfavor, 'a wife would come in kind o' convenient just now!'

It did look as if a woman's hand was needed to bring order out of chaos. Boots, clothing, dishes and fishing tackle littered the floor. A basket of cleaned fish occupied the only chair, while the table and sink were piled with an accumulation of articles too varied for description. As for dirt—dirt was everywhere!

'Folks say I'm untidy,' continued Abner as he eyed the disorder. 'But I ain't. It ain't that I like dirt; it's that I don't like cleaning up. I love to see things kept nice as well as anybody. I hate dirt worse than poison, but I hate getting rid of it a heap sight more,' and he drew a long sigh as he set about his uncongenial task.

'There ain't a doubt about it,' he went on aloud, a habit which his solitary life had developed. 'It takes mor'n one to run a schooner, land or sea. It's been growing on me ever since I was hauled up in drydock with rheumatics that I'd have to get a mate. She can boss the galley and I'll man the ropes. If there's foul weather I can take to the dory till the storm's blowed out.' Here Abner attacked his breakfast dishes, a task he particularly detested.

'There will be a lot of things that ain't pleasant about it,' he said, as he thought of his lost freedom. 'But I'll take care what kind of a one I get. I don't want a master hand at anything, but cooking and scrubbing decks. I'm captain, and I won't step down in rank for anybody.'

The notion of getting married had been presenting itself to Abner for some time.

Not that he was lonely; he felt no need of a companion. His idea of a wife was one to keep his house clean, mend his clothes, and cook his meals. No more tender emotion stirred in his breast.

He was getting along in years, and his rheumatism was increasing upon him. One of these days he would need somebody to take care of him. His wife must be young, strong, capable and amenable; that was all he asked.

Abner Mullins had lived alone for many years. The Hermit of Beachville he was called by the young people who regarded him with awe and suspicion. To their minds a mystery hung over his rude dwelling. Did they not hear Abner talking busily to some unseen listener

The truth was, Abner, taciturn to all fellow-beings, was fairly garrulous with himself, and his conversations were prolonged and emphatic.

His little, unpainted, shingled cabin stood on the rocks which rose high above the beach, and from the stone which served him as a step he had the range of the broad bay and of the open sea beyond. It was a fair view, but Abner's eyes scanned the blue water more often to discover schools of fish than in the enjoyment or appreciation of its beauties; and the varying moods of the sky meant to him only phases of the weather.

Abner had not proceeded far in his domestic occupation when the cheap little clock on the shelf struck ten. He dropped his dishcloth with evident relief.

'Mess or no mess, those fish have got to be carried to the boat,' he said.

He took his basket on his arm and went down the rocky lane to the village and through the one straggling street bordered by houses, white-painted, but with green blinds and gay little door-yards bright with flowers.

The street led to the wharf, admired by artists and by tourists with cameras, but which was regarded by the natives from a purely utilitarian standpoint.

An old schooner had been firmly grounded, propped by stout piles, its cabin converted into a wharf-house, and a flight of steps cut into its side for the landing of passengers.

The 'Mary Dillen' had made many a hard voyage, but now she lay at rest.

Leisurely feet trod her planks, and the little waves plashed gently against her weather-beaten sides—a peaceful ending of a sea-tossed existence.

As Abner sauntered along the shaky structure which bridged the space between the schooner and dry land the little steamer slowed up to make its daily landing, and a bevy of village girls flocked to the wharf to see the boat come in, the chief excitement of the day.

The young women were in high spirits, laughing, shrieking, and chewing gum vigorously. Abner's gaze was critical.

'None of them for me!' he remarked to himself. 'Gadding down here at this hour in the morning, when they ought to be doing up their work! A parcel of giggling females!'

The gum also met with his disapproval.

'Waste of strength, besides being a dreadful expense! The girl with the light hair is kind o' good-looking, but where'd my breakfast be while she was cleaning up? No, none of them for me!'

It never occurred to Abner that any offer he made might possibly be rejected.

'I'll have to look further in Beachville,' he thought, as he climbed back to his cabin. 'If I've got to get married I'm bound to get a wife to suit.'

As the day went by Abner's desire for a helpmeet increased, for the fishing was unusually good and kept him busy on the bay, so that his household affairs went even more sadly awry. It was clear that he must get somebody to do his housekeeping.

About two weeks after his condemnation of the Beachville maidens the hermit rowed around the Point to the sleepy old town of Bayport with a load of clams and lobsters. Bayport, was a hustling metropolis to Abner, and he felt on his guard when he ventured there, for he had a vague notion that his path would be best with sharpers. But nobody tried to take advantage of his innocence, and it was not very long before he was returning to his boat with his empty baskets.

On his journey back he stopped at a humble little house near the wharf to ask for a drink, and a young woman of perhaps twenty years answered his knock. She willingly brought to him a dipper of clear, cold water. The dipper was of tin, but it was as clean and shining as silver.

Over its rim Abner eyed the giver with interest. She was little, plump and dimpled, with a trimness about her which especially pleased Abner. He thanked her civilly.

'May I ask your name?' he ventured, wiping his mouth on his shirt-sleeve.

'Susie Brown,' answered the girl, a pretty pink coming to her cheeks.

'Mine's Abner Mullins—and I'm much obliged to you,' responded Abner, with unwonted gallantry; then he turned and went on his way.

'Trim little sloop,' he said to himself; 'kitchen looked ship-shape, too. I don't object to good looks if there's something to ballast them,' and Abner cast off his painter and pulled for home with long, steady strokes, which carried him swiftly through the dancing, sparkling waves.

Somehow Abner's little house seemed actually lonely to him that night, and the next day the feeling possessed him. He could not quite understand it.

He did not think so much about getting rid of his work as usual. The vision of a neat little figure flitting here and there, and of a bright smile welcoming him on his return from fishing, haunted him.

On the day following, Abner persuaded himself that it was necessary to take a load of fish to Bayport, and he expended unaccustomed care on his toilet before he started. Usually he went from his fish-cleaning or from clam-digging without a thought of his personal appearance, but now he put on a clean flannel shirt and even trimmed his beard. After his cargo was disposed of he again rapped at the little door. Susie opened it to him and quickly brought him his drink, with a smile of recognition. This was all, yet somehow Abner felt that his acquaintance had advanced a step.

After this it became an accustomed thing for Abner to go to Bayport to do his trading, and he never failed to stop at the house by the wharf to quench his thirst.

Susie was always kept busy about the kitchen, brisk and deft, with a cheery word of welcome. Once she was frying doughnuts, and she gave him one; a delicious circle of crispness which he ate appreciatively, and with pleased anticipation of the future.

He never crossed the threshold, but sometimes he leaned against the door frame, watching the swift movements of Susie and indulging in a little labored conversation; or he would linger as if about to say something, then suddenly turn and hurry down the street as if in great haste.

'He must be a steady man,' said Susie to herself one day, as she watched his retreating figure, 'or it would not be water he'd want so much. But he does look like a wild man with all that beard, and he ain't got much use of his tongue.'

At last a morning came when Abner spoke. Susie was unusually bewitching that day, in a fresh print gown and a distracting little sweeping cap.

'Susie,' he said, swallowing hard in his effort to speak naturally. 'Susie, I want you to marry me!'

Susie dropped her broom and stared.

'Don't say a word!' said Abner, in great haste. 'I've got a thousand dollars laid up and I'll be a good husband to you. You won't find the work hard, and I'll fit you out well. Think it over and I'll be around day after to-morrow.' Abner was off before Susie, confused and blushing, could utter a word.

'I expect I'll miss being alone,' he said. 'But I reckon it'll be smooth sailing. I'll keep the tiller.'

The next day he began to clean house. 'It's only fair to give her a clear start,' he said, as he scrubbed vigorously.

He was down on his hands and knees mopping up the floor when a shadow fell before him. He looked up. His doorway was filled up by the figure of a middle-aged woman, very stout and very much out of breath.

'Well!' she panted. 'Its' a pull up this hill of yours, but it's a sightly place when once you get her. You, Abner Mullins'

'Yes,' stammered Abner, too much astonished by the invasion to get up from the floor.

'I've come over from Bayport on purpose to see you,' continued the visitor. 'I'm Mrs. Brown. You've been courtin' my Susie?'

There was a note of interrogation in the last sentence which seemed to demand of Abner some response. He slowly gathered himself up, and, once upon his feet, ventured to look at Mrs. Brown. She was a comely, wholesome woman, with bright black eyes before which Abner's wavered and fell.

'I—I asked her to marry me!' he managed to utter.

'Well, now, that's all nonsense!' continued Mrs. Brown, stepping in and looking about. 'Mercy sakes! What a hole! You see, Susie is only nineteen, and you must be full on to forty-five. Besides she is going back to Lewiston to work in a factory—she's only been at home while I was visiting my sister—and there's a young fellow there who is paying her attention. I don't wonder you want to get married, though, livin' in this mess!'

Mrs. Brown picked up a rag from the floor, wiped a chair off, and sat down. Abner stood awkwardly before her, conscious only of a desire for her departure.

'Now, look here, Abner Mullins!' went on Mrs. Brown. 'I've heard a good deal about you,' she added with a chuckle. 'I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll marry you myself!'

The floorcloth dropped from Abner's hand.

'Yes,' continued Mrs. Brown, 'I've been a widow for fifteen years, and I begin to feel I'd like to have somebody to fend for me. I'll keep you tidy as wax—you need it bad enough, goodness knows—and I'm a master cook. I've got $500 in the bank. Susie's got her pa's money and ain't dependent on me. My rent's up next week; so we might as we'l get married then. There ain't anything for us to wait for. We're old enough to know our own minds.'

But Abner, standing helpless in the middle of the floor, felt that he should never know his again!

About six weeks later Abner was coming up from his dory with a basket of fish when a Beachville acquaintance accosted him.

'Hello, Abner! How do you like being married?'

'It might be worse,' said Abner, slowly, as he climbed the lane. 'Yes,' he continued to himself, as he looked into his neat kitchen and saw the figure of his wife stepping briskly about preparing a savory supper and singing cheerily as she worked. 'Yes, it might be a deal sight worse.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

OPEN EYES.

State Superintendent of Schools Stetson was visiting a school down in Pembroke, when he got into the pleasant mazes of nature studies and asked some interesting questions about the little things of the world about us.

'How many seed compartments are there in an apple?' he queried. No one knew. 'And yet,' said the state superintendent, 'all of you eat many apples in the course of a year and see the fruit every day, probably.

'You must learn to notice the little things in nature. Now, perhaps some little boy who has driven the cows to the pasture every day this summer can tell me on which jaw the cow has her teeth?'

No answer. Rather there was blank astonishment, at last pierced by one little fellow volunteering the information that 'our cow has teeth on both jaws, 'cause she chaws hay all up fine.'

'If that is so, my boy,' replied the head of the state schools, 'I'd advise you to sell that wonderful cow with teeth on both jaws to some museum. I'm afraid, children, that you haven't studied nature quite closely enough.'

The talk of the state superintendent impressed the children. They earnestly discussed the matter at recess time, and the teacher the next day overheard this conversation in the play-yard.

A little girl got some of her companions around her, and gravely said, 'Now, children, make believe that I'm Mr. Stetson. You've got to know more about common things. If you don't you'll all grow up to be fools.

'Now, tell me,' she said, looking sternly at a playmate, how many feathers has a hen?'—Bangor 'Commercial.'

GRANDMOTHER'S MAXIM.

I never could tell what my grandmother meant,
Though she has the wisest of brains;
'I have noticed,' she said, 'in the course of my life,
That lazy folks take the most pains.'

I hated to mend that short rip in the skirt
Of my dress, where the pocket hole strains,
And grandmother saw it, and laughed as she said,
'Yes, lazy folks take the most pains.'

And that same little rip, when I went out to ride,
Was caught in my bicycle chain;
Oh! then I remembered what grandmother said,
That 'lazy folks take the most pains.'

For instead of an inch I must sew up a yard,
And it's just as her maxim explains;
I shall always believe what my grandmother said,
That 'lazy folks take the most pains.'
—Eleanor W. F. Bates, in 'Good Cheer.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has, and "faint heart" never won anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; it cleanses the blood of everything.

If you would be strong in the race of life and "do the business," you must "stay." Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the struggle easy. It gives clear, strong blood; hence perfect health ensues. *It never disappoints.*

Stomach Trouble—"I had pains in my sides and kidneys. Stomach and liver troubles caused my distress. I had doctored without avail and used many medicines unsuccessfully. My sister advised Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time it cured me. I am now stronger and sleep better. I shall never be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house." MRS. FRANCKE, 209 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

No Strength—"My whole system was run down. I was weak and could hardly get around to do my work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and appetite much improved." MRS. KELLEY, 318 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL
DRY HOP
YEAST CAKES

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT. TORONTO ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.



HOME STUDY FOR BUSINESS
We teach Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Com'l Law, Letter Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, English & Civil Service branches thoroughly by MAIL at your own HOME. Success guaranteed. We give a useful, Money-Making Education. Salaried Situations obtained by our students. National reputation, established 40 years. It will pay you. Try it. Catalog free. Trial lesson, 10 cents.
BRYANT & STRATTON
411 College Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.



GARDEN TALKS.

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

'You had such good luck with your garden,' said the pessimist, taking a farewell walk among the bare shrubs, and picking a handful of Calendulas. I smiled a little and asked 'if it was not a case where Spurgeon's definition of luck would fit in, and quoted it. He said, 'I believe good luck will carry a man over a ditch if he jumps well, and put a bit of bacon into his pot if he looks after his garden and keeps a pig. Luck generally comes to those who look after it, and it will tap once in a lifetime at everybody's door, but if industry does not open it, away it goes.' 'Is that a reflection on my laziness?' was the next question. 'I am only quoting Spurgeon,' I answered. But good luck is generally another name for patient endeavor in whatever line of work one may take up. The trees are almost leafless. Some of the apple trees are still partially covered with damp rusty foliage, but November is here and now it will be our lot to turn inward and see what the winter will bring forth for us in fragrant blossoms to cheer and brighten the home in the pleasant window garden:—

The red rose says, 'Be sweet,'
And the lily bids, 'Be pure,'
The hardy brave chrysanthemum,
'Be patient and endure.'

The violet whispers, 'Give,
Nor grudge, nor count the cost.'
The pansy, 'Keep on blossoming, in
In spite of chill and frost.'

And so, each gracious flower
Whispers its fragrant word
Which read together, maketh up
The message of the Lord.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

There is a story in Persian literature of a man who picked up a piece of clay by the wayside and found it to exhale a delightful fragrance. 'Thou art but a poor piece of clay,' he said, 'whence hast thou found this perfume?' The clay replied, 'I have been dwelling with the rose.' So the influence of the flowers reaches even the most unattractive dullard, and teaches its own lessons. The love of flowers and care for them is in itself a liberal education accessible to all, for flower lovers are generous and slips and seeds are generally shared freely among amateurs.

Besides their value for beauty and utility there is no doubt that plants are Nature's scavengers and benefit us by eating up offending matter and helping to purify the air, so that in every respect it is for the benefit of the householder to inculcate a love for flowers in those of his household and it is surprising how much interest they excite. Children can be taught to watch their growth, to pot and water a few plants, to keep off decayed leaves and to enjoy the work if it is put to them in the form of a recreation, something to be enjoyed and made a part of their daily duty in the home life.

One of the great charms of window gardening is the interest it excites and the pleasure that is found in seeing plants in other windows besides our own. Apart from their beauty of foliage and flower such things have a great teaching power, especially when there are children, and in our northern climate, where for so many months the ground is bare of vegetation and the trees of leaves. Then the fact that they are so genuine, that they grow and respond to care and cultivation, makes them of greater interest to impress and delight both young and old. Every new leaf is a new creation fresh from the hands of the Creator.

PLANTS AND GAS.

To 'L. E. L.'—Whatever the fashion in house furnishing it is an understood fact that no house seems to be complete without plants or flowers.

A fine specimen of the palm family lends elegance to a room, and it is now understood that with care it is possible to succeed with these plants, and also with the Ficus (Rubber Plant), Dracaena, Aspiditia, and others of tropical foliage. Success or failure depends very much upon the person in attendance; but to be successful the needs of the plant must be studied. Cool rooms are always preferable to a hot dry atmosphere, and flowering plants are sure to drop their buds in a room where gas burns long and late, But for palms and the other plants mentioned, gas has no baneful influence; all they want is light, water and air. The sulphur in the gas is what injures the flower buds of blooming plants, and they are very sensitive to its effects.

It is better to have a few sturdy plants than an over-crowded lot of puny long-legged ones; and they need judicious watering to make them a success. It is well to know that it is better to err on the dry side; because if the soil is once soured by over-watering growth will not continue. If proof is wanted of the necessity for observing these needs; put a plant in a room where there is a wood stove, and one of the same kind where gas or coal are burned, and watch developments.

TO PLACE THE PLANTS.

Give the blooming plants, such as bonnaidias, petunias, roses, heliotrope and oxalias the sunniest places in the window. Chinese primroses, cinerarias and calceolarias should have a place near the glass shaded from bright sunshine, and the same with carnations, for a few weeks, till they are settled, when they can have more sunshine. Ferns need a shady window, ventilate from the top, early in the day, and close before the chill sets in A dry parching atmosphere is injurious to plants; but if the atmosphere is heated with hot water, the fact of it being furnace heat should not be an objection. Cover the plants carefully when sweeping, to keep them free from dust.

GRAPE SYRUP.

'Mary' wishes for a good recipe for this syrup, that is often called 'unfermented wine.' We have tried one for many years, and can recommend it. But an expert tells us that a great deal depends on the grapes if one would obtain the best results. They must be fresh and not over-ripe, or frosted. For a small quantity, take three quarts of grapes (stemmed), and one of water let it boil for ten minutes, then strain, or, rather, let it filter through cheese cloth. To this juice add three quarts of sugar; let it come to a boil, and bottle while hot, sealing the bottles with bees' wax over the corks. The liquid must be kept air-tight; the same as fruit, which is the only way to keep it from fermenting, It is a good plan to put it in small bottles, so that one can be used before it ferments. It is better than lemonade, and with the proper quantity of water, makes a delicious drink. As for the question regarding planting grape vines now, one can only say 'Don't.' It is too late in the season far the fibrous roots to take hold of the ground in this climate, and it is better to study out the best varieties through the winter, and plant as early as possible in the spring. Even though grapes are over cheap they taste better fresh from the vine than from a basket, as all fruit does.

CARNATION CULTURE.

'J. A. S.' wishes full direction for the care and treatment of carnations for winter blooming, but does not say whether for window or conservatory. But it is most likely the latter, as the plants were raised from seed, and so we would say that they need a cool, airy place, being nearly hardy and able to resist a little cold. Seedlings are not always double, but often have some fine markings. Put into pots and boxes of good rich loam, give moderate water and some liquid fertilizer once a week. The proper summer treatment is to keep the plants cut back until the middle of September. But last year a plant that was grown in the garden in ordinary soil without special attention, was placed in a cool window, and though frozen in January, was full of flowers in March. In answer to the question regarding begonias, I would say that they do better with under-watering than with over-watering. They require a rather fibrous soil and when well established are better for not being disturbed very often. Partial shade is necessary as they do not flourish in full sunlight, and are very susceptible to dry heat.

THE STUDY OF TREES.

'Nemo.'—Yes, it is a study separate from any other in botany and those who make a hobby or a life study of forestry tell us that it has peculiar charms. The bark of the trees, so varied and beautiful, is in itself a lesson, and the flower and seed one of the wonders of nature. It is quite enough to take up the various benefits that trees are to this earth and then one need not hesitate as to the value and usefulness of the study, for it has a wider range than appears to such a simple word.

STORING VEGETABLES.

A farmer asks if there is any safe method of storing vegetables in a pit in this climate? Ans.—There are several ways of storing cabbage, celery and parsnips. The best method is to open a trench, east and west, throwing the soil to the south, and then packing the heads closely together with the roots to the ground, covering up the roots and stalks with earth. A roof of leaves or straw is put over the top, but the vegetables must be put in dry, and the trench made in a well-drained situation. The worst enemy is mice that last season destroyed all the celery we had stored for spring use, cutting into useless fragments what they did not eat.

COSMOS.

'C. T.'—The leaf enclosed is the cosmos. It is a tubrous-rooted perennial with flowers something like a single dahlia, only not so large, and will thrive with the same treatment. It is grown as an annual in this country and as it is late in blooming it is generally left to freeze. But if taken into the house before frost touches it and kept in a cool place with plenty of light and water it will bloom through the dreary days of November and December, while flowers are scarce, and rival the chrysanthemum.

SOLDIERS' HEADGEAR.

The headgear of the British soldier has been preposterous ever since the first regiment was put into uniform. A reference to a book of plates giving the various styles adopted from time to time will amply prove this assertion, and introduce to the observer some huge monstrosities. The admirable health maxim, 'Keep your feet warm and your head cool,' does not seem to have found favor with army clothiers, for they provided boots with brown paper soles, or leather of a class which was soon disintegrated, and useless as a protection from slush or snow, while they constructed shakos, helmets, busbies, bearskins, and every description of military top-hamper on the hottest possible principle. Then they flew to the opposite extreme in the matter of the undress or 'forage' cap, a concern not much larger than the lid of a pill-box, and affording about as much protection from the weather.—'Canadian Military Gazette.'

THE TRANSVAAL.

Additional Interesting Reminiscences of a City Clergyman.

HIS WORK AT LADYSMITH, WHERE THE BRITISH FORCES ARE NOW BESIEGED.

In continuation of the reminiscences of Natal and the Transvaal, published in the 'Witness' two weeks ago, the Rev. John McCarter, of this city, writes as follows:—

'About 1870, before I left the present seat of war, other religious communities besides my own were making progress. An Anglican clergyman and occasionally the bishop began to visit Ladysmith regularly, and held service there in the court-room. A Methodist also made Ladysmith his headquarters, and put up a dwelling preparatory to a church. He travelled widely in the course of his itinerant work, going as far as Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, and Wakkerstroom, in the Transvaal. A German Lutheran missionary also formed a congregation on the outskirts of the town of Ladysmith.



DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, NEWCASTLE, NATAL.
Photographed at the opening, Nov. 15, 1870.

'In my previous article I mentioned another church as then existing in my district. This was named the church of Ermelo, so-called after a village in Holland. It lies about fifty miles from Ladysmith. Ermelo is now eclipsed by Dundee, which is about two miles to the south of it, and Glencoe, which lies two or three miles to the west. The country around was then becoming more thickly populated, and shortly after the majority of the people began to attend my monthly services there. The sketch of the church at a communion season, with a clear view of the Biggarsberg mountain behind, was made on the spot by a sister of my own.

'About the time of my settlement at Ladysmith an intelligent Dutch farmer, Michael Adendorf by name, who lived at the base of the Drakensberg mountain, called upon me and asked me to visit his neighborhood, where the people were living without any means of public worship. I rode with him on horseback to Newcastle, where we found a township laid out on paper. It was then represented, however, only by the office of the resident magistrate and one solitary store. The population now numbers 1,800. The scenery near is very beautiful. The town lies on a rich undulating plain, bright and open, with the magnificent Drakensberg in the background. The families for many miles around assembled in response to the notice that had been given, and divine service was held in the magistrate's office. This was continued periodically until we had a church erected, which, with the congregation, is shown in the illustration. The picture was taken on the opening day.



ERMELO CHAPEL, BIGGARSBURG, NATAL.
A country communion gathering.

'At Newcastle, as a third centre, regular church services were held until my health gave way under the strain. There were twelve communion seasons a year, four at each church. One of the heaviest parts of the work was the Bible instruction of the young people, "catechizatie," as it was called. These came up in great numbers with their parents to all the churches, and for the most part, particularly the girls, were very willing to receive instruction. Many of them were encouraged at home by their parents. The labor, however, was heavy, and the minister's sole helper was his wife, who took part both in the teaching and in his many toilsome journeys. The visiting of these families took me to the outskirts of Natal, over the Ingagoan and the Ngogo, and round the vicinity of Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. I have also gathered the people for divine service at O'Neil's, which became a military centre during the campaign in which the battle of Majuba Hill was fought. These journeys were made on horseback or with buggy and pair, with no small fatigue and discomfort. The people were kind and hospitable according to their opportunities; the country, though wild and rough, was grand and awe-inspiring. The vulture and the secretary bird, the spring-bok and at times the quagga, and the light-hearted Zulu marching along with his feathers, his beads and his knob-kerries, were oftener in evidence than the white man. There was much room for quiet contemplation, and the idea that those rocks should ever echo and re-echo the roar of Britain's artillery and the noise of contending armies seemed remote indeed. My thoughts at least ran in other lines, and I used to picture in fancy how those wilds would some day look, when filled with a teeming, progressive population, and when the knowledge of the Lord should be covering the whole earth as the waters cover the sea. I could enter fully into the spirit of Thomas Pringle's lines, written in a kindred scene in the Cape Colony:

'As I sit apart by the caverned stone,
Like Elijah at Horeb's rock alone,
And feel as a moth in the mighty hand,
That spread the heavens and heaved the land,
A still small voice comes through the wild
Like a father consoling his fretful child,
That banishes bitterness, wrath, and fear,
Saying—man is distant, but God is near.'

'JOHN M'CARTER.

HE WHIPPED THE WRONG CHILD.

A laughable story about a German professor appears in the 'Jugend.' An assiduous student is this worthy pedagogue, and he naturally hates to be disturbed by noisy children. Now, it happened that the other evening his wife left the house for a few hours, and his children availed themselves of the opportunity to have a good old time. They raced from room to room, laughing and shouting, until finally their unfortunate father, who was busy over some abstruse mathematical problem, thought that he would go distracted. In vain he bade them be quiet, in vain he wrestled with his logarithms. Finally he lost patience and rushing from his study, he ordered them all to go to bed. As it was only six o'clock, they naturally remonstrated but all with one exception retired to their bedrooms.

The one exception was a little girl. She positively refused to go to bed, and the worthy professor found it necessary to administer a little corporal punishment, which produced the desired effect. The little girl saw that further resistance was useless, and she, too, followed her companions' example.

The professor was now able to pursue his studies in quiet, and nothing disturbed him until his wife returned. Her first question was, 'Where are the children?' He told her what had occurred, and she at once went upstairs to look after the flock. Presently she came back in a state of great excitement, and cried out to her husband: 'I think you must be crazy. I thought that something was wrong when you told me that you whipped one of the children, because she wouldn't go to bed. Now, do you know what you've done? The child you whipped wasn't ours at all, but Dr. Neimayer's little girl, who has been spending the evening here.'

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

CHINESE PIRATES AND A EUROPEAN WHO COULD SWIM AND FIGHT.

A most daring act of piracy on a European was committed near Hamchow, a place some forty or fifty miles to the north-west of Pakhoi, on the night of Sunday, Oct. 10.

The account supplied to the Hong Kong 'Daily Press,' says a Mr. Pulhmann, manager of the albumen works in Hoihow, with a Chinese and an Annamese, proceeded to Hamchow in a Chinese junk. They reached Hamchow roadstead on the afternoon of Oct. 10 and dropped anchor to wait for the tide to rise. About nine p.m., Mr. Pulhmann heard cries of 'pirates!' He sprang to his feet and grasped his gun, which was lying beside him, but unfortunately he could not find the cartridges. He therefore came up on deck bareheaded and was at once confronted with two of the pirates, who pointed their guns at him. Almost immediately he received a severe blow on the crown of his head from behind, which stunned him for a short time. Upon recovering consciousness he made a sudden dash for the two pirates, pushed them aside, jumped overboard, and began to swim for his life.

While in the water he observed two big three-masted junks lying at anchor not far away from his own. The boats which boarded the junk were evidently those belonging to the two big junks, and there were nine or ten pirates in the two boats.

Shots were fired at Mr. Pulhmann from the junks as he swam, and shortly afterwards he observed a few men swimming and chasing him. In this extremity he swam as fast as he could and while being pursued dived several times so as to mislead the pirates as to the course he was taking. The marauders were provided with big knives or swords. One of them, being probably a better swimmer than the others, nearly overtook him, and when he was about a yard from Mr. Pulhmann, the latter turned his face towards his pursuer and gave him a kick in the lower part of his body, which had a discouraging effect upon him, causing him to drop his knife into the water, when Mr. Pulhmann closed with him, forcing his head under, and by repeating this operation the pirate was reduced to an exhausted condition. The other men were chasing Mr. Pulhmann all the time, but being evidently not good swimmers, Mr. Pulhmann considerably distanced them and landed at the nearest beach, where he wandered through mud flats and paddy fields, bare-footed and in the darkness of the night. Altogether Mr. Pulhmann had been over an hour in the water. After reaching terra firma Mr. Pulhmann observed some men with lanterns coming in his direction. Following probably his foot-prints in the sand and mud. Pursued as he was, he happened to reach a large tree which he climbed up to hide himself, and in that position he saw the pirates walk past almost underneath. After these men had disappeared, he succeeded in coming across a fishing sampan, to whose owner he offered five dollars to take him to a place of safety. The sampan man took him to Loongmoon, which was reached in safety. The authorities received him with all due respect and were most hospitable, providing him with a suit of native clothes and shoes and engaging a junk to carry him across to Pakhoi, where he arrived on the morning of Oct. 13.

The Annamese boy was wounded, but was allowed to go with the other.

A Chinese gunboat went to search for the pirates, but accomplished nothing.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO.,
7 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

CADBURY'S
COCOA,
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

JUST TWO WORDS.

Billy sent a billet-doux,
To a girl whom Billy knew,
Asking Nellie if he might
Take her to the play some night,
And Billy, to his great delight,
In his turn got a billet-doux,
Just two words there were in sight,
'Billy, do.'
And Billy did.

BIFFINS WAS WILLING.

Biffins's wife was a tartar, and she had been giving it to him hot one day. She had called him a good-for-nothing, trifling, lazy, chicken-hearted, knock-kneed snipe, and had snatched the morning paper out of his hand, struck him twice with the carpet-stretcher, and scalded his pet dog. After supper she sent him to town for some hair-pins, and Biffins got on the tram-car with hard feeling against the world in general and the female sex in particular.

Soon a vinegary-looking woman got into the car. When paying her fare she chose to fancy herself offended by something the conductor said.

'Are there any gentlemen in this car,' she called out, 'who will stand by and see a woman insulted?'

'Madam,' said Biffins, rising eagerly, 'I will.'

HE DESERVED IT.

He was nothing but a tramp, a modest, retiring tramp, one of the 'Nature's noblemen' kind, and when in answer to his timid knock a young matron opened the door, he asked:—

'Might I beg for a cup of hot water from the breakfast table?'

'You might,' she began, frigidly, when he interrupted:—

'Would it be possible to spill a few drops of coffee into it?'

'It would be, but——'

'And a spoonful of cream——'

'I never in my life——'

'One moment, please. I don't ask for sugar, but if you will kindly look into the cup it will be turned to nectar—nectar, madam, the food of the gods.'

He got it, and half a loaf besides.

Visiting Friend—'You have a pretty house.'

Lady (who has just moved in)—'Yes; but we are all in confusion, and it does take such a long time to get things settled.'

Visiting Friend—'Yes, a long time.'

Lady—'Yes; but I hope we shall be all settled before you call again.'

SIR WALTER SURPASSED.

The days of chivalry are gone—
No courtesy we meet;
No Raleigh now would throw his cloak
At good Queen Bess's feet.
Yet Raleigh merely used his cloak,
While I, in raptures gone,
Have thrown my suit at Mabel's feet
For her to trample on.

Grandpa—'Don't get scared, Willie; the tiger is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so.'

Willie (easily)—'Oh(I ain't afraid of him, grandpa. Papa's the same when his meals ain't ready.'

The first chapter in a novel recently published contained the following: 'And so the fair girl continued to sit on the sands, gazing upon the briny deep, on whose heaving bosom the tall ships went merrily by, freighted—ah, who can tell with how much joy and sorrow, and coal, emigrants, and hopes, and salt fish.'

Tourists (visiting an ancient castle)—'Are there any legends connected with this old castle?' Custodian—'Oh, yes. It is said that in ancient times a stranger once visited this castle, and gave no tip to the custodian. Thereupon the custodian murdered him, and threw his body into the moat. But don't be frightened, ladies. Of course, it's only an idle legend.'

Tupman—'I hear you are building a new house?'

Snodgrass—'Yes; I couldn't very well build an old one, you know.'

Mother—'Harry Tucker is the worst boy in school, Tommy, and I want you to keep as far from him as possible.'

Tommy—'I do, ma. He is always at the head of our class.'

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

SOME HELP NEEDED.

She—'Yes, dearest, I made this cake all alone.' He—'I can't believe it. Somebody must, at least, have helped you lift it out of the oven.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

The Patchwork Story Competition.

RESULTS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

An Extra Prize Awarded—Names of the Winners—Other Competitors Mentioned—Prize Stories in Full and References to Other Stories.

It will be remembered that in the Boys' Page we recently announced the first of our winter competitions which was to be a 'patchwork' story containing not more than three hundred words. A list of people and objects to be used was given, the writer to select from these six or fewer, but not more than six.

The list was as follows:—

An ivy-covered ruin, a paper of sandwiches, a letter, a boy, a girl, an old soldier, a dog, a horse, a hat, a muddy pair of shoes, a penknife, a bag of apples, a looking-glass, a collar, a pencil.

To the two senders of the best answers one of the following prizes was offered, to be selected by the winner:—

1. A Rodgers's penknife, two blades, very best of steel, white bone handle. A magnificent pocket knife.

2. A Rodgers's jackknife, very sharp and keen of blade, and steel, most useful knife. The handle is made of selected horn, and has holes for cord attachment.

3. A book.—A list to select from will be sent to the winner.

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

After examining the stories it was found that 'A Muddy Pair of Shoes,' by Anna E. Martin, took one of the prizes. There was still a remaining prize to be awarded; yet it proved almost impossible to decide whether Charles Anderson or Olive Srigley should have it. On the one hand, Charles Anderson's story was the better written, and had perhaps more point; on the other hand Olive Srigley's was certainly the more interesting, with the saving grace of humor. At last we cut the Gordian knot by deciding that on this one occasion, and because this competition was the first of our winter series, we would extend the number of prizes to three instead of two. The prize-winners, then, are:—

Anna E. Martin, (aged 15), Exeter, Ont.

Charles S. Anderson, (aged 15), Glen Stewart, Ont.

Olive Srigley, (aged 14), Britainville, Manitoulin Is.

The prize-winners are heartily congratulated. They are asked to send a postcard to the Editor of the Boys' Page, naming the prize they wish to have out of the list of three prizes given above. If 'a book' is chosen, the editor will send a list of books to be selected from.

VERY HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Amy Campbell, L. M., W. Selwyn, Hartley V. Burroughs, Douglas Henderson.

HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Lucy Howell, Maude Frame, John Crerar, Annie McKinley, James Kingsboro, Gladys Wright, Alice Church, E. C. Currie, A. C. Giffin, Maggie Bray, May McCutcheon, Charles Crane.

HONORABLE MENTION.

The following made fair attempts:—Edward A. Rawson, Eleanor Doane, Flora McLeod, Harriman Cook, Bella Weir, Ralph Gribble, Louena E. McArthur, K. R. Ross, D. Craig, Mary McRae, Fred B. MacArthur, William P. Egg, Willie McDonald, Benjamin Howell.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Probably when the readers of the Boys' Page first read the announcement of the 'Patchwork Story Competition' they thought how very simple it would be. But as they settled down to work they found it no such easy matter. The chief difficulty was to prevent other objects coming into the story besides any six of those mentioned in the list. Many competitors failed in this respect. Then, again, others mentioned not more than six of the persons and objects in the list, but they did not succeed in telling a story, which was the very essence of the competition. It is no story to say, for example, that one day John and Mary ate a paper of sandwiches near a ruin and then they found a letter and then they went home. Yet many of the papers were after this style.

The happening of some circumstance more or less removed from the ordinary flow of events is what occasions a story to be told. The prize story, entitled 'A muddy pair of shoes,' is a good example of this point.

Of the persons and objects for selection an ivy-covered ruin, an old soldier, a boy and a girl, were the favorites. Then came a muddy pair of shoes, a dog and a letter, a looking-glass and a bag of apples.

The horse, collar, penknife, and pencil were used in only one or two instances, and the hat seems to have been completely ignored.

CONCERNING THE STORIES.

The prize-stories will be published in full. Detailed remarks will be made about stories 'very highly commended,' and a brief mention will be given concerning those 'highly commended.'

PRIZE STORY BY ANNA E. MARTIN.

A Pair of Muddy Shoes.—'Yes,' said the old soldier, 'I was once in a pretty tight place, and I'm certain if it hadn't been for a common pair of soldier's shoes I wouldn't be telling you this story now. It was while I was on furlough in 187—, rambling along, I found darkness coming on, while I was miles from any habitation, but, coming on an old ivy-covered ruin, I determined to sleep there.

'I was carrying a very muddy pair of shoes, that is, they were heavy military boots—you know, we Yankees call boots shoes in this country,' explained the soldier, 'and after hanging these up nearly above me I lay down. I rested well until about two o'clock, when with a strange premonition of danger near, I awoke and was horrified and paralyzed almost with fear to see a dog glaring fiercely at me, and not more than two feet away. I could already feel his hot, quick breath, and I recognized an Italian wolf-dog in a fit of hydrophobia. I was powerless, and every moment expected to feel the brute tearing my flesh, but at the very moment that the dog was about to spring at me my heavy shoes fell with a clatter, striking and stunning the beast, while I, leaping up, rushed from the place, never stopping till I had put miles between me and the beautiful old ruin, where, but for a paltry "pair of muddy shoes," I might be lying now.

'I have kept them ever since,' he added, glancing with fond pride at the old-fashioned military boots hanging beside him, 'to commemorate that night.'

PRIZE STORY BY CHARLES S. ANDERSON.

An Exploit in a Wild Country.—Many years ago great numbers of cabins, now ivy-covered ruins, were built in the uncivilized parts of the country. These buildings were small and inconvenient for the inhabitants, because they were built so hurriedly so as to be ready for the coming cold weather.

Some time ago a boy, a particular friend of mine, his uncle, an old soldier, and their faithful dog Carlo, were on a tour through the wild parts of that country looking for relics, when they happened by chance to come upon one of the above-mentioned buildings almost in ruins. Being tired from walking so long, they went in to take a rest. After resting a while they brought out their lunch, which consisted of some excellent sandwiches, and they ate with great satisfaction.

After resting a while the young boy and his uncle began to look around for anything that might be of value to themselves or to sell to any one else for the purpose of placing on exhibition. They had hunted and examined every crack and corner very closely, and were about to give up when the dog that was with them began barking, and upon going to look what do you think they saw? Why, sunk down in a hole of the floor, a very old-fashioned looking-glass that the dog, seeing himself in, was barking at. They secured the looking-glass and took it home to their friends as a remembrance of their exploit in that country.

PRIZE STORY BY OLIVE SRIGLEY.

I'm Irene. Wells is my boy friend. We set off together one afternoon for a good time. I put up a paper of sandwiches, and carried them myself, for Wells is always hungry. He is a nice boy, but is too fond of talking about the great things a boy can do. So, as we were passing an old ivy-covered ruin, I dared him to climb up and write his name on the very top of the ruin. He would not, because he was afraid the caretaker, who is a cross old soldier, might find him up there, so I borrowed his pencil and went up alone. It was not easy, but I got up at last, and seated myself, to enjoy a sandwich and make a little drawing of the ruin on the outside of the sandwich paper. Wells saw me, and yelled at me to come down and share up. Just then the old soldier came up behind Wells and said, 'Everything on these premises is under my care, so be easy on those sandwiches.' A common cause made him and Wells very friendly, and I took a rest and made a drawing of them as they looked up longingly at the paper on my lap. I was afraid, though, that they would think I was selfish, and besides, I wanted to hear what the soldier was saying, so I started to come down. When half way I slipped, and would have had a bad fall if the soldier had not jumped and caught me. The sandwiches flew out of my hand as I grabbed at the ivy, but Wells caught them and we sat on the grass and ate them and listened till suppertime to the 'wild and wondrous' things the old soldier had done.

The following stories were very highly commended:—

A BAD FALL.

Douglas Henderson (aged fifteen), St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, Ont., writes of his experience at Trelawney Castle. Whilst sitting among the ruins he had tossed a letter to his sister. However, the letter had gone too far, disappearing over a wall. While going after it, the writer slipped and fell from the wall, a distance of twenty feet. His dog and an old soldier were the means of his rescue.

Douglas writes a good hand, expresses himself well and came very close to the prize-winners.

RESCUED FROM A DUNGEON.

W. E. C. Selwyn (13), Model School, Ottawa, sent in a very well-written and well expressed story, called 'An Adventure in Italy.' Philip Lorn, travelling in Italy, visited a ruin, and while inspecting a dungeon was shut into it by the guide, an old soldier. Luckily iron bars formed the door of the dungeon, and Philip's faithful dog was waiting outside. The boy tore off his own collar and wrote on it what had befallen him. Passing the collar through the bars, the dog brought it to Phillip's friends, whereupon the boy was soon rescued.

The trouble with this story was that it did not completely fulfil the conditions of the competition, since the whole story turns upon the dungeon and the bars of the dungeon door—and the word 'dungeon' was not given in the original list.

Nevertheless W. E. C. Selwyn wrote a good story, and gives much promise.

A BLOODTHIRSTY PIRATE.

Hartley V. Burroughs (11) school section No. 2, Goulbourn Township, Ont., relates how an old soldier told Will and Gladys the history of a certain ruin. It had been owned by a bloodthirsty pirate, who would bring there the spoils he gained at sea. He was at length captured and hanged, and of course the peasants in the neighborhood talked of very strange noises to be heard ever since in the old ruin.

As Hartley's story was principally concerned with a pirate who was not mentioned in our list of words, it could not possibly have won a prize. For a boy of eleven Hartley did remarkably well, especially as regards expression. But he must take great pains with his handwriting.

A YOUNG CHEAT.

L. M. (16), Montreal, shows in his story that the boy who swapped a worthless looking-glass for an excellent penknife and called it a 'good bargain' was in reality cheating. The little incident is well told.

A MUDDY PAIR OF SHOES.

Amy Campbell (15), Rodney public school, Ont., has a moral story to tell. Victor, who had slipped into bad ways, was greatly impressed by having his present life compared to a pair of muddy shoes, which, said his old soldier friend, could with a great deal of trouble and much blackening be cleaned. From that time Victor's conduct steadily improved. Amy writes neatly and expresses herself well.

WRITERS HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Lucy MacLellan Howell (9), Lacombe school, Alta., writes about an interesting dog, named Peter Smart, who carried letters between Tom and Mary. Lucy writes and expresses herself remarkably well for her age.

Maud Frame (13) Shubenacadie, N. S., tells rather an extraordinary story. An old soldier dwelling in a ruin is left as a legacy a muddy pair of shoes. He was, however, not at all offended and proceeded to brush them up and presently discovered inside one a letter addressed to himself containing a cheque for a large sum of money.

John S. Crerar (13) Brussels, Ont., tells how Freddy was scared by the dog 'Touser,' when he tried to help himself from a bag of apples owned by the old soldier 'Cross-patch.'

Annie L. McKinley (16), Bolton public school, Ont., showed that the strange noises heard in a ruin merely proceeded from a poor dog and her family of two.

James Kingsboro (13) Scotch Line School, Runsford, Ont., tells how Willie and Lu discovered a looking-glass in a ruin. James must try and improve his handwriting and use cleaner paper.

Gladys Wright (13) Westmount Academy School, Montreal, presents us with a fairy tale in which plenty of imagination is shown.

Alice Church (13), St. Anne's Convent, Lachine, explains why a certain little dog was called Moses. He had been found seated on a hat, floating in the river. A pretty little sketch of Moses accompanied this story.



SELF-SUPPORTED.

The 'Strand Magazine' recently reproduced a photograph sent by Mr. T. A. Cantle, of Shivehampton, which shows a new method of a party of people resting themselves. Some of the readers of the Boys' Page might like to test it. As will be seen, each knee supports a sitter. Mr. Cantle sagely says: 'This should be a big boon to a large family, who, by its use could profit by selling their chairs.'

E. C. Currie (14), Montreal High School, sends a little story in Scotch dialect accompanied by a tiny sketch of an ivy-covered ruin.

A. C. Giffin (13), Isaac's Harbor, N. S., writes how a boy forgot to mail a letter entrusted to him while romping with friends in a ruined castle.

Maggie Bray (13), Montreal, wrote of the rescue from poverty of Louisa by a rich uncle. Maggie unfortunately wrote on both sides of her paper, and used such pale ink that it was nearly impossible to read her writing.

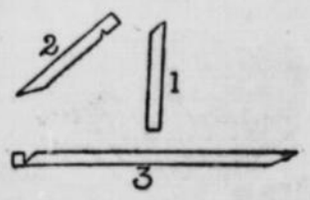
May McCutcheon (13), Sidney school, Stirling, Ont., told how Paul rescued his grandfather and some other men who had been taken prisoners in war. It was, however, a mistake to bring in 'Sleeping powder' and a 'skin-bottle' as these objects were not given in our list.

Charles Crane (15), Athens High School, Ont., had an adventure in a ruined castle. He jumped on a weak part of the floor, which gave way, and he found himself landed in the basement. The warder of the ruin, an old soldier, succeeded in bringing him up to daylight again.

How to Make

THE ARITHMETICAL MOUSE TRAP.

One of the best and most simple mouse traps in use may be constructed as follows: Get a slip of smooth pine, about an eighth of an inch thick, a quarter of an inch broad, and of sufficient length to cut out the following parts of a trap: First, an upright piece, three or four inches high, which must be square at the bottom, and a small piece to be cut



off at the top to fit the notch in No. 2, (see No. 1, in the margin). The second piece must be of the same length as the first, with the notch cut across nearly at the top of it, to fit the top of No. 1, and the other end of it trimmed to catch the notch in No. 3, (see No. 2). The third piece should be twice as long as either of the others; a notch similar to that in No. 2, must be cut in one end of it to catch the lower end of No. 2. Having proceeded thus far, you must put the pieces together, in order to finish it, by adding another notch in



No. 3, the exact situation of which you will discover as follows: Place No. 1 as it is in the cut, then put the notch of No. 2 in the thinned top of No. 1; keep it in the same position as in the cut; then get a flat piece of wood, or a slate, one end of which must rest on the ground, and the centre of the edge of the other end on the top of No. 2, You will now find the thinned end of No. 2 elevated by the weight of the flat piece of wood or slate; then put the thinned edge of it in the notch of No. 3, and draw No. 2 down by it, until the whole forms a resemblance of a figure 4; at the exact place where No. 3 touches the upright cut cut a notch, which, by catching the end of No. 1, will keep the trap together. You will now bait the end of No. 3 with a piece of cheese; a mouse by nibbling the bait will pull down No. 3, the other pieces immediately separate, and the slate or board falls upon the mouse.

Curious Expressions

CONVEYING THE IDEA OF REPROACH.

It is hard at times to believe that every animal is in this world for a good purpose, as, for instance, when mosquitoes buzz around in their hundreds, when a couple of flies meet a milky death in the cream-jug, and when a caterpillar is discovered wending its slow way across our person.

But not only are we visited with this skepticism regarding certain of the 'lower' animals, but there are occasions when we are all too painfully impressed with the utter worthlessness of certain of our own fellow-beings—at least, in their relations to ourselves—and we say that A. is not worth his bread and salt, and that bad as C is, B is not able to hold a candle to him, and so on.

TO HOLD A CANDLE.

Why should the 'holding of a candle' be used in our estimates of worthlessness? The allusion is to the link-boys who at one time held candles in theatres and other places of night amusement, and who were usually persons very impecunious and questionable character. The saying that 'the game is not worth the candle,' refers to the same custom.

NOT WORTH A RAP.

After the first flush of indignation is over upon being told that he is not worth a rap, a man may begin to wonder why a 'rap' should be a standard of worth. The rap was a base halfpenny, really only worth about half a farthing, issued temporally in Ireland in 1721, because small coin was so very scarce. There was also a coin in Switzerland called a rappe, worth the seventh of a penny.

NOT WORTH A RUSH.

In the expression 'not worth a rush' the allusion is to the practice of strewing floors with rushes before carpets were invented. Distinguished guests had clean fresh rushes, but those of inferior grade had either the rushes which had been already used by their superiors, or none at all. The more modern expression is 'not worth a straw'

NOT WORTH A BRASS FARTHING.

'I don't care a brass farthing' for it is an expression often heard in England. It dates from the time when James II. debased all the coinage, and issued, amongst other worthless coins, brass pence, half-pence and farthings.

WOOL GATHERING.

Of all useless persons in a community perhaps none are more so than those whose wits habitually 'go wool-gathering.' Rather than trust one of them to do the smallest message we would prefer to walk weary miles ourselves. The phrase implies that a person is absent-minded to no good purpose, just as children sent to gather wool from the hedges are absent for a trivial purpose.

CROSS-PATCH.

To be called a 'Cross-patch' never sweetens the temper of the peevish child, and the usual sequel, when the term is bandied about between small folks is a wild banging of doors and an angrily expressed determination 'never to speak to you any more.'

Many of us will remember the rhyme we tauntingly said or sung in the far-away nursery days:—

Cross-patch,
Lift the latch,
Sit at the door and spin;
Take a cup
And drink it up,
And call the neighbors in.

'Patch' was a term once used for a paltry fellow or rogue; a 'patchy' person was one uncertain in temper—like a garment in which the pattern runs one way and the patch another, or like a patch of new cloth in an old garment, which destroys the drape and greatly disfigures the garment.

HUMBUG.

This word came into use about 1735-40 as a piece of fashionable slang. About 1760 Dean Milles defined it as 'a false alarm or bugbear,' the derivation being from a slang word 'to hum,' meaning 'to delude, impose upon,' and 'bug,' a specter, goblin. The use of 'humbug' in reference to a person is more recent.

TOAD-EATER.

Who has not wondered why a cringing man should be likened to one who eats toads? But the 'toad' in the expression has nothing to do with the animal known by that name. At the final overthrow of the Moors, the castilians made them their servants, and their active habits and officious manners greatly pleased the proud and lazy Spaniards, who called them 'mi todita,' (my factotum). Hence a cringing officious dependent, who will do all sorts of dirty work for you is called a 'todita,' or toad-eater.'

DUNCE.

The familiar term 'dunce' is taken from Duns Scotus, a celebrated scholastic philosopher of the thirteenth century. He and his followers were sticklers for the old hair-splitting theological learning as against the classics and newer notions then being pushed by Thomas Aquinas and his school. These latter used the word 'duns,' as a term of reproach for the followers of Duns Scotus, whom they considered opponents to true learning and progress. Hence the word 'duns' or 'dunce,' (as it was spelt later), came to be applied to all ignorant and stupid people whether their ignorance was voluntary or the result of natural incapacity. An old rhyme tells us:

Dunce, dunce, double D
Doesn't know his A B C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited.

WATCH ABSOLUTLY FREE. Warranted Perfect Timekeeper, to Boys and Girls Distributing Advertising Matter Won't cost you a cent. Send address for particulars SMITH BROS., Oddfellows' Building, London, On

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 36 (Repeated).
(No. 1 in our New Tournament.)
Black—9 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

This is Blake's problem, shown on the pocket board last week. Answers will be received up to Nov. 21.

PROBLEM NO. 37.
By G. B. Valle.
Black—10 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Solutions to this problem received up to Nov. 28.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 34, by A. W. Daniel, in two moves, is solved by 1 Q—Q R 7. Second solution, 1 K—K 7. Correct from R.C.M., Geo. Patterson, 'Report,' J.W.H., and F. Macnab.

J.G., Ingersoll.—Under no circumstances can two kings occupy adjacent squares. See paragraph 3 of 'Hints to Beginners,' Nov. 7. Glad to be of assistance.

H. A. McK., Vernon River Bridge, P.E.I.—The work has been ordered sent you, but as it has to come from England, there will be a delay.

L. B., Albert street, Ottawa.—The book sent you has evidently gone astray, but we will order another. Change of address noted.

'Report,' Valley Falls, R.I., writes:—'I am not surprised that the pocket chess boards are meeting with so much favor. I have mine concealed about me most of the time, with some problem or end game that I can enjoy in odd moments.'

Game No. 40—Muzio Gambit.

This interesting game, contested in Germany some time ago, was paid the compliment of being selected by the chess editor of the 'Illustrated London News' for publication in that journal on two occasions within four months. It is a good example of the many chances and opportunities offered by a lively attack, even though this involves a preliminary sacrifice.

White.	Black.
Herr Imbrush.	Herr Hering.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4 (a)	5 P x Kt
6 Q x P	6 Q—K 2 (b)
7 Castles	7 P—Q 4
8 B x Q P	8 B—R 3
9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—Q B 3
10 Kt—Kt 5	10 P—R 3
11 P—K 5 (c)	11 Kt x K P
12 P x Kt	12 Q—B 4 ch
13 K—R sq	13 Q x Kt
14 Q B x P	14 Q—Q 2 (d)
15 B x Kt P (e)	15 Q B x B
16 Q x B	16 R—Q sq
17 P—K 6	17 P x P
18 B—K 5	18 B—Kt 2
19 Q—B 3	19 P—K R 4 (f)
20 Q R—Q sq	20 Q—K 2
21 R x R ch	21 K x R
22 Q—R 8 ch	22 K—Q 2
23 R—Q sq ch and wins.	

Notes.

(a) Hardly equal to the usual continuation, 5 castles, P takes Kt; 6 Q takes P, etc.

(b) 'Facilis descensus Averno.' Black should have replied 6.—P to Q 4; 7 B takes P, Kt to K B 3; 8 castles, P to B 3; etc.

(c) Well played. If now 11 . . . P takes Kt, 12 B takes Kt ch still keeps the ball rolling.

(d) If instead 14 . . . B takes B; 15 P to B 4, Q to Q 2; 16 Q takes B, with a grand attack.

(e) Rather a change of venue. Simpler and quite as strong would be 15 P to K 6. If 15 . . . P takes P; 16 B takes B. Kt takes B; 17 B takes K P, Q to Kt 2; 18 B takes B, etc.

(f) Bad is the best; but the threatened check at R 5 must be prevented.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.'

The November number of the 'Canadian Magazine' offers no escape to the quiet-loving Canadian reader from the rather harshly controversial, dictatorial and even admonitory tones which weary and harass him from day to day in the political journals. In it Mr. Robert Barr hectors and scolds like a fish-wife after this rather vulgar fashion :—

The bald truth is that Canada has the money, but would rather spend it on whiskey than on books. It prefers to inflame its stomach, rather than inform its brain. And yet there are people who actually hold that Canada is an intellectual country. The trouble is that it adds stupidity to its lack of intelligence.

We do not think that Canada's intelligence is impugned because it neglects 'average literary men' of Canadian birth who address it in that fashion ,and whose literary creed it is that authors write 'entirely and solely for cash,' as he phrases it, and that 'money is the root of all literature.' It is to be hoped that the Canadian 'Walter Scotts,' if they write after this fashion, will continue 'tramping the streets of Toronto looking vainly (sic) for something to do.' Another articles 'goes for' the Anglicans of Toronto who regard 'a well-regulated system of voluntary schools in affiliation with the Ontario public schools as desirable.' In view of this very moderately expressed opinion, defenders of 'non-sectarian public schools' are exhorted 'to look to their weapons,' as 'more underbrush will require (sic) to be cut away' in order to admit of light.' 'An Irishman on bonuses' is a newspaper report of how a member of a great Irish shipbuilding firm was invited to dinner to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte, and how he came away horrified by the conversation, which, it appears, was principally about subsidies, which subject the Premier and the Minister of Public Works, we are led to believe, dilated upon to his disgust and annoyance. An article on 'The Rising Citizen' is more satisfactory. From it we quote :

The tone of the speeches at the recent meeting of the Dominion Christian Endeavor Societies was hopeful and hope-inspiring. It was hopeful because these young people seemed to think they could help to make the world better, and that it was their duty so to do. They laid stress upon the evidences of Canadian enterprise, and industry, and upon the steady development that was going on in the country; but side by side with these virtues were the saloon, electoral bribery, appeals to class and sectarian prejudices, and a disregard for the sanctity of the Sabbath. If these young people will endeavor quietly and persistently to remedy these evils, they will be doing the work which only broad-minded citizens are in the habit of doing. But they must not forget their alms when they mark their ballots. Canada is full of people who are just and good in theory, but who fail in practice. They vote Grit or Tory without regard to their principles right or wrong; or they do not vote at all, thus showing even greater weakness.

Some verses of Charles A. Bramble entitled 'This Canada of ours' are smooth and pretty. The first is :—

Do you know the mountain meadow
Where the sunshine lingers long;
Where the robin rears its nestling,
And pours forth its low love-song?
Where the grizzly roams in spring-time;
And the bighorn sports in play;
And the brilliant purple aster
Flings its petals to the day?

OTHER NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

An important article in the November 'Scribner' deals with 'The formation and control of trusts.' It is by President Hadley, of Yale University. Among other points he makes the following:—

We cannot make a law which shall allow the right exercise of a discretionary power and prohibit its wrong exercise. But it is possible to modify the existing law in a great many directions, which will hasten instead of retard the educational progress. Thus far most of our statutory regulations have been in the wrong direction. We have attempted to prohibit the inevitable, and have simply favored the use of underhanded and short-sighted methods of doing things which must be done openly if they are done well.

The leading illustrated article is 'The great November storm of 1898,' when five hundred persons perished on the New England coast. There is also a Japanese cricket song with colored pictures.

'McClure's Magazine' has an illustrated article on the 'Chinese Eastern railway,' 'which holds the world's record for rapid construction.' The leading paper is 'Two thousand miles in the Antarctic ice,' by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition. Dr. Cook is an American and holds that the work of the expedition will form the stepping stone to future Antarctic exploration. He says:

It is possible to support life for seven or eight months upon a diet of canned foods; but after this period there is something in the human system that makes it refuse to utilize the elements of nutrition contained in tins. Against such food even for a short period, the stomach protests; confined to it for a long period it simply refuses to exercise its functions. . . The stomach demands things with a natural fibre, or some tough, gritty substance. At this time we would have taken kindly to something containing pebbles or sand. How we longed to use our teeth.

The 'Self-Culture Magazine' for November, Akron, Ohio, has an interesting illustrated article on 'The tidal bore of the Petitcodiac river,' by W. K. C. Parlee, who says:

The best time to see the bore is during the full moons of August, September or October; and if the visitor would see this natural wonder in its most beautiful aspect let him choose a bright moonlight night rather than the daytime. Under such favorable circumstances a crowd of four or five hundred people, one day last fall, witnessed the arrival of the bore. The schedule time for its arrival, given by the local newspapers, was 9.20 o'clock. At 9.12 the expectant crowd on Moncton's wharves heard a noise easily distinguishable as the rush of distant waters. This grew louder and louder as the bore approached and rounded the Bend, and at 9.22, two minutes later than the schedule time, there appeared in full view of the spectators an almost perpendicular wall of water, five or six feet in height, rushing madly against the swift current of the stream. In some places along the head of the bore, the water, beaten into foam by its own violence, sparkled in the moonlight, while along the shore the mud ploughed from the bank made the water almost black. The contrast was beautiful.

The 'Ladies' Home Journal' believes that it has found a successor to Lewis Carroll, of 'Alice in Wonderland' fame. He is Albert W. Smith one of the professors in Leland Stanford Jr. University in California and his work appears for the first time in the November issue of the magazine in a series of juvenile jingle verses called 'Funnyland.' Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster who for over ten years has been the editor of 'Harper's Bazar,' has resigned that position, we are told, and joined the editorial corps of the 'Ladies' Home Journal,' in which magazine she will hereafter conduct a prominent department.

'THE CENTURY.'

The 'Century' always excels in its historical articles. A valuable study of Benjamin Franklin has just been concluded, and the fifty-ninth volume, beginning this month, is to contain a 'Life of Oliver Cromwell,' written especially for this magazine, by the well-known English statesman and man of letters, Mr. John Morley, It promises to be a history of unusual interest. The first instalment tells of the political situation in 1630 and thereabouts, and recounts the little that is known concerning Cromwell's boyhood and youth. For the stories of Cromwell's youthful wildness Mr. Morley finds no foundation at all. It is certain that both in school and at college, he was under strongly Puritan influences. In the prologue Mr. Morley points out the contradictions in Cromwell's career:

He put a king to death, but then he broke up parliament after parliament. He led the way in the violent suppression of bishops; he trampled on the Scottish Presbytery, and set up a state system of his own; yet he is the idol of voluntary congregations and the free churches. He had little comprehension of that government by discussion, which is now counted the secret of liberty; no man that ever lived was less of a pattern for working those constitutional charters, which are the favorite guarantees of public rights in our century; his rule was the rule of the sword; yet his name stands first, half warrior and half saint, in the calendar of English-speaking democracy.

As varied as his career was the reputation which followed it. For many years Clarendon, the royalist historian, taught the reading public that Cromwell was an unmitigated villain, in more recent times Macaulay, Carlyle, and other writers have brought the general opinion round to something more like the enthusiasm with which Milton regarded his master. Mr. Morley objects to extreme views in either direction; but takes, of course, the liberal side, sympathizing sufficiently with Cromwell's political bias to recount his actions with genuine interest. Of Charles I. and his queen, he says, 'What a strange irony of the stars it was that threw the fortunes of a great kingdom at a deciding hour into the hands of a pedant of five-and-twenty, and a foreign schoolgirl!' Archbishop Laud, he considers a harsh, orderly man, indulging perhaps an exalted dream that the Church of England might one day spread itself as far abroad as the Church of Rome. 'Laud was no more the simpleton and the bigot of Macaulay than he was the saint to whom in our day Anglican highfliers dedicate painted windows.'

Another serial just begun in the 'Century,' is 'The Autobiography of a Quack,' by S. Weir Mitchell. 'The biography of a grizzly,' by Ernest Seton Thomson, is exquisitely illustrated by the author. In 'Sailing alone around the world,' Captain Joshua Slocum comes to Robinson Crusoe's island and Stevenson's island, too, Theodore Roosevelt writes on 'Military preparedness and unpreparedness.' Striking illustrations accompany articles on 'The making of a mural decoration,' and 'Wagner from behind the scenes,' It should be mentioned that the pictures accompanying the 'Life of Cromwell,' are full of interest.

DAVID LYALL'S STORIES.

From time to time stories of Scottish life have appeared in the 'British Weekly' purporting to be from the personal experiences of one David Lyall, a young man in a lawyer's office in Castle street, Edinburgh. Naturally one in such a position would become acquainted with many interesting histories in connection with the legal affairs of old families and this is the source from which the tales in the volume just published by Hodder & Stoughton are supposed to be drawn. There are fifteen stories in this volume, which is named from the first one—'The Two Miss Jeffries.' In this story David Lyall tells us how he was articled to the firm of Wedderburn, Chisholm & Wedderburn, W.S., as a great personal favor to the Laird of Inneshall, a friend of his grandfather's, and gives the following glimpse of the professional and literary life in Edinburgh at that period:—

Needless to say, they were a very old established firm, with a long record of honorable traditions, connected with the very best Scotch families by close ties. Only those who have had an experience similar to mine will be able fully to understand the lines upon which that great business was conducted, the strict etiquette, the dignified reticence, and absolute faithfulness, displayed wherever their clients' interests were concerned. They tell me the race is extinct, that it was never found, save in Edinburgh in the first half of the century, and that a new and flippant order of 'men of business' has arisen, who laugh to scorn the traditions and methods of these old fossils. But this by the way, and I am loth to believe it. I think I have elsewhere mentioned that from my stool in one of the Castle street windows of the office (the others faced Charlotte square), it was my privilege often to watch old Dr. John Brown, the creator of Pet Marjory and Rab and his Friends, take his daily walk between his house in Rutland street, and the north side of the town. Sometimes he was alone, but oftener he had a friend with him, one of the older generation, scarcely less distinguished than himself—Ayton, 'Christopher North,' the genial 'Delta.' I have seen them all, and I am a better man to-day for having seen them, though I never had speech with any one of them. In all my experience of men and things I have never met any who awakened in me that intense feeling of reverence, almost amounting to awe, with which I used to regard these men. They used to dwell apart, to live above the common herd; they were so simple, unconscious, and sincere; they lived the literary life, but had not its jargon on their tongues. They probed to the heart of things; knew nature's secrets, and all the conflicting elements of human life, and they wrote of it all so tenderly, and with that inimitable touch, of which the younger generation have somehow lost grip.

PREACHING TO THE CONSCIENCE.

There is a great deal of plain speaking in the Rev. James Tait's 'Christianity Without the Conscience,' published for the author by the Drysdale Company. Those who have read 'Mind in Matter' and 'The Present Dangers to Religion,' by the same author, will not need to be told that this book, while boldly criticising much in the way of thought and custom that is generally accepted, is well worth reading, though few if any will agree with all that is said. The main thought in the book is that Protestantism has failed to the extent it has by neglecting to cultivate the conscience and refusing to appreciate its relation to repentance, conversion, faith and good works. Formerly in Scotland a sermon was considered incomplete until the hearers were classified and a word of earnest, kindly warning addressed to the unsaved. As a result services were better attended than in any other Protestant country—

What an amount of precious time is spent by the clergy in scouring after wandering sheep! And yet when occasion offers in the House of God, what opportunities are let slip of making them know the value of the soul by its possible loss. Pulpit subjects in general, or the hobbies of theologians, and the philosophers of religion, are of small account to such people; what they need to learn is the value of salvation. The truth on both sides should be fearlessly proclaimed, whether men hear or forbear, but in general they will hear.

'It is the business of the pulpit,' says Mr. Tait in another chapter, 'to put God into the consciences of the worshippers and with divine help to keep him there.' The book is vigorously written and deals with a great many different subjects. The price is $1.50.

OTHER RELIGIOUS WORKS.

'The Bible Vindicated by Marvellous Discoveries in Scripture Lands' is the title of a volume published by R. A. H. Morrow, St. John, N.B. It is by the author of 'The Harvest Home in Palestine, or Israel's National Thanksgiving Festival, and its Signification.' In this volume his aim is to show how a world of ancient buried treasure bears direct testimony to the truthfulness of sacred history. Some of the results of the investigations of many students is to be found here in short compass and there are twelve illustrations.

A series of addresses given at Northfield by Mr. Robert E. Speer is published in a little book by Revell Bros., under the title of the first—'Remember Jesus Christ.' These 'talks' are seven in number. Some were given to the young men at the Bible conferences and some to the young women. The teachings are admirably clear and practical and the book is calculated to be very useful. As a New Year's gift to young men it would be of great value. (Revell, Toronto, 50 cents.)

FORESTRY.

The first annual report of the New York State College of Forestry for the year 1898 shows that the Americans are beginning to realize the importance of scientific training in connection with forest property. Land in the Adirondacks, near Saranac Lake, has been chosen for this institution and the dean pleads for an appropriation of $30,000 to prepare his thirty thousand acres for permanent use in the business of forest cropping. Roads are needed and nurseries for replanting waste and burnt over areas. He makes a rough estimate that between one and two million feet of logs and from five to ten thousand cords of wood will be the annual growth, and he shows that in European countries the larger the annual expenditure per acre the larger the proportionate returns.

LITERARY NOTES.

The 'Academy' prints a newly discovered letter by Charles Lamb. It is an amusing specimen of his freakish wit, comparable with that in which he sent to Manning, then in China, an alarming list of death's ravages. This described the death of Coleridge, 'having lived just long enough to close the eyes of Wordsworth,' and to leave 40,000 treatises in criticism, metaphysics, and divinity behind him, 'now destined, perhaps, to wrap up spices.' The new letter was written by Lamb to his friend Gutch, a law stationer in Chancery Lane ,and an old schoolfellow, who was away at Birmingham courting a coachmaker's daughter. The first page contains a long and circumstantial account of how one of Gutch's clerks had robbed his desk of a considerable sum of money and disappeared the business was at a standstill, and Gutch must return at once. On turning over the page, the letter goes on :—

'A Bite ! ! !

Andersen is come home, and the wheels of thy business are going on as ever. The boy is honest, and I am thy friend.

'And how does the coachmaker's daughter? Thou are her Phaeton, her Gig, and her Sociable. Commend me to Rob.

C. LAMB.'

* * *

Mr. Kipling waived copyright in England on his poem, 'The Old Issue,' published in Canada as 'The Old King,' and the question is, will the London 'Times' claim the sole right in what the author has given away. The London 'Star' notes that 'The O'd Issue' is not the first reference by Mr. Kipling to the Boers. The germ of it may be found in a juvenile poem which appeared in the 'College Chronicle,' the school journal which he founded and edited during his stay at the United Services College, at Westward Ho, which he entered in 1877. This poem was first republished in the literary supplement of 'The Morning Leader,' of May 13, 1899. It was entitled 'Ave Imperatrix.' We quote three stanzas :

And we are bred to do your will
By land and sea, wherever flies
Your flag to fight and follow still,
And work your Empire's destinies.

And some of us have fought for you
Already in the Afghan Pass,
Or where the scarce seen smoke-puffs flew
From Boer marksmen in the grass.

Once more we greet you—though unseen
Our greeting be and coming slow ;
Trust us if need arise, O Queen,
We shall not tarry with the blow.

* * *

Some specimens of the verse of Stephen Phillips's much-talked-of play, 'Paolo and Francesca,' soon to be produced in the London St. James's Theatre, have been published. Here is an early love scene :

Paolo :

Did we not meet long centuries ago?
Have I not sung to you in Babylon?
Or did we set a sail in Carthage Bay?
I feel an earlier moonlight in your eyes,
And in your voice the lap of ancient seas,
All is familiar; and again we meet
Here in this mystic eve of Rimini.
Francesca, listen! What is in the stalk
To-night, a rushing noise and Spring begins.

Francesca :

It is night of Spring; yet in my veins
Something that is not Spring begins to stir ;
I have a yearning in me and strange joy.
What is this, Paolo?

Paolo :

What has come over us within this hour?
Tell me, Francesca.

Francesca :

No, I cannot tell;
Only that life begins and it is sweet.

And here is a bit of another later in the play :—

Francesca—Miss me, and leave Paolo, to-night.
Paolo—What do you fear?
Francesca—One watches quietly.
Paolo—Who?
Francesca—I know not; perhaps the quiet face of God; the eternal Listener is near.

* * *

The Late Lord Farrer was an excellent scholar, and a man of the finest tastes in literature. His love of poetry was passionate and he himself wrote fair verse. When the London County Council was at the height of its socialistic fervor some critic spoke of the progressives as 'dreamers of dreams.' An indignant councillor, who was a poet in his play hours, wrote :—

Dreamers of dreams? We take the taunt in gladness,
Knowing well that God, beyond the years you see,
Hath wrought the dreams that count with you for madness
Into the substance of the life to be.

But individualism as well as socialism had its poet on the council, and Lord Farrer rejoined thus :—

Dreamers of dreams, no taunt was in our sadness ;
Whate'er our doubts, our hearts are with your cause.
God's mills grind slowly; needless haste were madness;
To gain heaven's ends we dare not break heaven's laws.

* * *

Emerson, in private life, was a 'divine presence' to his friends, but seemed lacking, nevertheless, in 'intellectual stimulus,' and 'spiritual understanding,' says the elder Henry James : —

On the whole, I may say that at first I was greatly disappointed in him, because his intellect never kept the promise which his lovely face and manners held out to me. He was to my senses a literal divine presence in the house with me; and we cannot recognize literal divine presences in our households without feeling sure that they will be able to say something of critical importance of our intellect. It turned out that an average old dame in a horse-car would have satisfied my intellectual capacity as well as Emerson. . . . . and though his immense personal fascination kept up, he at once lost all intellectual prestige to my regard. I even thought that I had never seen a man more profoundly devoid of spiritual understanding. . . . In his books of public capacity he was constantly electrifying you by sayings full of divine inspiration. In his talk or private capacity he was one of the least remunerative men I ever encountered. No man could look at him speaking (or when he was silent either, for that matter) without having a vision of the divinest beauty. But when you went to him to hold discourse about the wondrous phenomena,you found him absolutely devoid of reflective powers.

* * *

A continual protest is kept up by English readers against the regular seasonal flood of new books which, nevertheless, carries the protesters away fith it, as 'A Quiet Man' confesses in the London 'Academy' :—

I desire, as a plain man who loves his books, to exclaim a little on the autumn season. Have you seen the publisher's lists—yards and yards of announcements? Such alluring books, too; such pressing invitations! At first I was happy, saying : 'This I will read, and this.' But as I went on and on, as each choice was discounted by a better, as each vista fell away in a longer perspective, I grew dizzy and rebellious. Why this annual Sturbridge Fair of new books? Why this combined assault of the publishers on the reading Ego, and on all the precious loyalties of one's bookshelves? For it comes to that: one cannot read old books and new. I go to the fair but feel the disproportion between the huge output of even one autumn season and the little heap of books that will keep a man happy all his life. Books!—why, even a few phases, even tags and snatches of glorious verse which a man may write in his pocket-book, or carry in his head, are, if they have passed into the blood, wealth beyond the dreams of librarians. . . . . That man is best fitted to buy new books in a crowd who reads old ones in his room. His judgment is encased by an atmosphere of memories and preferences through which only books of real pretension can win their way.

* * *

A new book of fairy tales by Charles J. Bellamy, containing six stories :—'Christmas Eve,' 'The Three Fishers,' 'The Golden Key,' 'The Enchanted Cave,' 'The Bad Boy,' and 'The Magic Mirror,' with 63 illustrations by Charles W. Reed, of Boston, and handsomely bound in blue and gold, will shortly be issued by 'The Little Folks' Publishing Company.'

* * *

Mr. J. H. Shorthouse, author of the striking story of 'John Inglesant,' who has been so long silent, has just written a peculiar preface for Mr. Arthur Galton's book on 'The Message and Position of the Church of England.'

* * *

An illustrated edition of Thomas Carlyle's 'The French Revolution,' in three volumes, is to be published by Dana Estes & Co. The illustrations will include thirty photoengravings on etching paper. Carlyle has illustrated it so vividly with word pictures, that ordinary illustration seems a work of supererogation.

* * *

Those who know the dainty volumes of the Temple Classics issued by the MacMillans, will anticipate much pleasure for youth from a similar series, 'Temple classics for Young People,' the next volumes of which are announced : Charles Kingsley's—'The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales for Children.' and Harriet Martineau's 'Feats of the Fjord.' These volumes contain numerous illustrations and a book plate in colors, and are said to surpass in beauty the original series for older people.

* * *

In 'McClure's' for November, Mr. Ford will describe the miracle in railway construction that Russia is working in completing the Chinese Eastern—the last section of her great trans-continental line. The article will be fully illustrated from photographs secured by the author in his journey. Rudyard Kipling's Transvaal poem, 'The Old King,' will also appear.

* * *

A musical Rudyard Kipling has, it is said, appeared in England—Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor, 'the musical man of the hour,' the 'Telegraph' calls him :—

He has written, everybody knows, a work called 'Hiawatha's Wedding Feast.' It is to be performed this week at Norwich, and three weeks later at the North Staffordshire Festival. It is in the winter programme of the People's Palace Choir, also in that of the Bermondsey Settlement Choir, and in that of the Highbury Philharmonic Society. Two choirs in Birmingham have it on their respective lists. At Manchester the Vocal Society promises it, at Liverpool a similar society has it in hand; and South Shields awaits it. That is pretty well for one work, but the young Anglo-African has written a companion for it, 'The Death of Minnehaha,' as yet unpublished and unperformed. This will be heard for the first time at the North Staffordshire Festival, yet already several societies have made ready to take it upon trust, among them the People's Palace Choir and a Sunderland musical institution.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Snowy whiteness of sheets, shirts and skirts come from the use of Surprise Soap on the wash—never yellow or streaked, always clean and white.

Surprise Soap has peculiar qualities for Laundry purposes—good for all uses.

SURPRISE is the name of the Soap.

1834 1899

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,

92 McGill street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of Stock, and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.

Orders Carefully Attended To.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PASSING YEARS

Look in your mirror today. Take a last look at your gray hair. It surely may be the last if you want it so; you needn't keep your gray hair a week longer than you wish. There's no guesswork about this; it's sure every time.

To restore color to gray hair use—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

After using it for two or three weeks notice how much younger you appear, ten years younger at least.

Ayer's Hair Vigor also cures dandruff, prevents falling of the hair, makes hair grow, and is a splendid hair dressing.

It cannot help but do these things, for it's a hair-food. When the hair is well fed, it cannot help but grow.

It makes the scalp healthy and this cures the disease that causes dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"My hair was coming out badly, but Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling and has made my hair very thick and much darker than before. I think there is nothing like it for the hair." CORA M. LEA, April 25, 1899. Yarrow, I. T.

Write the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE GOLDEN PENNY.

A Story About Social Evenings—Mrs. Bentley's Experience—Some Plain Desserts.

MOTHER BEING TAUGHT.

(By Pamelia in 'Canadian Baptist.')

'Oh, dear, the bell! I wonder who it can be this morning? Run to the door, Ruthie!' said Mrs. Gordon, hurriedly, as she was busy in the kitchen.

Presently Ruth returned announcing Mrs. Sydney as wishing to see her.

'Oh, it's money she's after, I suppose,' exclaimed Mrs. Gordon, impatiently; 'and for missions, too, I know, and it seems such a short time since she was here before.'

This, if muttered for anyone's benefit, must have been for her seven-year-old child, Ruth's, for no one else was near.

But Mrs. Gordon quickly changed her apron and went into the sitting-room where her caller was seated, and was soon chatting pleasantly with Mrs. Sydney, who was the collector of the mission of the Baptist church of that town. When the collector spoke of why she called that morning Mrs. Gordon quietly went for her purse, and took out a quarter and laid it in her friend's hand with a sober face, that was dangerously near frowning, but it was certainly done with a martyred look.

Just before leaving, Mrs. Sydney remarked: 'Didn't we have an interesting meeting last week, Mrs. Gordon, though there were but a few out?'

'Yes,' replied Mrs. Gordon, 'but more ought to come.'

'And we must all pray,' continued Mrs. Sydney, 'that our Circle and our Band in the future will be more powerful agents. And it is a wonder to me that all Christian women, anyway, when we know of their strong impulses for helpfulness, are not bound together to labor in spreading the news of salvation. It must be because they either do not know, or have not realized the condition of others, or surely they would labor for their own countrymen. And I often think, too, that life is short, and the toilers of the day will soon, one by one, have laid down the work and have passed away, and the question is, will the generations that follow gladly take up the work? It lies with us, I believe. Are we training our little ones in the right direction, intelligently instructing them? Their future rests largely in our hands. But I beg your pardon, Mrs. Gordon, for keeping you from your work, but these thoughts so filled my mind while walking from home that it seemed as though I must speak them, and I believe I have your sympathy for I am sure you feel the responsibility, too.'

Mrs. Gordon went back to her work after her caller's departure with a sober face. She was a member of the Baptist church of that town, and gave quite liberally, but I fear not cheerfully, more because she did not like to refuse and because she did not like to be spoken of as one who did not give.

In the early afternoon Ruth, before starting for the Mission Band which met that afternoon, asked her mother, as was her habit, for collection.

'Oh, yes,' replied her mother, 'it is give, give, give all the time; it makes no difference how much one needs, they must give.'

Pretty Ruth, after standing a moment looking surprised at her mother's unusual outburst, for though she had often heard her grumble about giving she never before had heard her so irritable; surely her conscience must have been disturbed by the words of Mrs. Sydney, though done unintentionally by her, said:

'But mother, couldn't I give back to the Lord that cent papa gave me last night?'

'Of course,' replied the mother, 'we must give, but I do get so tired, there are so many demands on one's purse. But why, Ruthie, dear,' continued the mother in a softer voice, 'do you say, "give back to the Lord"?'

'Why, mama, Miss Young said that all the money is the Lord's, and He only lent it to us to use, and we ought to give it back whenever He wants it. And I know He wants all the little boys and girls to know about Him, so I think I'll take my cent to help.'

'Oh, no, Ruth, I'll give you collection, you always have had some.'

After giving her child a five-cent piece and sending her to the band, she went about her household duties, but there was no singing in connection with her work. She herself could not explain how she felt, only that she felt burdened. Was it with the responsibility that Mrs. Sydney spoke of?

Late in the afternoon, Mrs. Gordon, after finishing her work, went into the sitting room to rest, and picking up a paper she noticed a couple of verses, which she read.

Give as you would if an angel
Awaited your gift at the door.
Give as you would if to-morrow
Found you where waiting is o'er.

Give as you would to the Master,
If you met His earnest look,
Give as you would of your substance
If His hand your offering took.

Her mind quickly reviewed her day's experience in giving, and laying down the paper she thought, Why is everything and everybody hampering me to-day about giving? And rushing off she busied herself with work that took thought and so crushed her conscience that often before had been grieved by her wrong motives for doing right

'Josie, home already? Where's Ruth?' inquired the mother of her eldest daughter as she came in.

'Didn't she go to the band?' asked Josie. 'I didn't; Ellen didn't want to go, so I stayed with her. There are not many girls as large as we that go.'

'Yes, Ruth went, and you ought to have gone too. Has Ellen her plaid dress made yet?'

'It is being made now and it is going to be just lovely; I wish I had mine.'

'I intended to go down town this afternoon, but I have been so busy.'

'Mamma,' said Ruth in the evening while sitting at her mother's knee and looking up into her face, 'do you think God knows that I have a golden penny at home here?'

'A golden penny, child? If you mean that penny on the shelf, there, you are mistaken; it is only bright, it isn't gold.'

'Oh, mama, Miss Young said it was, and I wish I had taken it,' and she buried her head in her mother's lap and sobbed.

'There now, Ruthie, don't be foolish; what is the use of crying?'

Presently she lifted her head and asked: 'Mama, do big folks give any brass or lead dollars?'

'Child alive, what are you talking about?' exclaimed the mother.

'Why, mama, don't you see, our pennies are changed into lead pennies if we give them just because our mothers told us to, or because the rest were giving. And they can be changed into brass, too, if we give them because we're proud and want the others to see us. I don't think, mama, my money was brass, or lead either, and I am sure now it was not gold; but I think it might have been silver because I know I was pitying those who are suffering so much. But, mama,' and she continued in a whisper, 'I was not thinking about Jesus at all. I wasn't thinking about doing it for Him, and I didn't pray about it either, and I didn't earn it, either.'

And the tears gathered quickly in her pretty blue eyes, but her thoughts were too busy to allow her to cry, so she wiped them away and went on, looking steadily into her mother's troubled face whose eyelids would droop at times, so earnestly and innocently did her child peer into her face, and so keenly did her words pierce her conscience.

'And isn't it queer, mama, that when they are all mixed up that God can pick them out every time? But we can't; Miss Young said He could. I am sorry I didn't give my golden penny; I think it is golden now for I have been praying and I want to give it to Him. I wish there was a Mission band to-morrow. It is His now and I must not spend it. Don't you think it is golden, and don't you think He knows how I feel?'

'Yes, darling, I do,' murmured the mother.

'And, mama, I hope God will let me be a missionary when I get big and am good enough; I am praying every day.'

'Well, I don't!' replied the mother, and she rose quickly and started to leave the room. At the door she glanced back and had a look at a little troubled face that did not impress her so much then as the thoughts of it later did. But she could not trust herself to go back then.

Before going to bed she went to Ruth's bed. Her darling was sleeping, her eyelashes were wet, she had been crying; on one hand which was partly under her cheek a tear had fallen. The mother quickly kissed it away and then pressed one on each cheek. Never before had the mother thought that face so pretty as now. The cheeks were rosy red, a little too red the mother thought.

(To be Continued.)

INFLUENCE.

(Prize Serial.)

BY ETHELWYNNE.

Madeleine Leeforth laughed slightly yet with an undertone of irritation. 'I should have thought you were quite used to it after so many years, Everett,' she said, glancing quickly up at her cousin, and then down again at the pretty slipper impatienttly tapping the ground; Anyhow, I don't think it the part of a Christian to object.'

The young fellow fingered his moustache nervously a few seconds before he spoke. 'You know I don't object as a rule, have no right to, anyway; but what possessed uncle to get Jack Edwards here of all people?'

'Papa says he likes to ask those whom he thinks it will help,' she said.

'You know, Madeleine,' he replied, hesitatingly, 'I always have liked this idea of your evening; just music, now and then a charade, talking, and a few games for those uncomfortable souls who have nothing to say; but does it do any good? I mean in a religious way.'

They were standing in a little alcove curtained off from the light lively room and looking out on the street where the darkness was but half conquered and the quiet only occasionally broken by footfalls; her eyes unconsciously followed the passer-by as she answered in a low voice, 'Yes, Everett, if we each do our part; no, if we are cowards! You have taken just Daisy's argument against our peculiar gatherings; but even apart from that, do you not think good music always elevating? At least coming here will keep them out of temptation for one evening. Ah!' she said, as her quick eyes passed over the assembled company, 'there is that poor Miss Eaton doing nothing. I must get her to sing; you know she really has a beautiful voice, although she is so shy; and, what is more, always plays her own accompaniments.'

She gently parted the curtains and stepped across the room. Her cousin watched admiringly each graceful action and thought it strange that such a girl could so easily suit herself to the varied personalities which entered her father's drawing room. He bent over and touched her sister on the shoulder:

'Say, Daisy, Madeleine is going to ask Miss Eaton to sing.' Marguerite Leeforth leant back in her chair with a vexed exclamation:

'How provoking! Though Miss Eaton is shy she assumes some of the most artistic attitudes and that was a really beautiful pose just now!'

'Do you ever think of anything but art and effect, Daisy?' he asked. A bright smile parted her pretty lips as she looked up into his face. 'Of course I do, you silly boy?' 'Anything serious, I mean?'

A reproachful look filled her eyes, 'Oh, Everett! how can you ask?' she said. He would have answered but the sound of a fine clear voice silenced the talking; the singer had lost her usual nervous manner and, putting her whole soul into the music, drew a flattering attention. The air was plaintive and beautiful; one could almost forgive the words for the sake of it. Almost? There was no question about it with Lady Eleanor Dawtry. She settled herself comfortably in her retired spot with a satisfied smile on her face during the singing and, at its conclusion, beckoned Madeleine to her; the girl smiled as she sat down beside the old lady.

'You have chosen a cozy corner, Lady Eleanor, but something does not please you. I have noticed your pince-nez in great requisition, and a severe look was ever the result of your examination.'

'That is so, my dear,' returned the old lady in a cautious but irritated voice, 'and you know the reason. It is always the same, whenever I come here a very motley crowd greets my eyes; be they many or few, there is always some disagreeable character. I cannot understand your father; Alfred in his younger days was so different; this is a most ridiculous whim of his. What can he mean by putting you girls on a level with all this riff raff?' The little old lady had been gradually working herself into a greater and greater heat of vexation and her efforts to keep to a low voice never relaxed; so that her last words were little more than an angry whisper. Madeleine's eyes danced with merriment in spite of strong effort to appear grave.

'Oh, my dear Lady Eleanor, you do papa wrong. Dear Daddy, he is always reminding us not to forget our station; his exhortations almost defeating, in one case, his first and foremost plan that we shall do what good we can to those oddities he imports.'

'Quite right, so far, quite right; but it can do no good his bringing them here, no earthly good!'

Madeleine was about to mention the existence of a more-to-be-desired good, but the old lady broke in again. 'What is the 'one case' you mentioned just now?'

'Oh, I meant Daisy; she fidgets rather over these 'importations' and says that oil and water won't mix, that we shall have no polite society on our evenings soon if this goes on. Helen says then she prefers water if she must choose, it is much better for the health, but adds regretfully that a little oil does make things go more smoothly.'

Lady Eleanor hardly seemed to hear the last opinion, but was nodding a calm approval of the first as she examined critically the couple near the window alcove.

'Marguerite is right, she is sensible and seems, too, to improve every day'; she said complacently, removing her pince-nez; 'however, she will not have to fidget long. Your cousin is an excellent young man and will do his duty. They make a fine couple, a delightful couple!'

'Pray God both Everett and dear Daisy will always do their duty!' murmured the girl with grave eyes. But, ah! how widely different were the meanings attached to the word 'duty'! The one, a brilliant but wearying round, constant change, yet endless monotony; the other, a peaceful, prayerful endeavor to prove the existence in the heart of the most wonderful gift, the most glorious hope ever given to man. The door opened in the midst of their thoughts and a late comer entered. Madeleine glanced at him and the fun leapt and sparkled in her eyes as they turned on her companion. It was as she had expected; Lady Eleanor was speechless with dismay for the long time, for her, of thirty seconds, then lifting up holy hands of horror she gasped forth 'A blue negligée!'

A quick ripple of low laughter broke from Madeleine. 'Why! my lady, one would think it a sin to wear such a thing from the look on your face.'

'It is a sin!' said the old lady stoutly, 'a sin against taste, to enter a gentleman's drawing-room in that thing.'

'Wait a minute,' said Madeleine, 'I will fetch the wearer and give you the pleasure of an introduction.'

'Sit down this instant!' Madeleine obeyed. 'You will do no such thing, I declare, it is scandalous! I shall not be able to come here if I meet such creatures, and to be introduced.'

'But you are so conveniently short-sighted, you know,' suggested Madeleine, demurely.

'Ah! ahem! Yes; but Christian charity will not always permit one to make use of that easy escape.'

The young friend took both the nervous old hands in hers and pressed them tightly.

'You dear, dear godmother, you always pretend to be so worldly wise, but I know you better, you see!' she said.

'No pretence about it!' was the response. 'I have half a mind to go home right away. Who is that wretched old thing in pink and purple over there? I wish you would introduce me to some of these terribles without their presence.'

This request touched a hidden spark, for Madeleine Leeforth was a born mimic and exceedingly good at repartee. Soon Lady Eleanor's face was one expanse of sunshine as she watched the ready play and quick change of her companion's features, and the scarcely noticeable but fully expressive gestures which interspersed her rapid talk. When Madeleine was exhausted her bright laugh broke out again and was echoed by her companion before she had time to prevent it.

'My dear, you are delightful,' whispered her godmother ecstatically; 'I never knew you could be so brilliant, nor realized, until now, what a loss you are to society with such an amusing gift buried here.'

The girl rose to bow to the compliment, but her gaze rested for a moment on her father's face and she sat down again quickly, a bright flush covering her own: 'Oh, Lady Eleanor! how could you let me forget myself so?' she asked in a low voice. 'If I didn't know it would pain them to hear that someone had been making fun at their expense, I would go round now and beg their pardon every one!'

Lady Eleanor's eyes, first surprised, gradually filled with moisture, and she impulsively laid her hand on those now sadly clasped together.

'You have a good dear heart, child. God keep it pure!' she said softly, 'I was wrong. Who was that lady who sang so beautifully a short time ago?'

'A Miss Eaton; she does sing well but, oh, what senseless words! they positively put me out of patience. Why do people have to sing nonsense? Helen was just talking so nicely with Mr. Edwards and he began to look quite thoughtful, when that silly song upset it all, and the old sneer settled on his face again.'

'Which is Mr. Edwards?'

'Why, that rather tall young man with the dark face.'

'Oh, yes, yes! how stupid of me! A very gentlemanly young man. I consider him one of the bright spots to-night.'

'Humph! there's a difference of opinion. Here he comes! Now mind nothing on cards dancing or theatres, let others do that; you can talk temperance as much as you like, seeing you are safe there.'

This was said in a hurried whisper and Madeleine scarcely had time to rise before the young man joined them.

'You have chosen a cozy corner,' he said, returning her ready smile. 'I will go away again if I disturb you?'

His grave dark eyes glanced inquiringly at the vacated place and then at her. She colored slightly, but hastened to assure him.

'Certainly not, Mr. Edwards. I ame very thankful you are here to take my place. Lady Hawtry always chooses the quietest corner preferring 'two is company, three is none" to "the more, the merrier."'

'So I do, my dear; and it is scarcely strange that you should prefer the crowd to one old lady's society.'

Her sharp grey eyes twinkled as she spoke, but Madeleine did not see that.

'How can you say that, Lady Eleanor? I was only going to speak to that last comer he seems to be lonely.'

'What? The blue negligé.'

The brusque question almost provoked a smile, but the girl steadied her face and replied quietly:

'Yes, Mr. McAllister. I believe you know him, too, Mr. Edwards?' There was a half reproach in the question that the young man was not slow to perceive; he bit his lip and drooped his eyes before her earnest gaze, but raised them again with a defiant expression.

'I do,' he returned; 'he was in my class; but you must not expect to find us all as unselfish as you are.'

'Christians should all strive to follow their master,' she said softly, turning away. He looked after her wistfully and took the vacant place, but in spite of his efforts, Lady Eleanor decided to alter her opinion of him 'For he is certainly not "bright,"' she thought, he had little or nothing to say,' and she wondered why.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Frosted Apples—Select sound apples and put them on to simmer in water with a small piece of alum. Put them in cold water, and when the skins will peel off with the fingers, remove them, and dip the apples in melted butter. Then sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake in a slow oven. This will make a sparkling dish for dessert.

Apple Tapioca.—Fill a good sized pudding dish with thick slices of sour apples, sprinkle over them a little sugar. Take one-half a cupful of tapioca, which has soaked six hours in two cupfuls of water, add a small quantity of salt, pour on a little boiling water, and cook for twenty minutes, stirring frequently. Pour over the apples, cover the dish, and bake until done.

Economical Pudding—Bake any remains of bread a golden brown, and crush them to a fine powder while hot. Of these take four ounces, two ounces of brown sugar or golden syrup, two ounces of raisins or dried cherries, half a pint of milk and the same of boiling water, together with half a teaspoonful of allspice. Pour the boiling water on the crumbs, stir well, and let them soak till soft; then mix in all the other ingredients, and pour the mixture into a dish plentifully rubbed with butter or well clarified dripping, and bake for twenty to twenty-five minutes.



NO. 47.

For very little folks the stars are full of wonder, and as they grow older children should be led to watch the evening skies intelligently, that wonder may not die out of their minds. If they are old enough to understand that the stars are worlds, tell of the law of gravitation by which God holds them up.'

When down to sleep the sun has gone,
The stars peep out on high;
First, two or three, then more and more,
Until they fill the sky.

The stars are very heavy things,
As well as very bright;
But God, our Father, holds them up,
And makes them shine all night.



A TITHE BOX

Editor Home Department,—In the 'Weekly Witness, of Oct. 13, 1899, a sister, signing herself 'Conscience Stricken,' asked if any one would help her solve the problem concerning giving the tenth after her circumstances were told. This being done, she says: 'Deep down in my soul I long to be able to make offering of a tenth, though it be but a fragment; but, alas, at the week's end, 'who steals my purse, steals trash,' and all I can do is to ask the Lord to accept the desire of my heart, for "silver and gold have I none."'

Is it not a mistake to leave the Lord's portion till the last? The wants of the family are endless; if we wait to satisfy them, no wonder there is nothing left for the Lord.

Can we honestly ask him to accept the desire of our heart instead of obeying his word? Would he have accepted that from the Jewish people?. Would we treat our friends so? Do we not rather give them of our best, even at the cost of our own convenience and comfort?

Perhaps it might be helpful to tell how I settled the question for myself. First, having satisfied myself that tithing was of divine appointment, I could not see that it was left to our option whether we would practice it or not; then I considered that one of God's promises is as good as another, and as much to be relied upon. He promises salvation on certain conditions. We believe, accept, and prove him faithful. But when he says: 'Honor the Lord with the first fruits of all thine increase,' or, 'bring in all the tithes,' and promises to open the windows of heaven, and pour us out real temporal blessing,' we slart aside and cannot trust him. Oh, shame upon us, that we have such a gracious God that holds the universe in place, and upholds all things by the word of his power, and without whom a sparrow does not fall to the ground, yet we are afraid to give him a little of his own. If the service of the sanctuary required this for its support, how much more is it needed now when the gospel is to be sent into all the world.

The Lord called the neglect of this, robbing him, and said they were cursed with a curse because of it.

On the other hand is it not a blessed privilege, a link between earth and heaven, to keep us in touch with God our Father.

Talking of this reminds me of something I heard in my youth about certain persons receiving large tracts of land, the tenure by which it was held being three barleycorns a year, just to get the country settled; it was merely an acknowledgment; such is our tenth; then it is so comfortable to have a tithe box to turn to when a call comes for help.

Shortly after I had adopted this plan, being at a meeting where a collection was taken up for missionary purposes, I said within myself: 'I'm sure I can't afford to put more than ten cents in that plate to-night.' (I had quite forgotten for the moment that I had a tithe box); instantly, like the voice of some one beside, came the words: 'Why you haven't to put anything on the plate; that comes out of the Lord's tithe box;' it was a sweet surprise, and I was able to put twenty-five cents on, and replace it when I got home. I have ample proof of the Lord's faithfulness on this line.

Dear 'conscience stricken' friend,
You've begun at the wrong end;
Give God the first and best,
And trust Him for the rest.

When your weekly means comes into your hands, 'Go first and pay your debt (to God), then live thou and thy children of the rest.'

ELIZA BENTLEY.

Parkdale, Toronto, Oct. 6, 1899.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Dear Home Department—It always makes me sorry to see any one feel so badly over a question of conscience, as a recent contributor to your corner seems to feel about tithing. It reminds me of one occasion, when I was talking to a rather ignorant young girl about religion. She did not know whether she was a Christian or not, and to help her see more clearly I asked whether there was anything she would refuse to do if the Lord required it. 'Oh, no!' she said, gladly, and then she added with caution, 'Not if I was sure it was right.' I have often laughed and been comforted remembering this incident. We conscientious people are so apt to think the Lord may ask us to do something that isn't right!

'C.S.' does not say that the money she has to lay out for the household is her own income. If it is not her own income, she perhaps is not the one to say if it should be tithed. But as housekeeper she probably contributes as much as a third of the family resources, and in that case would be justified in giving a thirtieth. This is only a guess; I mean to show that right and reason may lie half way between the course we pursue, as we think, by necessity and the course, we think we 'ought' to pursue.

EMMA.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

W. C. T. U. CALL TO PRAYER.

To the White Ribboners of the Province of Quebec:—

Dear Sisters,—Permit us to remind you of our annual day of prayer for schools and colleges. It falls this year on Wednesday, Nov. 22. Let us consider with anxious solicitude the temptations which surround the young and let us pray that many workers may be raised up who will give themselves to the special work of placing safeguards for the protection of those who walk in the slippery paths of youth. Impure literature is slipped into the hands of children with satanic ingenuity. The deadly cigarette has an almost irresistible attraction for the small boy. Gambling, albeit on a small scale, is a constant danger, while with the imitativeness of youth profane language is often almost unconsciously adopted. The careful mother can shield her child in the nursery, but in the school she is comparatively helpless. Hence the importance of earnest prayer for the teachers and steady moral support in their work. Parents and teachers should take counsel together as to the best methods of protecting young people from temptation. There are special promises to united prayer and those who cannot attend meetings can still unite on that day in claiming the promise to those who agree as touching what they shall ask.

In addition to the local schools the prayers of all should go out for the larger colleges and great institutions of learning that those who are in charge should be men of pure lives and earnest purpose, and that students should be delivered from the evils which often wreck their lives before they are fully started in their career.

Wherever it is possible local unions should hold meetings, making careful preparation beforehand. Secure speakers who are alive to the importance of the issues involved and give each a topic, changing leaders every half hour, if thought best. Where it can be done with advantage ask that the welfare of schools and colleges be made the subject of the Wednesday evening prayer-meetings in the churches.

Among the topics suggested for addresses are the following: 'Should we pray for teachers?' 'The responsibility of parents.' 'Temptation in school and college life.' 'Religious influences,' 'How we may help teachers in day and Sunday-schools,' etc. Prayers should be definite, pleading the promise 'Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will give it you.' Be sure to give opportunity for the presentation of written or verbal requests for special prayer, thus bearing one another's burdens.

Scripture passages suggested: Deut. vi., 1-15; Mark x., 13-16; II. Tim. i., 5; iii., 14-17; Jer. xxxv.; Gen. xviii., 16-19; Ps. lxxxviii., 1-8.

M. E. SANDERSON, Danville,
Pres. Prov. W.C.T.U.
J. E. DOUGALL, Montreal,
Prov. Supt. Special Calls to Prayer.
November, 1899.

Never mind whereabouts your work is, Never mind whether it be visible or not. Never mind whether your name is associated with it. You may never see the issues of your toils. You are working for eternity. If you cannot see results here in the hot working day, the cool evening hours are drawing near, when you may rest from your labors, and then they will follow you. So do your duty, and trust God to give the seed you sow 'a body as it hath pleased him.'—Alexander Maclaren.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Nov. 26, 1899.

WOES OF INTEMPERANCE.

Prov. xxiii., 29-35.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Prov. xx., 1.

Last week our attention was called to the Word of God as the standard of and the guide for the personal conduct of man with man, the government of civil affairs, and the upholding of moral and religious obligations. Every relation of man, to himself, to his fellow men, and to God, was to be regulated by the law of God. At that time there was no Christianity in the world, and no Gospel, as we have it, preached. Yet men attained a high state of civilization and learning, and some feared God. Those that feared Him stood before the nations as His peculiar and blessed people, and made at that time His law the one supreme rule of their lives.

But to-day in Christian lands, where the Gospel of Christ has been proclaimed for generations, the great body of the people do not make the Word of God either their standard or their guide. The laws of the land are, to be sure, to a certain extent influenced by its teachings, but they are far from being in perfect, or in even general, concord with it. In many cases they are directly the reverse. The Nehemiahs of our day seem to have but very little power to make it otherwise. This is not sarcasm or pessimism, but a solemn and sad fact. The will of man and his pecuniary profit are of more importance than either the Word of God or His glory.

The point I make, and to which I call attention, is not whether any community should regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors by a high license system, by local option, or by absolute prohibition, but do we as a Christian people, in this matter, base our action on the Word of God, as did Nehemiah, or are we governed by what worldly men call policy and expediency, and very often by the purest selfishness and self-pleasing? This question links the subject of intemperance, although far outside of the line of historical facts we have been considering, very closely with them. What does the Word of God say concerning it?

That Word declares that all of God's laws are intensely personal. He deals with the masses by dealing with men, with communities, through individuals. Every commandment in the Decalogue begins with 'Thou.' Its very first injunction establishes the relation between man and God. In that command (Ex. xx., 3) He himself says between 'Thou' (its first word) and 'Me' (its last word) there shall be 'no other gods.' It is simply 'Thou' . . . 'Me,' with nothing to stand between us.

So in this lesson, the one emphatic injunction is, 'Look not thou.' No matter what the law of the land may be, no matter what your social surroundings may be, no matter how fair the hand that offers it or plausible the arguments that plead for it may be, no matter what any one else may do or leave undone, the Word of God says to you, 'Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright'—when it seems most innocent and attractive.

Another feature of the Law of God is, it is always not only personal, but to the person it is prohibitive. With the 'thou' there is always coupled 'not.' There is never a 'may be' or 'under some circumstances,' or 'provided that,' but always 'Thou shalt not.'

Moreover, it is always positive. It never leaves any question open for consideration or debate. It is simply a matter to be obeyed, and to be obeyed for the man's personal good. Every 'not' in God's law is simply a danger sign. Like the red light on the railway or on the coast, it is a warning to stop, for there is death and destruction ahead if the course is continued. So in our lesson the injunction, 'Look not thou upon the wine,' is because 'at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder'—the bite and the sting mean death.

At the beginning is the time of danger. Then the wine is 'red' or 'Adam' like, as innocent in appearance as was Adam when he first stood before his Maker, for the Hebrew word here translated 'red' is precisely the same that is elsewhere translated 'Adam.' (Young.) Then 'it moveth itself aright.' Then it is very difficult for most men to see that there is any harm in the social glass, and harder still to understand the full meaning of the proverb, 'Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise' (xx., 1). Then it is the sign of good fellowship, the bond of friendship, and the pledge of happiness.

But the cup contains much more than 'red wine.' 'They that tarry long' in its indulgence are sure to find that not far below this attractive surface there lies 'redness of eyes.' They do not always see it themselves, and it is not always painful, but to every one who sees them it is a sure sign of evil and a sign which cannot be taken down or covered over, or in any way concealed at pleasure. It can, however, be removed by obedience to the injunction, 'Look not thou' upon the tempting cup.

If this is not done, and the cup is still quaffed, the deceived drinker finds that instead of 'red' wine which 'moveth itself aright,' he is drinking 'wounds without cause,' bruises which he cannot explain or justify. Then, not only is the body scarred, but the speech betrayeth him. It is marked by silly 'babbling.' Then deeper down he finds a quarrelsome spirit. He is easily provoked and enters into many unreasonable 'contentions.' Then he drinks 'sorrow' upon sorrow.' It comes from every side, and there is no comforter. And at last unutterable 'woe 'is his portion. It is such 'woe' as fitly expresses the terribleness of God's judgment upon the lost, 'For in the hand of the Lord there is a cup and the wine is red; it is full of mixture, and He poureth out of the same; but the dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out and drink them.' (Psa. lxxv., 8.)

'A certain man journeying from the cradle to the grave, fell among saloonkeepers, who took his money, ruined his name, destroyed his reason, and then turned him into the street. A moderate drinker passing by looked on him and said, "Served him right; he is a fool to get drunk."

'A political voter, passing, looked on him and said, "The brute! He is not fit to live; he is a disgrace to his family."

'But a fanatic, so called seeing him, had compassion, raised him up, assisted him to his family, got him to sign the pledge, pointed him to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, and left him in comfort and happiness.

'Who, think you, was the friend of humanity—the saloon-keeper, the moderate drinker, the politician, or the fanatic?' ('The Wesleyan Methodist,' as quoted by 'The Westerly Sun.')

All experience shows that the remedy of 'The Fanatic,' so called, is the only one that is really effective. What neither the love of man nor the law of man can do, the grace of God can accomplish. Like every other sin, that of intemperance—the visible manifestation of what all sin is—needs the cleansing blood of Christ. That blood can wash the foulest clean, and, like the law of Esther, promises strength to overcome. And He himself says to every poor, tempted one, 'Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth.' (Isa. xlv., 22.)

HOME READINGS.

M. Prov. xxiii., 29-35.—Woes of Intemperance.
T. Isa. v., 8-16.—God's judgment.
W. Isa. v., 18-25.—Anger of the Lord.
Th. Prov. xx., 1-11.—The mocker.
F. Nahum i., 1-10.—Sudden destruction.
S. Isa. xxiv., 1-12.—Desolation.
Su. Matt. xxiv., 42-51.—His portion.

ENDEAVOR DEPARTMENT.

Topic—Nov. 26, 1899.

OUR RETURN FOR THE LORD'S BENEFITS.

Psa. cxvi., 12-19.

(A Thanksgiving Meeting.)

'I will give thee thanks in the great congregation: I will praise Thee among much people.' (Psa. xxxv., 18.)

When this passing world is done,
When has sunk yon glaring sun,
When we stand with Christ in glory,
Looking o'er life's finished story;
Then, Lord, shall I fully know,
Not till then, how much I owe.

Thanksgiving Day has passed for this year. But thanksgiving is a timely topic for all seasons. Thanksgiving and praise and joy in the Lord, are the eternal essences of the Christian life. Too many souls suppose the Christian life to be indissolubly connected with trials and afflictions and lack of all that makes life happy. On the contrary, true Christians have in them the only source of lasting happiness and joy. The Christian is 'blessed,' and 'blessed' itself means happy. True, the Christian life does not exempt from trials and afflictions in this world, but there is nothing lasting about these troubles. They are laid down forever with the laying aside of the mortal body, and only their results remain. As the fire separating the gold from the dross, as the sculptor chiselling the rough-hewn stone into a perfect statue, so is affliction to the Christian. The process is painful, the results are glorious. But, it will be contended, afflictions do not always beautify. Ah, the gold lies still in the fire, the marble shrinks not from the blow of the chisel; but man draws back from the hand of God!

What do we render unto the Lord for all his benefits? We are ready enough to acknowledge our indebtedness to God in a general sort of way, by attending services, and making stately prayers, or listening with bowed head while others return thanks to God for his bounties. But we are apt, as a rule, to rather take it for granted that our Father knows we are grateful, without our particularly saying so either to him or to each other. Our lack of expression on this subject must arise from one of two causes. Either we do not believe that God controls our lives and orders everything for the best. Or we do not realize the immeasurable love he manifests in so doing. Setting aside the first position as untenable by a Christian, let us look into the alternate. God is love, therefore every attribute of his is a form of love. God's will is the expression of his love. God cares about the smallest detail of our lives because every detail helps to form the character, He who watches over the tiny sparrows, noting their flights and falls, (Matt. x., 29-31), watches with a far greater solicitude the flights of thought in the mind of one of his children. The fall or lowering of ideas and standards in any soul's thought, is of greater import to the heavenly Father than the fall of a meteor.

We are creatures of habit. We become so accustomed to God's providing care that we forget that it is not our own prowess that brings all our happiness. When trouble comes we turn our thoughts to God. But his thoughts have been upon us all the time. We may not recognize God's hand in our happiness; but he is just as near then, as at the time of sorrow. We blame Providence for our afflictions; but if we really realized that they were a part of our Father's loving training, we would give thanks for the trials as well as the joys.

God is not mocked. He knows our hearts. His mercies are new every morning, and his kindnesses without measure. How often do we thank him personally for his favors? How long do we spend alone with him every day? Do we look forward to getting alone with him for communion as much as he looks forward to meeting us? (Ex. xxv., 22.) Have we a real Quiet Hour in each day? What does the Quiet Hour mean to you? Does it bring you nearer to the Cross, nearer to the Saviour who died to save you, and lives to keep you from sin? Is your life a psalm of praise to God, thanksgiving for his love in every form? It is well for the soul to learn to praise God in this life, for eternity will be full of the praises of blood-washed souls, (Rev. i., 5, 6.) Praise brings victory (Chron. xx., 15-22.) More praise would necessitate less doubting and fearing. The joy of the Lord is your strength.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The number of lepers in Palestine is estimated at between two and three hundred. The one institution to meet the need of these is the Moravian leper house in Jerusalem, with accommodation for 45 patients.

A French commissioner of police in Tunis has adopted a novel way of dealing with drunkards. He binds them together by twos, and, giving one a broom and the other a shovel, makes them clean the streets of his quarter.

A remarkable religious movement is reported from one of the islands of the Moluccas. Hundreds of those who have been Mohammedans have expressed their desire to become Christians. Dutch missionaries labor in the island, the name of which is Halmaheira.

The sewing-women of Berlin are rejoicing over a thoughtful act of munificence on the part of the Emperor of Germany. He purchased a thousand sewing machines of the most approved type, and distributed them among women who were earning a livelihood by their needles.

The plans for the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, to be held in New York city next spring, indicate a most successful conference. The Rev. James Stewart, M.D., D.D., of Lovedale, South Africa, is expected to be present, and it is probable that Lord Overtoun and Lord Aberdeen will also attend.

Mr. W. S. Caine's portrait in the 'Temperance Caterer' this month is accompanied by an appreciative sketch which says: 'His noble efforts to save the millions of India from the curse of intemperance are among the very grandest services which he or any other man could render the Empire or the world.'

It is announced that the Bishop of Liverpool intends to resign his see after the Advent ordination. Opposed as he has always been to resignation, and desiring to die in harness, His Lordship feels that infirmities of age prevent his carrying out the duties of his position. Dr. Ryle has intimated his intention to the Archbishop of York and Lord Salisbury.

A serious fire occurred last week at Mr. Quarrier's Orphan Homes at Bridge of Weir. A building was destroyed which accommodated the printing office, laundry, washhouse, engine, with the blacksmith's, joiner's, tailor's, shoemaker's and baker's workshops, as well as storerooms. The temporary loss of the bakery (providing forty dozen loaves daily for the twelve hundred inhabitants of the village), and laundry will be a cause of much inconvenience.

The Young People's Temperance Federation are arranging to establish in Chicago a number of coffee saloons. The saloons wil be just what the name implies—saloons in everything except the kind of drinks hold. Coffee, tea, lemonade and soft drinks will be sold. The stranger who drops into a saloon will find a bar of the orthodox type, presided over by a barkeeper, a warm room in which he can loaf, tables at which he can sit to read or play games, private drinking rooms in the rear and a free lunch.—'National Advocate.'

A London banking company is about to erect a branch office at Action, upon the site where stands the broken-down house in which the famous Richard Baxter lived. When, in 1662, the Act of Uniformity drove him out of the Church of England, the Puritan divine took refuge for ten years in what was then the quiet retreat of Acton. Still near to London, he was able to see from his house the great fire of 1666. The Act of Indulgence permitted him to return to London. Acton remained the small and unimportant place it was for many years. During the last twenty years, Acton has grown into one of London's most populous suburbs.

The missionaries of the Swiss Society (Mission Romande), at Lorenzo Marquez, state that the recent years of disaster, rinderpest, famine and locusts, have been the occasion of a spiritual awakening among the blacks; the chapels are now full every Sunday, and are getting too small. From 1893 to 1898 the number of converts and learners has doubled, and that of missionaries has increased in the same proportion. There are now forty of the latter. At Lorenzo Marquez, a station founded only twelve years ago, there are 1,200 Christians, and in the village stations, founded twenty years ago, there are many hundreds.—'Journal des Missions Evangéliques.'

The following cheering facts are reported from South America. A recent army order releases soldiers and national guards in the service of the Argentine Republic from the obligation of attending Roman Catholic worship. The Minister of Education has proposed the reading of the Bible in public schools on the ground that this is done by the leading nations, Germany and England. A normal teacher or professor of considerable distinction and influence has publicly recommended attendance at Protestant services. Religious gatherings in the open air are permitted in the principal squares of the capital. When two churches now in course of erection have been completed there will be seven Protestant places of worship in Buenos Ayres, two belonging to the Methodists, two to the English Episcopalians, one to the Presbyterians, one to the Lutherans and one to the Baptists. In Chili also an agitation is in progress for the establishment of an independent Protestant church. These are hopeful signs. The spread of evangelical religion in the South American republic would do more than anything else to give them political stability and national prosperity.

M. COILLARD AND KHAMA.

M. Coillard, of the Zambesi Mission, reports to the French Société des Missions, his arrival at Palapye, the town of the Christian chief Khama. Thus far on his way from the Cape to the Zambesi, M. Coillard had been wonderfully prospered. At Kimberley he visited the diamond mines, and in the vast prison-like compound, where three or four thousand miners are shut in, he found a Zambesian quarter, and a crowd of old acquaintances. Their faces lighted up with joy, and in the midst of their delightful salutations one and another pressed upon M. Coillard pieces of money, 'Our missionary father, provisions for the road!' 'This from Zambesians, those inveterate beggars, astonished and touched me,' says M. Coillard.

At Palapye his first visit was to his old friend Khama. 'When Khama saw us from afar he came toward us, smiling. We went directly to his house and we conversed, but I had difficulty in recognizing Khama. He spoke without animation; he had an air profoundly sad and discouraged. When he spoke he roused himself, but the moment that he took no active part in the conversation he sank back and grew dull. He seemed crushed. . . . Next day, in a horseback ride which he took with us, he became himself again and spoke freely to me of his difficulties and trials. They are not small. His son Sekhomi, who is not a Christian, plays the role of Absalom, goes contrary to his father's methods, and has ended by leaving Palapye in order to establish himself elsewhere at the head of the malcontents. The situation has become so strained and so critical that the administrator of Bechuanaland should speedily come to regulate affairs; that is to say; to regulate the division between the son and the father. And it is his only son! What will become of the tribe at the death of Khama? Poor blacks! Must they then destroy themselves?'

Arriving at Buluwayo, M. Coillard was surprised to find that it had already put on the air of a great city. 'Its streets are grand boulevards, lighted by electricity, and some of the buildings have architectural pretensions. It has its "West end." Its precincts are sprinkled with villas surrounded by gardens. It has its daily journals, its club where men can lunch or dine. . . . It has its hotels, and what hotels! where they pay five dollars a day.' . . . M. Coillard was asked by a friend to be his guest in one of these hotels. 'I might have thought myself in London,' he writes, 'in the highest society. The hotel itself is a palace, everything is most luxurious, and as there was a soirée open to the public, it is good form to dine en grande toilette. While a military band executed magnificent music in the court a troop of Hindus who moved about the dining-room, with their turbans and their vestments of irreproachable whiteness, relieved by a broad red ribbon, made you forget that you were in Buluwayo, one of the outposts of civilization.'

THE EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

('British Weekly' Special.)

The Rev. Patrick R. Mackay, of Darjeeling, sends us a deeply interesting account of the recent terrible earthquake at Darjeeling. He says that the most pathetic case is that of the Rev. D. H. Lee, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Calcutta. His family of six children have all perished in the disaster. The sole survivor is a baby, who was with the parents in Calcutta. The eldest daughter, a girl of seventeen, had charge of her brothers and sisters. They lived together in a house on the side of the hill. The boy Wilbur, who was found about seven o'clock some distance down the hillside on Monday morning, ere he died told the incidents of that awful night. About ten o'clock a native policeman brought a servant into the house cut and bleeding. The eldest girl attended to the man's wounds. A little later she roused the younger children and dressed them. They set out from the house to go towards some houses on the right of the house in which they lived. They had got but a little distance when they came to a stream of water. The boy said 'it was rushing down the hillside like the Ohio river.' They halted. The boys wished to try to get across, but the sister said, 'I promised father we would not be separated, and the little ones cannot get across.' They returned to the house. A little later a second attempt was made. They took the road to the left of the house. Again they got but a little way, when they came face to face with sliding earth and stones. A great rock went whizzing past. The sister stopped the little party and said, 'I promised father we would not be separated. If we are to be saved we shall be saved together. If we are to go to heaven we shall go there together.' They went back into the house, lit a fire, and tried to dry the little children's clothes. The hill was still slipping down. They went upstairs and into their mother's room, where they saw the roof coming in. They escaped into the passage, and went into the other room on the second floor. They gathered round the bed, kneeling in prayer, the elder sister leading them, when the boy said, 'I looked up and saw the wall coming to me, and I remember no more until I found myself on the hillside in the rain. I got up, and, seeing some lights, tried four or five times to go towards them, but I could not.' The boy was found about seven o'clock on Monday morning. At first he quickly rallied, sat up, read and talked. On Saturday night tetanus set in, and on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 1.45—exactly eight days after the disaster—he passed peacefully away. Sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Lee is universal. Lady Curzon telegraphed: 'Every woman and mother in India is feeling with you.' The Metropolitan has written a most sympathetic letter to Mr. Lee.

One of the party who was killed was a Bengali Christian girl, a servant in the house. The boy told how as they knelt round the bed, this girl, folding her hands, quietly prayed, 'Merciful God, receive us now.'

STUDENTS IN CAMP AT ABERYSTWYTH.

The British College Christian Union brought together, for ten days in August, an immense concourse of students of every denomination at the popular Welsh watering-place of Aberystwyth. Conferences were daily held, and addresses of a useful kind delivered. The Union has been very fruitful in bringing to the front earnest and vigorous young missionaries; and that must have been a most impressive meeting at which farewell messages were given by no fewer than thirty-two volunteers, who are to start for the mission field ere the close of the present year. The Bishop of Sierra Leone—apparently a man of great power and spirituality—delivered the most telling addresses; and there was much freshness in many of the obiter dicta of the other speakers. We do not, for example, remember the previous use of the argument, for church attendance, even when sermons are dreary, based on our Lord's regular presence in the synagogue, at a time when the preaching of the rabbis was dry to a degree, and originality was avowedly scorned, 'Prayer without work,' said another speaker, 'is smoke; work without prayer, is ashes; prayer without study, is presumption; study without prayer, is infidelity.' One of the delegates, who spoke regarding work by mens of slum 'settlements,' emphasized the comparative failure of the settlement ideal where the gospel is not kept to the front. Mr. H. C. Duncan, son of the emeritus minister of Critchton, is among the leaders in this great student movement. The Union is to hold an 'International Conference,' in London, in January. Two thousand delegates are expected to be present.

AN EVANGELISTIC TOUR ON BICYCLES.

Eighteen ministers of the Wesleyan Church in England repeated an experiment a few weeks ago, which some of them had ventured upon several times in other years. They are all lovers of 'the wheel'; they possess an evangelistic spirit; and they desired to mingle the invigoration and recreation of an outing with something like an evangelistic plan and spirit. Under the leadership of the chairman of the district they made a tour lasting nearly one week, between Sundays, on their wheels through a delightful rural section of England. By co-operation in advance in certain communities they were welcomed by the local bicyclists, and a parade was had through the town, ending in the evening hour with a gospel-meeting in the market-place. To these meetings hundreds of people came, hymn sheets were distributed, the music was inspiring, and the gospel preaching homely, simple, and direct. The London 'Methodist Recorder' recently contained an account of the tour, with a picture of the party, a portrait of the chairman of the district, and a snapshot of the crowd of children and other people gathered in the market-place of the old town of Swaffham.

There are localities in this country where such an experiment might wisely be carried out. Is it not worth while for some of our younger men who love the wheel, and who love evangelism, too, to think and to plan something of this kind, for next summer? The account of the English experiment to which we refer was written by one of the cycling brethren, and he thus sums up the benefits of the enterprise:

'Thus, in the space of five days, a large tract of country is visited, churches are encouraged and stimulated, new life is put into local workers, and the gospel preached in the open air to many who are not regular frequenters of church or chapel. An equal, if not a greater blessing, rests upon the brethren who form this apostolic band. Angles are rubbed off in the free and brotherly intercourse when the brigade halts for a rest in the shade beneath some spreading tree, an appetite is developed for open-air speaking of a free and direct type, old sermons are forgotten, and new ones are created with less polish, but with more grip and go, criticism runs riot and yet no one is offended, and thus, in the breezy atmosphere of brotherly chaff and sympathy, a wise man gains much calculated to help him for many a year to come.'—'The Central Christian Advocate.'

ATTENDING THE WOUNDED IN A BESIEGED CITY.

Mr. H. F. Ridley, of the Rev. Hudson Taylor's China Inland Mission, gives an account of his opening a station in Si-ning, Kan-suh Province, just before a recent Moslem rebellion. When the rebels were approaching the town they felt it their duty to remain, although they had no converts. He says: 'We looked to God to help and guide us, and about ten days after the rebellion broke out in the district, a poor old beggar came to our door. He had got a sore on his leg, and he asked us to give him some medicine to heal it. Then he said, "Don't you think that you would like to go and do a little good to some of the poor wounded people down in the temple of the god of literature?" We went down to the temple and saw a sight which we never expected to see. Here were a hundred and twenty or more people, men, women and children, who had been cut and lacerated by the rebels, and who had dragged themselves along eighteen or twenty miles, to this place. I learned that they had been on the road eight or ten days. To stop the flowing of blood from the wounds the poor people had taken that which was nearest at hand, the mud of the road, and had plastered it over the wounds It was impossible for us to do anything that night, as it was dusk; so early next morning, we went down again. As we drew near to the poor people we found that they were in such a state that it needed God to give us special strength that we might be able to go down there among those people and look after their wounds. The natives stood at a distance, and would not go near to them. The Chinese doctors even were there, with their wide sleeves covering nose and mouth, and they would not help us in any way. God gave us strength in answer to prayer; and we washed their wounds and cared for them for a long time, and nearly every one of them got better. We were not able to preach the gospel to them in words, but we preached in deeds, and we worked for God through what we were able to do for the poor people during the rebellion. Later on another batch of 200 wounded came into the city, and we treated them also. We were besieged when the rebellion broke out in all its fury. During the space of nine months we had 2,000 sick and wounded people through our hands. We were able during that time to extract forty bullets with no better instruments than a razor and a pocket-knife. That was an experience which we had never had before, but God gave us special wisdom for the special need. Among all the cases we never lost a single life by cutting an artery.'—'Christian Herald,'

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.

A number of organizations are undertaking good work on behalf of the soldiery who are engaged in the South African war.

Mr. Arthur Wheeler, of the Soldiers' Christian Association, Exeter Hall, writes that literature for distribution among the men on board the transports going to South Africa is being distributed at the principal embarkation stations—Southampton, Liverpool and the Albert Docks. Mr. Wheeler is in communication with friends on the spot, and trusts soon to have information which will enable him to forward tents for reading and writing purposes, with qualified workers in charge of the same.

Mr. George Holmes, Mission Evangelist, Gibraltar, asks for gospel literature for distribution among the troops, who are shortly to leave for the Transvaal. Mr. Holmes pleads specially for the Guards. Other regiments have, or are supposed to have, a Bible per man, but at this regulation does not apply to the Guards, the need is great.

Mr. Bramwell Booth, writing from 101, Queen Victoria street, remarks:—'Little has been heard of any efforts for the spiritual welfare of the troops. We are sending out some people for this next week. We are rather fortunately placed in this matter in one respect. We have halls and people in nearly all the towns within the area of conflict, and there is no doubt that much good work can be done.'—'The Christian.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office or express money order, which protects the sender. Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 and under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Express Money orders are issued up to $5.00 for 3c; $5.00 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post-office order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or American Express Company, payable at Montreal. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters containing subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 3 cents.

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899.

The persons moving in the matter of the Anticosti settlers do not seem to be done with it. They announce their determination to appeal from the decision of the court at Murray Bay, which they unmeasurably denounce. The chief ground of this strong sentiment of wrong we understand to be that the case was allowed to go on at a time of the year when the witnesses for the evicted parties could not have been present without being a winter away from home at their own cost, and this after it was understood that it would be postponed till next spring. The case was not defended, but simply appealed. Both the Quebec and the Dominion governments are accused of playing false in the matter. It is alleged that the latter actually paid Mr. Menier's counsel a big fee for drawing up the misleading statement which it forwarded to the Imperial Government. Dr. Griffith promises the public a complete statement of the case, and counter statements will no doubt then be forthcoming which will place the public in a position to judge.

European manufacturers have not only adopted the American system of trusts, but would exceed it in the grandeur of their ideas. The zinc producers of the Rhine provinces of Germany, who have already combined among themselves, have invited United States producers in the same line to join them in forming a trust to control the trade throughout the world. But the hugest combine of all is that of the flour millers of Germany, including Westphalia, who now practically fix the price of bread in all parts of the empire. The same process of monopoly formation is going on rapidly in France, where many leading industries have been brought under the control of trusts. The Standard Oil Company was the first to aim at the establishment of a world monopoly, and, now that its methods have become known, imitators are springing up wherever there is a prospect of achieving a like success. It is evident, however, that there must be a limit to this sort of combination, and those who regard it as a passing phase of inflation have strong arguments on their side.

At no previous time when Great Britain was involved in war was there such hearty, benevolent and patriotic action displayed for the care of soldiers' families and the comfort of the men in the field by both government and people as at present. This is a pleasing change from the days when the poor old soldier was relegated to the workhouse. As an army ballad, written before Kipling was born, put it:

Invalided home—a fond adieu—
A license to beg—what can you do?
O, you may whistle your own tattoo,
You who have been a soldier!

The rise of the humane spirit and the deepened sense of gratitude and responsibility in the 'gentlemen of England who stay at home at ease' doubtless accounts for the present activity to care for those who are fighting the nation's battles and for their families. Much is also owing to the splendidly generous example set by the United States in providing for those who fought in the civil war. The terrible penalties entailed by war are now brought home to the hearts and homes of the people not only of the British Isles, but of the whole empire, and will go to form an additional bond of blood among them in every part of the world. This sacrifice of our best manhood is the price we pay for imperial consolidation, but it is what every nation has had to pay in order to hold its own and command peace with honor.

Mention in the despatches of the fact that the First Munster Fusiliers have been converted into mounted infantry recalls a curious incident in British military history. The conversion has been made at De Aar Junction, where British and Dutch are at war with each other. But at the time the incident alluded to took place the British and Dutch were fighting as allies side by side. No more brilliant, daring and accomplished soldier ever commanded troops in the field than Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. When in command of the combined British and Dutch army in Spain during the war of the Spanish Succession he conceived a movement to surprise and discomfit the enemy which was plainly impossible if it had to be executed by a force moving slowly by infantry marching. But, seizing all the horses to be found in the country about him, he mounted several regiments of foot soldiers, made a sudden dash, and, sweeping down where he was least expected, won a splendid victory. This was the first time in history of the use of mounted infantry. Bonaparte attempted to carry out the same idea in organizing the Chasseurs à Cheval, but its success was not remarkable. The mobility of the Boer army at present is owing largely to the men being by custom and home training ready-made mounted infantry. The adoption of Lord Peterborough's plan in South Africa indicates that the British have seen the wisdom of following Boer tactics, which are peculiarly well adapted to the country in which the campaign is now developing.

Vice-president Hobart's serious illness and retirement has brought up the question of the succession to the presidency. In the event of his death the president pro tem of the Senate would not succeed to the presidency if vacated by death, resignation or removal. Until 1885 the president pro tem of the Senate was next in succession to the presidency of the United States in the event of a vacancy in that office with no vice-president to succeed. But the death of Vice-president Hendricks, in the early part of the first Cleveland administration, brought out the uncertainties involved under the old law, as there might be two or three acting presidents during a single term. Under the old law the succession was first to the vice-president, next to the president pro tem of the Senate, next to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but the office could go only to any other than the president pro tem of the Senate while that office was vacant. The existing law provides that if the presidency should become vacant, and there be no vice-president to succeed, the Secretary of State would become president for the entire remainder of the presidential term. In the event of his death the Secretary of the Treasury would succeed him, and so on down, embracing the whole cabinet. This arrangement, which is presumably the best that could be devised, shows how even republics may have difficulties in matters of succession to the chief magistracy, with the possibility of having that position filled for an entire term by a man who was never elected to office by the people.

A correspondent mentions, as a pleasing development, greatly to the credit of the trade combinations of Great Britain, that whereas he remembers very well, before the organizations were formed as we now see them, the men met in parties of say ten or twelve in public-houses, (saloons), and paid for the accommodation by consuming intoxicating drinks. At the present time the trades union meetings or congresses are held in large halls, and spirituous liquors are decried. He adds that 'the attempt to make out trades unions to be on the same plane as capitalists' trusts, is preposterous. You may as well say right and might come under the same category.' If in this he refers to anything the 'Witness' said, he would have acted wisely to read what the 'Witness' did say, and disprove it if he could. What the 'Witness' said was that the purpose of all combines was to secure advantages for those within the combination, by excluding the competition of those outside of it. We did not say either the trust combination or the labor combination was wrong; on the contrary, we said that both seemed to be inevitable. The power obtained in these ways may in either case be exercised beneficently or tyrannically. The tendency, however, to use power, once obtained, selfishly and tyrannically is so great, that we cannot but look on these movements as phases of an evolution towards something else, we know not what, more defensible from a moral and social point of view.

Canadians who believe in imperial unity will not regret that such journals as the 'Verite' and the 'Pionnier de Sherbrooke' should give expression to sentiments in opposition to that idea. It is always well to know what are the feelings of a section of the press which claims to represent something transcendent in the politics of the country. As the 'Croix' is in Paris so is the 'Verite' in Quebec. It is, in fact, a far away, but pretty accurate, echo of that mouthpiece of reactionism in France, and no more represents the sober sentiment of the French-Canadians than the 'Croix' does the mature convictions of the people of France. At present in Europe the most virulent critics of Great Britain in regard to the Boer war are journals whose programme and principles are identical with those of the 'Verite.' The 'spectre of British imperialism' which is raised by the 'Avenir du Nord' ought not to create any alarm among people who have lived under the British constitution. The 'Avenir du Nord' displayed the effect of its breeding under British constitutionalism when it strongly condemned the anti-Dreyfusard campaign in France and strongly pleaded week after week the cause of justice. The 'Avenir du Nord' knows that in the Dominion, as in all British colonies, the utmost security has always been given to the exercise of civil and religious freedom, and that the same liberty would be extended to the people of the Transvaal, where, under Boer rule, Catholics are not allowed religious freedom and British subjects are not allowed civil liberty. The 'Avenir du Nord' knows, and should bear in mind, that the imperial views of the British empire have never aimed at universal rule, but only at securing and protecting the principles of self-government and liberty in all countries, indifferent to whether they be under its sway or not. These underlying principles, which must become universal in time, are the strength of Great Britain's right hand to-day.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The war situation in South Africa today is very much more favorable than any military man would have ventured to predict ten days or two weeks ago. That Mafeking could have held out so long and occupied the attention of such a large force of Boers, to the immense advantage of the British garrisons elsewhere, seemed impossible at the beginning. And Kimberley has remained almost unmolested by the large forces of Boers who surround it, and who have only been largely reinforced and become active within the last few days. At both these places the skirmishes, which have been apparently not infrequent, have resulted favorably to the British. At Ladysmith General White's forces have been unexpectedly successful in the sorties they have made. It appears that there were two separate actions on Friday week, southwest of Ladysmith, and this probably accounts for the official reports received of the action at Dewdrop, in addition to that before sent from unofficial sources in Estcourt of an action just north of Colenso. It seems probable that the Dewdrop action was fought to cover the advance of the second force sent in the more southerly direction to Colenso, and which reached there, taking the Boer force posted north of the Tugela river in the rear, and so severely defeating it that General Joubert seems to have ordered it back. The armored train sent out by the British from Estcourt a week ago Sunday passed Colenso, crossed the bridge over the Tugela, and got as far almost as Pieter Station, where the Boers are said to be in force, some seven miles north of Colenso.

The reinforcement of the Boer forces in front of Kimberley, and the reported approach of large siege guns under competent German artillerists from Pretoria, are evidently regarded gravely at Capetown and in London, where Kimberley is not regarded as nearly as secure as is generally taken for granted. The supposed wealth of Kimberley and the person of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, their arch-enemy, are, in popular estimation, the attractive baits for the Boers at Kimberley. It is more probable that the Boers rightly regard its strategical value on the flank of any attack upon Bloemfontein. However this may be, it is clear that the Boers are gathered in strong force around both Kimberley and Ladysmith within the last few days.

On Tuesday evening General White at Ladysmith reported that the bombardment, which had been proceeding all day, had done no serious harm; that the position had been strengthened, and that he had abundant provisions. The Boers were at Colenso, and the Transvaal force from Zululand was menacing Greytown, and even threatening Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg. But Ladysmith, Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg were all considered perfectly safe. Since then the despatch of reinforcements from the first army corps, which are arriving daily at Capetown, to Durban, renders the position of Natal, including Ladysmith, probably fairly secure. The Boers, without bayonets or swords, cannot hope to carry Ladysmith by assault, even by overwhelming numbers, and their artillery fire has apparently not proved effective. The British reinforcements commenced to land at Durban on Sunday, and will probably be sent to the front promptly, so that by the end of this week Colenso will be reoccupied, and the stern struggle with General Joubert's forces surrounding Ladysmith, which will probably prove one of the most decisive series of battles of the whole war, will begin. There can be no doubt of what will be the result; the British artillery will silence the Boer artillery easily, as it has always done when fairly opposed to it, and the infantry and cavalry, after the shelling of the Boer positions, will easily clear the way. General White, who is not inclined to play a passive part, will also find it possible to share in the struggle. In Cape Colony the situation is unchanged. A few shells were thrown into Kimberley on Tuesday, but apparently without doing harm. General Buller is apparently carrying out his plan for an immediate move of some kind in the direction of the Orange Free State frontier. The first operation will probably be the occupation of the section of railway between De Aar Junction and the Orange river, where there is a strong British camp guarding the bridge, which is the only really important bridge structure to the British south of Kimberley. Major Girouard, who was appointed military director of railways in South Africa on the opening of the war, is probably at De Aar with an organized railway repairing staff and with material ready for the work which has been cut out for him. Mafeking seems to be still safe and to be more than able to hold its own at present, and the Orange Free State troops have made no advance in Cape Colony. So far all goes better than could have been looked for a couple of weeks ago.

The most interesting feature of the military situation in South Africa was the announcement of the arrival at Capetown at an early hour on Friday of the 'Roslyn Castle,' the first of the transports, bearing General Hilyard, his staff, and a thousand men of the first army corps. The announcement that this transport was ordered to proceed immediately to Durban shows that General Buller deems it necessary to provide directly for the protection of southern Natal and the relief of General White at Ladysmith. The 'Roslyn Castle' was to arrive at Durban on Sunday, and the four other transports which sailed on the same day ought not to be more than a day later, so that about five thousand fresh troops should be in Natal by Thursday, and the first of them may arrive at Pietermaritzburg, and probably at Estcourt, on that day. There are now forty-four thousand troops at sea which will reach South Africa day by day during the next three weeks, and will be followed by an extra corps of ten thousand. General Wolseley declares the War Department quite ready to send out the second army corps if called upon to do so. The need of doing so would only arise in case the Basutos, the Zulus or the Matabele natives took the warpath. It is still hoped that the British agents, who, by the exercise of that patient kindliness which is the scorn and contempt of those who have had less experience than the British Government in dealing with the blacks, have won their confidence, will be able to restrain them, though there are not wanting signs that they are getting out of hand owing to their hatred of the Boers.

In Natal the military situation is less favorable than it was some days ago; that is clear. The column with armored train sent out from Estcourt to occupy Colenso found that place occupied by a large Boer force, who had heavy guns placed on the hill on the other side of the river, where General Brocklehurst fought his action of Friday week, and which command the town. The column therefore returned to Estcourt. The danger seems to arise from the advance of the Boer column of over four thousand men which has been operating in Zululand by way of Greytown, which would threaten the flank and rear dangerously of the force of three thousand British troops at Estcourt, having also the Colenso Boer force in front. Pietermaritzburg has been strengthened, and is regarded as perfectly safe, and there are hopes that Estcourt will be held also until the arrival of General Hilyard's brigade with reinforcements, which will be early this week.

The result of the siege of Ladysmith will have more effect probably in determining the duration and severity of the war than any other struggle which is likely to follow it. If General Joubert, with twenty or twenty-five thousand men and all the powerful artillery he can handle, well posted, and completely investing the small town held only by ten thousand British troops, fails of success, he can hardly hope to make any stand against the advance of the British upon Johannesburg and Pretoria when their full forces, completely equipped, have taken the field under an experienced, as well as able, general.

General White, in Ladysmith, with the flower of the British Indian army, possessed, he declares, of plenty of stores and with long range artillery inferior to that of the enemy, is doing his best to hold the position. The British authorities, while hurrying forward troops for his relief, profess the most absolute confidence in General White's ability to maintain his position successfully. There seems to be reason to believe that he has sufficient ammunition for both his long range naval guns and his lesser artillery, and that his supply of lyddite is by no means exhausted. Reconnaissances from Estcourt in the direction of Colenso, which got within sight of Ladysmith, describe the place as a smoking cauldron owing to the fierceness of the artillery fire on both sides. So far the artillery fire of the Boers, whether at Mafeking, at Kimberley or Ladysmith, or in the numerous skirmishes, has always proved ineffective, owing to the fact that either through want of skill or because of its defectiveness, the Boer shells do not explode.

General Cronje's forces around Kimberley have apparently been strengthened, and are shelling that town, but so far, according to all reports, not very effectively. If General Cronje, with three or four thousand men, was unable to make any impression upon Mafeking, garrisoned by a thousand British, he is likely to find it still more difficult with seven or eight thousand to capture Kimberley, which has probably four thousand defending forces, with artillery. The arrival of another column of Boers across the frontier at Bethulie raises the question as to where the Boer forces are all coming from. There are rumors that many young Dutch farmers from Cape Colony have joined the Orange Free State forces. The older heads among the Cape Dutch are not inclined apparently to go to war, at least not yet.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

It has always been the practice of American journals to seek to forecast the result of the Presidential election from the trend of public opinion manifested in the November State elections immediately preceding the federal election. In recent years these forecasts have been extremely misleading, and they are no longer regarded gravely, though they are still looked upon with sufficient interest to ensure their being published and interpreted in its own favor by each of the great national parties. The United States has grown beyond the point at which it is easy to calculate, compare and balance the many and diverse volumes of public opinion which are recorded in many large states, and the local issues in the leading states have so much influence that they render it impossible to gather from the elections resulting from them any approximate indication of the result of elections influenced by national issues a year ahead. For instance, it is pointed out that in New York State in 1879 the Republican vote was a minority, yet Garfield carried it in 1880. In 1883 the Democrats carried Ohio for the governorship, but in 1884 Blaine carried it for the presidency. In 1883 the Republicans were beaten in New York by large majorities, yet Cleveland barely carried the state in 1884. In 1887 the Republicans were beaten, yet Harrison had a majority of votes in 1888. In Ohio the indications of the November elections preceding the presidential elections were no safer than elsewhere in recent years, as in 1891 McKinley was elected governor by 21,511, while in 1892 the Harrison presidential elector who headed the poll had only a plurality of 1,072 votes. The New York 'Post' comes to the conclusion, from such considerations as these, that it is impossible to forecast the result of a presidential election by the results of state contests the year before. Still, it is interesting to find that last week's elections are regarded as on the whole favorable to the policy of expansion and to Mr. McKinley's chances for reëlection next year. New York has gone strongly Republican, while Ohio also has been held by Mr. McKinley's section of the party, which, outside of Cleveland and Cincinnati, has greatly increased its majority. In Iowa, where the issue was more clearly defined than elsewhere as the national one of expansion, the Republicans have increased their majority. In Maine a Republican of expansionist ideas has been elected in Mr. Reed's district. New Jersey shows Republican gains. Nebraska, on the other hand, has overwhelmingly supported Bryan, and his increased strength there is contrasted, perhaps unfairly, with the decline of McKinley's strength in Ohio.

Taking the country as a whole, the Democrats have made a far worse showing in the state elections of 1899 than they did in 1895, and it is not hard to suggest a reason. Four years ago the country was at the lowest point in a long period of depression. The farmers of the west and south were deeply dissatisfied, and the demand for the remonetization of silver was the leading plank in the Democratic platform. But though great and radical changes have taken place since then in the financial and general business condition of the country, as well as a most momentous new departure in national politics, the Democrats remain firmly attached to the platform of 1896, their only addition to it being a declaration of opposition to expansion. Political results, as many an election has proved, are largely influenced by business and industrial conditions. When the country is prosperous the people are contented and inclined to support the party in power. But when times are hard and the springs of prosperity run low, the government is blamed and the party in opposition gains in popularity. At present the country is progressing by leaps and bounds. It was never so prosperous in all its history. The one fact that the savings bank deposits have increased one hundred and twenty-three million dollars during the past year is a proof that people are doing well and not likely, as the expressive American phrase puts it, to 'swap horses when crossing a stream.' Just now the stream is the Filipino war, and the sober sentiment of the nation seems to be in favor of allowing the Republicans to finish that affair, as they are responsible for it. The most interesting incident in the recent campaign was the stand made by Mr. Jones in Ohio in opposition to both parties. The very large vote polled in his favor undoubtedly weakened the Democrats more than the Republicans, the Democrats be-

ing more in touch with the socialistic element, which for the first time since Henry George ran in New York had an opportunity of declaring itself in this election.

BRITAIN'S PROUD POSITION.

Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech on Thursday eveningwas a very unsensational and even quiet-toned affair for the stirring times and exciting circumstances in the midst of which it was delivered. Nevertheless, though quiet, it is exceedingly confident in tenor throughout, as if Lord Salisbury was perfectly assured of the extraordinary strength of Great Britain's position at the present time. About certain portions of the speech there is an even masterful tone. Great Britain, he declares in effect, does not anticipate intervention in regard to the Transvaal affair, and would, he intimates, resent it if it were attempted. But the government has no reason even to suspect any government of intervention, for it is on good terms with all governments and has their sympathy rather than their opposition in securing the lives, liberties and property of foreigners in the Transvaal and in freeing commerce and industry from the unjust shackles placed upon it. He pointed out what the 'Witness' has so often insisted upon, that the British Government never secures a farthing of money for all it spends in securing the good government of its colonies and dependencies. Its only reward is in the profits of the industry and commerce of its people with the colonies, and that is open to all other nations also on the same terms. Lord Salisbury did not, as he was expected to do, declare the Transvaal and Orange Free State British territory, but he did declare that the British Government 'would so arrange 'the issue of this conflict that it will con-'fer good government upon the area 'where it rages, and give security, sorely 'needed, against the recurrence of any 'such dangers and the necessity of any 'such future exertion, as well as the res-'toration of peace and civilization.' There can be no doubt about the purport of that sentence, especially the middle portion of it. Lord Salisbury's declaration in regard to the war was evidently intended to silence forever all rumors of intervention : 'We shall have to carry it 'through ourselves, and the interference 'of anybody else will have no effect 'upon it,' and he further declares that 'intervention' is a wild suggestion. 'Wherever we are victorious,' he said, 'we shall consult the vast interests com-'mitted to our care.' The strength of Great Britain's people, the preparedness of her navy and army, and the wisdom of her counsellors in securing for her the friendship of the people of the United States and the government, if not the people, of Germany, places Great Britain in a proud position before the world, even when she is surrounded temporarily by difficulties and dangers of no ordinary magnitude.

THE SCRIPTURES.

Mr. Dawson cites as evidences on the negative side of the question, 'Is the Bible an immoral book ?' which headed a recent letter from the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, a number of very familiar instances in the Old Testament going to show that the moral conception of the best men in the times which it records were in some points inferior to ours, and prompted them to expressions and acts shocking to the ordinary moral sense of to-day. Even to the Almighty are ascribed in some of these passages teachings and commands which are, without some explanation, incompatible with modern conceptions of a holy and beneficent God. The argument of Mr. Fenwick that the effect of the general study of the whole Bible has always placed nations upon higher moral altitudes than those attained by peoples who do not feed upon it, is a good one. Yet at the moment when Christendom has its eyes turned upon a people which studies the Bible more and more exclusively than most, and which shows a tendency to revert to some distinctively Old Testament conceptions of right and wrong, it would be the reverse of candor to deal with the obvious difficulty stated by Mr. Dawson by simply shutting our eyes to it.

All who read the Bible understand that God's revelation of himself to man has necessarily been progressive. There are different ways of stating this. Some will say that what is right under one dispensation may be wrong under another. This explanation is adequate with regard to ceremonial ordinances which are declared to be types and shadows of better things and to be abrogated by the advent of those better things. It is applicable to teachings on moral questions which give in embryo or in superficial application principles of which the spirit and full effect could only be grasped in the light of Christianity —'ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time—but I say unto you.' Some further explanation is needed, however, in cases where the teaching and practice are really or apparently contradictory. As a rule, little attempt is made to justify the teachings, negative or positive, of the Old Testament where they do not seem to accord with those of the New or those now accepted, as, for instance, in the case of polygamy, practiced without condemnation by the greatest saints. Men are satisfied to say with the apostle, 'The times of this ignorance God winked at.' All have, however, some way of disposing of these differences in their own minds and, except among the Jews and, it may be, among those who think with Mr. Kruger, who is a dissenter even in his own country, the new morality, where differences appear, absolutely supersedes the old. Indeed, even in the instances mentioned, the old has for the most part yielded to the new. It remains true, moreover, as asserted by Mr. Fenwick that it is those countries where the Bible is generally and freely studied, and, for that matter, freely discussed, which are the strongest, most virile and most genuinely moral. The Old Testament is the beautiful, plain-spoken, but chaste, record of the development of the religious consciousness and moral sense of mankind, of the revelation of God to man and of the responding Godward aspiration of man, chiefly in that one race to whom God was always absolutely holy, and always one who loved and cared for His people and jealous to the last degree of their departure from Him, that is, from His holiness. It has thus become the guide, philosopher and friend of all who aspire toward God—and, as nurture for the young, surpasses all other books in the ennobling of manhood and womanhood.

A RIGHT MAINTAINED.

The question whether a liquor-seller can in this province force his business on a community which does not want it has been the subject of many years' litigation between the municipality of the township of Stanstead, or rather the Dominion Alliance, and one Beach. To the Alliance and its lawyer, Mr. Leet, the gratitude of the community is due for the courage and persistence with which they have vindicated the right of municipal councils to refuse licenses. The council having refused Beach a license in the village of Georgeville, the latter took out a mandamus to force the council to confirm his certificate, which, rather than risk any money, the council did, thus abnegating a right always enjoyed by all municipalities in this province. The Dominion Alliance, regarding this as a dangerous precedent which would spread, offered to hold the council harmless if it should, in harmony with the well-understood wish of the electors, refuse this license next time it was applied for. This the council did. When Mr. Beach again applied to the courts, Judge Pagnuelo upheld the council, but the Court of Review reversed his judgment. As this decision left matters worse than before, appeal was made to the Court of Queen's Bench, but that court held that it was a municipal matter, and could not go beyond the Court of Review. Curiously, as it happened, the reason for not admitting the appeal, while it confirmed the liquor-seller in his license and left the costs of all the courts upon the Alliance, destroyed the contention on which the Court of Review had reached its decision. Mr. Beach having thus gained his case, after being kept nine months out of his license, took an action for damages against the municipality for three thousand dollars for having kept him out of it. This came before Judge White, of Sherbrooke, who said he could not go back of the judgment of the court, which had decided that Mr. Beach had a right to his license. While allowing damages to the extent of four hundred and seventy dollars, he however remarked : 'The defendants have certain-'ly established that they acted without 'malice towards the plaintiff personally, 'in good faith, and as they believed to 'be according to their convictions in the 'interest of the inhabitants of the town-'ship generally and of the village of 'Georgeville.'

Before paying damages and the further costs, the Alliance, feeling certain of its ground, thought it wise to appeal, and the Court oi Queen's Bench unanimously reversed the judgment. The matter then went to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, which court has now not only unanimously confirmed the decision refusing damages, but actually condemned the decision on which Mr. Beach got his license, declaring that in refusing the license 'the council clearly had a discretion' We give the words of the Chief Justice :—

As we are all of opinion that this appeal must be dismissed, we do not call upon the learned counsel for the respondent. Speaking for myself I am very clear that in deciding this appeal we are not bound by the judgment of the Superior Court in the matter of the mandamus; but even if we were, there are other grounds in which we all concur in holding the action not maintainable. In order to uphold the judgment of the Superior Court in the present action we should have to determine three points in the appellant's favor: First, that the municipal council could exercise no discretion in the matter of confirming the certificate; secondly, that the council in refusing to confirm acted, not in good faith, but with the malicious intention of injuring the appellant; and, thirdly, that such an action as this is maintainable against the municipal corperation for the alleged acts and conduct of the members of the council. We think the appellant must fail in all these essential points. The council clearly had a discretion for the exercise of which no action will lie; further, there is no evidence of malice (even if that would have sufficed), and such an action as this would not lie against the municipality, even if the two former essential grounds were established in the appellant's favor. The appeal is dismissed with costs.

This judgment proves the Alliance to have been right at all points and in every contention, although the case of granting the license went finally against it with very heavy costs.

The principal thing to note in connection with this most important decision is the unwillingness of our municipalities to risk any money in protecting their most precious liberties. This case would have gone by default had it been left to the township of Stanstead, and liquor men all over the country would have taken out licenses at pleasure, for we make bold to say no other municipality would have done differently from Stanstead. This is indeed not by any means the first time that the Alliance—that is to say, a few guarantors in Montreal—has stepped in to take the risks of the defence of municipal rights. Fortunately, this is the first case in which it has not triumphed easily. Feeling that it was equitable that all the municipalities in the province should make common cause in such a struggle, a circular was sent to all of them asking them for contributions. Only one answer was received containing an undertaking to do something. That was from a French parish, and the undertaking had an effective string to it. Although the Alliance has at last come out morally triumphant through the clear utterances of the highest court in the land, it has cost it much to reach that result, and we are assured greatly needs the generous financial support of the community.

PRIVATEERING.

A Paris despatch says the Boer Government has decided to employ privateers, and adds that 'there is no doubt 'that it has issued letters of marque in 'Europe and the United States, and 'British commerce may suffer.' It is hardly possible that this story can have any foundation. The Transvaal is not a sovereign state, as the refusal of the Great Powers to invite it to send a delegate to the Peace Conference showed, and could not legally issue 'letters of marque.' But if it should do so any vessel carrying such a commission would probably be treated by the British as a pirate and might be punished accordingly, with perfect justice Moreover, the Transvaal is not a maritime nation, and has no mart, which, as the word 'marque' implies, it must have for the disposal of goods and prizes taken by privateers. It should also be borne in mind that privateering was abolished, except by Spain and the United States, by the treaty of Paris in 1856. Great Britain in signing that treaty acted for all her dependencies and protectorates. The Transvaal comes under the latter heading in international law, so that any one sailing a vessel with a letter of marque could not be permitted to enter a neutral port except to surrender. It could not revictual, re-fit, water or buy or sell anything and put to sea again. The fact of extending to a Boer privateer having no seaport of her own these hospitalities would be, 'ipso facto,' a declaration of war against Great Britain by the nation granting the privilege. There may be plenty of men willing to prey upon British commerce for the chance of making money, but they had better consult a legal authority before setting sail, and avoid the pirate's fate. It is worth noting that in the United States the reports are to the effect that the letters of marque are to be issued to Frenchmen, while in France the expectation is that they are to be issued to Americans. The American Government would probably, with great good will, prevent the fitting out of privateers in American ports to prey upon British commerce, as it virtually renounced privateering during the Spanish-American war, and the French Government would probably also prudently discourage any such enterprise on the part of its citizens. The Cape gentlemen who entertained and glorified Captain Semmes, of the 'Alabama,' in the midst of his career of destruction of American commerce, will, if any of them survive, be asking themselves how they would like Americans to treat a Boer corsair in that manner to-day.

TRACES OF ANDREE.

The discovery in the Arctic regions of a buoy which has been identified as a portion of the equipment of the balloon in which Herr Andree, Dr. Strindberg and Herr Fraenkel made their ascent from Dane's Island on the eleventh of July, 1897, has given occasion for two very opposite opinions regarding the fate of the adventurous explorers. It is understood that this particular buoy was to be dropped from the balloon as a signal that the North Pole had been attained and was being passed over, and, in such case, some written message would no doubt have been enclosed in the upper part of the buoy, which part, however, has by some chance, no doubt in the fall, been broken away. On the strength of this trace of the balloon Dr. Andree's brother and a few other enthusiasts who have still confidence in the ability of the daring aeronaut to accomplish his purpose, hail the discovery as evidence that his programme was, up to the time of reaching the pole, carried out according to plan ; that, afterwards, a descent having been made on extreme northerly land, the adventurers are now journeying slowly southwards, and that so far from the length of time which has elapsed since their ascent proving their preservation to be hopeless, their difficulties are probably so great that, although well supplied with necessaries, it may be two years more ere they reach the confines of civilization. This is certainly a very rose-colored view of the situation, but its conclusions are of such a forced character that it must necessarily fail to satisfy the many who have interested themselves in Andree's fate.

On the other hand, Herr Julius Ritter Von Payer, the distinguished Austrian Arctic explorer, has expressed the opinion that the finding of the buoy means that the balloon was wrecked in the region of eternal ice, and that Andree and his companions, insufficiently equipped and provisioned only for a short time, found their death on the spot. A cold cloud, by its effect upon the gas, might bring the balloon down with great rapidity, and if that happened near the sea the navigators must have been drowned. A second danger would lie in the fearful storms which rage in the Arctic channels. If the balloon was seized by such a storm and dashed against an ice wall its destruction would be certain. Finally, there are the cyclones of the Polar region to be reckoned with. If seized by one the balloon might be driven to regions which perhaps man's foot will never tread. It cannot safely be argued that Herr Ritter Von Payer has depicted the risks of Andree in too dark colors. Probably no one not under the glamor of the same spirit of romantic adventure that tempted Andree and his companions had any real hope of ever hearing of them again unless they came to grief soon after starting. The fact that such a feat as they undertook had had no sort of parallel in temperate and habitable regions, where it should certainly have been tried first, amounted almost to an absolute demonstration that in the existing conditions of aeronautic science it could not be done. Even within the last two years the advances made in the science and art of aeronautics have been very great, and in their light Andree's balloon is shown to have been a very crude construction indeed. It was, in fact, unsafe even for a limited ascent and in temperate regions ; the gas with which it was filled was very impure, and there were only the most primitive contrivances for controlling its flight. Compared with the dirigible balloon of M. De Santos-Dumont, or a flying machine like the 'Avion,' tried with much success by the French military engineers at the camp of Satory, Andree's balloon was simply a death trap.

But it is very doubtful if any invention yet discovered could render a balloon ascent in the Polar regions comparatively safe. It might be carried up to an enormous height, where the navigators would be frozen to death, together with the pigeons, which ought to have brought news from them, and the gas being exhausted or the balloon having exploded, the total destruction of every one and everything concerned would follow. In almost all the twenty-eight balloon ascents of Mr. Glaisher, that skilled aeronaut states that the balloon was under the influence of currents of air of very different densities. The thickness of the currents was found to vary greatly. The direction of the wind at the earth's surface was sometimes that of the whole mass of air up to 20,000 feet, whilst at other times the direction changed within fifty feet of the earth. Sometimes directly opposite currents were met with at different heights during the same ascent, and three or four contending streams of air were encountered moving in different directions,

For Hot, Cold, Moist and Dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms.

If it be considered that Mr. Glaisher's ascents were made within the temperate zone, and that the conditions described as there existing must be enormously exaggerated in the Polar regions, it is to be feared, in view of all the circumstances attendant upon Andree's ascent, that there is small ground to dispute the conclusion of Herr Ritter Von Payer and his companions—Norse seamen of great Arctic experience—that Dr. Andree has long been dead, but that the manner of his fate can only be the subject of unsatisfactory and inconclusive surmise.

FOREST WEALTH.

Among the most attractive and interesting publications ever issued by any government are the volumes compiled by the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In addition to a great mass of useful information, these books contain scientific directions for tree culture and practical advice to land-owners interested in the care and improvement of forests and the planting of trees. The great value of forests to a country arising from many considerations is clearly shown, and proof is incidentally given of the wide and deep interest now taken in this subject where a few years ago it excited no attention. The reports on the reforestation of areas unfit for cultivation, which had been denuded by lumbermen and swept by fire, should be carefully studied in Canada, where such tracts are becoming larger every year, with the prospect of still more rapid denudation as the wood pulp industry develops. In a few years, however, those waste regions, if the progress noted in these reports continues, which is pretty certain, will be restored to their pristine beauty and value. The State of Massachusetts, for instance, had more forests by seventy-one thousand acres in 1895, when the last census of that state was taken, than in 1885. When so great a restoration can be accomplished in a small, densely populated state, what may not be done elsewhere ? The climatic advantages and the increase and regulation of the waterflow of streams are factors of incalculable value, not to mention the timber crop, which must become of increasing importance as the years go by. But of all the states, Pennsylvania appears to take the greatest care of its forests, which have always been a great source of wealth, and which still cover large areas. In the prairie states of the west considerable progress has been made in the growing of trees, mostly of fast-growing species, and the practice of planting trees along the highways in double rows has been encouraged to an extent which bids fair to make the roads across those once treeless plains a joy forever. In some states forests have actually been artificially created where none ever existed before, on land that otherwise would have remained an eyesore and a desolation. In some of the older states the plan adopted in Saxony and inherited from a far away past in parts of France, Spain and Italy, of planting fruit trees along the roadside, has been followed with success. All the inhabitants are interested in the preservation of the trees, which can be made, it is believed, a source of revenue to the countries where such tree culture is carried on. One can imagine how gloriously beautiful many a countryside now bleak, ugly and dreary, could be made by people touched with the right spirit in doing a work of this kind. Evidently there is growing up a new appreciation of nature in the United States, and if Canada is not to be left behind our people must awaken to the same sense of beauty.

[For the 'Witness.'

OUR LADS.

Quebec, Oct. 30, 1899.

Our lads go forth, like knights of old
To arid plains, o'er surging sea;
Led by no lust of hireling gold,
But love of sacred liberty!,
Our sea-girt mother isle, from far,
Summons her children, scattered wide,
They spring, as wakes the note of war,
To fight for freedom, at her side!
They hasten at her call,
To battle in our name!
Resound the loud acclaim,
God shield them one and all!

We follow on, with thought and prayer,
In the rich-freighted vessel's wake,
Through northern chill, through tropic air.
O winds blow softly for her sake!
She bears the hopes of hearts that bleed,
With parting pangs, with aching fears,
O hear our Canada's 'God speed,'
Thou who must lead, while duty steers!
They go at duty's call,
To battle in our name,
Resound the loud acclaim,
God bless them, one and all!

What peaceful years essayed to do,
Crisis and sorrow swift complete,
Stir our wide empire through and through,
Till with one throb her pulses beat,
From pine-crowned hill and sun-baked strand;
From Queen and peasant, cot and hall,
One yearning breathes from strand to strand,
'God guard our warriors, one and all!'
They go at Britain's call,
To battle in her name!
Resound the loud acclaim,
God shield them one and all!

O God of Battles, Truth and Right,
Who seeth as no mortal may—
Whose hand can guide through passion's night,
To dawning of a glorious day,
Grant victory as Thou seest best,
Change hate to love, till slaughter cease,
Lay sword in sheath, and lance to rest,
And bring our wanderers home in peace!
They go at Britain's call,
To battle in our name!
Resound the loud acclaim,
God guard them, one and all!

FIDELIS.

Kingston, Ont.

SENATOR SANFORD'S WILL.

ESTATE DIVIDED AMONG HIS IMMEDIATE RELATIVES ONLY.

Hamilton, Nov. 10.—The will of the late Senator Sanford, was entered for probate to-day. The document was drawn up on May 27, 1898, and is quite voluminous. Mrs. Sanford, S. F. Lazier, Q.C., R. T. Reiley, and J. J. Greene, are executors.

The Canadian estate, situated in Ontario, and Manitoba, is valued at $1,038,083.20; the portion in Ontario being valued at $878,736, and in Manitoba the estate is valued at $159,347.20. From the Manitoba estate is deducted $12,421.75, due the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company.

To Mrs. Sanford is bequeathed for her own use during her life only, household goods, furniture, plate, paintings, horses, carriages, etc. All the residue of his estate is given to his executors and trustees, to convert into cash and invest in mortgages and government, city or country securities, or other safe investments, half the interest from which is to be paid to Mrs. Sanford, and the other half to be divided equally between his two daughters.

In the event of either daughter marrying, $25,000 is to be invested in a dwelling and furniture for her, the title to remain in the name of the trustees.

Mrs. Sanford receives the disposing power by the will over $50,000, to take effect after death. In the event of Mrs. Sanford marrying again, she will receive only one-third and the daughters one-third each.

The sum of $100,000 is to be invested and the interest paid to Mrs. E. J. Sanford, daughter-in-law of deceased, for maintenance of herself and her daughter, as long as the former remains a widow. At Mrs. Sanford's death the estate will be divided equally among the surviving children of the deceased.

In a codicil, dated March 7, 1899, deceased's nephew, William Sanford Alley, Toronto, is left $20,000, and William Sanford-Evans, Toronto, a nephew, $4,000. Lillian Vaux Evans, Charlotte Gertrude Evans, nieces, and Harry M. Evans, nephew, are bequeathed $4,000, should they be living two years after his decease.

The succession duties which will revert to the Ontario Government will amount to over $50,000.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A CALL TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the time cannot be many months distant when there will be another Dominion Parliamentary election, I think it is time that prohibitionists should seriously consider the situation, and come to some well-considered plan as to what position they will take for the next election.

Most prohibitionists who are Conservatives will doubtless feel that they are doing their full duty in voting against the present Government, and Liberal prohibitionists who are dissatisfied with the present government will question whether the cause of prohibition would be really advanced by a change of government.

For myself, I have always been a Liberal, and, apart from the question of prohibition, am a thorough believer in the present administration, and would be very sorry indeed to see it defeated at the next election; but if Prohibitionists could do it in such a way that it could be definitely shown that they did it, then, I would be one to help them.

It appears to me that prohibitionists in the past, when dealing with the political features of the case, have not sufficiently studied and understood the principles which underlie government by party, as we have it here in Canada. Although at times there may not seem to be any very marked differences in the principles of the two parties, and although at other times the party out of power may take up some new and special issue to gain power; or the party in power may do the same to retain their places, still, the people will always be divided into two parties, and the line of cleavage will always be much the same.

One party will always be composed largely of those who are satisfied with existing conditions, who are afraid of innovations, and who prefer to put up with the ills we have than to experiment with innovations. The other party will always be dissatisfied with existing conditions, will always be of the opinion that changes are necessary and imperative, and will be so convinced of it, that they are willing to run some risks in attempting to better things as they believe. Although, as stated above, special parties and special issues may arise from time to time, they never can live long as a separate party or a special issue, for as soon as they get to be an organized power in the country one of the great parties will so adjust its platform as to accept the principle involved, or meet the demand in such a way that there will no longer be a sufficient reason for independent action.

Now, keeping these points in view, let us examine the situation here. In the past whenever a vote has been taken in the House of Commons, which could fairly be called a test of the opinion of its members on advanced temperance legislation, it has always been found, whether in power or out of power, that there has been more Liberals than Conservatives ranged on the side of temperance.

The Scott Act was given to the country by a Liberal Government as a government measure, and any proposed amendments to that act which would have injured its value has always met with a strong opposition from the Liberals. The Plebiscite Act was a decided advance of anything previously adopted to give prominence to the question, and while I cannot say that I have been deceived by the government in this matter, I can say that I have been deeply disappointed, for with the tremendous majority in most of the provinces in favor of prohibition it appears to me astonishing that the government has seen fit to take no action whatever in response to the demand. What is also astonishing is that no member of the House of Commons has deemed it a privilege to come out and act independently of his party on this issue. There is no use in blaming Mr. Laurier or the other members of the government, who do not pretend to be prohibitionists, when no prohibitionist is sufficiently in earnest to take an independent stand in the matter.

Although, as I have said above, I am thoroughly disappointed and chagrined that the government has taken no action whatever in reply to the demand made by the plebiscite, I still do not feel that temperance Liberals should vote against the government unless they can get credit for so doing, as no one who could be said to speak for the Conservative party has dared to do more than find fault with the government. To illustrate by a concrete statement:

Mr. Fisher has always been a pronounced prohibitionist. He is a member of the government. He was looked upon by prohibitionists as one of our chief, if not the chief, champion in the House of Commons. As I understand his position, and as he states, notwithstanding that in the other provinces except Quebec the majority in the plebiscite was overwhelmingly large, still, as only about one-fourth of the whole electorate voted for prohibition, he cannot say that the government is called upon to do anything at all just now.

If I had a vote in his (Mr. Fisher's) constituency, I do not see that it would aid the cause a particle to simply vote against Mr. Fisher at the next election for a Conservative, as although some of my personal friends might know why I did it, the public and the Conservatives would give me no credit on that account. To defeat Mr. Fisher in his own constituency at next election by electing a Conservative would mean nothing from a prohibition point of view, as the turnover would be credited not to the votes of the prohibition people, but to almost any other matter; but if it could be shown clearly that for the want of prohibition votes, which he would otherwise have got, he could have been elected, I would be sure to defeat him in this way.

Now, my plan for the prohibitionists for the next election would be as follows: Select about twenty-five constituencies in the Dominion having special reference to those now held by Liberals (for although, as I said above, I am a Liberal, and although as a party the Conservative party has never done as much as the Liberal party for temperance, still the Liberals are in power, they have had the opportunity and have refused it, and therefore at present they are the more responsible, and it is more important that they should be made to feel and realize that responsibility). I would therefore select about twenty-five constituencies where prohibitionists are strong, and strive to get a sufficient number of pledges from the electors so that the sitting member could not in any probability be returned without their votes, and then if he would not give satisfactory assurances over his signature as to his position, put up an independent prohibition candidate, even though it were a foregone conclusion it meant the defeat of both. In that way it could be demonstrated definitely that the prohibitionists were responsible for his defeat, and it would also be demonstrated, had he had the support of the prohibitionist, he could have been elected.

In short, if we cannot elect at least a very few independent men to parliament who will vote against any government who will not give us prohibition, I am afraid it will be a long time before we can get prohibition.

If we had only half a dozen men on the floor of parliament who are prohibitionists first and party men afterwards, I believe the time would very shortly come when they would have a following sufficient to force one or the other of the parties to accept their principles, and I believe there are enough constituencies in the Dominion which could be so organized as to hold the balance of power in the next parliament or to bring about the defeat of the government in such a way that the prohibitionists will get the credit for it.

LIBERAL PROHIBITIONIST.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For asking a few simple questions which you were good enough to answer, I have been accused of treason; but that would not deter me from giving further convictions as to the nature of the Transvaal war. If the newspaper press generally had given its columns to opinions against inflaming Canadian minds as freely as it has in 'setting them on,' a juster public opinion would have prevailed. I am sorry, again, that the Ministerial Association of Montreal, of which I was once a member, has given, in a message to Mr. Chamberlain, its mild, yet decided sympathy, with the policy of crushing the Boer.

There is no doubt as to the stubbornness of President Kruger, if you wish to call it such. The same quality is shown in Mr. Chamberlain himself. It has been well said that if ever Mr. Balfour had been Colonial Secretary and Joubert the president of the Transvaal, friction would have existed, but no war.

The history of gold discoveries in any country makes it easy to see the difficulties of the Boers. As in our own North-West, as soon as gold was discovered, the fever spread. All kinds of lawless men, with others, flock to such a place. The difficulty of settling claims and the difficulty of the royalty question would have caused fighting in our own country in the Klondike, had it not been for somewhat of a backing in the way of a government. We were glad that a royalty was put on the gold. Every Canadian cannot go to the Klondike and yet the Klondike ought to belong to all, and should aid in paying government expenses and making our burdens less. The general public exported from the Transvaal $100,000,000 in gold during the past year. The reports from that government's books and the gold diggers' reports, show that the Boer was very lenient. For example, the Crown Leaf Gold Company produced two million dollars in gold, distributed $500,000 in dividends, and paid to the Transvaal Government the far from exorbitant sum of $6,000. Another company produced $452,000, distributed in profits $450,000, and paid in taxes $3,400. That is not unjust. You would say that the government should have taken more.

It is a pity that the Orange Free State should have been so free to enter the struggle, but when we remember that the Kimberley diamond mines, which Mr. Cecil Rhodes is defending to-day, were literally filched from them, it is not a wonder. In the face of no possibility could they hold them by force. The British forced arbitration, with a British officer as umpire, and finally paid $400,000 to the Orange Free State. The mines have since yielded over $400,000,000, and would have done more had not Mr. Cecil Rhodes, like the beloved Standard Oil Trust, declared that a greater output would cheapen the article, and held back the product.

It is not very becoming in Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick to go so far back in the history of the Boers to find out that they had 'dealt harshly with the natives—to enslave them.' He could have found just as harsh histories on our own continent in negro and Indian, and of later date in what we know to be champions of civilization. It is also quite ridiculous to hear one justify the war by the fact that the British felt they must follow up the Boers and fight for them in wars with the natives, and then, on the other hand, others try to justify the war by making the Boer a hard taskmaster, whose neck must be broken. No one questions that there are wrongs, but it is true that they are on both sides, and the great share of the wrong is on the part of the gold-seeker, who would treat the Transvaal as the Chinaman treats Canada, only the latter does not come with the greed of gold fever. But China would have as much right to demand equal rights with the Celestial's attachment for his homeland. For in spite of the contradictions, it was stated in the 'Citizen and Country,' of Toronto, and is stated in the 'Outlook,' of New York, that the Uitlanders refuse to take the oath of allegiance, though demanding a vote. This is a thing without a parallel.

Repudiating Tarteism as faithfully as I do his utterances on the Fox Bay question, and yet agreeing with Mr. Bourassa in so far as it is not a matter of the threatening of the empire, I assert with very many who are afraid of being called disloyal, yet who are loyal to the heart, that the war is cruel and uncalled for, glad to be in such good company as Mr. John Morley, of the British House of Commons.

L. M. ENGLAND.

Georgeville, October, 1899.

BRITON VS. BOER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I sympathize somewhat with the Boers (who are farmers). Almost everyone probably has a sentimental sympathy for the pastoral idyllic life of the Boer, who, out on the broad, beautiful country veldt, lives a contented, peaceful life, surrounded by his herds and having his Kaffir serfs to do unquestioningly anything he wishes done. He is there an ideal autocrat. Still we can give him too much interesting sympathy in the present crisis. There is one reason (and only one) why the Boer fears to give the British Uitlander his treaty-guaranteed rights; or there is only one reason why the Boer fears to be brought under the dominance of Britain. And that one reason is, not that he should lose his independence, (for no inhabitant of a British colony, such as Canada or Australia or New Zealand or the South African colonies, ever loses an iota of his independence, as we all know, and as the Boer knows), but he does know, (and this is the only one reason why he fears the possibility of British predominance), that in such an event he would have to give up keeping his Kaffirs or negroes in serfdom or servitude. This is and was the old grudge that the Boer has and had against the Briton. It was in order that he (the Boer) might be at liberty to have and keep the Kaffirs as serfs, that he migrated from Cape Colony to the Transvaal. For in Cape Colony the British freed all the serfs (about 1837-38), paying their masters (both Dutch and British) a large amount of money to let them go free. Of course the masters, both Dutch and British, were intensely dissatisfied. But the Dutch could not put up with it, and they left the country, and went into a wild region where they could keep serfs if they wished to. So that there is just that one reason why the Boers have been oppressing, defrauding and treating shamefully, disgracefully and despotically the British Uitlanders.

But it is said that the Boers are religious people, are of the Dutch Reformed or Presbyterian Church. But do we not all know that in the Southern States (of America), there were vast numbers of good Presbyterians and Methodists and Episcopalians who were slave-holders. That did not make slavery right. The real fact is, that we should not waste any sympathy on the Boers. They would not lose a shadow of a single right if they should give full, proper and much needed justice to the Uitlanders. The people who really need and have needed our deep and hearty sympathy are the patient and long-suffering British Uitlanders, and their friends (the British nation and the British Government, which, standing alone, with their faces fronting on every side rivals and enemies, yet dare single-handed to maintain the magnificent grand idea and practice that all good and worthy citizens of every color, race and creed, should have their full and equal rights).

The British Government has enemies enough to assail it, to trouble it, to try to give it a staggering blow. Do not let us who are its friends, aid its enemies. Let us give it our sympathy and moral support and material aid (with brain and brawn and brand).

M. R. ROWSE.

MORALITY OF THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his letter in the 'Witness' of Oct. 28, referring to the discussion in the Police Court the other day in the Norman Murray case, Mr. T. Fenwick asks the important question, 'Is the Bible an immoral book?' The answer to this question will depend in a great measure upon what standard of morality is used in testing the Bible. The world has not, and never has had, a fixed and invariable standard of morality. A recent writer says: 'Not only do the moral judgments of mankind vary from age to age and from race to race, but they vary in a marked degree from class to class of the same society.' Judged by the standards in vogue three or four thousand years ago, the Bible could easily be cleared of the charge of immorality. But if we test it by the highest standard prevailing amongst the more enlightened classes of people at the close of this nineteenth century it will be difficult, if not impossible, to render a verdict of acquittal. The difficulty is not merely that low ideas of morality prevailed amongst the leaders of Israel, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Samson, David and others, but that several books of the Old Testament gave us a very low conception of the character of God. To quote again from the same modern writer, Jabez Thomas Sunderland, 'He (God) is portrayed as getting angry, being jealous, repenting, deceiving, sanctioning fraud, commanding shocking cruelties, exhibiting almost every passion and imperfection of man. Not only are vast numbers of cruel and bloody animal sacrifices offered to him, but there are distinct traces of human sacrifice.'

Kindly permit me to cite a few examples and to quote a few passages of scripture in support of the above statements. When Moses and Aaron requested Pharaoh to let the children of Israel go, they did not give the true reason for making the request: 'Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness.' Such was the message of Jehovah to Pharaoh, and Moses added that they wished to go a three days' journey into the wilderness. We all know that his intention was to leave the country forever. Why did he not tell Pharaoh the truth, and the whole truth? Then there comes the borrowing incident, when the Israelites 'spoiled the Egyptians' by borrowing jewellery and other things which they had no intention of ever returning. Another case of dissimulation and deception occurs in I. Sam. xvi., 2. In this case the Lord requested Samuel to go to Bethlehem to anoint David as King of Israel, while Saul was still reigning. Samuel objected, saying, 'How can I go; if Saul hear it he will kill me.' And the Lord replied, 'Take an heifer with thee, and say I am come to sacrifice to the Lord.' Comment is unnecessary.

I will now call attention to a few passages which show that the practice of offering human sacrifices to appease the anger of their deity or to gain his favor was not entirely unknown to the Jews. In the twenty-second chapter of Genesis we have the familiar story of the so-called trial of Abraham's faith, when he bound his son, Isaac, tied him firmly on a pile of wood, and drew a knife with the intention of stabbing him to death, and then burning his dead body as an offering to his God. It was well that in this case a good angel appeared on the scene in time to prevent the inhuman and barbarous act which Abraham intended to commit; but there have been some cases in which the angel failed to appear, as in the case of Jephthah's daughter, for example, a full account of which will be found in Judges xi., 30-40. Jephthah had made a vow that if the Lord would enable him to defeat his enemies the Ammonites, he would offer his only daughter as a sacrifice or burnt offering unto the Lord to mark his appreciation of the favor. The Lord gave him the desired victory and Jephthah 'did unto his daughter according to his vow.' (Verse 40.)

Seven innocent young men (innocent so far as we know), grandsons of Saul, were at one time 'hanged in the hill before the Lord' by order of King David, in order to appease the anger of Jehovah and induce him to remove a famine which had lasted for three years. It is interesting to notice that after the sacrifice of the seven young men 'the Lord was entreated for the land' and there was no more famine. The whole story is recorded in II. Sam. xxi., 1-14, and in I. Sam. xv., 33 we are told how 'Samuel hewed Agog in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal.'

In Deut. xxi., 18-21 we have the command to stone to death unruly and disobedient children, on the simple accusation of their parents, without even the semblance of a trial. We do not stone such children to-day; we send them to the reformatory. The world has advanced since that enactment was made. Even the Jews have allowed this law to become a dead letter.

Deut. xiv., 21 reads: 'Ye shall not eat of anything that dieth of itself, thou shalt give it unto the stranger that is in the gates, that he may eat it; or thou mayest sell it unto an alien.' Selling bad meat to an alien was no doubt a handy way of getting rid of it, but what about the morality of the method?

Slavery is inculcated in Lev. xxv., 44-46, as a perpetual institution—'Of the heathen that are round about you, shall ye buy bondmen and bondwomen . . . and they shall be your bondmen forever.'

Psalm cix. contains a prayer in which the psalmist implores that the most terrible calamities may be visited upon his enemy, and not only upon him, but upon his children. He prays that his enemy's 'days may be few,' that his 'children may be fatherless and his wife a widow,' that his children 'may be continually vagabonds and beg,' and that there be 'none to shew them mercy.'

I think, sir, I have quoted enough to show the character of the morality of a considerable part of the Old Testament, and I will now leave it for you and your readers to decide whether I have succeeded in answering Mr. Fenwick's question as to the morality of the Bible.

G. DAWSON.

Montreal, Oct. 3, 1899.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LOYALTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read the 'Witness' for 27 years and look to it still as the best guide and leader we have, because of its moderation and principles. But I wish now to take exception to your article of Nov. 1, 'A figment of the imagination.' Therein you claim for the French-Canadian population a right to throw off their active allegiance to the British Empire, in case of war with France, and become an inactive, disaffected power, in a land where they are protected by England, and owe allegiance as British subjects, to the Queen. Such a condition in the province of Quebec would be monstrous, and the unity of the British Empire would not exist here for a day.

The condition you suggest would be totally untenable.

Are we a people with equal rights and responsibilities, bound to maintain the Mother Country against all her foes, no matter who they be? What power is to be allowed to take precedence of the British Empire under the circumstances you suggest, that of war with France? What subjects are allowed to choose who they will serve, when their country is menaced by war, and their existence threatened? Desertion to the enemy is rewarded with death.

Who is the Queen of Canada, and what part of our population has a right to say, when she commands, 'we will stand aside' or 'we will be permitted to remain passive'? This would mean defeat by the common foe. A house divided against itself will fall.

Equal duties and responsibilities with equal rights, must be fully understood and accepted, willing to give all our power, if we are so willing, to accept all that Britain gives us. I protest against the admission that our French-Canadian people, British subjects, have the right

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH REPORT.

City of Toronto Showing Marked Decrease in Deaths from Bright's Disease.

Not only Bright's Disease but all Kidney Diseases Decreasing—Dodd's Kidney Pills the Cause of Decrease—F. Borland Cured.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—There has been a marked falling off in the number of deaths due to Bright's Disease in the city of Toronto of recent years. This decrease is ascribed solely to Dodd's Kidney Pills, the marvellous medicine which has performed so many wonderful cures throughout the country.

Formerly, within recent years, Bright's Disease claimed a constant sacrifice of unfortunate victims, and wherever it struck, death was sure to follow. Now, Bright's disease itself is comparatively rare, and deaths therefrom almost unknown in this city. Dodd's Kidney Pills have come into universal household use and disorders in the kidneys are rectified early, so Bright's Disease is seldom allowed to develop.

Where Kidney Disease has been neglected, however, owing to ignorance, prejudice, or carelessness, and Bright's Disease has ensued, Dodd's Kidney Pills are in the end called into requisition ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

Doctors themselves prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills in their own boxes or in bulk, so Bright's Disease with the aid of Dodd's Kidney Pills is held completely at bay in Toronto.

Mr. Fred Borland, 677 Markham street, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Bright's Disease and impure blood. I could not get anything to help me until I had taken two boxes of your Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am now cured of this disease, which I am told has always been considered incurable. Publish this letter. It may help others."

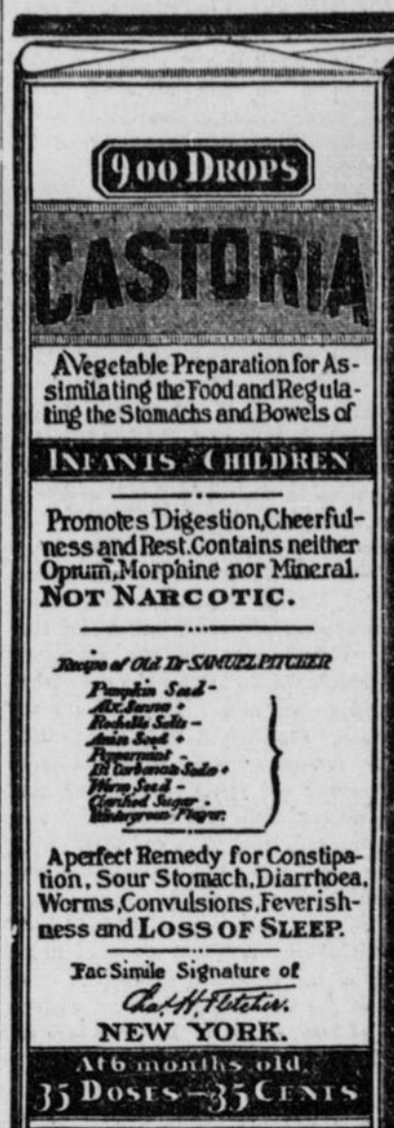


BABY WANTS
to make his bath perfect.
BABY'S OWN SOAP.
Pure. Fragrant. Cleansing.
The ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal' Manufacturers.
Beware of Imitations.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Your Liver
Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.
GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample write
Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.



to refuse to serve Queen Victoria in all cases, when the British Empire is threatened by France or other powers.

Britain does not intend to give up her colony, and union amongst ourselves and with her, utterly and entirely, must be carried on.

UNION JACK.

Montreal, Nov. 2.

Great Britain does not resort to conscription, even among the people of the United Kingdom, but relies upon their voluntary services, and she does not ask her colonials even to volunteer. We hope it will always be so. We have no doubt that many French-Canadians would volunteer for any war, but that they should be required to fight against France would, we think, be hard.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT AT ST. CYPRIEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—About thirty miles south-east of Cacouna, the well-known Canadian summer resort, is to be found the once Roman Catholic parish of St. Cyprien, now a modest mission station of the church of that name. Energetic and self-denying colonists settled it twenty years ago. Their energy and abnegation, however, were thoroughly put to the test a few years ago, when the present Bishop of Rimouski, Mgr. Blais, insisted on suppressing the church services, and dividing their parish, thus obliging them to go to a great distance for the performance of all ecclesiastical acts. These, as they conceived, unjust episcopal proceedings, induced about thirteen families to send for the Presbyterian missionary, then serving the Cacouna station, for instruction. Since then he and others, including the present incumbent, the Rev. J. E. Menancon, have taught and stimulated these seekers after justice, and in many cases, we believe, after salvation through the gospel alone. Although at first more than a dozen families separated from Romanism, only four now remain in regular attendance on Protestant services. They represent about twenty-six souls. The pastor, a man of uncommon zeal and devotion, has with his flock, during the year of his pastorate, fought a battle for God and his gospel which no one can possibly understand unless he has, as I have, seen the circumstances and surroundings of that fearful fight. The local clergy, visiting missionaries, relatives and friends of these faithful witnesses to a pure faith, misrepresentation, boycotting, (for some of the local stores refuse to sell these people anything), the erection by Bishop Blais, of a chapel about two miles from the old St. Cyprien church—everything that could be done has been done to destroy this movement.

A member of one of the Evangelical families died recently, triumphantly confessing her faith in Jesus. The parish priest visited her constantly. One day nearly thirty of her relatives and friends besieged her sick-bed, having brought with them a means to exorcise the Protestant devil, which had, as they thought, possessed her, 'sacres coeurs,' little cloth amulets in the form of a heart, inscribed with the words, 'Stop! the heart of Jesus is there,' also small pictures of the Virgin and saints. These were intended to be mixed with the food of the sick one, and to be given her by stealth.

Soon after evangelical services were commenced, a small school house, capable of seating 75 worshippers, was built, the lot, wood and work, having been furnished by the people themselves. Besides this, one of the Protestants has offered an acre, contiguous to the school house, worth $30, for a cemetery and a parsonage. Thus these new Protestants have to some extent shown their faith by their works. But their humble circumstances prevent them from doing much more, and they appeal to the Christian public for help to carry on the fight which they are waging against despotism, a fight which is being fought everywhere in all churches, in all countries, in all classes of society, the old fight, the good fight of faith, between truth and error, between mental and moral slavery and degradation and intellectual and religious freedom and manhood.

To complete their chapel and make it comfortable in cold weather, $50 is required; for a parsonage, laying out a cemetery and necessary fencing, about $200 more.

Will not Christians assist these men by posting contributions to the pastor, Rev. J. E. Menancon, St. Cyprien, Temiscouata, Que., being careful to register their letters?

CHRISTIANUS.

THE REV. THOMAS BOSTON, M.A.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Where is the Presbyterian of 'the real old true-blue stock' who has never heard of Thomas Boston—the Lowland Scotch often call him, 'Auld Tammas Bouston'—the author of the 'Fourfold State,' and the 'Crook in the Lot'? Nowhere.

Our forefathers, 'long, long ago,' had few books in their libraries. There were not so many then, among which to 'wale' (choose), as there are now. But in every Presbyterian house were the following, with two or three others. 1. The family Bible, which poor Robbie Burns calls 'the big ha' Bible'; 2. The 'Confession of Faith'; 3. 'The Carritch,' (Shorter Catechism); 4. 'The Fourfold State'; and 5. 'The Crook in the Lot.' It may not be out of place for me to pause here for a moment, to mention the curious expression which the Lowland Scotch use for conducting family worship. They term it, 'takin' the buiks.' But to go on.

Boston was a native of Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland. When I was in Scotland a few years ago, I visited that town. I take a special interest in it, for my father's mother was one of the Davidsons, of Duns. It afforded me much pleasure to be inside of the house in which, on a March morning in 1676, a boy who was three days later baptized Thomas, was born to John Boston and Alison Trotter, his wife. The rooms when I saw them were, I suppose, much the same as they were when the event just mentioned took place. The roof was 'theekit' (thatched). About a year after, it took fire, and was so much damaged, that one of slate was put on in its place. Still later, the whole building, in consequence of old age, had to be taken down.

On Sept. 21, 1699, Boston was ordained to the ministry, and inducted into the pastoral charge of Simprin, Berwickshire. On Sept. 21 last, the two hundredth anniversary of that event was celebrated there. An account of the service says: 'The interest and enthusiasm which it had awakened among the people of the Merse was evinced by the crowds of people who flocked from all directions to the place of meeting. Never, perhaps, since the time of Boston's ministry at Simprin, when great open-air gatherings took place at his communions, has such a multitude of people assembled at a religious service at Simprin. It was estimated that fully 1,000 persons crowded around the area upon which the little church stood.' A friend in Duns has very kindly sent me a copy of the 'Berwickshire News,' which devotes about a page and a half to an account of the 'Commemoration of the bi-centenary of Boston's ordination of Simprin, a sketch of his career, appreciative addresses, and the unveiling of a memorial tablet.' It has also a sketch of the house in which Boston was born, and a portrait of him. It would be to me a labor of love to copy them for the 'Witness,' if they could be re-copied there.

The whole account is most interesting and instructive. Many evangelical Christians besides Presbyterians would find more pleasure and profit from the reading of it than 'Gates Ajar,' to extracts from which a correspondent of the 'Witness' lately treated its readers, can afford them. I can give only a few extracts. Where all is so good, I find it difficult to make a choice. Should this article be inserted, I shall give a few more.

I shall begin with the memorial tablet on account of the specially interesting events in the life of Boston which it records. It is of grey Aberdeen granite, and is placed in the solitary wall of the little church of Simprin, now standing. To Mr. Watson Askew-Robertson, of Ladykirk, proprietor of Simprin, was given the honor of unveiling it. In the course of his address before doing so 'he appropriately remarked that it was not alone to Westminster and St. Paul's where our illustrious dead lay buried, that men turned to read the history of our country. It was written also in many a country churchyard, where men like Boston were entombed.'

'When the veil had fallen, the following inscription in gilt on the tablet appeared: "To the glory of God, and in memory of the Rev. Thomas Boston, A.M., born at Duns, 17th March, 1676; ordained to the pastoral charge of Simprin, September 21st, 1699; translated to Ettrick, May 1st, 1707; died at Ettrick, May 20th, 1732, aged 56 years." "Simprin, O blessed be He for His kindness at Simprin. A field which the Lord had blessed." (From Boston's Memoirs.)'

'A portion of Psalm xlvi., to the tune Graefenberg, was then sung.'

T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont., Oct. 11, 1899.

REPLY TO MR. BOURASSA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Please print the enclosed letter to Mr. Bourassa:—

M. Bourassa,

Je me permets de répondre a vos raisons pour votre démission comme membre du Parlement au sujet des volontaires du Canada au Transvaal. C'est une grande erreur de la part de l'Angleterre de ne pas passer une loi pour le service militaire, comme les autres puissances d'Europe, c'est-à-dire, que tout homme depuis l'âge de 20 ans, est soldat, jusqu'à l'âge de 40 ans, et que l'Angleterre oblige le Canada, suivant sa population, à maintenir une armée de 50,000 hommes à sa disposition en cas de guerre.

Aujourd'hui, si l'Angleterre était dans les mêmes conditions que les autres puissances, elle pourrait faire face à toute éventualité dans le monde entier, avec sa puissante marine. L'Allemagne en 48 heures de temps peut mettre 2,000,000 d'hommes sous les armes; la France en 36 heures peut mettre 2,500,000 hommes; la Russie en 40 heures peut mettre 3,000,000 hommes; l'Autriche en 40 heures peut mettre 1,500,000 hommes; l'Italie en 36 heures peut mettre 1,500,000 hommes.

C'est très joli des volontaires, souvent c'est bon; souvent cela ne vaut rien.

Pour faire la guerre, ça demande des hommes habitués aux armes et brisés pour ce service, en un mot, il faut le service actif en temps de paix!

L'Angleterre n'a pas une armée active suffisante pour faire face à toute éventualité en temps de guerre, et est obligée de demander des volontaires!

Une armée active est habituée à toute tactique que demande la guerre; et, généralement, ces hommes sont plus faciles à diriger que des volontaires qui souvent n'ont jamais fait l'exercice militaire.

L'Angleterre, sur un ordre à son Général en Chef à Halifax, sans s'occuper des ordres du Parlement Canadien, prendrait 25,000 hommes sur 50,000, et même les 50,000, sans s'occuper si cela vous plait, ou ne vous plait pas, et les enverrait où bon lui semblerait.

Pour moi, un homme qui donne sa démission comme membre du Parlement pour une affaire de ce genre là, a littéralement perdu la tête, et doit être mis de coté aux prochaines élections pour 'unfitness as representative.'

PUR BRED LIBERAL.

Pembroke, Oct. 31, 1899.

(Translation.)

Mr. Bourassa,—I take the liberty to reply to the reasons mentioned by you for resigning your seat as a member of parliament. As regards the question of Canadian volunteers for the Transvaal, it is a great mistake on the part of England not to pass a law providing for military service, like the other European powers, that is to say, a law making a soldier of every man between the age of twenty and forty years, and by which England would force Canada, in accordance with its population, to maintain an army of fifty thousand men, which would be at its disposal in case of war. At the present time, if England was in the same condition as the other powers, it could, with its powerful navy, face any emergency throughout the whole world. Germany can, in forty-eight hours, place two million men under arms. France can place two million five hundred thousand men under arms in thirty-six hours; Russia can arm three million men in forty hours; Austria one million five hundred thousand, also in forty hours, and Italy the same number in thirty-six hours.

Volunteers are a very nice thing. Often they are a good thing, but very often also they are useless. To go to war requires men accustomed to arms and trained to regular service; in a word, war demands active service in time of peace.

England has not a sufficiently numerous regular army to face any emergency in time of war, and is obliged to call volunteers.

A regular army is trained in all the tactics required by war, and generally such men are more easily managed than volunteers who, often, have never gone through any military drilling.

Under these circumstances, England, without minding the orders of the Canadian Parliament, could, by giving a command to its head general at Halifax, call out twenty-five thousand men out of the fifty thousand, and even the whole fifty thousand, taking no notice of whether we are pleased or not, and send them wherever it might please.

As far as my opinion is concerned, a man who resigns as member of parliament on a matter of this kind, has literally lost his head and should be left aside at the next elections on account of unfitness as a representative.

THOROUGHBRED LIBERAL.

A QUESTION OF IRRIGATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Prevention is better than cure. This is admitted by every one. Still, practical people who are busily employed in curing or remedying pressing present evils (such as pauperism, disease, etc.) are always impatient with those who come to them speaking of theories as to how to prevent these evils. All the same, the person who has good, practical modes of preventing great general evils is a true benefactor of humanity and a philanthropist.

In writing on the subject of the churches' proper attitude towards the poor (in cities), 'A Close Observer' asks 'Humanitas' to show a feasible mode by which a man with a family of seven can gain a living off an acre of ground. In this question 'A Constant Observer' goes to the root of the reason of pauperism in great cities. This reason is that the people, fleeing from the hardness and loneliness of life on the soil into the cities, congest them. Now, I have read of persons making $1,200 a year off an acre by extensive tillage and proper irrigation. About a year ago an article appeared in the 'Witness' giving a mode of tillage of land which yielded returns that, according to close calculation, amounted to from $1,500 to $2,000 per acre per annum. So, since a man with a family can in the country live well on from $180 to $200 per annum, if he grows much of what he eats, it will be seen that it is easily possible to live off an acre of land.

In this part of the country I have for years seen that droughts in the summers deprive the farmers from year to year of about half the returns from the soil they could get were their land well irrigated during the dry times. This means (as every one will admit) that were the lands thus well irrigated the farmers would, taking into account their expenditures, have quadruple the profits from their labor they now have. This means that four times the present population could live on the soil. And, if they did, this means the disappearance of the present loneliness of farm life and the presence in the country of much of the excitement and human sociableness and companionship of the cities. Thus could the cities be relieved of both their present and future abnormal congestion. The question is largely one of irrigation and the cheapening of that process.

M. R. ROWSE.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am proud of the 'Witness' for publishing resolutions of temperance societies and churches. This has pleased me very much as have also the editor's remarks in which he says that a people educated in temperance principles is better than a prohibitory law. It is very gratifying to see our people more and more thus educated. Not so very long ago it was the custom to have the whiskey at the logging bees, threshings and in the harvest fields, while at the present time, I am happy to say, it is never used at all, as far as I know, in this neighborhood.

I think our Premier and the government made a great mistake when they refused to enact prohibition. I believe a large portion of the best part of the people would be glad and would uphold the government. But, how is it now? They are disappointed and feel that we want true temperance men at the head of affairs. What a grand example our beloved Canada would have set the Motherland and all other countries if we had only been first to have national prohibition! But we should not give up in despair, but use every proper means to bring about the wish of a good majority of the citizens of the Dominion.

EBENEZER TRACEY.

Spring Bay, October, 1899.

WORSHIP OR MUMMERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My attention was attracted to an article in the 'Witness' of Oct. 23, under the caption 'Recent innovations in church services,' by 'W. T.,' very much in accord with views which I have held and advocated for several years, and which stamp the prevailing usages in most of our Protestant churches as sadly at variance with what our Bibles teach us, as 'worshipping God, who is a spirit, in spirit and in truth.' Any honest, thoughtful mind who thinks seriously on the obligations we owe to this heart-searching God, must be amazed at the presumption which characterizes the current church services, under the name of worship—the only one thing the creature is privileged to give back to God, the true expression of which is the overflow in adoration of the grateful hearts of his children to their Heavenly Father—finding expression in 'Psalm and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in the heart to the Lord,' not to the choir or congregation, and thus being the action of each converted individual heart, just as much as intercourse in prayer, and subject to the same law.

If, as we are told, the sacrifices and prayers, yea even the very thoughts of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord, surely the service of praise has equal importance, and cannot be transferred to unconverted substitutes who may happen to have good voices, and thus exclude many who may have no ear for music, but who are encouraged to worship, even if it be 'with groanings which cannot be uttered'—the only one condition being, that they are his children.

Such being the case, how can our ministers, who claim to be the spiritual guides of the people, permit the existing mummery of artistic music sung by unconverted choirs, under the plea of worship to the heart-searching God, with whom all have to do. One of prominence amongst them, while acknowledging and lamenting the evil, says: 'To restrain it would break up his church,' forgetting that God cares for and keeps his own, and has promised that 'they that honor me I will honor.' Another says 'he gets inspiration from music; it makes him feel good.' Webster defines 'music as the art of combining sounds to please the sense of hearing,' and thus an anthem, sung as it usually is, with the words unknown to the congregation, becomes a purely sensuous performance, in direct issue with God's word, or the expressed practical experience of many of God's most honored ministers, such as the late Charles Spurgeon, Jas. H Brooks, D.D., George Muller, the sainted D. A. Gordon, D. L. Moody, Dr. A. T. Pierson, F. B. Meyer, Malachi Taylor, Andrew Murray, James Neal, M.A., author of 'Musical Service: Is It Right?', Dr. E. W. Bullenger, one of the leading Biblocists of the day, and hosts of others who take a decided stand against this prevailing evil, which I am told to say no spirit taught-soul, be he dead or alive, presumes to defend, and which most distinctly evidences the solemn warnings of II. Peter ii., 3; Jude xvii., 19, etc., etc.

There remains no room for question that this terrible sin lies at the door of the ministers, who permit, from motives known to God and themselves, the use of artistic music, sung by unconverted choirs, and with a view of intensifying attention to it. I repeat the following notice, published some months ago in 'The Faithful Witness' of Toronto, and 'The Watchman and Truth,' of Boston:

CHURCH MUSIC.

Notice to Ministers.—Five hundred dollars will be paid to any designated Sunday school in Canada or the United States for scriptural authority from the New Testament in support of the prevailing custom in most of our Protestant churches using artistic music, played or sung by unconverted choirs, as an item of acceptable worship to Almighty God, especially anthems, in which the congregation are precluded from joining, and which is claimed to be in direct contravention, both in letter and spirit, with the teaching of John iv., 24; Eph. v., 19; Col. iii., 16, 17; Jude xviii., 19, etc.

The question arises, Is it right in the sight of God, or is it wrong? 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.'

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

'RACE NO BARRIER.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your foot note to my letter asking about the Waddington premiership came to my mind when penning the very sentence which evoked your question. It might be misleading, but if you examine the context you will find that I refer to the present time and to the near future. The Waddington Government lasted from Feb. 4, 1879, to Dec. 27, of the same year, about ten months. As this was a fifth of a century ago, a great many changes, as you are aware, have taken place since that time. Recent legislation and the feeling towards the British empire arising from many causes prompted me to insert in my letter the question I now repeat, 'Show me where an Englishman would have the chance under French rule of becoming a premier,' etc. OLD BACHELOR.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1899.

PRAISE AND CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Kindly allow me to congratulate you on your editorials; they are really splendid. I would not miss reading a single copy of the 'Witness' under any circumstances. I noticed in the 'Witness' of last evening that you had received several other communications on the above subject; but they did not prompt me to write this letter, as I have intended for some time past to drop you a line in regard to your editorials.

I voice the sentiments of a good number of people.

Yours truly,

W. D. BROWN

Westmount, Nov. 2, 1899.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reading your paper I meet with some very strange remarks. You state in one place that the account of the creation of the world in six days has been proved false; you state in another paper that the reason that British Columbia people don't like the Chinese is because they are more industrious than themselves. Just allow me to tell you that 'both these statements are untrue, or, in plain English, lies.' In this week you put in, 'Mr. Tarte speaks'; some time since you put in 'Mr. Davitt speaks.'

Have these men any more than their share of brains and moral honesty, or have they always honestly worked for their breakfast before eating it? What is there about the whole lot of them that they should be noticed so much when they speak. These untruths and this sort of man worship don't recommend your paper; it is the manly, honest truths that do the most good. I am very happy to say that we get very good reading in your 'Witness,' but the others are flies in the ointment. Wishing you success in all that is godly and manly and good.

JONATHAN BRAMLY.

Nanaimo, B.C., Oct. 26, 1899.

THE MONTREAL 'WITNESS.'

The 'Witness' wore a light-grey dress,
For wearing more than show,
As she came smiling from the press
Some fifty years ago.

With no cartoons to catch the eye
And raise a pleasant smile,
Nor pictur'd scenes from far and nigh,
Engrav'd in proper style.

Tho' plainly dress'd her moral traits
Were then the same as now;
To yellow advertising baits
No space did she allow.

We liked her then, but better still
As now she comes array'd,
With good intent to mend or kill
Each vile, dishonest trade.

Undaunted still she marches on,
Triumphant for the fray,
To fight the bar-room and saloon,
Till both are swept away.

'Lay on, Macduff,' with thy good sword
Uplifted higher far,
Till peaceful arts and God's own Word
Shall banish drink and war.

As sons and daughters take our place,
And settle in new homes,
They'll see a smile light up each face
Wher'er the 'Witness' comes.

J. A.

Huron, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY LADY SHOULD SEE

MYRA'S JOURNAL,

The Best Monthly Fashion Paper.

Each number contains 48 pages of Illustrations and Articles of the Greatest Interest to Women. Newest Styles of Dress, Interesting Serial Story, Cut Out Paper Pattern of Fashionable Garment; Colored Fashion Plate with five designs; Hints on the Nursery and Toilet; Etiquette, Economical Cooking, Household Hints, Palmistry, etc., etc.

MYRA'S JOURNAL has been enlarged and greatly improved.

The Price has been reduced by ONE HALF.

It can be obtained from your News Agent, or will be mailed from London, for twelve months for 3s. prepaid, to BEETON & CO., Ltd., 10 and 11 Fetter Lane, London, England.

Not Made to Order
But Made to Fit.



SHOREY'S
Rigby Proofed
Frieze Ulsters

In seven shades. 52 inches long. Deep Storm Collar. 5 pockets—deep flaps. Made of Frieze—**not** Etoffe. Guaranteed to please or your money back.

Sold by all Up-to-Date Clothing Dealers for $7.50

ADVERTISEMENTS.



FOR ELEGANT EFFECT

As well as durability,

Nothing finishes the skirt edge so handsomely as the

S. H. & M.

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding. BELLE is the name of the S. H. & M. Plain Velveteen. REDFERN is the name of the S. H. & M. Bias Corded Velvet.

Be sure that S. H. & M. is stamped on the back of every yard you buy.

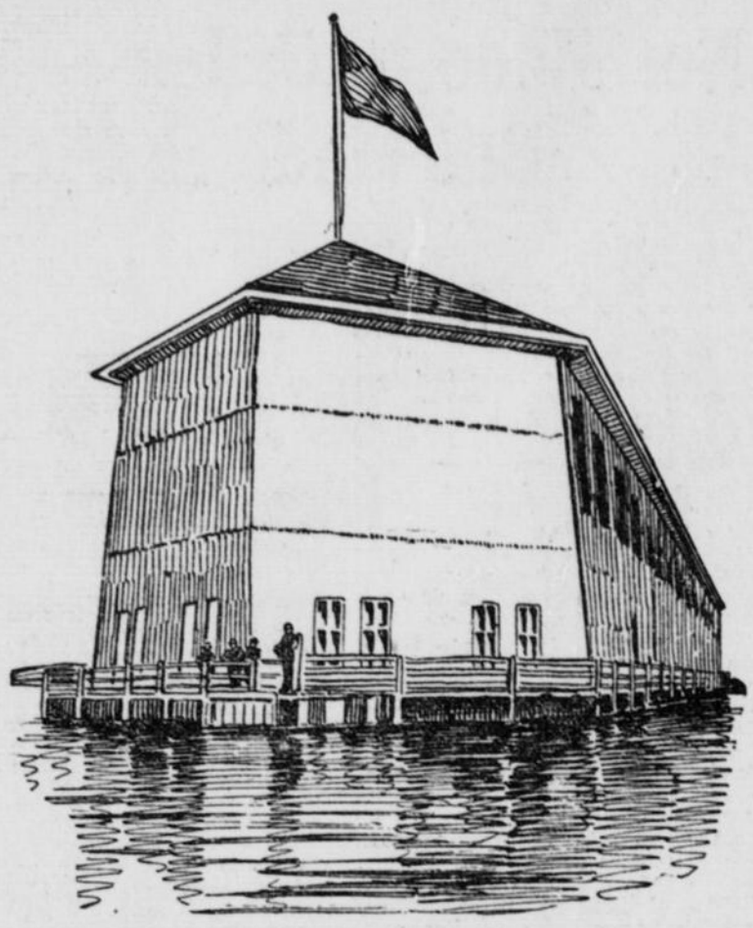
THE S. H. & M. CO., 24 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO

A NEW AIR SHIP.

WONDERFUL INVENTION OF COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Count Von Zeppelin, of the German army, believes and Major Baden-Powell, the British army authority, agrees that he has solved the great problem of war balloons in the gigantic aluminum air ship just completed, and now ready to be tested. If this be true it is scarcely possible to conceive of an invention more intensely interesting to the whole civilized world.

The Zeppelin flying machine has been constructed in a special building erected on sixty pontoons, anchored firmly in the middle of Lake Constance, not far from Friedrichshafen. This frame structure is 455 feet long, 78 feet wide and 68 feet high, almost the length of two city blocks, and as high as a four-story house in New York. It is lighted by eleven large windows, which make the interior bright as day.



IMMENSE BALLOON HOUSE AT FRIEDERICHSHAVEN IN WHICH AIRSHIP IS BEING BUILT.

On entering, the visitor sees a tremendous skeleton of aluminum wires. This huge device is 406 feet long and 39 feet in diameter in the centre. The framework is made of aluminum bars, forming 24-sided polygons, joined firmly together by longitudinal strips of the same metal, and all firmly braced by T-shaped braces. The large polygonal rings are twenty-five feet apart, and are braced in addition by numberless strong strands of aluminum wire, running from a central small circle, giving the effect of a huge bicycle wheel, or a series of them.

The result of this construction is that the great air ship is divided into seventeen compartments, firmly connected and yet separate. The whole circumference is woven into a strong net of 'ramie,' and each compartment has a similar net on its inner side.

The plan is to put a balloon in each of these compartments, the buoyancy of which is to lift the ship and keep it in the air. The idea of using a number of balloons is that in case of any accident to one the others will still be able to work, and, besides, enclosing them in the great framework, which will be covered with silk to protect the balloons from the effect of the atmosphere and the sun, making it possible to shape the ends of the ship so that they offer the least possible surface to opposing winds, and at the same time make it possible to steer the ship.

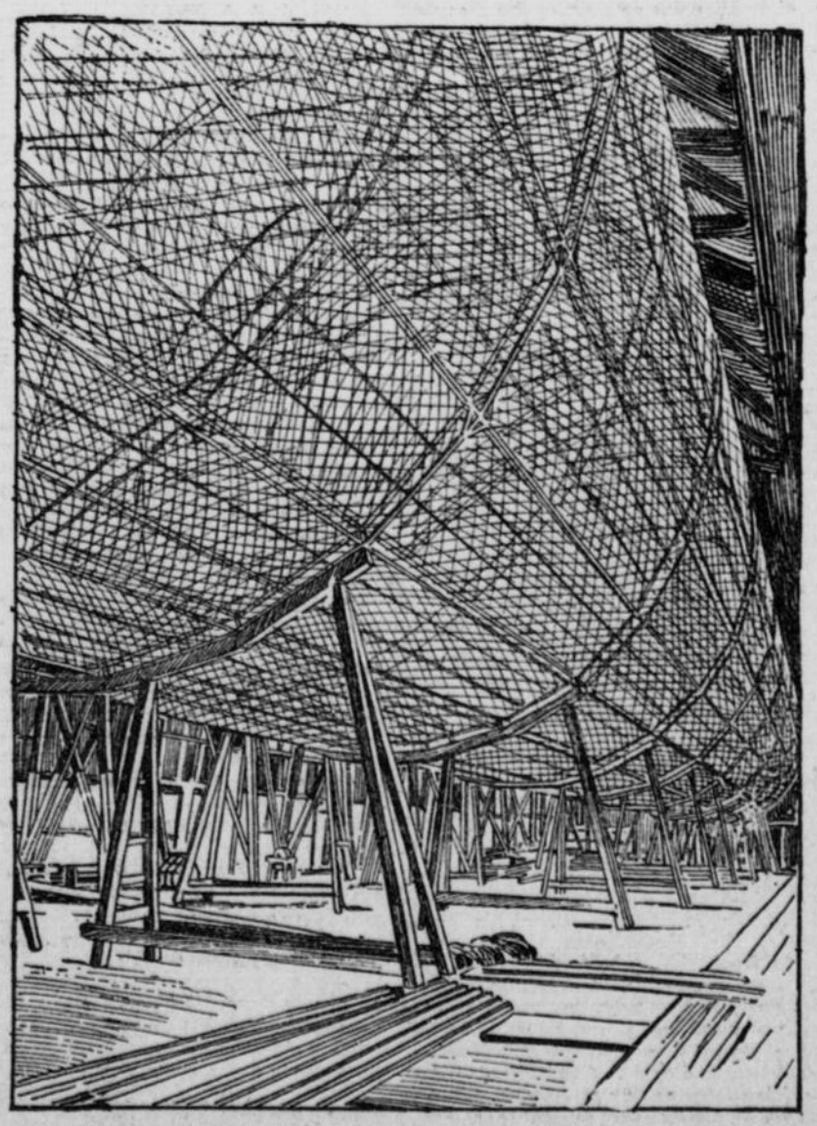
The balloons are specially manufactured for this purpose of the best material, absolutely unleakable. They are to be filled with hydrogen gas from retorts already in place on the pontoons. There are two thousand of the cylinders, each holding sixteen cubic feet of gas, so there will be about thirty-two thousand cubic feet of gas in the whole ship. It is admitted by all scientists that the lifting power of this much hydrogen gas will be ten tons. The weight of the ship, cars and machinery will be only about four tons.

The inventor relies upon the fact that every body in motion ought to be easily steered. This has not been the case hitherto with air ships, for several reasons. One was their unscientific form, the other that there was not enough headway provided by the propelling force to give the steering apparatus a hold on the air. These difficulties Count Zeppelin claims to have overcome.

The forward and backward motion is to be controlled by four very large revolving aluminum propeller blades. Two of these will be in front, just where the circumference of the ship begins to decrease toward a point, and the other two will occupy a similar position at the rear. The steering will be done by double rudder blades at front and rear.

The motive power for these propellers is to be furnished by two Daimler motors, using benzine as fuel. These are the lightest possible engines which will produce the required power of twelve to fifteen horse-power each. These engines will be carried in two aluminum cars, hung forward and aft, just beneath the propellers.

The cars will be twenty feet long and five feet wide, three feet deep, shaped to an edge, and pointed fore and aft. The motors are connected with the propellers by strong steel rods and two shifting link couplings, so as to have as little play as possible. The motors have been specially built for this ship so as to throw out no sparks; but as an additional precaution the fabric which forms the outer covering of the ship has been thoroughly fire-proofed.



COUNT ZEPPELIN'S MILITARY FLYING MACHINE, WHICH WILL DESTROY NAVIES, IN ITS CONSTRUCTION SHED ON LAKE CONSTANCE.

ENGLISH CITIZENSHIP.

BRITISH CITIZENS COULD NOT BE TRANSVAALERS.

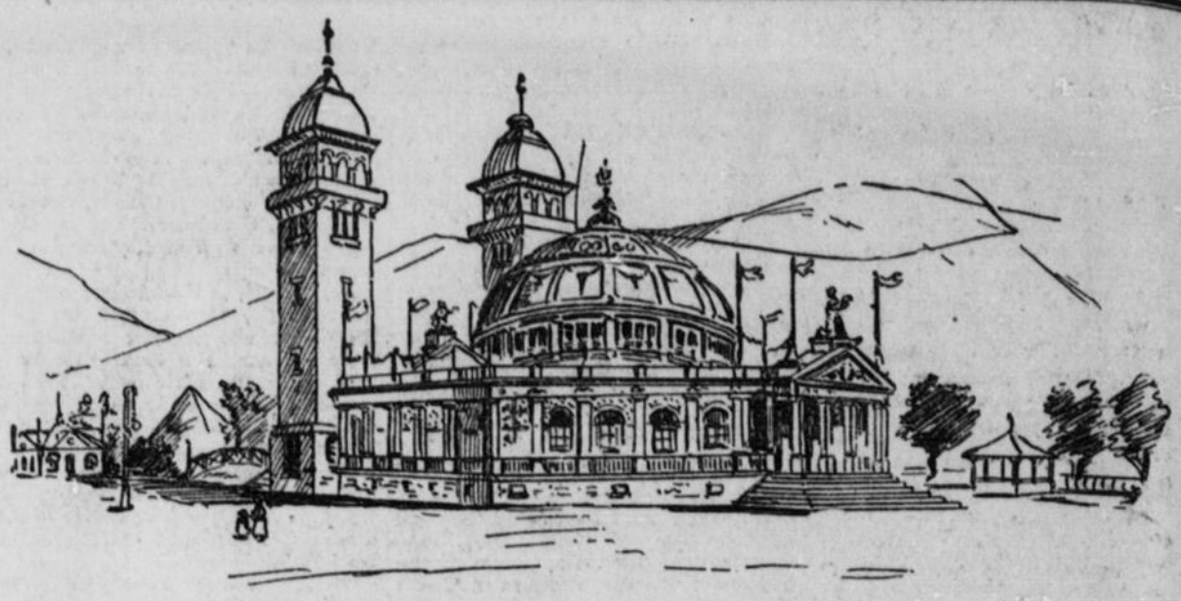
Prof. A. V. Dicey delivered, at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond street, London, the first of a course of lectures on the subject of 'The rights of English citizens.'

Prof. Dicey said that he proposed to discuss in his first lecture the question 'What is a British subject?' There were three doctrines of nationality. According to the classical doctrine, nationality depended solely on descent; according to the feudal doctrine, nationality depended on the state within which a person was born. The modern English doctrine was a mixture of these two doctrines with this addition—that a man might change his nationality at will. As to the acquisition of British nationality at the present time, every one, of whatever race or color, born in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or on board one of Her Majesty's ships, or on board a British merchant vessel, was ipso facto a British subject. So also was the person whose father or paternal grandfather was born within British dominions. British nationality could be acquired by naturalization under a special act, or under the Naturalization Act of 1870, which required residence during five years in the United Kingdom, and a declaration of intention to continue residence therein. Naturalization did not ipso facto confer British nationality on the children of the person naturalized if born out of the United Kingdom; but they acquired British nationality by virtue of residence with their father during the period of legal infancy within the United Kingdom. With respect to the loss of British nationality, in former times that was an impossibility. Expatriation, however, was allowed in the Naturalization Act of 1870, when the principle was admitted that a British subject could cease to be a British subject by becoming the duly naturalized subject of a foreign state. Further, any man born of alien parents within British dominions divested himself of British nationality by a declaration of alienage; and a woman marrying an alien ceased to be a British subject. As to the resumption of British nationality, the law was practically the same as for an alien acquiring British nationality. The great point of the present law was that any person born within the British dominions could ipso facto claim British nationality. There had been much confusion about the position of British subjects who obtained naturalization in the South African Republic. It was perfectly clear that such persons could not be both British subjects and citizens of the Transvaal. He remembered a confusion on this point being made by one whose position should have saved him from mistake—namely, Lord Brougham. In 1848 that eminent man, who had a taste for meddling in almost everything, wished to become a French citizen, having some idea of becoming a member of the French Assembly. It had to be explained to Lord Brougham that it was quite impossible for him to be at once a French citizen and a British subject. In conclusion, Prof. Dicey said that the law which he had been propounding was simply the English law. It was quite impossible that the same person might be regarded as a British subject in England and as a French citizen in France. To have the full rights of an Englishman it was necessary to be a British subject with a permanent home in England, and actually resident in England.

SEA WATER FOR LONDON.

(From the London 'Telegraph.')

Another attempt is to be made to bring pure sea water within the reach of Londoners. It is proposed to tap the Channel at Lancing, in Sussex, whence the salt waves would be pumped to a level of nearly five hundred feet at the top of Steyning Hill. It will then flow by gravitation through a main aqueduct to Battersea, and thence across the Thames to Cromwell Road, South Kensington, whence branches are to be laid for service in Paddington and Kensington, Mayfair, Marylebone and the Strand districts, and in Whitehall and Westminster, for a conduit at Charing Cross. It is also proposed to lay another branch main from Farrington street to Shoreditch and along the Bethnal Green road to Victoria Park. 'The Builder' hopes that the main object of this is to provide for sea water swimming baths in London, which would undoubtedly be an immense boon in the community.



THE GLITTERING PALACE OF SALT, JUST COMPLETED AT SALT LAKE CITY.

A palace of salt, dazzling as snow, has just been erected in Salt Lake City, Utah. This architectural marvel covers about eight acres, and is modelled after the design of the World's Fair buildings in Chicago. The salt was applied to the wooden structure by a spray, the water of the Great Salt Lake, which is twenty-five percent salt, being used, with the addition of a certain chemical which renders the quickly solidifying salt impervious to water. Seen from the interior, the structure appears like a palace of crystal rock. The building encloses a square one hundred and sixty feet each way, and is in the shape of an octagon, surmounted by a dome, relieved by tall, square towers, one hundred and thirty feet in height. Around the palace are to be walks, a lake and a fountain, inclosing open spaces ornamented by trees, shrubs and flowers. The building will not melt under the action of the elements; it will not burn nor fall down with age, but will be enduring as though of stone. It will be used for the purpose of a permanent Utah exhibition of minerals and other products, and also as an auditorium.

BRITISH ARTILLERY.

THE NEW RAPID-FIRE SHELLS AND THE MAXIMS.

The new rapid-fire field guns of the British artillery, which are now being employed against the Boers, fire one of the deadliest shrapnel-shells yet known to artillerists.

At Glencoe shrapnel fire delivered by the British guns, proved effective at 3,800 yards. It was the terrible hail of shrapnel balls that served to demoralize the Boer riflemen. Sheltered as the latter were, behind rocks, logs and mounds of earth, they were safe from all but overhead fire.

The shrapnel shell of the new British field-gun weighs about fifteen pounds, The shell itself is but a piece of steel tubing, filled with small balls. The balls weigh forty-two to the pound, or a trifle over one-third of an ounce each, Each shrapnel shell contains 260 of these small balls.

In the head of the projectile proper is a time-fuse, which admits of being adjusted with all the nicety of a safe's time-lock. At the base of the fuse is placed a small charge of black powder. This charge is very light, just strong enough to ensure the rending of the walls of the steel tubing. Below the exploding charge are the small balls. The discharge of the piece ignites the fuse train located in the head of the projectile. As the shell pushes through the air the fuse steadily burns. Suddenly the flame reaches the open gate (the point where the cut was made), connecting direct with the explosive charge, and in that instant the projectile bursts.

The effect of the bursting of the shrapnel is to release the small balls contained within the case. These small balls still retain the impetus imparted by the shell proper, and they contiue to advance along the line which the shell was describing prior to the burst. As the shell was on a downward trend at the time the burst occurred, the small balls are projected onward and downward. At the same time there is imparted a slightly scattering effect, to the right and left, much after the manner of bird shot on clearing the muzzle of a fowling piece

The guns in question are capable of delivering twelve aimed shots per minute.

The Maxim guns with the Natal forces are mounted on two-wheeled carts, strong and serviceable. Each cart carries about 8,000 rounds of ammunition. The Maxims have been favorite weapons with British troops for the past ten years. Prior to the advent of the Maxims the Nordenfelts were largely used.

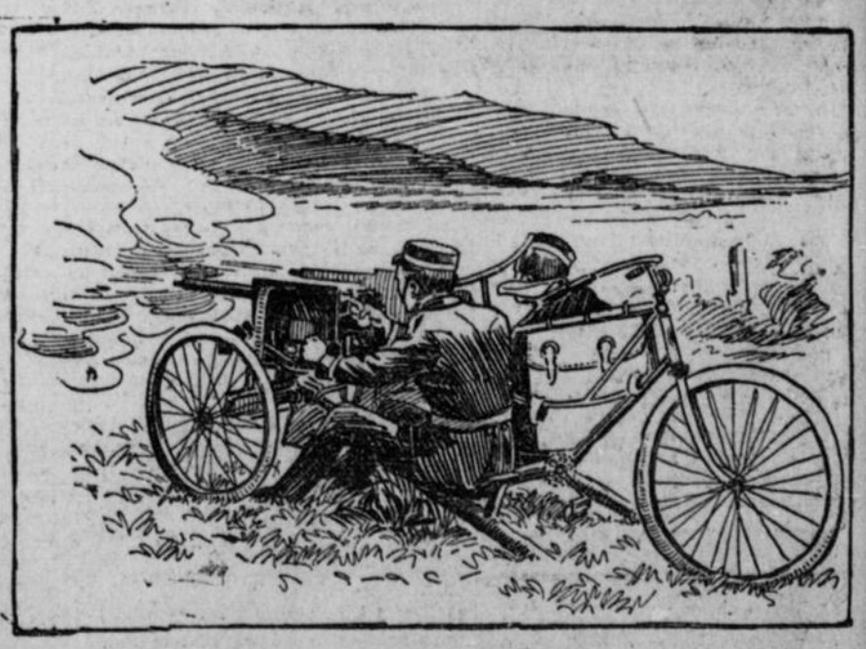
The Maxim guns receive their ammunition on a belt, which is fed through the breech of the gun. The action of the pieces is automatic. So long as the finger is held on the trigger the Maxims will continue to load and fire until the supply of ammunition is exhausted.

The Maxims are particularly useful in defending stretches of open ground leading up to entrenched or defended positions. Advance in the open against Maxim gun fire is out of the question. The machine guns must first be silenced before infantry charge, and shrapnel has this latter duty assigned to it.

Maxims are also made which can be adjusted so that they can be carried on a man's back or mounted on a tricycle, as shown in the accompanying illustrations.



THE MAXIM RAPID-FIRE GUN AS CARRIED ON A SOLDIER'S BACK.



THE MAXIM RAPID-FIRE GUN AS CARRIED ON A TRICYCLE.

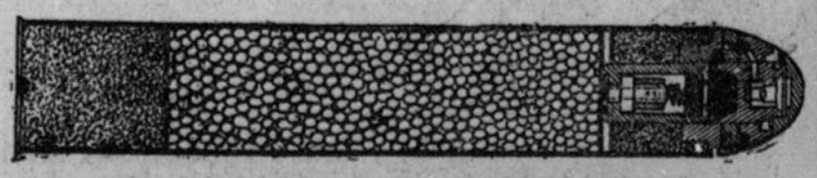


DIAGRAM OF A RAPID-FIRE SHELL.

THE MYSTERY OF JOHANN ORTH.

But the saddest episode is that known as the mystery of Johann Orth, one of the most remarkable romances in the dynastic history of Europe in this country. The Archduke, John Salvator of Tuscany, a nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph, had fallen in love with an actress and singer, Ludmila Hubel, whom he married in spite of all family opposition, renouncing at the same time all his rights, privileges and rank, and assuming the name of Orth, after one of his castles. The romantic marriage was celebrated secretly, but in a perfectly legal manner, by the registrar of Islington, and was witnessed by the Consul-General of Austria in London.

Johann Orth next bought, in 1891, a fine ship in Liverpool, which he renamed 'Santa Margarita,' and so anxious was he to guard against the vessel being recognized that he stipulated that all drawings and photographs of it should be handed over to him, and these he burned with his own hands; moreover, he caused all portraits and negatives of himself and of his wife to be bought up at any price, and these were likewise destroyed. We are giving here only absolute facts Shortly afterwards the ex-Archduke and his wife set sail for South America, and the vessel was duly reported to have arrived at Monte Video, and departed for a destination unknown. But from that moment every trace was lost of the ship and all on board, no news as to her fate having ever been heard, although many a search has been made along the coast by order of the Emperor of Austria and his government.

Adventurers and treasure-seekers have been at work, as it was well known that Johann Orth had on board over a quarter of a million pounds in specie; it is believed that he intended to have bought an estate in Chili with the money, and to have settled there, but that the vessel foundered off Cape Horn during a terrific storm which raged on the coast shortly after the ship had left. From time to time since then the most startling rumors have been set afloat about the missing prince having turned up; one being that he had been one of the leaders of the Chilian rebellion, having divided his treasure among his crew, burned his ship, landed on a lonely coast, etc. His own mother, who died only a few months ago at the Castle Orth, believed her son alive to her very last hour, and expected his return. The Swiss Government is of a different opinion, and assumed the death of the Archduke, and paid over to Frau Orth's next of kin a large amount of money, which Johann Orth deposited as a settlement before his departure, and there is little doubt that the 'Santa Margarita' lies at the bottom of the sea, and that all on board perished.—'Strand Magazine.'

BRITONS ARE NOT BIGOTS.

Roman Catholics and Jews may Hold any Temporal Office.

THE TRANSVAAL ALONE MAKES CREED A BAR.

In view of the discussion which has arisen in connection with the Transvaal's exclusion of all Roman Catholics and Jews from government and municipal offices it may be as well to call attention to the fact that no disabilities of this kind exist in Great Britain, and that all assertions to the contrary are based upon misapprehension and ignorance of modern history. There is but one position in the vast British Empire that is barred to a Roman Catholic, and that is the position of sovereign. This can, however, hardly be described as a government office, for the monarch is in no sense of the word a servant of the state or an employé of the Crown. Sovereignty in the old world must be regarded in the light of an hereditary dignity rather than as an office, and although the ever rising tide of democracy has imposed many restrictions upon the old time prerogatives of sovereigns yet Emperor William is there to show us that monarchs still retain much the same position of superiority to the law of the land as in the days when King Louis XIV. of France so proudly exclaimed, 'L'Etat c'est moi' (It is I who am the state').

According to the so-called Act of Settlement, passed by the British Parliament during the reign of Queen Anne with the object of preventing the restoration of the exiled Stuart dynasty, which professed the Roman Catholic faith, it was expressly provided that all princes and princesses of the blood acknowledging the spiritual supremacy of the Pope should be barred forever from succession to the throne of Great Britain, and it is by virtue of this act of settlement that the House of Hanover, of which Queen Victoria is the present representative, secured possession of the English Crown. The act is very strict, and any English prince or princess transgressing it would ipso facto forfeit all right of succession.

It is probable that Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of the Queen, would have sacrificed her chances of becoming Queen of England in order to wed the young Prince Imperial of France had he not lost his life in South Africa, and it is generally understood that the main object of his joining the British forces in their war against the Zulus was to win sufficient popularity in the United Kingdom to silence the opposition that would otherwise have been made on account of his Roman Catholic faith to his marriage with the Queen's youngest daughter. The Queen's second son, Prince Alfred, was already reigning Duke of Coburg, that is to say, a full fledged German sovereign, at the time when his eldest daughter married the Roman Catholic Crown Prince of Roumania. Roumania's future Queen is nevertheless an English princess of the blood, and the only one who, since the Act of Settlement, nearly two hundred years ago, has ever become the wife of a Roman Catholic, and thereby forfeited her own rights and those of her descendants to the succession of the English throne.

ALL OBSTACLES TO OFFICE REMOVED.

But there is no civil or military office in the service of the British Crown or of the state which nowadays is barred to either Roman Catholics or Jews, and those works of reference and encyclopedias which declare that no Romanist can become Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland or Lord High Chancellor of either England or Ireland are entirely mistaken. I am perfectly aware that this statement may be questioned. But I can only refer those who differ from me in the matter to a speech delivered in the House of Commons in May, 1872, by the late Lord Coleridge, who died as Lord Chief Justice, but who was at the time Attorney-General. Speaking in his capacity of principal law officer of the British Government and of the English Crown, he declared that by the act of parliament passed in 1867, entitled 'An Act to abolish a certain declaration, commonly called the Declaration against Transubstantiation, the Invocation of Saints and the Sacrifice of Mass, as practiced in the Church of Rome, etc.,' all restrictions against the holding of government offices by Roman Catholics were 'ipso facto annulled and no longer existed.'

On the strength of this declaration the seals of Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom of Ireland have since then been held in two successive administrations by a Roman Catholic peer—namely, the late Lord O'Hagan. This being the case, a Roman Catholic is now equally eligible for the place of Lord High Chancellor of England; that is to say, the highest office under the British Crown, and it is more than probable that when next a Liberal administration is formed in Great Britain the seals of Lord High Chancellor and the seat on the Woolsack will be offered to and accepted by the present Lord Chief Justice Russell, who is a devout Roman Catholic and brother of the well known Jesuit priest, pulpit orator and poet, Father Matthew Russell.

Nor is there any legal obstacle to the appointment of a Roman Catholic as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and it is only necessary to recall the fact that the office of Viceroy of India, which is of even still greater importance, dignity and emolument, was held for a term of years by the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet.

A JEW ALMOST ON THE WOOLSACK.

This exemption from legal restrictions to office likewise applies to the Jews. The late Sir George Jessel, who died as Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Records, a judicial position only one degree lower in rank than that of Lord Chief Justice, would inevitably have become Lord High Chancellor of England had it not been for his premature death in the prime of his life, and in that event the anticipations of Lord Beaconsfield would have been realized—anticipations to which he gave utterance when he expressed the hope to see ere he died a member of the Chosen Race occupying the proud position of Keeper of the Sovereign's Conscience and Guardian of the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

Strictly speaking, there has never been any actual law against the holding of office in Great Britain by either Roman Catholics or Jews. That is to say, the members of neither faith were excluded by law from any office whatsoever. There was, however, imposed by law on all holders of office an oath of allegiance which no Catholics or Jews could conscientiously take. The oath comprised a declaration against the doctrine of transubstantiation, the acknowledgment of the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters and the acceptance of the canons of the State Church of England. Naturally neither Catholics nor Jews could conscientiously take any such oaths of office, and were in consequence thereof debarred from every office of profit or trust under the Crown.

In the early part of the present century this form of oath was modified by act of parliament in such a manner as to allow Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters, such as Moravians, Wesleyans, Quakers, etc., as well as Jews, to occupy seats in the national legislature and to hold most offices, judicial, civil and military, only a few remaining barred to people not members of the Church of England by the retention of the old form of declaration. In 1867, however, the act was passed which completely abolished forever the old-time oath of office, thus throwing every place of emolument and trust in the service of the British Crown open without restriction to members of all faiths and denominations. To-day the oath for every kind of English office runs as follows:—'I, ——, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to the law, so help me God.' This is an oath which can be taken by members of every religious faith without any conscientious scruples whatsoever.

CERTAIN RELIGIOUS RESTRICTIONS.

While it is thus seen that the profession of Romanism or of Judaism does not constitute an obstacle to any government office whatsoever in the British Empire, yet there are certain legal restrictions to which the Roman Catholic faith is still subject in the United Kingdom. Thus, whereas a Nonconformist minister—that is to say, the pastor of some Protestant denomination not forming part of the Church of England—can sit in the House of Commons, a Catholic priest is debarred from this privilege. This disability, however, extends to the clergy of the Church of England, who are likewise constitutionally prevented from entering Parliament. There is nothing, however, to prevent any Catholic priest who happens to be a peer of the realm from sitting and voting in the House of Lords, a notable instance of this kind being that of the late Lord Petre, who was not merely a priest, but likewise a prelate of the household of the Pope.

This legislative disability to which the Catholic clergy are subjected in England must not therefore be regarded in the light of an act of intolerance, but merely as a recognition of the fact that they are, in the eyes of English law, just as much in holy orders as the clergy of the Church of England.

Then there is a law in existence prohibiting foreign Jesuits from residing in England without a special license from the Secretary of State. But this statute has never been put into force and may be regarded as obsolete, since there are vast educational establishments maintained at Canterbury and elsewhere in England by French Jesuits.

There are likewise certain legal restrictions with regard to testamentary bequests. For instance, any legacy to a church or to Roman Catholic clergy for the payment of masses for the repose of the soul of the testator may, as the law now stands, be successfully contested. Moreover, bequests to religious orders are likewise viewed with disfavor, and the courts when appealed to against a disposition of property of this kind will almost invariably declare it void.

CATHOLICS AND CHURCH PATRONAGE.

Finally, Roman Catholics are debarred from the exercise of patronage, so far as the Church of England is concerned. Among the other forms of hereditary property in England is the right to nominate and appoint the incumbents of churches and parishes. This right can be exercised sometimes with the sanction of the bishop of the diocese, and quite as often without it. It is a valuable prerogative in so far that it can be sold, the incumbency of a parish yielding in revenue several hundred pounds a year being naturally worth several thousand pounds if sold. Whenever a Roman Catholic succeeds to property of this kind he loses the benefit thereof, and the right of making the appointment, as well as any pecuniary advantages derived therefrom, is transferred during his lifetime to the heads of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge.

While of course it is comprehensible that a Roman Catholic should have no voice in the spiritual welfare of the congregation of a Protestant church erected and endowed by one of his Protestant ancestors, or be permitted to appoint its pastor, yet for some strange reason or other this disability does not extend to other religious denominations. Thus, a number of large estates comprising church patronage are now in the hands of the Rothschilds and of other wealthy Hebrews, who are permitted to make appointments of the Anglican incumbents without any restrictions, while among the members of the peerage are to be found at least one professed Buddhist and another self-declared atheist, who are each of them acknowledged and accepted patrons of church livings.

I may add that a bill promoted by the government is about to be presented to parliament removing several of the above-mentioned restrictions in connection with bequests, while if nothing has been done to remedy the pecuniary disadvantages to which Catholic landowners are subjected in relation to the control of the Church livings which they happen to have inherited it is because it has been recognized that the eventual abolition of the private ownership of Church patronage is merely a matter of time.

There are no legal obstacles in Prussia in the way of the holding of office by either Roman Catholics or Jews. Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution, and the old saying of Frederick the Great to the effect that every one was to work out his own salvation in his own way still remains one of the fundamental principles of the Prussian Commonwealth. Thus the present Chancellor of the German Empire, who is at the same time the Prime Minister of Prussia, is a devout Roman Catholic, while both of his predecessors in office were Lutherans. In fact, the Roman Catholic Church is quite as largely represented in all branches of Prussian service as the Protestant denomination, while if there are no Jews high in the civil service of the Crown, and if the Chosen People are but sparsely represented among the officers of the army, it is not in consequence of any constitutional or legal disability, but merely owing to the personal disinclination of the Emperor to grant offices or commissions to members of the Hebrew faith.

DISABILITIES ON THE CONTINENT

In France there are no religious disabilities whatsoever to office, and in spite of the impression to the contrary created by the Dreyfus case there are in the army a large number of officers, including several generals, belonging to the Jewish race and faith. Until now all the chief magistrates of France have happened to be Roman Catholics. But there is nothing whatsoever either in the Constitution of France or in the latter's statute book to prevent the election of either a Protestant or a Jew to the Presidency of the Republic. In the Netherlands, in Italy, in Scandinavia and in Belgium there are no religious obstacles to the holding of office. Thus there were several Roman Catholic statesmen who were members of the Council of Regency of the Netherlands during the minority of the young Queen, while in Italy a professed atheist—namely, Zanardelli—has held the office of Minister of Justice and President of the Legislature, the Governor of Turin and former tutor of the Crown Prince being a general who is a Jew. Even in the dominions of Francis Joseph, which are popularly supposed to be the headquarters of religious bigotry, faith cannot be said to constitute a disability to the holding of office, for Koloman Tisza, who for fourteen years was Premier of Hungary, is a Calvinist, while the late Count Beust, Chancellor of the dual empire at the time of the Franco-German war, was a Lutheran.

Judaism is a virtual though not a constitutional obstacle to high office in Russia. This, however, is due to prejudice against the race rather than against the creed. At any rate, creed in itself has never been permitted to interfere with the holding of office at St. Petersburg, for General Richter, the most trusted and important member of the household both of the late and of the present Czar, is a Lutheran, as was also the late M. De Giers, so long Chancellor of the Russian Empire, while at least one of his predecessors in office was a Roman Catholic.

From this it will be seen that the Transvaal is practically alone among the civilized nations in maintaining religious disabilities to office and in retaining laws characterized by mediaeval intolerance barring Catholics and Jews from government service.—Ex-Attaché, in New York 'Tribune.'



THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA'S GOLDEN GUNS.

The handsome guns shown in the accompanying illustration, drawn by teams of bullocks with gold and silver trappings are the property of His Highness the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda. The golden guns were made in the year 1874 by a native blacksmith named Lakha, who is said to have worked at them for five years. With the exception of the steel lining they are made of solid gold, each weighing 400 lbs. They are of unique design, and are mounted on gun-carriages of carved wood, overlaid with silver, in the characteristic style of Gugerat. The carriages are drawn by the finest team of bullocks which the Baroda territory can produce, and some idea of the truly Oriental splendor of the equipment may be judged from the fact that the ornaments and coverings cost no less than £9,000. The bullocks' horns are encased in silver and gold, and they wear 'Zanzans,' or anklets round their fore-legs, with handsome 'Mohodas' (headpieces), all of solid metals. Their trappings of Kincob and Delhi work are the envy of all rajahs, and the handsome bullocks thus covered drawing the guns in a native procession is a sight to see. The silver guns are made in the same style, and by the same man, but are somewhat smaller, and weigh only 320 lbs. each. The limbers and carriages are covered with brass, which shines like gold, and is, in fact, frequently mistaken for it.

In 1876, when the Maharajah visited Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, the gold guns accompanied him. This is the only occasion on which they have been allowed to leave the State of Baroda. The guns are kept in the city of Baroda, close to the Nazabagh Palace, and are in charge of a battalion of His Highness's bodyguard. This consists of a fine body of men, excellently trained by European officers. They are 150 strong, mounted on handsome grey Arab chargers, with uniforms resembling the Austrian Hussars. The silver guns fired a salute to Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, when he visited the Maharajah, in 1886.—'Black and White.'

A PEEP AT 'STRATHCONA.'

THE M. D. S. F.'S NEW HOSPITAL SHIP.

Some interest was caused recently among the holiday-makers on the pier at Bournemouth, by a visit from the 'Strathcona,' one of the hospital ships of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. The 'Strathcona' is one of six such vessels belonging to the Mission. She is a trim little screw steamer, quite new, and destined for the service of the fishermen employed along the four hundred miles of the Labrador coast. On her bows she carries the words, 'Heal the sick,' which briefly describes her chief mission.

Those who responded to the invitation to inspect the boat were shown a great deal that was interesting by the deputation secretary, Mr. Frank Wilson. Every inch of space in the vessel is put to the best use. The 'hospital,' though smaller than an ordinary single bedroom, will accommodate four men, and contains two cosy swing cots and two fixed berths. After his hard life on a fishing-smack the fisherman might think it almost worth a broken leg to be an inmate of this comfortable 'ward.' There is a Roentgen-ray apparatus on board, and an operating table is soon to be fixed. The 'surgery' is a large cupboard, in which something of everything that is necessary in medical work, is kept. For part of the year the doctor works in a temperature of 20 degrees below zero, and the ship being then icebound, he visits his patients by means of a sledge and dogs.

Here are some figures which will give an idea of the usefulness of these ships. On the Labrador coast last year 2,500 cases, large and small, were attended to by the hospital ship on duty there and in the North Sea and the waters on this side of the Atlantic help and relief were given to 11,000 sufferers by the two or three ships. Another statistic which may interest the good people who knit warm garments for the fishermen; last year the proceeds from the sale of woollen goods to the men amounted to £300, and when it is known that a long woollen scarf of some two or three yards may be purchased by a fisherman for 4d. or 5d., it will be understood that the £300 represents a larger supply of woollen goods than the mere figures might suggest.

In the saloon, which serves as chapel, consulting room and 'living' room, is a case of writing materials with the inscription, 'Write a letter home, boys!' And here it may be mentioned, that, while everything on board the 'Strathcona,' tends to make men healthy in mind as well as in body, there is nothing of the effeminate and mawkish goodiness which goes by the name of 'goody-goodness,' and which a bluff, rough sailor above everybody else, cannot tolerate.

From Bournemouth the 'Strathcona' proceeded to Poole Harbor, where a bazaar was held on board on Monday.—'Christian World.'

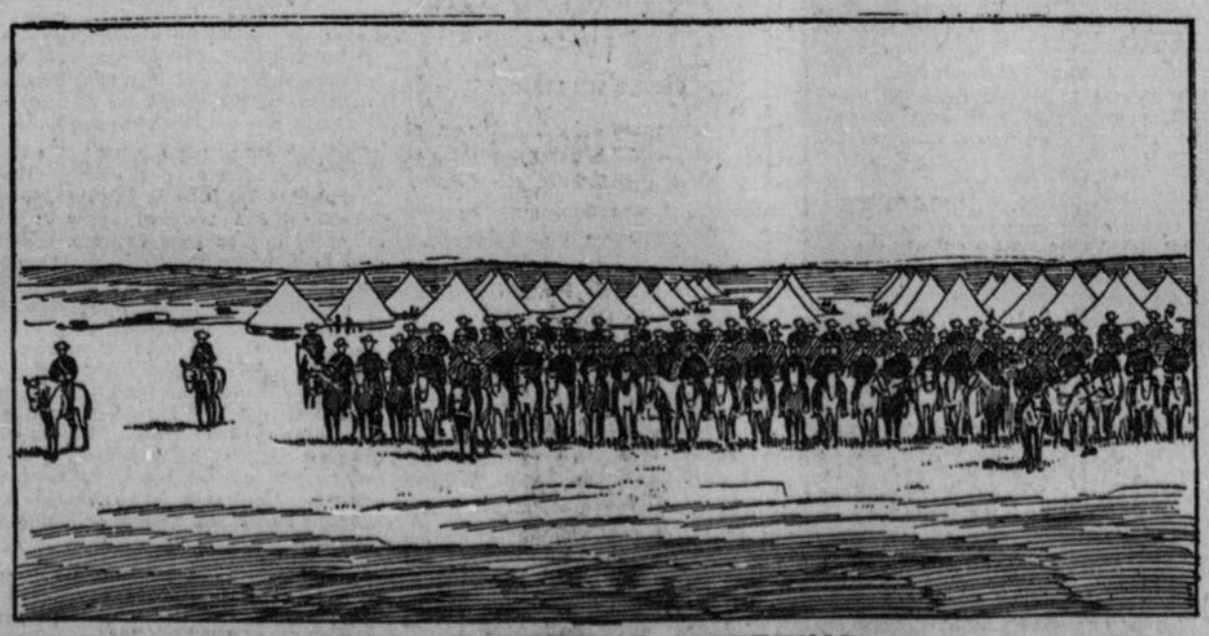
THE BOERS OF CANADA.

EFFORTS TO STIR UP RACE FEELING.

The Canadian contingent is going to South Africa to fight the Transvaal Boers. The crime of the Boers is that they reject the idea of equal rights and equal opportunities for all white men. Living in the Transvaal, they scorned the claim to political rights of men who speak another language. As the Canadian contingent musters, the sorrowful spectacle is seen of a few noisy Canadian newspapers screaming out abuse of the Government of Canada because it is headed by a Frenchman, not by an Englishman. The men who try to teach our people that no Frenchman should be allowed in high places are admirers and imitators of the Boers, whose perversity and race hatred has brought the horror of war upon our sister colony.

That with South Africa as an object lesson of the evils of race-hatred men could be found to try to stir up that passion here is strange indeed. That they should actually use the horrid fruits of race-hatred there as the seeds of the foul crop here is the very impudence of recklessness. Our land has had its days of such turmoil, has been rent by these savage anti-Christian prejudices. For years these prejudices have been dying away, and for years kindly regard and mutual acquaintance have been replacing them. As the gracious process has gone on, our country has emerged from its obscurity until, whereas it was a string of obscure, isolated little colonies, to-day it is a mighty Dominion, the leader of Greater Britain. The flower of the reconciliation was when a French-Canadian whose personal charm no man can deny became the Premier of the united country. During the progress of the South African trouble we were the example of the happiness that springs from union and confidence which was held up to the view of the Afrikanders. 'The Canadian specific' was expressly urged in the columns of the British press.

And this upspringing of respect and forbearance has brought mere chagrin to the baser of our politcians who for years had cultivated the foul fields of national distrust for the crops which they prized. They have fought against the rising tide of true Canadianism, have flourished their ineffectual little brooms of sectionalism, have shrieked 'French Domination' in Ontario, have doubtless shouted equally spiteful words in Quebec. No consideration of the good of the country has had weight with them. No contrasts of the present with the evil past has moved them. France was torn with inconceivable anguish by the Dreyfus case—and some slandering wretch sought by anonymous circulars to use it to excite distrust between the races in Canada. The agony of civil war hangs over dark South Africa, and these men clutch at the event to stir up similar passions here.—'The Westminster Presbyterian.'



PARADE OUTSIDE MAFEKING.

—'Illustrated London News.'

Colonel Baden-Powell, who is holding out at Mafeking, being one of the smartest cavalry officers in the British army, has no doubt his horsemen under his command in a state of the highest efficiency. The colonel is the author of 'Cavalry Instruction,' one of the most readable and interesting text-books of its kind in the English language.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and it besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

50c and $1.00; all druggists 604

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW
IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO....

The Youth's Companion

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SPECIAL OFFER EXPLAINED BELOW.

Free Every Week to 1900. Those who send $1.75 now with this slip, or the name of this paper, will receive The Companion every week from the time of subscription to Jan. 1, 1901. This includes all the good things to be published during the remaining weeks of 1899, comprising the Double Holiday Numbers. And in addition every new subscriber will receive the Companion Calendar for 1900, the most exquisite piece of color-work ever published by The Companion.

33'304

The young and old in more than half a million homes read The Companion every week in the year. We shall be glad to mail our Announcement Number, containing a full illustrated Prospectus of contributors and contributions already engaged for the 1900 volume.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
BOSTON, MASS.

TO MR. BOURASSA.

OPEN LETTER FROM A FRENCH-CANADIAN MEMBER.

The following is the full text of Mr. Belcourt's reply to Mr. Bourassa: My dear Mr. Bourassa: You and I belong to the same race, the same creed and the same political party; colleagues in parliament have many opinions and ideas in common; we both dearly love Canada, and, I am happy to think, are sincere friends. These are my reasons for presuming to point out to you what appears to me to be the unsoundness of the position taken by you in the letter resigning your seat in parliament addressed to the Prime Minister and to the press. I feel all the more free to do so, since I speak for myself only and have no other responsibility than that which attaches to every public man. Have you not dealt with an imaginary and not the real case at hand? You assume (contrary to the expressed intention) that outfitting and transporting a Canadian contingent to the army of the Transvaal constitutes a precedent by which the Canadian people shall be called upon to take part in all the wars of the Empire. The action of the Canadian Government, 'the accomplished fact,' as you call it, may constitute a precedent, but it is quite clear to me that the precedent, if it is a precedent, has not the meaning which you have attached to it. As you must know, but evidently forget for the moment, a precedent is nothing more than 'something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.' Now what is the act, the accomplished fact? Is it anything else than that Canada, a self-governing colony of Great Britain, free to do what she will with her own, to give or to withhold, has chosen of her own free will to make the Motherland a free gift, a gift, if you will, of 'blood,' of blood and treasure. I admit that this is doing something that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind—that is to say, that Canada may again choose of her own free will to make to the Motherland another free contribution of men or money. But tell me how can this act be construed into the precedent that 'The Canadian people shall be called upon to take part in all the wars of the Empire?' I have never heard that a free gift or any number of free gifts can constitute a precedent to exact even another gift, much less to impose a compulsory contribution. You must admit that in this case the contribution was purely voluntary; that, in fact, it could not be otherwise; that Canada was not and could not be compelled to make it.

Then I ask, since when is a voluntary act a precedent for a compulsory one? Is it not clear that you have misconceived the nature of the action of the government, and misconstrued its meaning and effect? You speak eloquently of the axiom, 'no taxation without representation,' and in a manner which implies that the Prime Minister and his colleagues have forgotten, or, perhaps, violated this fundamental rule, which is as old in England as the witenagmot, and which prevailed on this continent when a century and a quarter ago certain enthusiastic gentlemen with advanced ideas made tea in Boston harbor. I may again ask, when did the words tax and gift become synonymous? You claim that the government is to be censured because it did not call Parliament together before taking action. Technically, you may be right; but is not the point very narrow, and unworthy of your better judgment? It is true that the Government did not consult the parliament of Canada; but it is true that it did consult the members of Parliament, as well as the electorate of Canada. You will not, you cannot, deny that the will of an overwhelming majority of the Canadian people, expressed through its press, the mouth-piece of a free people, by the voices of its public men, and of its private citizens everywhere, not only justified but practically compelled the action of the executive. Have you, can you have, any doubt that the course adopted by the ministry has the almost unanimous approval of Parliament, and of the electorate of Canada? You are no doubt aware that calling Parliament would not have relieved the Cabinet from assuming at once a clear and well-defined action in this matter, and that the Prime Minister would have had to meet Parliament with a fixed policy, urge it upon the Commons, and stand or fall by it. Do you or does anyone for one moment believe that the Cabinet could have recommended to Parliament a policy manifestly opposed to the will of the people of Canada? There are many ways outside of an assembled Parliament to ascertain the will of the people, and when the people have manifestly and clearly expressed their will, as in this case, the government must act accordingly, or step down and out. It is the merest technicality to say that with such a feeling clearly shown, the executive was committed to complete inaction until Parliament could meet. Cases of emergency are not cases for red tape and fine theories. The executive was bound to act at once, and it cannot be denied that in doing what it has done, it has met the will of the whole Canadian people. The ministry should not look for any justification other than the approval of the majority.

My dear friend, have you stopped to consider the disastrous consequences to this country which the refusal of the cabinet to send a contingent to the Transvaal, as demanded by the people, would have brought about? I have, and I am most thankful that, by its timely, patriotic and statesmanlike action, the cabinet has saved us from a most dangerous agitation. You ask 'whether Canada is ready to give up her prerogatives as a constitutional colony, the freedom of her parliament, the compact entered into with the Motherland after seventy-five years of struggles in order to go back to the primary state of a crown colony?' I cannot help being amused at your solemnity and tremendous gravity. (I trust that you will pardon my candor.) What a terrible picture you have drawn, and what is it all about? Simply because the government will expend a few hundred thousand dollars (considerably less than the cost of the meeting of parliament which you have demanded) in outfitting and transporting a certain number of Canadians who have volunteered to serve under the British flag in South Africa. What prerogative have we thereby lost? In what way has the freedom of our parliament been affected? Have we got back to the primary state of a crown colony? To think so seems to me almost a nightmare. When you return to parliament, as you no doubt will, you will, I am sure, find that the government of the day has not given up any of our prerogatives or the freedom of our parliament; you will be perfectly free to censure the government, and, if you are so inclined, endeavor to defeat it. Your course of action will be as free, as untrammelled, as if no Canadian contingent had been transported to the Transvaal. The appeal which you are now making to your electors, and which I hope will result in your return to parliament (I should exceedingly regret your defeat), will prove nothing more than that you are very popular, and deservedly so, in your riding. Certain it is that it will not prove that the British North America act has been rent asunder or in any way violated.

You will need stronger arguments than your return by the electors of Labelle to convince parliament and the country that the cabinet in this matter has been false to its trust, or wanting in a proper regard for our constitution, or in true statesmanship. I cannot agree with you that the loyalty of Canadians to the Motherland is to be circumscribed by the territorial limits of Canada. Leaving aside the question of gratitude, I hold that Canada cannot afford to be indifferent to anything which may affect or impair the honor and the prestige of the British flag. Our national existence, our property, our privileges and our prerogatives are all dependent upon the protection which that flag affords us. A voluntary contribution, such as we are now making to Great Britain, is surely not a very exorbitant price to pay for the protection which we claim, which we receive and without which we cannot do. I do not believe that my compatriots of the Province of Quebec will share with you the narrow conception of loyalty implied in your letter, and I am very much mistaken in their character and in the nature of the proofs they have given in the past if their attachment to the Motherland is as contracted as the one which your letter breathes. Believe me, my dear friend, your position is unsound and (unconsciously on your part, I think) ungracious, not to say ungrateful. And your appeal to your electors will prove nothing more than your own personal popularity in the electoral riding of Labelle.

Yours sincerely,
N. A. BELCOURT

IMPRISONED DROP OF WATER

A remarkable pebble, which was picked up somewhere in Egypt, that land of dark mysteries, is in the possession of a well-known lapidist on Twelfth street, near Walnut. The stone is translucent, and at a casual glance looks like an ordinary seashore pebble. It is about half the size of a walnut and oval in shape. When the stone is held to the light its remarkable peculiarity is beheld. Inside is a drop of water that circles about the interior. How it got there is a mystery that nature alone can solve. The surface of the stone is perfect, but there is no doubt of the hollow interior. The pebble is only interesting as a curiosity, but many wealthy institutions have offered good round sums for it. The owner, however, will never let it get out of his possession, as it was given him by an old sailor friend, who was drowned several years ago.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, 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.]

A CHEAP FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

The 'Canadian Horticulturist,' for October, speaks in very eulogistic terms, concerning a fruit and vegetable evaporator which has been invented by the G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, as 'a low-priced machine, which any fruit-grower could safely invest in.' It is grievous to see the amount of fruit that wastes in our orchards during any season of abundant bearing, and when one is tempted to buy an evaporator the cost is an insurmountable objection to doing so. The evaporator commended by the 'Horticulturist' is not liable to this objection. It is made in several sizes. The cooking-stove size has six trays, giving 75 square feet of drying surface, and affords a capacity of two pecks of apples in 12 hours. No. 1, has capacity of 2 to 3 bushels of apples per day; No. 2, 3 to 5 bushels; No. 3, 10 to 15 bushels; and No. 4, 18 to 25 bushels. The price of this evaporator is not stated; but here is the 'Horticulturist's' certificate that it is cheap enough for any fruit grower to invest in it safely.

MICE AND RABBITS.

Where these animals exist, they will be pretty sure to do more or less damage in winter, by gnawing the bark of fruit trees. The cleaner the cultivation of the ground the less the damage from mice. A small mound should be thrown up around young trees before the ground freezes. This is a very perfect protection if well performed. Then it will be well after every fresh fall of snow, to tread it compactly about the bottom of the stems. The mice will not dig through the hard-trodden snow. Rabbits may be kept away by blood or rancid grease. Rub the skin of an old piece of pork or a piece of fresh liver on the bark two or three feet up from the ground and their appetite for the anointed bark will be spoiled. Blood is apt to be washed off by winter rains, and the application needs repeating; or the blood should be mixed with clay, which will prevent washing off. Another way to exclude both mice and rabbits is to case the foot of the tree with sheathing paper, cording it on or nailing it with tacks. A few slits made in the bottom edge will enable it to spread a little where it should be sunk slightly in the soil. For rabbits it should be thirty inches high.

SWEET WILLIAM.

Here is a very pretty picture of a common flower, which I think will help to brighten up a winter page of the 'Weekly Witness.' This is one of a number of every day flowers, to which of late years the attention of florists has been turned, as not unworthy of efforts at improvement. Hunt made a great improvement in this flower, and was



SWEET WILLIAM.

afterwards surpassed by Mr. Bragg, of Slough, who sold his stock, in 1861, to E.G. Henderson and Sons, the London seedsmen. I was until quite recently under the impression that Peter Henderson, of New York, was the introducer of Henderson's Perfection Sweet Williams. I am glad to be better informed, and to know that this favorite flower of my boyhood in an English home, owes the great improvement which has been effected in it to an English florist and seed establishment. Packets of Perfection Sweet William seed can now be bought for five cents, and they will produce flowers quite equal to the cut. The best varieties are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large, and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be multiplied by division of the roots. It is well to raise new plants every few years from seed. Although the Sweet William is a perennial, yet, it is human enough to get debilitated with age. The flowers decrease in size, and lose much of their beauty as they get old.

FLAVOR IN POTATOES.

I remember hearing a story of a minister, who, having remarked in a sermon that, 'commentators did not agree with him' in regard to a certain opinion, had a call in the course of the following week from a parishioner who brought him a present of some 'kidney 'taters,' in the hope that they would agree better with him. What has become of the delicious flavor we used to have in the old-fashioned Pink Eye, the Blue Streaked Meshonnick, and other favorites that might be named? The 'Gardener's Chronicle,' referring to the decline of flavor in the potato, says:

But with the potato, how changed is all this! We are told, but I am loath to believe it, that one that boils to 'a ball of flour' is the right thing, and it must be white, and not yellow; why, I know not. I was praising a potato a short time since to a grower, when he said, 'Yes, it is pretty good; but it won't sell, mind you, for it is yellow fleshed.' 'Oh!' said I, 'then color has something to do with it?' 'Just so,' said he; 'they (the potatoes) must boil white, and be "balls of flour."' 'Oh,' said I—'but why? I hate a mere tasteless ball of flour in my mouth. I want a potato with some flavor.'

So do I, but I am free to confess that I seldom get it. I often sit down to a meal, and find when I sample almost the only vegetable I ever eat, that there is nothing nice or 'potatoey' about them. They need gravy or other accompaniments to make them at all palatable.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

There are two young women registered in the School of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, three are taking stock judging, and three studies in horticulture.

It is moisture and changes in climate that make our perishable fruits and vegetables decay early, and the more effectively these conditions are prevented the longer will the articles keep.

Contrary to the usual practice, a Belgian horticulturist plants cuttings of hardy trees and shrubs in the fall. The percentage of loss, he insists, is smaller than when planted in the spring, and the results much more satisfactory.

Leaders of Nova Scotia agriculture are pressing for a complete, up to date farmers' and mechanics' college. The school of horticulture is doing good work, but hardly covers the field. Of course, the whole matter is largely a question of finances, yet the farmers can usually get what they are sure they want.

Kerosene is the best remedy to prevent rusting of tools. Keep a supply in a convenient place, dip a soft sponge in it, squeeze the sponge and moisten the implements with kerosene. It will save the implements from loss by dampness, and also lessen labor by keeping them bright and clean.

Many attend the agricultural fairs simply to see the people. A good idea certainly. But every farmer should be prompted by a motive to learn something that will better fit him for his calling. The fair perpetually opens a door for information and is adapted to his circumstances. Most exhibitors are there in person or are represented by some manager who is capable of giving facts regarding the stock, methods of feeding, etc., or if he is exhibiting labor-saving appliances explaining their merits. So for a small outlay of time and money the fair is the best educator within the reach of those who till the soil.

Canadian winter apples are beginning to arrive in Great Britain, and it is to be hoped that complaints as to the quality, packing, etc., will become fewer as shipments increase. While it may be difficult to get every barrel of fall fruit landed in good condition, there should be no difficulty with the winter varieties if proper methods are adopted in packing and shipping. A large export trade cannot be worked up unless every barrel which goes forward contains sound and honest fruit and is landed in good condition. This should be the aim of every one engaged in the Canadian fruit trade, the grower, the packer and the shipper.

Land that has been in pasture (clover preferable) and ploughed under in the fall ought to grow good potatoes. Manured land, unless it has been ploughed under last fall or previous, may cause trouble. By all means do not plant your potatoes in the same place every year. Harrow and keep on harrowing until the soil is in good shape. Select large, smooth potatoes for seed and cut them with not less than two or more than three eyes to a piece. Do not cut them much ahead of the planter, so they may be put into the ground before drying out. Plant your choice potatoes for the same reason you plant your best ears of corn.

It is a safe path doubtless for those who wish to follow the crowd, says Henry Stewart in 'Practical Farmer,' but it is not so profitable to divide what one finds along this path with the crowd who follow it. For where a hundred are going in the crowd, one only may find himself going off on one side and making a new path for himself, and what he may find there is all for himself. This is the secret of success with thousands of dairymen who have left the old by-way of all the year, or the summer dairy, and have taken up winter work.

Time it was not so long ago when our friends across the line turned up their noses at anything Canadian—methods, markets, trade, etc., but a change has been wrought. The high eminence attained in the last few years in the world's markets of our Canadian cheese, Canadian bacon and Canadian pure-bred stock has set the people of the eastern half of the United States thinking, and instead of 'looking down' upon 'Canadians,' now 'look up' to us and, a go-ahead people as they are, seeing that we have learned to produce better cheese, better bacon, better blooded stock, they now want to learn of us.

By chance I had some manure spread on a clover and timothy meadow on top of the snow in the dead of winter, to get it out of the way. It chanced to be a hard winter on clover, but that which received the light coat of manure on top of the snow was uninjured, and in haying the result was so marked that ever afterward when I built a barn or shed it was arranged so the manure could be taken out each day, as it was made, or as nearly so as possible, and spread at once upon the meadows. It is much more economical to apply the manure in the winter than in the spring, when the ground is soft and the crops must be put in, or in summer or fall, when one should be ploughing, threshing, cutting corn or attending the fairs.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Some horses have a tendency to bolt their feed half chewed, and some of the grain is voided whole in these cases. Grinding helps any such tendency.

Opinions differ a good deal as to the watering of horses. Some prefer to have water before the horses in the stall at all times. Others prefer watering only as the horses come in from work or before feeding. Horses should not be watered after meals, as the stomach, being small, is liable to be partially emptied of the undigested food, causing trouble in the bowels and partial loss of the food.

Water, which is essential to all animals, is very essential to fattening cattle, and they should have free access to it at all times, and it should not be colder than when drawn from the well. Salt should be kept before the animals at all times, thereby avoiding any ill effects from an over-supply, which often happens when it is fed irregularly and an abnormal craving is created.

Farmers generally do not give the feeding of their horses the attention it deserves, writes Colonel D. McCrae in the 'Breeders' Gazette.' Balanced rations and food mixtures for the dairy cow and the feeding steer are carefully examined and discussed, but the feeding of the horse is usually all the hay they can eat and varying quantities of oats, according to the work being done. Sometimes even the latter part is neglected.

If I could have a floor to feed on I would prefer it every time, but I also believe in letting the pigs wallow regardless of the theory of those who believe hogs should be kept clean all the time. My hogs always have access to mud holes and I have never had hog cholera although it has been all around me. I do not mean to state that mud holes will keep the hogs free from disease, but it is the nature of the hog to want to wallow in the mud.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

MEANING OF BOER TERMS.

N.R., Ont., H.T.K., Que., and others. State the meaning of the following Boer terms, namely Transvaal, Burgher, Jonkhern, Oom, Raad, trek, vaal, veld, Volksraad, Afrikander, Boer. Ans.—Transvaal, means across the vaal; the country on the other side of the Vaal river. Jonkheer, member of parliament or Volksraad; also a gentleman or esquire. The term Junker, which is a kindred meaning, occurs in the German language. The late Prince Bismarck, when a young man, frequently said: 'I am proud to be called a Prussian Junker.' Burgher signifies a citizen; Burgerregt, citizenship. Oom means uncle; 'Oom Paul,' or 'Uncle Paul,' is the name by which President Kruger is known among the Boers. Raad signifies senate; Raadsheer, senator; Raadhuis or Raadhaus, Senate house. Trek means draught, or journey, from 'trekken' to draw, or travel. Vaal means valley; Veld a field or plain; Veldneer, general, or commander. Veldwachter, a country levy, or guard. The Volksraad is the Boer parliament, House of Commons, or Congress. Afrikander is the term applied to the whites of Boer or Dutch descent, to distinguish them from the Uitlanders or Utlanders—outlanders or foreigners. The term Boer signifies farmer, or husband. Many of the Boer terms are partly Dutch and partly Latin. The term Outlander is not a new one, as it was applied to the Normans by the Saxons of England during the tenth century. See Freeman's 'Norman Conquest.'

THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

M.G., Clinton, Ont.—1. Please give a brief sketch of the East India Company. 2. Give the address of the officers of the company. Ans.—1. The British East India Company was founded in 1599 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; its first charter dating from the year 1600. The immediate cause of its foundation was the raising of the price of pepper by the Dutch from three shillings to six and eight shillings per lb.;

they having strongly established themselves throughout the east. The merchants of London, with the Lord Mayor presiding, held a meeting in Founders' Hall, on Sept. 22, 1599, at which they decided to form an association for direct trade with India. Queen Elizabeth sent Sir John Mildenhall to the Great Mogul to ask for privileges for the new concern, which received its charter on Dec. 31, 1600. Its title was 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.' The concern had at first a capital of £70,000, held by one hundred and twenty-five shareholders. In 1612 the capital was increased to £400,000. A rival company, the Assada Merchants,' was established in 1635, and after a period of competition, amalgamated with the London company in 1650. In 1655 Cromwell granted a charter to the 'Company of Merchant Adventurers,' to trade with India. This company also became united with the original one in 1657. In 1698, another competitor, 'The General Society trading to the East Indies,' appeared, and was a more dangerous rival than the former opposition institution. In 1709, however, the two united, the new title being 'The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.' The same year the company loaned the state £3,190,000 at 3 percent in return for exclusive trade privileges between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. The early voyages of the company, twelve in number (1600 to 1612), are known as the 'separate voyages.' Each subscriber individually bore the whole expense, and received his full share of profit, which seldom fell below 100 percent, except in the case of the fourth voyage, which was less profitable than the others. After 1612 the voyages were conducted on the usual joint stock system. In 1609 the company had constructed the dockyard at Deptford, which was the beginning of the 'increase of great ships in England,' says Sir William Monson. In 1610-11, agencies were first established in India, in Siam, and on the Malay Peninsula. In 1614 as the result of a naval victory, gained in its vicinity, a factory was established at Surat. The enemy, the Portuguese, having greatly outnumbered the British, Surat remained the seat of government of the country until the establishment of the Bombay Presidency in 1685. The company had many struggles with rival companies, established by France, Portugal, Holland and other European powers. It however, outlived them, and became more powerful and prosperous, until it controlled a large portion of India, and was virtually the ruler of the country. In 1873 at length it became the recognized government in virtue of the Regulating Act of that year, passed by Lord North's administration. This act also established the Indian government, raising the governor of Bengal to the rank of Governor General, having under him the governments of Madras and Bombay. The Indian bill of Pitt (1784) founded the 'Board of Control,' strengthened the supremacy of Bengal, and is said to have originated the now well known phrase 'Governer-General-in-Council.' In 1833, however, the company's monopoly of trade was abolished by act of parliament, and its political powers restricted. The last renewal of the company's charter was in 1853. This renewal was not for a stated period, but only at discretion of parliament. In 1858 the act for the better government of India transferred the entire administration of affairs from the company to the Crown, not without a strong protest on the part of the members of the former. This act of 1858, 21-22 Vict., chap. 106, was signed by the Queen on Aug. 2. By the Act 39 and 40 Vict., the Queen (in 1877), assumed the title of Empress of India. The last vestiges of the political powers of the company were transferred to the Board of Control, at the head of which is the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council of from ten to fifteen members nominatel by himself. Ans. 2. The East India Company has now no existence, as above shown.

LONDON BOOK PUBLISHERS.

C.T., St. Andrews.—State the name of one or more publishers of stories in London, Eng. L.F.—2. Mention some of the principal London publishing firms. Ans.—1 and 2. Most of the London publishers issue many different classes of books; though some firms make a specialty of one class. For instance, Hodder & Stoughton are noted for their antiquarian works. Rivingtons published chiefly religious works of Church of England leanings. Geo. Routledge & Sons, of Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London E.C., are noted for their cheap editions of popular works; so are Frederick Warne & Co., of Bedford street, Strand; and Ward, Lock & Co., of London, New York and Melbourne. Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London E.C., are perhaps the chief publishers of new works of fiction and general literature. Macmillan & Co., Limited, of St. Martin street, London W.C., publish standard and general works. T. Fischer Unwin publishes more expensive works of fiction and of standard literature. W. & A. K. Johnston, of London and Edinburgh, publish scientific works, and are noted for their geographical and astronomical publications.

HOUSEHOLD SOLDERING OUTFITS —WOOD CARVING TOOLS.

H.T., Laplerre.—1. Where and at what price may household soldering outfits be purchased? L.C.T.—2. Where may wood carving tools be bought? Ans.—1. Soldering outfits can be bought from 25 cents upwards from D. Drysdale, 645 Craig street, Montreal. 2. Sets of carving tools, containing from 6 to 40 or 50 pieces, and costing from 35 cents to $2 or upwards, may be bought from the above-named hardware establishment.

A TEXT-BOOK OF GERMAN.

W.E.C., Chatham.—Can you recommend any good grammars or primers of French and German by the perusal of which a student may fit himself for matriculation at Toronto University? Ans.—Macmillan's progressive German and French primers are very good books. His German series consists of three books sold at 45 cents, one dollar and 75 cents, respectively. A few years ago Macmillan's books were recommended by Toronto University and we believe they still meet with its approval. The newer editions of the 'Grammaire des Grammaires' of the French Academy are also very complete works. Old editions of this book can be obtained at a cost of from 10 to 25 cents at Sutherland's second-hand book store, Yonge street, Toronto. New editions of any of the above may be ordered from Messrs. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street, Montreal; from Messrs. Grafton, Sons & Co., 250 St. James street, or from Chapman's book store, St. Catherine street, Montreal, Que. If, however, you depend altogether upon text-books for your knowledge of either French or German, you will not acquire the pronunciation of either language, especially as you state that you have as yet no knowledge of them. It is a waste of time to read up a subject merely for the passing of an examination. With a little care, however, a man may attain to a practical although elementary knowledge by securing the aid of a teacher for ten or more lessons at least. In French be careful to master the use of the article at first. In German be careful to learn the 'German' letters and their correct pronunciation. We mention this because some teachers not noted for their thoroughness allow their pupils to pronounce German letters in the English fashion. Much more depends upon pronunciation than young students have any thought of. Incorrect pronunciation acquired in the public schools is often perpetuated in the provincial university where the lecturers are often specialists and not men of broad and deep culture. This caution is applicable as much or more to students of English as to beginners in French or German. A man's success in life depends much more upon his accent and pronunciation of his own mother tongue than is generally realized. Provincialisms abound throughout all Canada, but are probably nowhere so much marked as in the Province of Ontario. Place no confidence in books professing to teach French or German pronunciation by means of like sounding English syllables.

BOOKS DESCRIPTIVE OF ELECTRICAL BATTERIES AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

C.W.B., London, Ont.—1. State where books descriptive of the making of electrical batteries for medical purposes may be ordered. Ans.—From Telfer, Telfer & Co., 44 Bleury street, Montreal; from The Canada Electric Supply Co., Montreal; from McLaren, Ness & Bates, Montreal. It would probably, however, save both time and money to order the batteries ready made from the above-named firms, which will forward catalogues on application, accompanied by a two-cent stamp.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

F.W., Ruthven, Ont.—State the names of some of the principal French papers and the addresses of their editors. Ans.—If you mean French papers published in Canada, 'La Presse' and 'La Patrie,' both of Montreal, are among those having the largest circulation. Address Editor 'La Presse' or 'La Patrie,' Montreal, Que.

BELIEVE IT IS RELIABLE.

Dorothy.—Please answer in the 'Weekly Witness,' as soon as convenient, the following: Is the Co-Operative Knitting Company of Toronto a safe concern or is it a fraud? Ans.—The Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont., is thoroughly reliable, we have every reason to believe. The advertisement of the company you mention only appeared in the 'Witness' once, by mistake, and ought never to have appeared at all.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

SEIZURE OF COMMISSION.

Last April I hired with a butter-maker for the sum of $8 a month and board. I stayed one month and then, as the wages were not enough, I stayed with him two weeks more, while he hunted up another man, for five dollars. When I left I agreed to wait one month for my pay. It is five months and I have not received a dollar as yet. He has the factory in his own name but has not paid anything on it yet. Ans.—A judgment would have to be obtained, and a seizure taken in the hands of the parties liable to the debtor for the payment of the commission. It could not be done without suit.

LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT OF PAPER WITHOUT SUBSCRIPTION.

G.A.—A publisher has been sending his paper. I never subscribed for it, but have written to him. I did not want the paper but still it has come and would be poked in the door. Now they bill me demanding pay. Am I compelled to pay? What is the law in this matter? I don't want the Yankee paper. Ans.—It has been held that you are liable for such time as you accepted the paper without protest even although you never subscribed. If, however, you did not accept the paper voluntarily and wrote them protesting you would not be liable.

POLICY IN FAVOR OF WIDOW—EXEMPTIONS.

Z.X.C.—An answer to the following questions at your early convenience will be appreciated: 1. Have the creditors of a deceased debtor any claim against moneys received by his widow or heirs from life insurance policies, such policies specifically naming the widow or heirs as beneficiaries? 2. Is it not customary and legal for life insurance concerns to pay to the beneficiaries named in the policies of insurance the amount of such insurance irrespective of any indebtedness of deceased assured, or can the creditors obtain an injunctonn that would prevent the assurers from making payment? 3. Would the mutual willing to each other of all property by a husband and wife place it in the power of the surviving one to debar a particular child from participating in any benefit which might be his under the common law on the subject. Ans.—1. No; policies in favor of either widow or children are by law exempt from seizure for the debts of the deceased. 2. Creditors would take a seizure of the moneys in the hands of the insurance company which would prevent the company from paying the money over until released from seizure. 3. Yes.

RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

J.P.A.—I had an interesting experience lately, when ploughing. I heard a rifle shot and instantly following the peculiar whistle of a bullet very loud and distinct. It was a foggy morning and you could only see about an acre around. A reckless young scapegrace who had shot himself in the hand the year before, stated to another person working in the field along with me that he had fired a shot at a bird in the direction of a hill at right angles to us that morning. The spot where he said he fired the shot is about nine acres from where I was when I heard it; he also told me he heard the whistle of the bullet himself. Would this be possible in a fog? I intend to put it to practical test? His rifle is a long snider. Do you think he could be punished legally. Ans.—No. Had he killed any one he would be liable of course to conviction for manslaughter. It is also a criminal offence to point fire-arms at any person.

OBLIGATION OF RIGHT OF ADJOINING PROPRIETORS.

A Workingman.—A, who is an industrious workingman, built himself a small frame cottage, there being no other houses on either side of his. Now, B (who owns the lot next A's) intends to build, and wants to build against A's wall. Can A force B to build a brick wall between the two houses; he, of course paying half the cost? If B decides to build separate from A's wall what is the space he is compelled to leave between the two houses, also if he uses A's foundation what proportion of the cost does B bear? Ans.—A must build it at his own expense. B has privilege at any time of acquiring the mitoyen. 2. He is not compelled to leave any space, but he cannot have a window overlooking his neighbor's property within six feet of the line. 3. Half cost of wall and half cost of land on which it is built.

MUNICIPAL ROAD—RIGHT TO CHANGE.

A Reader.—After a road is opened and travelled over thirty years in one section, and the municipal council has appointed road inspectors according to law ever since the said road was open, to work it the same as any other road and no one ever objected to it, the road going across the land of nearly every farmer of the said section. 1. Can a man move the road against the consent of the municipal council? 2. Can a man move the road with the consent of the municipal council when three settlers of the said section are against it? Ans.—1. If the road has been laid out as a public road he cannot do so. No servitude can, however, be acquired on another person's property without a title, possession, even immemorial is insufficient? 2. Yes.

NOTE GIVEN BY MINOR—RIGHTS OF HOLDER.

Advice—A lends B $10 for one month, interest at five percent. B gives note to pay at thirty days. The thirty days are up and I cannot get a cent. What can I do to recover my money, B being under age. B's signature was witnessed by a third person. Ans—If a tutor has been appointed to B suit should be directed against him for recovery of amount. If, however, no tutor has been appointed it would be better to wait till the minor comes of age as the cost of obtaining the appointment of a tutor would exceed amount of debt, and would not form part of the suit.

BOUNDARY DITCHES—MANNER OF CONSTRUCTION.

A Constant Reader.—A and B own land lying side by side. They wish to dig a ditch to run off the water. A digs his share of the ditch along the line fence some two feet from the line on his own land. B claims the right to dig his part of the ditch directly on the line, which would put the ditch half on A's land and half on B's land, and would necessitate the removal of some of A's fence. Can B do as he proposes, legally; or must B dig his share of the ditch on his own land the same as A has done.

ONTARIO.

DOWRESS COMMITTING WASTE.

A.A., New Brunswick.—1. Can a widow sell the cutting and hauling of lumber from any real estate of which she has right of dower or third? 2. Is not her right confined to cutting such as fencing, fuel or building material for her own immediate use? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes.

GETTING A TITLE TO LANDS.

Reader, Ont.—A man deeds his real estate to his wife. The deed is never registered in registry office. The wife dies intestate, leaving children. The man marries again and deeds the same property to his second wife. 1. Can a purchaser get a good title to the property, or can the children claim it on coming of age? 2. What difference in the case if the first wife had her own money also in the property along with her husband? Ans.—1. A purchaser for value without notice of the conveyance to the first wife could get a good title to the lands in question. 2. It would make no difference to such purchaser. We would add, however, that the children of the first marriage might be considered entitled to share in the purchase money and to be in a position to legally protect their interest therein.

INTESTACY—CHANGING NAMES.

Subscriber—1. If a wife has property and dies without a will how much can the husband claim? 2. If a man marries under a wrong name is it a lawful marriage—are they man and wife? 3. Is it lawful for a person to alter his surname in any way? Supposing my name is Lakin, would it be legal to add the letter g and call it Lakling? Ans.—1. One-third if there are children, or one half if no children. 2. Yes. 3. A change of name is legally effected by act of legislature. But it is not illegal to alter it in the way proposed.

INSUFFICIENT LINE FENCING.

Subscriber, Sutton West, Ont.—A owns a farm in Ontario; B owns the adjoining farm. The fence (which is not a lawful one) between the two farms, has never been divided for construction or repair. B allows his stock to run on A's farm and in his crop. 1. Can A legally put B's stock in pound? 2. Can A collect damages from B? B makes no effort to repair fence knowing A will not allow his stock to trouble him. 3. What steps should A take to compel a division of the line? Ans.—1 and 2. We think so. 3. He should take the proceedings provided for by the Line Fences Act (R.S.O., 1897, chap. 284)—eventually calling in the fence viewers.

DISTRIBUTION OF AN ESTATE.

A.B., Ont.—A widow, with five children, owns a farm and stock. Sells to B. Afterwards marries B. Then B sells and buys a larger farm, giving widow mortgage for balance of purchase money on the farm she sold B. Then B's wife dies without a will, leaving three children by second marriage. Who gets the money; still unpaid? The first family, or do both families share alike; or does B have a share also? Ans.—As the case is stated, the correct answer would probably be that both families and B are entitled to share the money. But we think it likely that some material facts in the case are omitted from the foregoing statement, and would recommend that a personal consultation be had with a solicitor.

CORONER CHARGED WITH NEGLECT.

Cere, Ont.—Allow me to ask if in the following circumstances the coroner of a certain district in Ontario did perform the duty of his office as coroner? A comparatively young man's body was found on a railway track cut in two, and the railway officials notified the coroner of the district at once; and the first reply by the coroner was, that he would visit the body at once, distance being about eight miles from the coroner's office. But when the coroner failed to put in an appearance, a second messenger was sent to him, and the reply then was, in substance: 'I have gathered information on the matter of the accident, by which the life of the young man in question was lost; I cannot give my sworn testimony as to how the accident happened, and besides a coroner's inquest cannot be legally held on the Sabbath day; you can bury the body, but keep any papers found on the body. Steps were being taken by the reeve of the township on Monday afternoon to have the body buried; when a clergyman was met by the said reeve and asked if he would attend the funeral and perform religious services at the grave, the clergyman asked the authority for burying the body, and found that there was no positive authority from the coroner, upon which information the said clergyman refused the burial of the body until there was a coroner's inquest held, and the coroner was again notified, and he came to the railway station, where the dead body was, and without holding an inquest, and without obtaining any definite facts as to the cause of death, he ordered the burial to take place at once. I ask did the coroner do his duty in the circumstances above described. Is human life of so little value in Ontario as that a sham performance of duty is sufficient under such a circumstance as I have hurriedly but faithfully described in my question? Ans.—Apparently the coroner was lax in his attention to the matter, but we do not see that he has, strictly speaking, laid himself open to a charge of having failed to perform the duty cast upon him by statute.

MAKING WILL—EXECUTOR'S POSITION.

J.M., Ont.—1. Is it necessary for a man making a will to leave a portion to each one of his children? 2. Or can he will it all to part of them and give the rest nothing, and the will hold good? 3. Or if he has to leave a portion to each one, how little can that portion be? 4. Should the executor of a will let the heirs to the estate know that he holds that position, and let them know what is in the will? 5. Or should he let them find it out the best way they can? Ans.—1 and 3. No. 2. Yes. 4. No. 5. Yes.

TENANCY UNEXPECTEDLY TERMINATED.

Subscriber, Ont.—I am living on a rented farm. Was to have it for ten years if not sold. The owner was to fix the house, put new roof on barn and fix the pig pen, this year. This is my first year on the farm. There was no lease, just a verbal agreement. I went to him to get him to fix roof of barn as the rain came in and was spoiling my grain. He refused, and said he did not promise to do it this year. I went back again to him, and he agreed to fix barn to do this winter and have a lease drawn and put roof on barn next year. Six days after he came and told me the farm was sold, and the man who bought it wanted possession by the tenth of January. Since that he sent me a written notice that my term on farm terminated on the twenty-fourth of December. He just gave two months and four days' notice. I had possession of farm I left till March, 1899, but gave it up and moved here at his expressed desire, as he wanted me on his farm. Now he demands his rent in full not later than the fifteenth of November. 1. Can he stop sale of farm stock and implements if rent is not paid then? 2. And can I claim any redress for leaving, as I would not have taken farm for one year, and will be at a great loss now in leaving? Ans.—1 No. At least so far as can be judged from your statement of facts it does not appear that he is legally in a position to do so. 2. It is probable that you are entitled to receive some compensation.

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.]

OVARIAN TUMOR.

Mrs. J.L.—Married, 30 years, four children. For a year have had a congested ovary, the left. I have painted with iodide of potassa. Bowels are constipated. Ans.—The left ovary is much influenced by the state of the lower bowel, as they are adjacent. Both are well supplied with veins which become over full when the lower bowel is distended and presses upon the pelvic organs. Some method of stimulating the veins is necessary to make them contract and keep the ovary free from this over-weight—from sluggish circulation. The most natural stimulant to pelvic circulation is the natural action of the intestine with the complex muscular actions involved. Keep the bowels in normal condition and do not allow heavy skirts or bands to press the pelvis, and take the weight off the abdomen, enabling its circulation to be freer. Holding the chest up and the shoulders back is a help to venous circulation. Use no castor oil, rhubarb, senna or calomel to relax the bowels. They make constipation worse; aloes, iron, quinine and nux vomica, all to be avoided. Use a laxative diet; no candy, preserves, cake or condensed milk or rice or boiled milk. Some porridge, cooked with water and taken with milk; some fruit sauce or ripe canned fruit, some vegetables, the most digestible; meat, fish, eggs, milk relishes and salads, soup, gruel, bread made of Indian or buckwheat, one to two of white flour of whole wheat, will probably be laxative if enough water and enough fruit is taken; but if not a regular injection of water slightly salted can be taken at night which ought to give proper rest at night with a movement after the first full drink of liquid in the morning. The small hardened masses pressing upon delicate tissues irritate the nerves with nameless distresses and increases congestion by pressure and irritation. The most important thing is to keep the rectum clear of these, and to trust diet and posture, and the removal of weight and pressure from the veins, which, naturally being the lowest in the body, become overfull the quickest. Most people would rather buy and take medicine by the quart than resort to steady faithful hygiene. Hygienists on the contrary are apt to harm themselves by going too far in every particular, reading books written by half-educated enthusiasts and refusing advice from persons who have every reason to understand questions on physical health better than they. Pain may need treatment. Poultices can be used with benefit in cases of congested ovary. When in pain, two poultices four by five inches, and three thick, can be made of linseed meal and boiling water, adding a little mustard. The poultice can be put in a bag of cotton holding about the size mentioned and one poultice can be steamed while the other is on, continuing the application of moist heat an hour or more. This is easy with a small kerosene stove and a small can containing a little water. Put the poultice in the pan and the water will soak in while heating and steaming it. Belladonna liniment can be rubbed on afterwards. A table water or effervescent drinks at dinner may agree.

PERSPIRING FEET.

Constant Reader.—A young man, a farmer, aged 20, is troubled with perspiration of the feet, which causes a very unpleasant odor, and is also at times very painful. His general health is good. Ans.—Fetid perspiration, or bromidrosis is often difficult to cure. The offensive odor is due to the decomposition of the fatty matter which mingles with the sweat, producing fatty acids similar to those found in rancid butter. There is often a heaping up of the epidermal scales. Careful attention to cleanliness is essential. The feet should be frequently washed in warm water and vigorously rubbed. Frequent changes of the socks is also necessary. A dusting powder composed of equal parts of salicylic acid, boracic acid and starch should be used freely.

CATARRH.

'A Subscriber' asks If it is possible to cure catarrh, and also enquires about a certain physician. Ans.—The curability of catarrh depends altogether on the cause. Most people suffer more or less from catarrh of the lining membrane of the nose and throat, especially in the spring and fall. Such cases can rarely be completely cured in the usual sense of the term; the trouble mostly being merely a discomfort. Those cases, however, which are due to growths in the nose or spurs of bone within the nostrils, or disease of the adjacent cavities, may be practically cured on the removal of the cause. It would be well to consult your local physician. It is against our rules to express an opinion about any physician.

FLOATING SPECKS ON THE EYE.

X.Y.Z.—For some months have been troubled with floating specks in the vision of the left eye. The sight of the affected eye is as good as ever. General health is good. Ans.—Specks in the vision, the so-called muscae volitantes, are very common, being present in nearly all eyes, although more common and to some than in others. They seem to depend upon the state of health and the condition of the circulation. Moreover, they are specially common in short-sighted eyes. Except in the latter case, their occurrence is of no real importance. From your diagram it would seem that what you see is the blood vessels in the back of the eye, which are projected into the field of vision. As your sight is good, the condition is not to be regarded as a cause for worry. Plenty of out-door exercise, plain nourishing diet, and frequent bathing of the eyes in cold water are recommended. As a tonic a mixture containing ten minims of tincture of nux vomica and ten grains of soda bicarbonate to the dose three times a day after food might be tried.

PAIN IN THE LEG.

A reader complains of a sharp pain in the leg about the hip joint, reaching down the back of the thigh to the knee. This is most painful on attempting movement after sitting down. It also interferes with freedom in dressing, etc. Ans.—You do not state your age. In children and young persons pain such as you describe is sometimes due to tuberculous disease of the hip. In older persons it is more likely to be an attack of sciatica. This is usually a very obstinate affection. Prolonged rest is desirable, and the limb should not be moved more than is absolutely necessary. Small fly-blisters, one inch square, may be placed on the thigh below the fold of the buttock, and over the tender spots. Internally, Fowler's solution in five minim doses, three times a day in water is highly recommended by some. If the case has lasted months and the general health is good potassium iodide, 15 grains in water three times a day, may do good.

MOLES.

'Topsy' asks for something to cure moles on the face and how to prevent them becoming larger. Ans.—You do not describe the appearance of the moles. Ordinary warts on the face may be cured by the frequent application of the following paint: Salicylic acid, 10 grains; flexible collodion, one ounce; as soon as the upper skin peels off renew the application. If the moles are formed of deleted blood-vessels or of hairy excrescences, both of which are congenital, the only thing that is of any value is electrolysis, which consists in the application of an electric current to burn out the spot. This treatment is painful and tedious and can only be applied by a physician.

FRECKLES.

Reader asks for something to remove freckles from the face without injury to the skin. Ans.—Freckles are small areas of pigmentation due to the action of the sun and allied to sunburn. They are most common in people of blonde complexion. Many remedies have been suggested. The most important thing to do shield the face from the sun by means of a suitable hat or a veil. The skin should be kept pliable by the use of one of the numerous 'cold creams.' The freckles can be bleached out by the application of peroxide of hydrogen applied to each spot on the end of a match. This will remove the freckles for a time, but they are apt to return. The application will be very tedious.

CONSUMPTIVE SANITORIA.

A. E. Card asks for information as to the cost (inclusive) for six months' treatment in one of the consumption sanatoria in Canada. Ans.—At the new sanatorium (the Laurentian), at St. Agathe, the prices vary from $40 a month to a very much less sum, about $15 a month. A few suitable cases are taken free. In any case you would have to get a letter from your local physician stating your fitness for admission, as the sanatorium authorities do not take advanced cases. Full information may be attained from Dr. A. J. Richer, 87 Union avenue, Montreal.

DANDRUFF.

M.B., Halifax, N.S., asks for a repetition of a prescription for the cure of dandruff. Ans.—It is impossible for us now to look up the reference required. We will, however, advise as follows: Dandruff is due to the heaping up of scales from the skin which accumulate along with considerable dust, about the roots of the hair. Everybody suffers from this more or less, but if the disease is extreme it is apt to result in baldness or premature grayness. If possible the hair should be cut short. It should be washed every week in very hot water and spirits of green soap, made by dissolving green soap (potash) in rectified spirits in the strength of four percent. The head should be frequently combed with a small comb and vigorously brushed. Prolonged brushing helps to get rid of dust and improves the glossiness of the hair besides stimulating the growth. A wash composed of boracic acid, two drachms and a half; glycerine, half an ounce, and rectified spirits to make four ounces.

A RESTLESS CHILD.

Enquirer.—A child two years old is restless at night, sleeping about half an hour at a time and then waking with a cry. Ans.—Disturbed rest at night in children may be due to a variety of causes. A frequent one is the presence of enlarged tonsils or growths about the back of the nose. Children affected in this way have a characteristic appearance. The face is dull and apathetic; the child breathes through his mouth, and the chest is deeper than usual in health. It would be wise if these symptoms are present, to consult the local physician. Many children have what are called 'night-terrors.' These are associated with an overloaded stomach and constipation. Food should not be given shortly before bed-time, and the bowels should be moved daily with magnesia or castor-oil. The bed-clothes should be light and the room well ventilated. If the child is pale use the following: Syrup of the iodide of iron, five drachms; water to four ounces. A teaspoonful three times a day after food.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

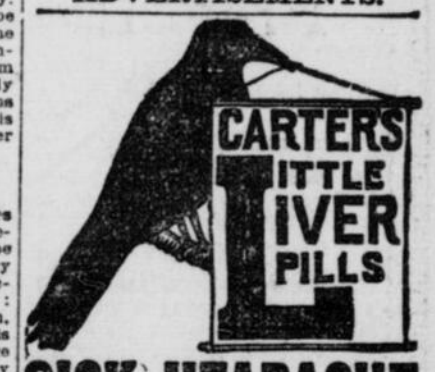
Nervousness.—Twenty-four years of age, and suffers from nervous debility. She complains of feeling exhausted and nervous after mental or physical labor; is sleepless after excitement, and has a numb feeling on the left side for days, after overwork. Ans.—Your condition is that of nervous exhaustion due to mental and physical over-strain. With many people this is due to an inherited weakness of the nervous system. The diet should be plain and nourishing; avoid starchy foods and pastry; at least eight hours' rest should be obtained in the twenty-four hours. For restlessness at night take a glass of hot milk or hot lemonade on retiring, or a tepid sponge bath. If possible, complete rest, or change of air, for a month, would be advisable. As a tonic, try ammoniated tincture of valerian, two ounces; syrup of lemons, six drachms; water to make six ounces; a dessertspoonful dose in water, three times a day, after food.

Subscriber asks for, 1, a list of vegetables, grains, fruits, etc., that have a laxative effect on the digestive organs; 2, a list of those that have the opposite effect; 3, a list of foods calculated to increase the richness and strength of the blood; 4, a list of nerve foods; 5, a list of fat producing foods. Ans.—1. The general rule about food is that the more coarse and unrefined the food is, the more laxative it is; consequently porridge, wheat meal, graham flour, are in this class useful articles of diet. To these may be added fresh fruits, especially the seed fruits, like raspberries, preserves, honey, syrup, brown sugar, soups, and the like. 2. Foods which have a constipating effect are those from which the husks and all the coarser impurities, are removed. Such are fine flour, milk, rich foods as rolls, pastry, and many forms of cake. 3. Of the third class, the most important are the various meats, and especially beef, which should be underdone, strong soups; as a rule, the diet should be a mixed one, consisting of meat twice a day, with fresh vegetables, and milk and other pudding. 4. The nerve foods are not many; it is popularly supposed that fish is one of this class, on the theory that it contains phosphorus. This is very doubtful. The fats, like cream and cod liver oil, are to be recommended. 5. Among the best fat producers are the starchy foods like corn starch, sago, tapioca, rice, and sugar and sweet things, generally.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

It is suggested to those taking advantage of this column to use other pseudonyms than 'Constant Reader' or 'Subscriber.' These names are used so often that confusion in the replies must inevitably result. It is better to use letters or numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse!

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.



The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is wonder-working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for

Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Corns, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc.

National Gall Cure does its Good Work while the Horse is Working.

For Sore Teats on cows it gives immediate relief and certain cure.

Our Special Offer!

On receipt of 25 cents, we will send a full size box of National Gall Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers, price 25 cents.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.,

337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS. FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PURPOSES. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST, BEST GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, &c., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2½ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4¾ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	8 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅜ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4-speed 14 in. to 6½ in. 3 in. face 2½ in. bore
2	3 " 6 in. to 4 in. 1½ in. face. 13-16 in. bore

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

	Diameter.	Face.
1	12 in.	6½ in. face.
1	15 in.	9 in. face.
1	30 in.	6 in. face.

2 counter shaft hangers, 14 in. drop.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 32 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 32 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stonemetz Folding Machine.
These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3½ in.

Address or apply to

J. EATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

There's Always Someone



Among a social gathering who can play the piano; but it's seldom that an orchestra can be heard without previous arrangements, and practice.

WITH A

"BELL" PIANO Containing the Orchestral Attachment

however, the player can play orchestral music in perfect time and tune. Perfect imitations of a harp, mandolin, zither, banjo, and other stringed instruments may be had at the will of the player. The "BELL" is the most perfect piano made, and is

FULLY WARRANTED BY

THE BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

Catalogue No. 50 Free on Request.



SIR JOS. PORTER, K.C.B. (John Bull), sings:

For Liberty and Light
I battle and I fight,
And the Colonies support me
In my struggle for the right.

Chorus—

'And so do his sisters,
And his cousins and his aunts.'
('H.M.S. Pinafore..')

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The muzzling order was revoked in London on Oct. 27 last.

Last year England and Wales spent on relief of the poor the sum of £10,828,276.

The price of the four-pound loaf rose on Oct. 24 in London to 5½d. Some bakers hung bills in their windows announcing 'war prices.'

One of the longest-lived birds on record died not long back in London. It was a parrot, the property of the Prince of Wales, and was a quarter of a century old.

An eminent medical expert states that in order to entirely prevent the chances of the bubonic plague appearing in England all rats on board ships coming into port should be exterminated.

The organ-grinding viscount, claimant to the estates of the late Earl Poulett, is appearing on a provincial music-hall stage. He states he is doing this to meet the expenses of claiming the estates and a seat in the House of Lords.

While the members of the Stoke football team were returning from Wolverhampton, and their saloon was standing in Stafford Station, it was run into by a London express and derailed. Eccles, the captain was rendered insensible, and all in the carriage were severely bruised.

The personal estate of General George Henry Mackinnon, 157 Victoria street, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Kaffir War, of 1846-47, and Colonel in command of the Second Division in the Kaffir War of 1851-52, who died on Sept. 16 last, aged 92 years, has been valued at £239,965.

While a gentleman named Baggett was riding a motor cycle along a Cheltenham road the benzoline leaked out and soaked his stockings, which caught alight. Running up to the supply tank the flames exploded the motor, and further set alight to some dry grass by the roadside, which ignited a hedgerow. Strange to relate, Baggett was uninjured.

Twelve months ago at this time the Wesleyan Methodists launched in London their 'Million Guineas' scheme, and up to the present are said to have succeeded in raising about three-fourths of that amount. Within the past six months £100,000 has actually been remitted, the inflow of contributions being steady, and likely to increase in volume.

The Home Secretary has notified the Mayor of Newcastle that the Queen has been exceedingly gratified to hear of the jubilee commemoration by the erection of an infirmary, for which the public have subscribed £200,000. Her Majesty will not be able to visit Newcastle to lay the foundation stone, but will be pleased to depute a member of the royal family for the ceremony.

Birmingham at the present time is seriously suffering from the depredations of a band of midnight robbers. Night after night extensive robberies have been committed and the ordinary police service has seemed powerless to check it. Matters, however, have now become so grave that a special corps of cycling detectives has been employed to patrol the streets on lampless cycles.

The North Leach (Gloucestershire) Guardians are in a curious quandary. Some time ago it became necessary to remove to an asylum an old man named Dickenson. As the doctor stated that the man would probably never recover, the Board authorized the relieving officer to sell Dickenson's effects. Subsequently the patient secured his discharge. He now demands £110 for his goods, which realized £6 10s 9d.

One of the most serious fires which has occurred in Birmingham for some years raged for a couple of hours on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 17, in a thickly populated portion of the city. The scene was a large work, until recently occupied by Messrs. W. & F Avery, scale makers. The adjoining property was seriously damaged, and the buildings being old, the flames were fierce. The damage to the works is estimated at about £20,000.

A consignment of no fewer than 60,000 live quails has just been landed at Liverpool by the Moss Line steamer 'Menes.' The birds were brought over from Egypt in crates, and are intended for the London market. They usually bring about two shillings each, so that the whole consignment is worth about £6,000. Another lot of many thousand birds is now on the way.

Lord Tredegar, eighteen of whose hunters have been requisitioned by the War Office for service in South Africa, rode as the Hon. Godfrey Morgan at Balaclava with 'The Six Hundred,' of whom he is one of the last surviving officers. His old charger, scarred by Russian sabre-cuts, died not many years ago, and was buried with military honors in Tredegar Park.

Lincolnshire farmers are in great straits for potato pickers owing to the declining rural population. There is a heavy crop of the tubers, and advances have been made in the rate of pay, but pickers are scarce, though a man assisted by his wife and family, can earn from £2 to £3 a week. At Crowlands the public criers have gone round asking for female hands at 3s per day, and at Holbeach even children are earning 2s 6d per diem as pickers.

Bath is regaining its old position as a spa and a leading resort of society. The takings at the bathing establishments for the week ending Oct. 14 were £20 in advance of those for the corresponding week of last year. The hot-air system has been fitted up, and the keeping of the various treatments thoroughly up to date is so expensive and the baths generally are so luxurious that there is an annual loss, which has to come from the pockets of the ratepayers.

There is an interesting personage in the West Ham workhouse. She is Mrs. Rachel Parry, and has just celebrater her 102nd birthday. In honor of the occasion a party of old folks, whose ages ranged from 85 to 99, paid her a complimentary visit. Mrs. Parry has had 23 children, and is very proud of the fact that one son joined the army and gained a creditable service record. She still performs needlework, and speaks of the scenes she remembers after Waterloo.

At the Eton Board of Guardians, a letter enclosing the pamphlet, 'Shall I slay my brother Boer,' was received from Mr. Stead. The following resolution was proposed and seconded:—'Although it does not appear to be the duty of this board to interfere with Mr. Stead's family affairs, yet, owing to the considerable personal risk he would run in so doing, we feel inclined to dissuade him from adopting such violent measures.' The letter and pamphlet were allowed to lie on the table.

The Northwich District Salt Compensation Board have dealt with a claim by the vicar and churchwardens of St Paul's Church, Northwich, for £2,000, for damage sutained by a subsidence due to brine-pumping. The sanctuary of the church collapsed two years ago, and as the building had suffered considerably it was condemned and abandoned. The Compensation Board required the wardens to prove that all the damage had been caused since the act of 1899, and eventually awarded £200.

The London 'Mail' has an interesting article on how the war has affected the jewellers of Bond street, Regent street, and the other fashionable thoroughfares of the West End. It appears that the trade with departing officers has been large, and that not a few of the purchases have taken the form of strong gold or silver bangles for the officers themselves to wear as love tokens. 'It may seem a bit effeminate to people who don't know the stuff our officers are really made of,' said a West End jeweller, 'but wait until they get on the Soudan sand or the South African veldt.'

Max O'Rell, the French humorist, attended the Victoria Hall, Sunderland, on Sunday night, Oct. 15 last, to lecture on 'Cheerfulness.' The audience of over 2,000, included a large number of young people, who expected limelight views, and, being disappointed, hooted and hissed the lecturer. He left the platform, but returned. The uproar was resumed, and after numerous attempts to proceed the lecture had to be abandoned. The meeting broke up in confusion. The lecturer stated that this was his first experience of the kind in nearly two thousand lectures. M. O'Rell is ill in consequence.

There was a strange sequel to the annual meeting of the Cyclists' Touring Club, held in Birmingham the other night. Tourists poured in from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and there was every appearance of a successful meeting, when one of the members took exception to the proceedings on account of the statutory notice convening it not having been sent out in accordance with the articles of the association. The gathering stood aghast at the idea of having to disband on account of such a formality, but as the objection was valid the chairman came to the conclusion that the only thing that could be done was to declare the meeting irregular. He could not proceed with the agenda, and the conference thereupon terminated. The meeting was finally adjourned for a month, when the members will meet at Newcastle.

Mr. Joseph Wilding Lomas has been found dead at his residence, 3 Vicarage road, Camberwell, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Mr. Lomas has lived at that address for some little time. Formerly he was a chemist at 785 Old Kent road, and at present that appears to be all that can be definitely stated as to his antecedents, although there is some reason to believe that at the time of the Indian mutiny he was a dispenser in the army. His mode of living in Vicarage road, Camberwell, seemd to have interested his neighbors, but he never satisfied their curiosity. Apparently he was a bachelor or widower, about 70 years of age, and he never allowed a woman to go into his rooms. He did his own shopping, cooked his own food, and cleaned his own rooms—if, indeed, they were cleaned at all, which is very doubtful. At any rate, they were not in a very orderly condition when he was found dead on Monday morning. The deceased appears to have been very well off. There were in his bedroom securities representing several thousand pounds, and it is understood that he had some valuable property in a deposit safe, the key of which was found on him. Up to the present the deceased's relatives, if any, have not been traced, but it is understood that he has a niece living in the neighborhood of Norwood.

An interesting story, showing the generosity of Lord Rosebery, has just come to the knowledge of a correspondent. Recently his lordship was strolling in the neighborhood of Mentmore, and eventually reached Grafton. Here he met an old laborer named Green, 96 years of age, who lives with his grandson and granddaughter. After questioning him as to his general health and circumstances, Lord Rosebery asked whether any assistance was recently received from the 'House' (meaning Mentmore House). The aged laborer, thinking his lordship meant another less comfortable mansion, replied, 'Yes; I get 2s 6d a week from the Guardians.' The noble Earl then explained matters, and astonished that the poor old man should be expected to live on 2s 6d a week, expressed his sympathy with him and gave him a sovereign. Subsequently, the poor fellow was naturally overjoyed when his lordship said that in future he would receive 10s a week as long as he lived.

SCOTCH.

A particularly sad accident took place at the granary at Newport the other afternoon, when a little fellow named David Marshall fell over the rocks at that place. These are perpendicular, and between 30 and 40 feet in height. When lifted up, the boy seemed to be suffering much. He was seen by Dr. Philip, and last night it was reported that his condition was serious. Very general sympathy was expressed for the boy's father, as Mrs. Marshall died on Sunday morning.

A razed bullock on Monday burst into the furniture warehouse of Messrs. Brown Brothers, Methil. It forged its way through among chairs, tables, mirror-fronted wardrobes, etc., until at the back of the shop a row of sofas checked its progress. In trying to scramble over these it broke one, but, considering the nature of the surroundings, it is surprising more damage was not done. The animal was pulled out, and gave its attendants some sport ere they got it home to Lundin Mill.

Mr. James Annand, the Liberal candidate for the St. Andrews Burghs, writes, in a booklet entitled 'Forgotten Liberalism': 'Liberalism is a thing of practice as well as outlook; it is not a thing of theory and dogma alone, or specially, and Liberal principles can be deduced with reasonable accuracy from the causes which Liberalism has championed. They may be tabulated thus—representative government, religious liberty and equality, free trade in commodities, equality before the law, the land for the public good, largest possible civil liberty, and unsectarian state education.'

At a recent meeting of the Falkirk Town Council, Provost Weir presiding, the appointment of a town clerk, as successor to Mr. James Wilson, was under consideration, and the following names were placed before the meeting: John S. Christie, Stirling; A. B. Gray, solicitor, Edinburgh, and Robert McDougald, S.S.C., Edinburgh. As a result of the first vote Mr. McDougald was voted out, and on a second division Mr. Christie was cast, Mr. Gray being appointed to the position by eight votes to four. The salary attaching to the position is £400 per annum.

On the grassy plains, where few feet tread, it is comparatively easy work following a trail, but to do so on the public road is a difficult matter. A Colinsburgh farmer found his task an easy one a few days since. A stack of beans had been raided over night, evidently by a band, and great havoc wrought. Right west, however, lay a track of opened pods, the traces leading to Leven, where in a brake were found similar proof that it had been this party. The depredators were called to book, and had to make a humble apology for their conduct. The magnanimity of the farmer in not prosecuting deserves more respect for his property in future.

George Gibson, the dwarf of the city of Dunfermline, dropped down in Maygate, in that city, and suddenly expired. Gibson was upwards of 60 years of age, and for the past forty-five years had been known as 'Wee Geordie.' He was only three feet three inches in height. In his youthful days he was engaged at pirn winding in connection with the hand-loom weaving, but for many years past had been a vendor of matches and small wares. By stress of weather and fortune he was frequently driven to the poor-house. He always protested against the idea of being 'an inmate,' however, and he very soon got outside the gates and on to the Dunfermline streets.

A Glasgow contemporary refers to a man who has sworn off angling, and is prepared to sell his rod and fishing tackle cheap. He went to Kinross the other day to fish Loch Leven along with his son. The expenses of the trip amounted to about three pounds, and the catch was four fish about the size of herring. That was bad enough, but additional gall was added when they walked up the town to see the curiosities of Kinross. There they saw a group of children throwing stones at an inscription. They suggested that they should not do that, as it was mischievous. The children resented the interference, and by way of vengeance pursued the anglers through the town yelling 'Dear fish! Dear fish!'

The Prince of Wales in a recent trip on Loch Lomond appeared in full Highland costume, and the fact of his wearing a Stuart tartan has been seized hold of by some Old Country papers as a peg to hang speculations on as to whether His Royal Highness is developing Jacobite sympathies. The Queen, as is well known, has openly declared that she herself is something of a Jacobite, as of course she has good reason to be considering that Stuart blood runs in her veins, though if the Jacobite rebellion had been a success Great Britain would probably never have had a Victorian era. And now that the heir apparent has appeared in the tartan of the royal clan, it is suggested that the Order of the White Rose will have fresh cause for rejoicing. Of course, all this is only pleasant fooling. It is no new thing by any means for the Prince of Wales to don the kilt, and it would be strange if he wore anything but the Stuart tartan, which is the only one to which he has an hereditary claim. There are five Stuart tartans; that worn by the Prince is the dress Stuart, a pretty combination of red, white, blue and yellow, which has become so identified with the dress of the present royal family that it is not infrequently called the Victoria tartan.

[For the 'Witness.'

AMERICA TO ENGLAND.

NOV. 3, 1899.

BY DENMAN S. WAGSTAFF.
(Late Colonel, Michigan National Guard, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.)

O Motherland, we hope with thee,
That soon triumphant thou wilt be,
Not for the sake that thou should'st gain
All untold wealth beyond the main,
But for the motto on thy crest,
'Protection true to Britain's sons!'
Where'er they roam, what'er their quest,
They're always under British guns.
When for thy sway thy legions sped,
Civilization thou hast led.
If gold or conquest lured thee on,
Still peace and progress hath been won.
Ne'er hast thou left the field, unripe,
To ignorance or tyranny's gripe.
Fight On! Our hope is still with thee;
On Afric's slopes our hearts will be.
Thine ancient blood still fills our veins—
We hear afar thy bugle strains.
We pray with thee, when fields are strewn
With patriot dead. Thy battles are our own.

[For the 'Witness.'

GO.

(To J. A. D.)

Brother in whose breast the martial flame,
That thrill'd the bosoms of your ancient sires,
Burns with an ardor deep as theirs, (tho' fame
Hath kept no record of their deeds and name);
Thou art as eager, when thy flag requires
Men to uphold its honor, far or near,
To hear the call and firmly shut thine ear,
Against all other. Go, we would not quench,
By soft and simple speech, thy brave desire,
Albeit something painful, like a wrench,
Keeps ever stirring deep within our breast;
Yet shall one happy hope our hearts inspire:
That God will shield thee from the deadly fire,—
Or, if His will, shall give thee glorious rest.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

Mazet Among the Defeated in New York.

A despatch from New York, received last Tuesday afternoon, says:—Generally speaking, the election in New York state is a Republican victory. Te principal fight was on the Assembly and the Republican majority of 24 in that body has been increased to 34. New York city holds its own as a Democratic stronghold and all the candidates endorsed by Tammany have been successful. Outside of New York city, however, there were many surprising changes favorable to the Republican party. In Buffalo there was a regular Republican landslide, that party electing all of its city and county candidates. In Rochester there was a Republican Mayor for the first time in a number of years, and the same thing happened at Albany.

The election in the four counties that make up the city of New York resulted in the election of every Democratic candidate on every county ticket, except Gray, Democratic candidate for registrar in Kings, who was beaten because of his failure to put in an appearance before the Mazet Investigating Committee, and answer charges made against him. Democratic majorities were about normal, being in New York county over thirty thousand. In Kings the Democratic vote fell off from last year, when Van Wyck ran exceedingly strong in Brooklyn. The Tammany exultation was not over the county ticket's victory, which had been expected, but over the defeat of Assemblyman Mazet (Republican), which they had hoped, prayed and worked for. From Mr. Croker down, the Tammany men shouted over Mazet's downfall.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—In this city the Republican plurality will reach forty thousand, which is smaller than usual, owing to the light vote. In the state there was the usual heavy Republican majority. James E. Barnett, Republican, was elected state treasurer. The people authorized by a large majority the expenditure of twelve million dollars to improve the city water supply.

Trenton, N.J., Nov. 7.—The returns at midnight indicate that the Republicans have carried the state by about twenty thousand plurality. The Republicans will control both houses of the legislature by good working majorities, and will have an increased representation in the House of Assembly.

Providence, R.I., Nov. 7.—The election in this city yesterday was a dull one and the vote cast was light, Mayor Baker (Democrat) being elected for the third successive term by a plurality of about 2,100. All but one of the Democratic candidates on the general ticket were elected.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8.—At 12.30 a. m. the Republicans claimed that their plurality would exceed fifty thousand, with over a hundred thousand for Jones, out of a total of less than nine hundred thousand. The Republican majority in the legislature is larger than usual, but no senator is to be elected.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.—Returns up to midnight continue to show the same gain as earlier reports, and there is no longer the least doubt of the fusion ticket's election. Chairman Edmiton, of the Populist state central committee, said: 'We have carried the state by fifteen thousand, and have made gains in county offices.'

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—By the combined efforts of the Republicans and anti-Goebelites, Attorney-General W. S. Taylor (Republican) has been selected Governor of Kentucky by a majority variously estimated from seven to fifteen thousand over Goebel (Democrat). Returns received up to midnight also indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket, while the complexion of the legislature is in doubt.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 8.—The Democrats elect their entire ticket in this state, headed by A. H. Longino for governor, by about thirty thousand majority. The election passed off quietly.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 8.—The voting in this state was for members of the legislature and senate. The Democrats made almost a clean sweep.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 8.—The Republicans carried Massachusetts by 65,000 votes, and W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, will be the next governor. The entire Republican state ticket was elected by practically the same plurality as the head of the ticket and the Legislature of 1900 will also be Republican by the usual large majority, there being few changes in either branches.

The total vote for governor, with one town missing, was as follows:—W. Murray Crane, (Republican), 168,846; Robert Treat Paine, jr., (Democrat), 103,812.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

TWO COUNTRIES DRAWING VERY NEAR EACH OTHER.

London, Nov. 9.—The German emperor has become Great Britain's ally, and he allows the world to know it on a day when he embraces the Czar and drinks his health. He also justifies the elaborate preparations made by the royal family for welcoming him to England with the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of York to salute him at Sheerness, with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to meet him at the station at Windsor, with the Queen herself to stand at the head of the grand staircase, with portraits of his grandfather and father to look down upon him from the walls of the famous tapestry rooms, and with all England outside ready to proclaim him a loyal friend and sturdy ally, the same England that was eager to have war with Germany four years ago.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Scope of the Agreement Arrived at Between Germany and Great Britain.

It was officially announced in Berlin on Wednesday morning that an agreement, subject to the approval of the United States, had been arrived at between Britain and Germany by virtue of which the Samoa Act is repealed and the islands of Upolu, Savaii and the small adjacent islands fall to Germany as free property, and the island of Tutuila and the subsidiary islands go to the United States. Great Britain, it is added, renounces any claim to the Samoan islands, and Germany, in turn, renounces any claim to the Tonga and Savage islands in favor of Great Britain, and also cedes Choiseul and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain. The consular representatives of the two powers in Samoa and the Tonga islands are to be withdrawn and the German subjects are to have the same rights as British subjects in regard to the free and unimpeded enlistment of native laborers in the whole of the Solomon group in the possession of Great Britain, including Choiseul and San Isabel.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The colonial council, at a meeting to-day, heartily approved the Samoan agreement. Prince Von Wied declared that thanks were due firstly to the Emperor, and called for three cheers for His Majesty.

AS VIEWED IN FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The 'Journal des Debats,' which finds the Samoan agreement 'very significant from the view-point of Anglo-German-American relations,' says: 'Discussion as to whether our diplomacy might not have been able to prevent this situation avails us nothing. We can only take note of the material fact of the existence of a new and important factor in international politics.'

THE MOONEY MURDER.

Coroner's Jury Finds Dube Guilty of the Crime.

Quebec, Nov. 9.—The coroner's jury in the case of the Lake Beauport tragedy returned a verdict, yesterday afternoon, of wilful murder against David Dubé, for having caused the death of Thomas Adams Mooney, at St. Dunstan, on Oct. 27, with an axe, while the victim was at work in the bush. Mrs. Mooney was found guilty for her connection with the crime, having lived with Dubé during her husband's absence.

She confessed to High Constable Gale that on several occasions, last time on the day of the murder, Dubé had told her he would kill her husband. Both Dubé and Mrs. Mooney were brought to town last evening, and lodged in jail, to await the preliminary investigation in the police court.

Quebec, Nov. 10.—Yesterday David Dubé, charged with the murder of Thos. Mooney, at Lake Beauport, and Margaret Ann Charters, the latter's widow, charged with being an accomplice in the crime, were brought before the Police Court, when Dubé, who stands over six feet high and is powerfully built, gave his age as nineteen, and his religion as Roman Catholic, and Mrs. Mooney, who is a rather frail-looking woman, said her age was thirty-nine, and that she was a Protestant. They were both remanded.

Quebec, Nov. 13.—On Saturday Messrs. Dunbar and Malouin, the Crown prosecutors, visited the scene of the Mooney murder at Lake Beauport, and had a land surveyor with them to make a plan of the locality.

RECTOR OF EDINBURGH.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN ELECTED.

London, Nov. 6—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University over Mr. H. H. Asquith, the former Secretary of State for the Home Department. Political feeling has been running high between the Liberal and Unionist factions among the sudents, and there have been several conflicts, in one of which a student's leg was broken.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY.

London, Nov. 9.—The birthday of the Prince of Wales, who was born on Nov. 9, 1841, was celebrated to-day as usual. St. Paul's, Westminster, and other chimes, were pealed, the public buildings floated their Royal Standards, salutes were fired at Windsor, the Horse Guards parade, and the Tower of London. The Prince celebrated his birthday at Sandringham, where he entertained Lord Rosebery and other distinguished guests.

A PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

The Ontario Government's Programme Explained by the New Premier.

Arnprior, Ont., Nov. 11.—A big Liberal rally was held here last night, when the Hon. G. W. Ross, the recently appointed premier of Ontario, made his second public appearance since his appointment to the high office. The first meeting was held in the afternoon at Renfrew. Other speakers were the Hon. J. R. Stratton, the new Provincial Secretary; the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works; Messrs. Robert Stewart and Charles Murphy, of Ottawa. The meting was held in the interests of the Hon. Mr. Latchford, who is now opposed in the riding of South Renfrew by Mr. T. W. McGarry, of Renfrew, the Conservative candidate. At last night's meeting the Hon. G. W. Ross clearly defined his platform as being one of development and progress. He spoke especially of developing northern Ontario towards Hudson's Bay by means of building railways. The lumber and mineral resources would also be fully developed. An effort would be made to open up the country so that Ontario's sons need not wander away, but might be located in the province, and thus assist in building it up. Old Ontario would also be attended to, said the premier; railways and colonization roads would be built where needed. Measures would be taken to have swamp lands drained and made serviceable, and to open a better market with Britain so as to benefit the farmers. Increased grants will be given towards the schools, if the finaces of the province would stand it. A commission, he announced, was now making an investigation with that end in view. The premier stated that he would strive to have purity in elections, and announced that all guilty of irregularities in the recent by-elections in West Elgin and elsewhere would be punished.

The Hon. J. R. Stratton made an exhaustive speech defending the course of the Liberal Government during the period it has been in power.

A TRIBUTE FROM OTTAWA.

Public Confidence.

'Perhaps one hardly goes too far in saying that no other newspaper in this country, even it may be on this continent, has been conducted from the beginning with more resolute honesty, independence and desire to be just and right than the Montreal 'Witness.' The success of the paper is an evidence of the fact that character counts for success in journalism. In spite of the keenest competition and opposition it has prospered steadily, nor is it too much to say that the mainspring of its prosperity has been public confidence in its motives and character.'—Ottawa 'Journal.'

"AT SEA WITHOUT IT."

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Sirs—I have been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for about fourteen years, and never failed to get the paper regularly till last week. This incident has shown me how much I have grown to depend on the 'Witness' for reliable information on current topics of interest. In fact, I may say that for the week I was quite at sea as to the Transvaal war, the Canadian contingent, etc. I shall continue to say a good word for your publications, as I can.

Wishing you success, I remain, yours truly,

OTTO HILDEBRAND.

Doak, N.B., Nov. 2.

FOX BAY SETTLERS

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH THEM IN NEW HOMES IN THE WEST.

Quebec, Nov. 10.—The 'Chronicle' makes a strong appeal to-day to the Federal Government on behalf of the Fox Bay settlers, who are about to be evicted from their homes. It says that whatever may be the legal and moral rights of Mr. Menier, there is no disguising the fact that the expulsion of eleven families from their homes is a case of peculiar hardship, while the circumstances in which the law is put into force against them are rather unfortunate. It submits, therefore, that a case of such special hardship should attract attention in high quarters, particularly as the sum of compensation for disturbance awarded them will not do much towards moving them to Manitoba and settling them in new homes. It considers that the Federal Government would be amply sustained by public opinion if it undertook the expense of locating them in Western Canada or wherever their inclination takes them.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED BETWEEN BRITAIN, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE SUBJECT.

London, Nov. 9.—The 'Morning Post' publishes the following from Washington: 'Negotiations in London have resulted in an agreement between Great Britain, China and the United States to maintain the "open door" in China, which powers will undertake to develop both British and American trade. It is understood that Germany, and probably Russia, will give the United States written assurances as to the maintenance of the "open door."'

London, Nov. 9.—Leader writers forecast hearty German co-operation in the United States State Department's new policy for requiring European guarantees for an open door in the Far East, and equality of commercial privileges for all maritime nations. This view is justified by the latest despatches from Berlin.

Everything points to a full accord of the three powers in these arrangements. The German emperor, warned last year that his attitude towards America had helped to bring the United States and Great Britain into close and friendly relations, has made approaches to both, and the greatest industrial and commercial nations of the world are now brought into a circle of good feeling and common interests without a formal convention or entangling alliance.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The diplomatic representative of every nation directly interested in the Chinese question called at the State Department to-day. It was noticeable that the calls of the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, and the French charge d'affaires, M. Thiebaut, on Secretary Hay lasted longer than usual, and the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, extended his call to include Assistant Secretary Hill, who has been giving much attention to the subject of the trade relations of the United States in the Orient.

The interest of the Chinese Government in what is going on between the United States and the European powers is intense, but it is believed that Secretary Hay has relieved the main apprehension, which was founded upon a suspicion that the United States Government, in the event that the European powers failed to give the formal assurance of the maintenance of the 'open door' that it seeks, will take possession of a section of the Chinese coast before it is all taken up by other powers. So confident are the officials of success that it is intimated they have not even gone to the length of framing a policy to meet the event of defeat. No answer has been returned to the inquiry by the American Government as to the formal assurance of the retention of trade privileges.

It is scarcely expected that the French stipulation will apply to Tonquin and the sections of China that have been under French influence for a long time past, but simply to any extension of French holdings.

CANADIAN BANKER DEAD.

MANAGER OF THE DOMINION BANK DIES ON HIS WAY HOME FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—Mr. R. D. Gamble, general manager of the Dominion Bank, died on the 'Oceanic,' on Sunday, while on his way home from Europe, where he had been undergoing treatment for an affection of the throat. It was stated a week ago, when the 'Oceanic' sailed from Liverpool, that Mr. Gamble had taken passage upon it in the hope of getting home to die. He was accompanied on the voyage by his wife. Mr. Gamble had been connected with the Dominion Bank since 1871. He was for many years manager of the Toronto branch, and in 1895 on the death of Mr. R. H. Bethune, he was chosen general manager.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF CANALS.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The Lord's Day Alliance of Ontario, at its annual meeting, here, yesterday, took strong ground against the opening of the canals on Sunday and passed a resolution requesting that the government appoint some suitable person or persons, as a commission of investigation, who shall thoroughly look into the whole question, allowing the Alliance to bring before such commission all the facts collected by years of earnest work in connection with this matter.

The officers of the society for the coming year are:—President, the Rev. Principal Caven, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mr. N. W. Hoyles, Toronto; the Rev. Dr. Johnston, London; G. M. MacDonnell, Q.C.; Kingston; Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, and Mr. J. K. MacDonald, Toronto; treasurer, Mr. J. P. Donald, Toronto; secretary, the Rev. A. E. O'Meara, Toronto.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal policemen will go on duty armed with revolvers henceforth. The burglars, whose exploits were noted last week, will probably not be so successful in getting away in the next melée they have with the police.

The Horse Exchange case was disposed of on Thursday by the judge fining Higgins, one of the parties, fifty dollars, or a month in jail. Nicholson, the other man accused, was liberated, the jury bringing in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

Montreal had a fall of light snow on Saturday evening, and the bright sun of Sunday morning shone upon about three inches of it, which glorified and purified everything, covering dust and mud at once. The air was crisp and clear

News that the Canadian contingent had reached the Cape Verde Islands was received in the city yesterday with great satisfaction. The fund for the families of the absent Canadian soldiers from Montreal has reached about $10,000.

Mr. Poirier, a butcher of Longueuil, had his horse killed on the railway crossing east of St. Lambert station on Friday morning. Mr. Poirier was rendered unconscious from the shock of the engine that killed his horse, but his recovery is expected.

Two very sudden deaths were reported on Saturday. One was that of Mr. Jas. Mock, of 298 Bourgeois street, confectioner, who had just finished dressing and was talking with his wife. The other was that of an unknown, who fell and died at the corner of St. Martin and William streets.

George Brazier, engineer of the E. B. Eddy Company, was shot at by burglars while on the premises of the company, at the corner of Latour and Ste. Genevieve streets, on Saturday night. One of the bullets passed through his hat, the burglars firing two shots. The burglars escaped, and have not yet been captured.

An autopsy was made, on Wednesday, on the remains of Mr. D. C. Morin, wholesale druggist, of 1430 Notre Dame street, who some days previously was found unconscious in his store, in which condition he remained till he died. Dr. Wyatt Johnston's report, presented at the inquest, was that Mr. Morin's condition had been due to natural causes.

The milkmen have formed themselves into the Montreal Milkmen's Association, among the objects of which are to be the settling of a standard price for milk, and to have a wider and more thorough system of inspection. These points were decided upon at an adjourned meeting of milkmen and farmers, held at the Monument National Hall on Thursday afternoon.

A convention was opened on Thursday and continued on Friday and Saturday at the Catholic Commercial Academy of the Catholic school teachers of Montreal, under the presidency of Mr. B. Lippens, district inspector, in the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. McGown. Some two hundred teachers were in attendance. Lectures and addresses on school work were delivered and afterwards discussed.

A caucus of the local Liberals was held last night at the residence of the Hon. Horace Archambault, presided over by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The object of the meeting was to discuss the attitude of the government in regard to the military contingent, as among French-Canadian Liberals there is an acute division of opinion on this subject. Sir Wilfrid is said to have explained matters satisfactorily.

The body of an elderly woman named Anderson was found on Saturday afternoon in her house in Bronsden lane, where she resided by herself. She had evidently been dead some days. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was opened yesterday afternoon. At the inquest medical evidence showed death to be due to rupture of the aorta. The verdict was death from natural causes.

Mr. Wm. Weir, Mr. F. W. Smith and Mr. F. X. Lemieux, all connected with the Ville Marie Bank, charged with having made a false bank report to the government, pleaded not guilty, and on Thursday morning each desired to plead separately on his merits. This was agreed to, and His Honor Judge Wurtele decided to take the cases up this week. Mr. Lichtenheim, in connection with the same case, pleaded 'not guilty.'

The verdict in the case of the Webster House fire, which caused the loss of four lives, and the severe burning of several persons, places the blame upon the proprietor of the building, Mr. James Main, and Mr. Edward C. Perkins, the lessee. Captain J. K. Oswald, who had once been a volunteer, supplied the fourth victim of this deplorable affair, he having since died of a fractured skull, caused by leaping into the street three stories down.

Mr. Silas H. Carpenter, Chief Detective, returned last week, from England with D. G. Lloyd, a former bookkeeper in the employ of the S. Carsley Company. Lloyd was charged with embezzlement to the amount of $1,800, from the above company. The loss was not discovered until Lloyd had left for England, apparently on a pleasure trip, some time after he had resigned his position. The accused pleaded guilty on Tuesday last, and will be sentenced later.

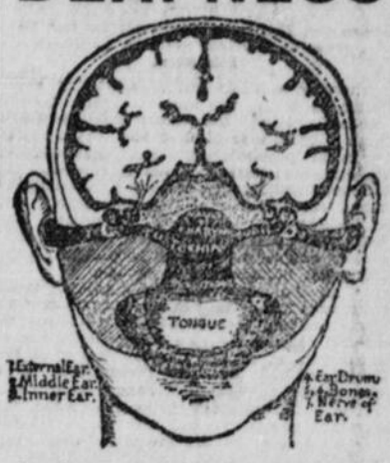
As the result of a gas explosion, a fire occurred on Chaurse street shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday morning. When the firemen were at work an illicit still was discovered, the still being operated by acetylene gas. Sub-Chief St. Pierre found a quantity of liquor on the premises, and the revenue department will take action against the responsible parties. The still, which was evidently in good order, has been seized, and the proprietor, who was arrested, is now out on bail.

The heart of Montreal is often appealed to, especially at this time of the year. Last week, in spite of the numerous refuges and asylums supported by private means. Ella Loughry, widow of Henry Hutton, at one time a well-known architect, was sent to jail by Mr. Recorder Weir for six months for protection. She said she was 90 years of age, and her children were dead and she had no home to go to. Ellen Lane, aged 72 years, asked to be sent to jail till Christmas. She wanted to be out on that day, but would like to go back afterwards. She was sentenced for six weeks. Mary Donnelly, a widow of the late John Halden, 89 years of age, was also sent to jail for six months. Even these are not the full number of the aged and indigent who have no home but the jail.

The quarterly meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was held on Saturday evening, in the Association's rooms in the Board of Trade building. Mr. Murdoch, the present president, was nominated for that office and Mr. J. T. LeSueur was also nominated. Mr. John E. Wright was elected vice-president by acclamation; Mr. T. L. Paton was re-elected treasurer by acclamation, and the following were nominated as directors, five to be elected: Messrs. J. C. Brins (Lyman, Sons & Co.), P. Gauthier, (Thompson Shoe Co.), A. D. Gall, (Gall, Schneider & Co.), John Hughes (Lockerby Bros.), W. E. Dickson, G. A. Mann, Gus. Harries, (Greenshields, Sons & Co.), J. F. L. Caron (Gurney-Massey & Co.), D. M. Lefebvre (Finley, Smith & Co.), and C. M. Mills (the Ames-Holden Co.).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS



Is often caused by Catarrh along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the inner ear. It blocks the passage from the ear-drum to the nerve of the ear.

IT CAN BE CURED.

Dr. Sproule has cured cases of 14 years' standing.

Some Symptoms of Catarrhal Deafness

Have you pain behind the ears?
Do your ears itch and burn?
Is there a throbbing in the ears?
Are there buzzing noises?
Is there a ringing in the ears or head?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Are there sounds like steam escaping?
When you blow your nose do your ears crack?
Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?

Mark this list, cut it out and send it to the Doctor. He will diagnose your case FREE and tell you what the treatment would cost. He will not take the case if hopeless. Address Dr. Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

CAN HEAR AGAIN.

Mr. Charles Higgs, after nine years of Catarrhal deafness and annoying noises in the ears, writes: My friends are asking how it is that I can hear as well as anybody now. I tell them it is all owing to Dr. Sproule. You can print this if you like and I will answer any letters. For I can never be grateful enough to you and I want everybody to know what you can do. Your patient, Charles Higgs, Deloraine, Manitoba.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

STEM SET, STEM WIND



WATCH FREE

To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weaknesses, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give FREE a 14-k. gold-plated watch, Ladies or Gents, nicely engraved, reliable time-keeper, warranted five years. The Pills are 50 cents per box, $2.50 for 3 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 3 boxes and the Watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO., 356 Yonge St., Toronto Ont

PILES Instant relief final cure in a few days and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address C. J. MASON, Box 519, New York, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY BRONCHITIS.

From Dr. Hunter's Lectures on the Progress of Medical Science in Lung Diseases.

There is another form, called dry bronchitis, in which the matter expectorated is neither profuse nor watery nor purulent. It is a gratuitous kind of stuff, of a bluish white or pearly gray color. The chronic inflammation which causes it thickens the mucuous membrane, thereby narrowing the tubes through which we breathe, and shortening and oppressing the breath. Often tubes of considerable size become completely clogged by this tough phlegm, causing great difficulty in breathing.

Of all the forms of bronchitis this is the most common. 'In France,' says Laennec, 'fully one half of the people are found, on careful examination, to have thickening of some portion of the mucous lining of the lungs, caused by dry bronchitis.' It is the most insidious of lung complaints. Those suffering from it have at first only a slight cough; it may be only a trifling coughing spell in the morning; they have a chilly sensation in the forenoon, and toward evening are feverish.

There is always a feeling of more or less tightness and oppression in the chest, which is relieved from time to time by coughing up a quantity of the tough, jelly-like matter before described. Sometimes the cough comes on in paroxysms, attended by great oppression and distress, like asthma. On inquiry of a person so affected if he has any lung trouble, he will almost certainly answer, No, and yet during your conversation will perhaps hack and raise this jelly-like mucuous half a dozen times.

Here we have a lung disease which directly tends to consumption, and has most of the symptoms of that disease, and yet is not consumption at all. When it ends fatally, as it often does, an examination of the lungs reveals neither tubercles, ulceration, nor the bacilli of tuberculosis.

In such cases death generally results from suffocation caused by a sudden attack of congestion, which, supervening on the chronic disease, fills the lungs with viscid mucous that the patient, in his weakened condition, is unable to raise.

Bronchitis is not generally treated with success, because the proper remedies are not applied to the diseased tubes within the lungs. I had the good fortune some years ago to discover and successfully apply a local treatment for this and other lung complaints. I made the air which the patient breathes the carrier of the remedies which are necessary for his cure. Instead of sending them on a roundabout way through the stomach and general system, I introduce them directly into the air tubes and cells of the lungs, where the disease and all the danger lies, and I know by ample experience that this treatment is the only hope there is for the cure of any form of bronchial or lung diseases.

During the past 50 year I have treated many thousands of cases, and, owing to the very large increase in my practice, I have associated with me my son, Dr. E. W. Hunter, under the name of Dr. Robert Hunter Association.

This arrangement will give me more time to consider the cases of my many patients by relieving me of a great number of details involved in the care of a large practice, and is prompted by my desire to do everything possible to benefit and cure each patient under my care.

A few cases are as good as a thousand that I might refer to; write to any of them. A personal letter from them may be the means of saving your life.

TESTIMONIALS:

EDWARD J. RAYNOR, with Walsh & Co., Confectioners, Newark, N.J.: 'I was a foreman in Seabury & Johnson's when I took sick. I had hemorrhage after hemorrhage and utterly broke down in health, coughed up lumpy, yellow matter, had fever and night sweats, and was brought to my bed from which I never expected to rise again. I am now strong and able to do my work, all shortness of breath is gone. I have gained my flesh back, and can eat and sleep as well as ever. From being a perfect wreck I have been rebuilt by Dr. Hunter's medicated air inhalations. Any one who wishes further particulars of my experience of this wonderful treatment, can write or call on me. I know I owe my life to it, and believe all who suffer ought to know of it.'

In order to obtain Dr. Hunter's book, 'The Lungs and Their Diseases,' free, it is necessary to mention this paper, and address Dr. Robert Hunter Association, 117 [illegible] street, New York.

The next article will be devoted to the treatment of Bronchial Consumption.

TRANSVAAL GOLD.

LARGE INCREASE SHOWN TO AUGUST 1899.

The official statement of the total yield of gold from the Witswatersrand mines in the Transvaal for the month of August last was, like the returns of the two preceding months, much better than had been generally anticipated in view of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the district and the scarcity of native labor. The amount of metal produced in the month was 459,709 ounces, showing an increase of 3,235 ounces over July and of 82,798 ounces as compared with the corresponding month of last year, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Month.	1899. Ounces.	1898. Ounces.	1897. Ounces.
January	410,145	313,826	209,832
February	404,335	297,975	211,000
March	441.578	325,907	232,067
April	439,111	335,125	235,698
May	444,933	344,160	248,305
June	445,763	344,670	251,529
July	456,474	359,343	242,479
August	459,709	376,911	259,603
Total 3,502,048		2,697,917	1,890,513

In commenting on the statement, the London 'Economist' says:—

'It will be observed from the above table that in each of the last four months there has been an increase over the preceding month, which is all the more noteworthy as even in the early part of the year the supply of 'boys' was short and fitful, though relatively the Rand district has always been much better off in the matter of native labor than Rhodesia. For the eight months to the end of August the increase over the corresponding period of last year amounts to 804,131 ounces, or nearly 30 percent.

'The largest increase in the month's yields was one of 1,635 ounces in the case of the Ferreira Deep mine, but the Angelo had a gain of 814 ounces, the Henry Nourse 748 ounces; the Ferreira, 742 ounces; the Robinson Randfontein, 615 ounces; the Langlaate Deep, 566 ounces; the Rose Deep, 521 ounces; the New Comet, 516 ounces, and the New Goch, 461 ounces; while the Bonanza had a decrease of 974 ounces; the May Consolidated, 884 ounces; the Crown Deep, 880 ounces; the Aurora West, 721 ounces; the Robinson Deep, 635 ounces, and the West Rand, 466 ounces

A WAR CRY.

Imperialism Severely Discussed

SIR WILFRID LAURIER HAULED OVER THE COALS BY A LIBERAL ORGAN.

Under the heading 'The spectre of imperialism,' the 'Avenir du Nord' publishes a violent article, opening as follows: 'That hideous phantom behind which rapidly advances a still more hideous reality, has at last risen to its full height over our land. The men of blood, military officers, governors, ministers, scribes and members of parliament, nobody any longer restrains himself from praising up before us the dangerous loveliness of imperialism, and from telling us even that we must acclaim it or submit to it, for it appears to have already surreptitiously come within our walls and entered into our customs, in the train of Mr. Laurier, decorated and already having one foot in the stirrup of British knighthood. We must admit it squarely; yes, we must recognize it like men: our Canada is being imperialized, it is imperialized and handed over to Chamberlain, that ex-Radical, who, at the end of his political career, dreams of founding empires. Let us confess everything. It is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, trusty subject of Victoria, who, unconsciously no doubt, has dragged us to the brink of that abyss, the depth of which merely glimpsed at makes our heads dizzy. While the man who, up to that date, had been for his compatriots 'Mr. Laurier' purely and simply, passed, titled, gilded and plumed, in a carriage drawn by four horses, at the head of the Jubilee procession, Joe Chamberlain looked upon the scene and rubbed his hands with joy. He had laid his trap and we allowed ourselves to be caught therein like larks. The success was complete. And now, Baptiste, comes your turn! You have laughed, you have rejoiced, and carried your head high. That time has passed; now comes the bill to be faced: One thousand soldiers and five hundred thousand dollars; your blood and your money against the toys, firecrackers and Chinese lanterns of Joe Chamberlain. And do not lose patience at once, for this is simply a small account; I shall prove it in a moment. Are you sufficiently fooled, Jean Baptiste? Are you sufficiently laughed at? What! during ninety years, from 1760 to 1850, you have fought in parliament, you have even fought in your fields, around your home and your church spattered with your blood, to be at last your own master at home, and fifty years after you have been in possession of and using the sovereign rights of an autonomous nation, for the first time you are asked for your money and your children, to have them swallowed up in the precipices prepared by the policy of a Chamberlain, by a policy to which you have been and you will ever remain a stranger. Are you disposed to lie down under the whip of the tamer who presently leads the British Cabinet? Well, mortgage your house, drag away your son from your field and keep him at the disposal of John Bull, who seems to have a pressing need of him.'

The writer then points out that never before, even in the days of oligarchy, England thought of raising a company in Canada, and he continues as follows:—'Let us take care lest, after having been united to the English provinces by 'an Englishman speaking French,' Lower Canada be now thrown into a 'splendid and powerful' imperial military federation by Britishing or Britishist Canadians, British to the core. French-Canadians of Lower Canada, mountaineers of the Laurentides, let us recover our self-possession! We are still the sons of the St. Lawrence, the pioneers and the masters of this valley. In our veins, let us not forget it, runs the same ruby and strong blood that keeps up the arm of a Joubert, a Cronje and a Valjean, defending the entrance of their homes against the invader. Raise thy head, O my country, awaken to reality.'

THE ANTICOSTI SETTLERS.

THEIR EVICTION ROUNDLY DENOUNCED AND BOTH GOVERNMENTS ACCUSED.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the British Evangelical Alliance was held in the rooms of the Quebec Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. Donald Tate, president, being in the chair. It was numerously attended. The annual statement of the secretary, the Rev. E. J. Stobo, was of more than usual interest. The secretary told of his action in the flagrant violation of the city by-law, which prohibits Sunday trading, etc., the Portneuf school case, the case of religious oppression at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, and that of the Fox Bay settlers, Anticosti. He also gave an account of his visit to the headquarters of the British Evangelical Alliance, his reception and the executive's interest in the religious affairs of the Quebec minority, and its readiness to aid in any possible way in any case of difficulty.

Mr. W. H. Davidson, advocate, then made a statement of the Fox Bay settlers' case, and where it now stands. The case had been decided under protest, no witnesses had been heard, the case was not even argued, and the decision of Judge Gagné had been appealed from. Those capable of giving an opinion pronounced it a parody of justice and one that the whole country ought to know. There are three cases entered, that of the settlers as a whole, that of Mr. Stubbart, and that of Mrs. Fortin (Whiting), in which an action is to be taken for $10,000 damages for gross abuse and injury to person.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith then gave his side of the case, and pronounced it one of the most gross outrages of modern times. In the course of the discussion, both the Provincial and Dominion Governments were severely criticised for their connection in the case. Mr. W. H. Davidson, and the Rev. T. Griffith, M. A., Ph. D., promised the 'Alliance' that a full statement of the treatment of the Fox Bay settleds would be given by them to the press for publication.

The Rev. Mr. Stobo gave a statement as to the amount of money subscribed through the 'Witness,' and the disposition which had been made of it, and that another appeal will have to be made for funds to obtain justice. The Rev. T. Griffith, M.A., Ph. D., was elected president; Mr. W. C. Scott, vice-president, and the Rev. E. J. Stobo, re-elected treasurer. The arrangements for special devotional services during the next six weeks, and the week of universal prayer, were left in the hands of the city pastors and secretary. The meeting was the best of late years.

TO CHRISTIANS OF ALL NATIONS.

AN APPEAL FOR PRAYER.

Evangelical Alliance,
7 Adam street, Strand,
London, W.C., Oct. 16, 1899.

In view of the dark and troubled condition of the world—'the distress of nations fainting for fear, and for expectation of the things which may be coming'—the Council of the Evangelical Alliance calls upon Christtians in all parts of the world to unite in continual humiliation and prayer:—

That all these events may be overruled for the Divine glory.

That God's people may be preserved from error, greatly revived, and drawn into closer fellowship.

That their brethren in all parts of South Africa may be kept 'n the secret of his peace and love, and the war soon brought to an end.

And that he would speedily accomplish the number of his elect, and hasten his Kingdom.

The council suggests that this concert in prayer be observed privately or unitedly in the early morning of each Lord's Day until further notice, and that the first Sunday in December be specially set apart for public prayer and exhortation on this subject.

On behalf of the Council of the Evangelical Alliance,—

POLWARTH,
President.
KINNAIRD,
Vice-president.
H. W. WEBB-PEPLOE,
F. B. MEYER,
Members of Council.
DAVID MacEWAN,
Honorary secretary.
E. P. FIELD,
General secretary.

A WOMAN'S HANDBOOK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At the request of the National Council of Women of Canada I venture to ask you to draw the attention of your readers to the effort which is to be made to represent the life and work of the women of Canada in a suitable manner at the Paris International Exhibition of 1900. Instead of arranging for a woman's section, which but too often means disappointment and imperfect representation, the Dominion Government has decided to publish a handbook for distribution, which will give statistics and information regarding all departments of women's life and activities, and concerning the organizations with which they are connected, and which will also contain a series of interesting papers giving a general survey of the position, education and work of women in the Dominion.

The preparation of this work has been entrusted by the government to the National Council of Women of Canada, who have appointed a committee of arrangement under the convenership of Mrs. George Drummond, of Montreal. The volume will be divided into sections on charities and reform, education, trades and industries, social work, professions and careers, art, literature, church work, Indian women and immigration, each of which will be undertaken by a sectional committee and convener.

In order to facilitate the work of these sections, a list of questions has been prepared, and is being sent out by Miss T. F. Wilson, corresponding secretary of the National Council, to persons likely to have the requisite experience and ability for replying to inquiries bearing on the various departments I have named. It will greatly aid the council in its work if those possessing information which will be of interest for such a handbook will send their names and addresses (post free) to Miss T. F. Wilson, in care of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., Paris Commission, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, before Dec. 1, and indicate the section regarding which they could furnish answers to our questions. All such help will be gratefully received, as it is the earnest desire of the National Council of Women to show itself really worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the government to produce a volume containing as full, accurate and concise information as it is possible in the short time available for compilation.

It will also interest your readers to know that the government intends to furnish an apartment especially as a rest room and information office for the use of Canadian lady visitors to the exhibition. Yours faithfully,

ISHBEL ABERDEEN,
Editor in chief of 'Canadian Woman's Handbook.'
Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1899.

A WORTHY LIFE.

A Sudbury, Ont., correspondent writes: 'One of the oldest and in a religious sense most conspicuous landmarks in the county of Prescott is seen in the person of Alexander Johnston, of the village of Fournier, who was born in the manse of Leslie parish, county Fife, Scotland, on Nov. 7, 1819, and has just attained his fourscore years. He arrived in Montreal in 1843. Ten years later he moved to Hawkesbury, Ont., whence in May, 1857, he moved to the farm where in the kind care of a son and a daughter he is now enjoying the sunset of life. A devoted Christian from very early years, Mr. Johnston's efforts for prohibition, Protestantism, Sabbath observance and the spread of Christianity have had a marked influence in the community where he has spent the past 42 years. For many years he was churchwarden for the Methodist Church and superintendent of their Sunday-school. His brothers, John and William, entered the Christian ministry, but he, having declined to do so, in later years induced his fourth son, now a Methodist minister and chairman of Sudbury district, to give his life to the work. The Montreal 'Witness' has been a weekly visitor in his home for thirty-two years, and has been a great means of education to his family, each one of whom, on going to a home for himself, has made sure to subscribe for the 'Witness.' By his eldest daughter, Mrs. Mortimer, of Boston, he has been for two years a great-grandfather. His eldest son, John, is in British Columbia. Samuel and William are farmers near home. Louden and Jessie are on the homestead. James is a medical student in McGill, and Mrs. McMartin the wife of a merchant in Martintown. During his younger days Mr. Johnston was a great pedestrian, thinking nothing of walking fifty or sixty miles in a day. During the days of his courtship in Montreal of the young lady who became his partner for over forty years, the latter went for her health to Toronto, and he set out on foot, visited her, and continued his travels by way of Guelph and London, and was back in Montreal in a month. In 1850 he married Martha Linton, whom he now survives by seven years. His memory is clear and his anticipations of the future very bright.'

THE PLAGUE IN BRAZIL.

The bubonic plague has broken out in Santos, Brazil, according to a private letter received in the city. Santos is the port of São Paulo, the great coffee province of Brazil, and the section to which the French-Canadian emigrants were induced to go some years ago. It lies on a narrow, low shore, at the foot of mountains which run parallel with the shore. The region is considered the most malarial in America.

DOMINION W. C. T. U.

Banner Province Extends a Warm Greeting.

Two cars full of delegates to the convention reached Halifax on Thursday from Montreal and the West. Among them were Mrs. S. W. Foster, Mrs. Albert Dyer, Mrs. Eugene Dyer and Miss Meiklejohn, Knowlton; Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. Thurston, Ottawa.

Among the lower-province delegates are: Prince Edward Island—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. N. Armour, Miss McKay, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Large, Miss Gregor, Mrs. F. A. Sharpe, Mrs. R. T. Holman, Mrs. W. A. Brennan.

Nova Scotia—Mrs. Chesley, Lunenburg; Mrs. Whitman, Canso; Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Hemeon, Wolfville; Mrs. B. Jost, Guysboro; Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Ella Smith, Windsor; Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Downey, Mrs. Musgrave, Miss A. E. Johnston.

New Brunswick—Mrs. D. M. McLeod, Newcastle; Mrs. Trites, Sackville; Mrs. Emma Atkinson, Moncton; Miss Nugent, Mrs. Bullock, St. John; Miss Trueman, Sackville, Miss Slept, Miss Carson, Miss Troy, Mrs. Colley Smith, Mrs. Dr. Sprague, St. John.

The pleasure of the trip down was dampened by one of the delegates falling and dislocating her arm, but physicians were secured at Moncton and the patient made as comfortable as possible.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 10.—The Dominion W.C.T.U. convention opened in Fort Massey Presbyterian Church last night with a large attendance. Mrs. M. W. Whiston, president of the Halifax Union, and Mrs. M. R. Chesler, president of the provincial union, brought greetings from the 'banner province,' where no license to sell liquor can be obtained without the signatures of two-thirds of the voters of the district. Speeches were also given by Mrs. S. W. Foster, of Knowlton, Que., and Mrs. S. R. Wright, of Ontario.

Greetings were also given by the Hon. Mr. Murray, the Premier of the province, and by the Mayor of Halifax. The Premier was proud of Nova Scotia, because since 1867 no government had ever undertaken to supplement the revenue one dollar from the liquor traffic, and because outside of Halifax there were only four licenses in the whole province. Since 1867 also no man had risen in the House to propose any reasonable temperance measure who had not been supported, and no government, whatever party, could live here which would not give due heed to temperance legislation.

Greetings were also given by Mrs. D. W. B. Reid, of the Sons of Temperance, and the Rev. Mr. Stevens.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The first business session was held this morning, the meeting taking place in the Legislative Council chamber, the use of which was granted by the Provincial Government. Greetings by cable were received from Lady Henry Somerset. Miss Agnes Slack, secretary of the world's organization, also communicated with the convention, as also did Mrs. Todd, of Boston.

A memorial service for the late Frances Willard was held. Among the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Black, formerly of Montreal, who was the first minister in Canada to allow Miss Willard to occupy his pulpit.

In addition to the delegates mentioned above the following are in atendance:—

Miss Dougall, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Miss Isa Monk, Mrs. John Currie, Mrs. Ludington, Montreal; Mrs. A. M. Bascom, Toronto; Mrs. E. Hilburn, Toronto; Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa; Mrs. W. S. Odell, Ottawa; Mrs. O. W. J. Ingalls, Danville, Que.; Mrs. S. J. Craig, Compton, Que.; Miss Jennie MacArthur, Cornwall, Ont.; Mrs. May R. Thornley, London, Ont.; Hattie A. Stevens, Toronto; Mrs. Chamberlain, Toronto; Mrs. A. Gordon, Ottawa; Mrs. H. German, Toronto; Miss A. J. Jack, Chateauguay, Que.; Mrs. W. W. Miner, Granby, Que.; Mrs. A. Gordon, Winnipeg; Mrs. S. Barbridge, Ottawa; Mrs. Sanderson, Danville, Que.; Mrs. A. M. Orr, Toronto; Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Toronto; Miss Eva E. Morrill, Coaticook, Que

LONDON CAMP DRUNKENNESS.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 11.—At this morning's session of the Dominion W.C.T.U in connection with the report of work among militia, Mrs. May R. Thornley of London, Ont., referred to the announcement in the 'Witness' that Dr. Borden had again denied the charge of liquor being sold in the London camp. This, she said, in view of proofs on hand was simply childish. In that camp there were nine canteens going day and night, each sold to a saloonkeeper for seventy-five dollars. Officers had taken their men by battalions and treated them. No attempt was made to conceal the sale. Barrels were in piles and men drank by hundreds.

On the second night of the encampment the officers said they never saw such drunkenness, and ordered the canteens closed. The canteen keepers then held a meeting to protest against their rights being infringed upon, and the next morning before ten o'clock, the canteens were again open. The London 'News' had practically dared Dr. Borden to deny it, A prominent military man in London, a former member of the Dominion Government, had urged her to call up the correspondence of the House on the subject. On one Sabbath an Indian soldier and a civilian had drunk together in the camp. The Indian stabbed the civilian, and was arrested. The civilian had been strongly urged to bring a civil suit against him; but, after consultation, failed to do so. Many officers and most of the men, she knew, did not know of any law against liquor-selling in camps. The law was passed in 1893, and was enforced till 1896, when Dr. Borden came into power, when it became a dead letter.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The annual address of the president yesterday was received with hearty appreciation. Mrs. Rutherford urged for the coming year special aims to raise the membership to 25,000, and to pledge every voter of their acquaintance to vote for none but active prohibitionists. Active work must also be done at once among the foreigners of our country and to this end she said Miss Charlotte Wiggins was to be sent through all the North-West.

At the memorial service for Miss Willard at noon the speech of the hour was by the Rev. Dr. Black, who told of her first appearance in Montreal, of the trepidation in which the said session of the Erskine Church had opened the pulpit to a woman, and of the enthusiasm with which she was received.

READING THE REPORTS.

The treasurer, Mrs. Tilton, reported for the past two years a balance on hand of several hundred dollars.

Many reports were read, among them of work in the North-West by Mrs. McDonald, work among foreigners by Mrs. Buchanan; 'Health and heredity' by Mrs. Craig, and unfermented wine, by Mrs. Atkinson.

The report of the purity work by Mrs. Lucas, spoke strongly of a regular system of immorality in the Yukon district.

Last evening an entertainment was given by the children of the schools, who, under Mr. Kennedy, the principal of the academy, gave a fine illustration of the work done in these schools in scientific temperance instruction, and the wish was again and again expressed among the members of the convention that the example would be followed more widely, especially in the schools of Montreal and Quebec province.

IS AN OLD GALT BOY.

Galt, Ont., Nov. 10.—The officers of the 29th Battalion last evening at the Imperial Hotel tendered a complimentary mess dinner to Mr. James P. Lee, the inventor of the Lee-Metford, Lee-Enfield and Lee-straight-pull military rifles and sporting rifles without number. Mr. Lee, who is an old Galt boy, has been spending a couple of months here and returns to Hartford shortly.

THE ROSS GOVERNMENT.

How it Stands in Ontario To-day.

BY-ELECTIONS WILL DECIDE THE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY

There are 94 seats in the Ontario Legislative Assembly. At the present time 48 of these seats are held by Liberals and 41 by Conservatives. Five seats are vacant and one other, West Huron (Garrow), may be, as the decision in the protest has not yet been given. Below is the complexion of the Legislature at the present moment:—

MEMBERS AND THEIR ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.
Auld, South Essex.	Allen, North Hastings.
Aylsworth, Lennox.	Barr, Dufferin.
Barber, Halton.	W. Beatty, Leeds.
W. R. Beatty, Parry Sound.	Boyd, North Grey.
Blezard, East Peterboro.	Brower, East Elgin.
Bowman, North Bruce.	Carnegie, East Victoria.
Bridgland, Muskoka.	Carscallen, East Hamilton.
Brown, North Perth.	Colquhoun, West Hamilton
Burt, North Brant.	Crawford, West Toronto.
Caldwell, North Lanark.	Dempsey, Prince Edward.
Campbell, South Renfrew.	Duff, West Simcoe.
Carpenter, North Norfolk.	Elber, South Huron.
Charlton, South Norfolk.	Fallis, East Durham.
Clark, West Northumberland.	Foy, South Toronto.
Conmee, West Algoma.	Fox, West Victoria.
Davis, North York.	Gallagher, Frontenac.
Dickenson, South Wentworth.	Hodgins, East Middlesex.
Dougall, East Northumberland.	Hoyle, North Ontario.
Evanturel, Prescott.	Jamieson, South Grey.
Farwell, East Algoma.	Jessop, Lincoln.
Ferguson, East Kent.	Joynt, Grenville.
Garrow, West Huron.	Kidd, Carleton.
German, Welland.	Kribbs, South Waterloo.
Gibson, East Wellington.	Little, Cardwell.
Graham, Brockville.	Lucas, Centre Grey.
Guibord, Russell.	Marter, North Toronto.
Harcourt Monck.	Matheson, South Lanark.
Harty, Kingston.	Miscampbell, East Simcoe.
Hill, West York.	Morrison, West Hastings.
Hislop, East Huron.	McDonald, Gleagarry.
Holmes, Haldimand.	McLaughlin, Stormont.
Leys, London.	Monteith, South Perth.
Laughrin, Nipissing.	Powell, Ottawa.
Lumsden, Ottawa.	Pyne, East Toronto.
Malcolm, Centre Bruce.	James Reid, Addington.
Mutrie, South Wellington.	W. H. Reid, West Durham.
McKay, South Oxford.	Tucker, West Wellington.
McKee, North Essex.	Thompson, Centre Simcoe.
Pardee, West Lambton.	Wardell, North Wentworth.
Pardo, West Kent.	White, North Renfrew.
Pattullo, North Oxford.	Whitney, Dundas.
Pettypeice, East Lambton.	Total—41.
Richardson, East York.	
Ross, West Middlesex.	
Russell, East Hastings.	
Smith, Peel.	
Taylor, North Middlesex.	
Truax, South Bruce.	
Total—48.	

VACANT SEATS.	LATE MEMBERS.
South Brant.	Hardy, Liberal.
West Elgin.	McNish, Liberal.
South Ontario.	Dryden, Liberal.
West Peterboro.	Stratton, Liberal.
North Waterloo.	Breithaupt, Liberal.

The government, it is conceded by the Opposition, would hold Brant and Peterboro. This would make 49 seats, and, taking from it the Speaker's vote, it would give the Liberals 48. If the Conservatives carried the four disputed seats they would have 45, leaving the majority on Mr. Ross's side 3. If Mr. Ross won two of the protested seats, he would have a clear majority of seven.

THE SAW LOG CASE.

STATED NOW THAT IT WILL GO TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on Nov. 6, Mr. Justice Street began the hearing of the 'saw logs' case, in which the Michigan lumbermen seek to have the act of the province requiring the sawing in Canada of logs cut on Ontario Crown lands, declared unconstitutional, or in the alternative, to obtain damages from the province for breach of agreement.

Mr. H. J. Scott, Q.C., appeared for the lumbermen, and gave a historical sketch of the lumber regulation and tariff of the two countries, in the course of which he asserted that the Hon. Geo. E. Foster's budget speech of 1883 was responsible for the insertion in the Wilson tariff bill of the United States of the clause providing for a heavy duty on Canadian lumber in the event of Canada imposing an export duty on logs. The Republicans in the Dingley bill, while restoring the duties on lumber which had been removed by the Wilson bill retained the prinniple of a discriminatory duty against countries charging export duties on saw logs.

Mr. Scott argued that the fact that this legislation had for years been on the United States statute books indicated a contract, perhaps only by implication, but at any rate an understanding that the United States holders of timber lands in Ontario would not have the value of their lands destroyed by the imposition of export duties or regulations forbidding log exports.

At the close of Mr. Scott's opening address, Mr. Aubrey White, deputy commissioner of Crown Lands, was called and examined with respect to the sale of provincial timber lands. In response to questions by Mr. Scott, witness said it was the custom as a matter of course, to issue licenses to cut logs to all limit holders, 'subject,' and here Mr. White emphasized his words, 'to all the regulations which were then or might be afterwards enforced by order-in-council.'

The government's stand is that this phrase carries the right to make a regulation prohibiting the export of logs. Mr. White said that there were 20,000 square miles of timber limits under license. From 1894 to 1898, the cut was 715,000,000 feet, of which about 230,000,000 were exported.

MR. CHARLTON CALLED.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., a prominent lumberman, was called, and Mr. Scott questioned him with the object of showing that the lumber question was discussed before the joint high commission, of which he was a member, for the settlement of disputes between Canada and the United States, and, therefore, was a question of trade and commerce. This was intended to prove that the act of the legislature respecting logs was beyond its power as questions of trade and commerce are reserved by the British North America act for the action of the Dominion Parliament.

After a long discussion regarding the advisability of evidence on this point, Mr. Charlton stated that the Ontario law forbidding log exports had prejudicially effected the work of the commission.

In cross-examination by Mr. Blake, acting for the province, Mr. Charlton said he was not at liberty to say, as a member of the commission, whether any agreement respecting lumber or any other subject of negotiation had been put down in black and white. To further questions as to whether Canada did not want free entry into the United States for twenty-five or thirty other articles as well as lumber, Mr. Charlton finally and positively refused to make answer, resting his testimony on the statement that the Canadian commissioners wanted free lumber and the Ontario law was prejudicial to that demand.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., continued his arguments this morning for the lumbermen. He claimed that the regulation requiring the sawing in Canada of all timber cut from Crown lands was invalid because the statute on which it was based was not retrospective, and contemplated the application of the prohibition of log export only in the case of lumber sale, the statute itself, moreover, was beyond the power of the legislature to pass.

Mr. Justice Street asked if the Dominion Government had been notified of the intention to advance this argument. Mr. Scott, Q.C., said the Minister of Justice had been notified and had replied that the Dominion Government did not intend to intervene.

Mr. F. H. Blake, Q.C., for the province, laid down the principle that the licenses were only issued from year to year, and that the government was perfectly within its legal rights in changing the regulations from year to year, even to the extent of prohibiting log exports.

In closing his argument, Mr. Blake reminded the court that under the British North America Act, the making of laws relating to the management and sale of the public lands and timber lands of the province was relegated to the provincial legislature. He then laid down these two principles as being correct:

(1) A special or particular right of the province cannot be overruled by general and large powers of taxation.

(2) Where ground is not claimed, and is not entered upon by the Dominion, it will permit the province to go into that ground, although at a subsequent date it may be necessary for the Dominion, by its larger rights, to qualify something which the province has done.

Judgment was reserved. The case will, it is stated, go to the Imperial Privy Council for a final hearing.

DEWEY MARRIED.

NOTED ADMIRAL LEADS MRS. HAZEN TO THE ALTAR.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Hazen and Admiral Dewey were married at ten o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church, Father Mackin officiating.

The ceremony was strictly private, and of the simplest character. The bride was accompanied by Mrs. Washington McLean, her mother, and Mrs. Ludlow, her sister, while Admiral Dewey was accompanied by Lieut. Caldwell, his aide. There were no other guests, and after the ceremony the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey entered a carriage and went to the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean, where a wedding breakfast was served; and at 11.45 they left for New York.

ANDERSON ACQUITTED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—The jury in the Molsons Bank robbery case retired at 10.30 this morning and after an absence of an hour and a half filed into court again. They returned a verdict of not guilty, thus acquitting Anderson of the charge of robbery. The verdict was received with cheers and Anderson was made the hero of the hour both in Winnipeg and in other places.

DENIED BY DR. BORDEN.

REPORT THAT HE INTENDED RESIGNING FROM THE CABINET IS UNTRUE.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, gives an unqualified denial to the report published in the 'Militia Gazette' of his intended resignation. He had taken the very deepest interest in the affairs of his department and is to-day receiving compliments from well nigh every Conservative paper upon the manner in which he supervised the arms for the departure of the Canadian troops to South Africa. The 'Military Gazette's' story is palpably astray, too, in its statement of the Minister of Militia not having been at Quebec to see the men off as it is known to the whole country that he was present on that occasion and took a leading part in the send-off of the contingent.

KRUGER'S NEPHEW MARRIED.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 9.—A marriage license was issued in Windsor to-day to George A. Kruger, of Chicago, a nephew of President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic. Kruger is a dapper looking young man, with a thoroughly American air. He gave his age as twenty-seven. His bride-elect accompanied him when he secured the license. Her name was given as Berta Buck, and her age twenty-one. The pair were directed to the residence of the Rev. D. H. Hind, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Sandwich, where they were married.

That he should travel several hundred miles to be married on British soil at a time when Britain is endeavoring to put 'Oom' Paul out of business, young Kruger explained by saying that he was anxious to avoid the publicity that would be given to his marriage by the Chicago papers, which would get their tip from the publishing of the license. He chatted freely with the license issuer on the trouble in the Transvaal, venturing the opinion that Britain would find the Boers one of the hardest propositions she had ever tackled.

SMALLPOX IN ESSEX.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 10.—Dr. Hodgetts, a provincial health officer from Toronto, drove through the townships of Maidstone, Colchester, Rochester and Tilbury yesterday and found over fifty cases of smallpox. The Windsor druggists' supply of vaccine was exhausted yesterday, large orders being received from all parts of the country.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE BACK.

New York, Nov. 9.—Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, arrived here to-day on the 'Oceanic.' He enquired eagerly after news from the Transvaal, wanting to know particularly if the British troops at Ladysmith had held their own.

'I am glad that Ladysmith has not fallen,' he said, 'and I believe that the situation there will soon be relieved. General Buller is coming up to relieve General White and this will change the situation there.'

Lord Pauncefote declined to answer a number of questions relative to the Alaskan question and the situation in England, declaring that he would not talk politics.

VON BULOW INVITED.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' says that at the direct request of Queen Victoria, Count Von Bulow, the German foreign minister, will accompany the Emperor William and the Empress to England, the date of the visit probably being on Nov. 19.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

British Fear American Competition in the Far East,

New York, Nov. 10.—Great Britain, the Washington correspondence of the 'Herald,' avers, as well as Russia, Germany and France, has been requested to give written assurances respecting the preservation of American commercial rights in her spheres of influence in China. Germany is endeavoring to improve her relations with Great Britain, and the United States, and the effect of such a policy on the part of the Emperor William, it is said here, is to prevent interference in the Transvaal war. I am enabled to make these statements on the authority of officials of the government and diplomats with whom I talked to-day. It has been supposed that Great Britain, stanch advocate as she was of the 'open door' policy, was too firmly wedded to that policy to need to be required to put in writing her promise that American rights in the zones of influence she has acquired in the Far East would be preserved.

But Secretary Hay apparently thought differently, and strange as it may seem Great Britain is really the only power which is hesitating to grant the request of this power. It is no secret that American enterprise has greatly affected British trade in the Far East, especially in such products as iron manufactures, cotton goods and oil, and Great Britain is unwilling to bind her future action by any specific written statement at this time. It has been apparent to the officials for some little time that the British Government was not so strongly pressing the 'open door' policy, and was endeavoring to secure commercial advantages for her subjects. No doubt is expressed that the inroads into British trade caused by the American merchants have been one of the causes of the change in attitude.

Up to this time none of the powers requested to give written assurances has complied. A despatch has been received from Ambassador White, at Berlin, announcing that he presented the instruction from Secretary Hay, and that it was favorably received. This is conclusive to the official mind that Germany will give the written assurance desired.

Russia, the traditional friend of the United States, will be only too glad, the officials believe, to grant the American request to have American enterprises continue to penetrate to Manchuria, under the same conditions as in the past.

The attitude of France is a matter of uncertainty, but it is believed, observing the policy of Russia, will make compliance with Secretary Hay's wishes, though she may not be as explicit as the authorities desire.

STANDARD OIL, OCTOPUS

Company Has a Monopoly of the Oil Refining Business in Canada.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The industrial commission, at yesterday afternoon's session, listened to the testimony of Mr. Andrew B. Gall, of Montreal, Canada, dealer in petroleum products. Mr. Gall's statements dealt almost entirely with the Standard Oil Company's operations in Canada. He reported that the company has a monopoly of the oil refining business in the Dominion, and that it is impossible to purchase from the company unless the purchaser agrees to buy all his goods from the Standard refiners. He complained especially of the freight rates, which, he said, are extremely discriminative against American oils.

He gave instances in which only twelve cents a hundred was charged on Canadian oils from Montreal to St. John, whereas twenty-four cents was charged upon the American product, also the through rates on oil from American points had been almost doubled during the past year, the entire increase being on the Canadian end of the roads. He also said the present duty on American oil imported into Canada was five cents per gallon.

He was hopeful, however, that this duty would be lowered. Mr. Gall also said that the Standard people were in the habit of sending men into the yards of opposition companies and taking out samples.

'Then the Standard Oil Company practically runs your country—its railways and its government?' suggested Mr. Livingston.

'It certainly controls our railways,' said the witness, 'but I would not say so much concerning the government.'

He was satisfied that the policy of the railways and the freight rates was not the result of a policy of retaliation on the part of the Canadian Government against the United States.

He said that there were nine refineries in Canada before the combination was effected; but that most of them had been since demolished. One owner of a refinery had told him that he had received $65,000 for a plant that was not worth $10,000. This consolidation had been effected in 1898, and since then the price of oil had advanced from 12½ to 17 cents a gallon. He was satisfied that the Standard Company received rebates from the Canadian companies; but he did not have the proof that such was the case. He thought that the company had made immense profits in Canada within the last three months, and said that the Standard people preferred handling the Canadian product there because it was more profitable than the American.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEW POEM.

The Absent-Minded Beggar.

When you've shouted 'Rule Britannia!'—when you've sung 'God Save the Queen'—
When you've finished killing Kruger with your mouth—
Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine
For a gentleman in kharki ordered South?
He's an absent-minded beggar, and his weaknesses are great—
But we and Paul must take him as we find him—
He is out on active service, wiping something off a slate—
And he's left a lit o' little things behind him.

Duke's son—cook's son—son of a hundred Kings—
Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after their things?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and—pay! pay! pay!

There are girls he married secret, asking no permission to,
For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.
There is gas and coals and vittles, and the house-rent falling due,
And it's more than rather likely there's a kid.
There are girls he walked with casual, they'll be sorry now he's gone,
For an absent-minded beggar they will find him,
But it ain't the time for sermons with the winter coming on—
We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind him!

Cook's son—Duke's son—son of a belted Earl—
Son of a Lambeth publican—it's all the same to-day!
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the girl?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and—pay! pay! pay!

There are families by thousands, far too proud to beg or speak—
And they'll put their sticks and bedding up the spout,
And they'll live on half o' nothing paid 'em punctual once a week,
'Cause the man that earned the wage is ordered out.
He's an absent-minded beggar, but he heard his country call,
And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him;
He chucked his job and joined it—so the job before us all
Is to help the home that Tommy's left behind him!

Duke's job—cook's job—gardener, baronet, groom—
Mews or palace or paper-shop—there's someone gone away!
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the room?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and—pay! pay! pay!

Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face,
And tell him—what he'd very much prefer—
That, while he saved the Empire his employer saved his place,
And his mates (that's you and me) looked out for her.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all,
But we do not want his kiddies to remind him
That we sent 'em to the workhouse while their daddy hammered Paul,
So we'll help the homes our Tommy's left behind him!

Cook's home—Duke's home—home of a millionnaire.
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and what have you got to spare?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and—pay! pay! pay!

RUDYARD KIPLING.

The 'Illustrated London News' accompanies the poem with pictures of Tommy Atkins as 'The Absent-minded Beggar,' Jack as 'The Cook's Son'; Prince Christian of Schleswig as 'Son of a Hundred Kings'; Lord Edward Cecil, 'Son of a Belted Earl'; Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck, a 'Duke's Son,' and the writer of the poem, Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

NEW WESTMINSTER ANGLICANS DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF GRANTING VOTING POWERS.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 10.—An interesting incident of the closing session of the Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster was a proposal to amend a canon, in order to enable women communicants to attend and vote like their male brethren at vestry meetings. Anticipating the introduction of this, the Rev. Mr. Underhill opposed the change.

Mr. N. C. Schou then proposed the removal of the present disability on women communicants. They did quite as much work of the Church as men, he said, and were certainly as a rule more zealous for religion. Why then should they be excluded from attending meetings of the Church and taking part in selecting delegates and other officers. The proposal was certainly no startling innovation. He understood that the bishop would not feel able to assent to the change ere it had been considered by the Synod of Canada, but he desired to obtain the opinion of the synod on the matter.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker urged there was much scriptural evidence to show that women took part in the Church councils, even in the earliest days. There was every reason, indeed, to believe that women were among the body of the Church, which chose the apostle in the place of the lost disciple. The Diocese of Montreal favored such a change and the Rev. Canon Gore, a representative English high churchman, stated the other day that he looked forward to a more largely self-governing Church of England, in which women members should take their full share. All signs of the times as well as the primitive history of the Church favored the change proposed.

Judge Bole, while not pronouncing finally, was rather against the change. The matter was laid over till next year.

OUR GROWING TRADE.

Increase of Over a Million Dollars During the Past Four Months in Revenue.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The continuance of the existing trade activity and general prosperity is swelling the coffers of the Dominion treasury in a way that will enable the Finance Minister at the next session of parliament to present a budget unparalleled in our history. Last year's records are being far outstripped, and the large reduction of almost two millions in capital expenditure for the four months that have so far elapsed will contribute to make the showing even more favorable than it would otherwise be. Up to the end of October, the revenue, as declared by the Finance Department, was $16,000,481, a gain over the same four months of 1898 of $1,202,784. The expenditure reached $9,178,363, as compared with $8,520,150 in 1898, an increase of $658,213, leaving a net gain of $544,571. The showing is hardly as favorable on its face as it is in reality, since the figures of last year are far beyond the average.

A CHANCE FOR CANADIANS.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT WANTS DRIED VEGETABLES FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Mr. Harrison Watson, of the Imperial Institute, London, has communicated with the Department of Agriculture of Ontario to the effect that the Imperial Government is asking for tenders for large supplies of dried vegetables for the troops in South Africa. Some Canadian firms, he says, have responded, but he thinks there might be others. The demand, he states, is likely to be large and to be kept up.

He states further that many English firms are making enquiries for shippers of Canadian turkeys, indicating large possibilities for trade in fowl this winter.

A GOOD SEAL CATCH.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 9.—Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. have just prepared a statement of the catch of the sealing fleet. The total for the 26 schooners is given as 35,471 skins, 23,999 of which were taken in the Behring Sea. This season's take is the highest since 1896, when, however, nearly twice as many vessels were engaged. It was 7,573 ahead of that of last year, and 506 ahead of that of 1897. The proceeds of the catch will net close on $400,000.

OIL PAINTING OF LORD ABERDEEN.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—A splendid oil portrait of our late governor-general, the Earl of Aberdeen, will shortly be installed in the parliament buildings alongside those of other distinguished British statesmen who have filled the same high post. It is a gift from Lord Aberdeen and is the work of M. Jongers, a Belgian artist of Montreal.

FATAL FIRE AT RENFREW.

Renfrew, Ont., Nov. 10.—Messrs. A. A. Wright & Company's large business block was gutted by fire this morning. About three o'clock the whole of the rear store was discovered in flames, and before the brigade could reach the spot the fire had mounted through the elevator to the second and third floors of the main building. At ten o'clock the lifeless body of Adam Bison, 'bus driver of the Dominion Hotel, was found beneath the mass of brick which had fallen from the top of the northern wall.

THE PREMIER AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 11.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here last night and is visiting to-day the graving dock at St. Joseph and the new government wharf at Sillery.

FREE TO END OF YEAR.

To all new subscribers for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness,' and 'Northern Messenger,' subscribing now, we will include the remainder of 1899 free.

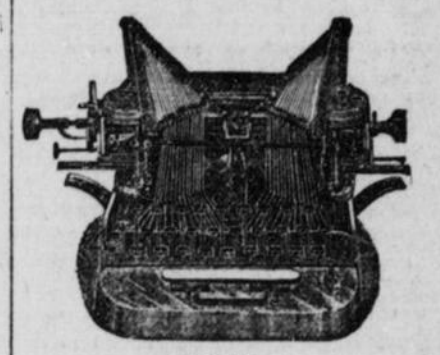
ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS



When caused by Catarrh can usually be CURED. Get the latest revised edition of Doctor Sproule's treatise on this infirmity. It gives new hope to all sufferers. Will be sent you FREE. Mail this with your address to

DR. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., BOSTON.



THE LINOTYPE COMPANY.

WE MANUFACTURE

THE LINOTYPE TYPE LINE CASTING MACHINE, the largest automatic interchangeable part machine, and the only successful type composing machine in the world. Price..... $3,000

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER the only Free Type Bar Visible Writing Typewriting machine in the world $95.00

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CABINET, drop shelf, three drawers, the best and cheapest thing of the kind in the world $12.50.

THE OLIVER CARBON DRAWER, the only practical thing of the kind in the world.... $3.00.

THE CARON PAPER CLIP, the only sensible thing of the kind in the world, per dozen, 35 cents.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Five Rogers Typographs, each, F. O. B. Montreal..... $500.00

WORKS & OFFICE, 156 St. Antoine street, MONTREAL.
TORONTO BRANCH, 10 Lombard Street.
OTTAWA BRANCH, 90 Sparks Street.
LONDON AGENT, Western Ontario Shorthand Academy.
QUEBEC AGENT, 98 St. Peter Street.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Young Men and Maidens

May enter the new century feeling strong for the work ahead of them, and with success assured if they now take a course in this reliable and successful Business College.

Book-keeping, Stenography, Type-writing, Penmanship, Business Law, and Advertising.

British American Business College,
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING.
Cor. Yonge and McGill Sts., Toronto.
David Hoskins, Chartered Accountant, Principal.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE. Most widely attended in America; 31st year; 22 years under present Principals. Send for Catalogue.
Address ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F.C.A., Belleville, Ontario.

International Business College
Place d'Armes Square, MONTREAL.
EVENING CLASSES will be resumed Oct. 2.
Call, write or telephone Main 309 for prospectus.
CAZA & LORD, Principals

ALL FLOW, NO EBB.

25 1-3 percent increase on our last year's attendance. A maximum daily roll call of 216. That's where the tide of competency has carried into this year, and it means the largest business school in Canada to-day.

The demand for the competent book-keeper, stenographer or telegrapher is steadily on the increase. We know it—our experience proves it. That demand will be greater than ever in 1900. Will you join us now and be able to do something then? A line to us will secure you more information. Send for it.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Toronto, Ontario.
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

The NIMMO and HARRISON
Business and Shorthand COLLEGE.
Cor. Yonge and College Sts., Toronto.
Well equipped, thorough individual instruction best results. Prospectus free.

WANTED, TO TELL THOSE INTERESTED in Shorthand, about the merits of the Pernin system, costs, results, etc., also Bookkeeping. Write us, Brockville Business College, Brockville, Ont.

BRITON AND BOER.

The Struggle in the Transvaal and its Progress.

DESULTORY FIGHTING NEAR LADYSMITH.

A Sharp Skirmish and Heavy Loss by the British in Officers at Belmont.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING—THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT—THE CLOSE WORK OF THE PRESS CENSOR.

Cable despatches received since last Tuesday morning have discounted much from the too florid pictures of British successes. The tales of the capture of a Boer camp and 2,000 prisoners, which stirred the pulse of the London public, appear to have been invented somewhere for the purpose. This is apparent from the absence of any reference to the affair in the messages received by General by pigeon post from General White, and by him transmitted to the War Office in London. The censor at the war end of the wire has done his work with great effect. His scope does not extend further, however, and until the mail letters of the correspondents reach their newspapers, details will be impossible to get. The fact patent is that General White has not been idle, and that his army gains in efficiency and spirit day by day, while General Buller's army corps is arriving at its destination as fast as the elements will permit the steamers to get there. That General French got through from Ladysmith to join General Buller is good news. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, grandson of the Queen, captain in the King's Royal Rifles, left Capetown for Ladysmith to replace one of the killed in his regiment. Her Majesty the Queen has written a letter of sympathy to the mother of Commander Egerton, killed at Ladysmith. The Emperor William has expressed a wish that no Prussian officers be granted leave to go to South Africa, his purpose being to avoid every appearance of violating strict neutrality.

THURSDAY'S FIGHTING.

BOERS LOST HEAVILY AT TATHAM'S FARM.

The following despatch was delayed in transmission

Estcourt, Natal, Saturday, Nov. 4.—It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed, wounded and captured in Thursday's battle on Tatham's Farm, near Ladysmith.

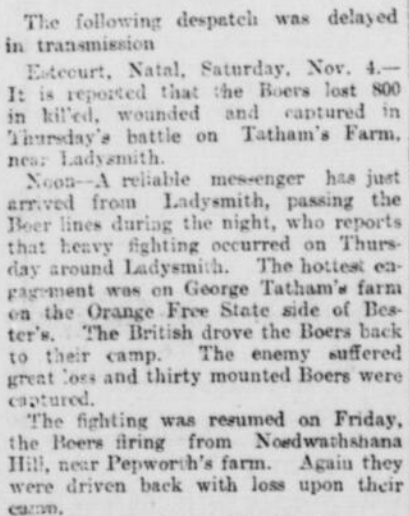
Noon—A reliable messenger has just arrived from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines during the night, who reports that heavy fighting occurred on Thursday around Ladysmith. The hottest engagement was on George Tatham's farm on the Orange Free State side of Bester's. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. The enemy suffered great loss and thirty mounted Boers were captured.

The fighting was resumed on Friday, the Boers firing from Noedwathshana Hill, near Pepworth's farm. Again they were driven back with loss upon their camp.

A large force under John Wessels, with artillery, has taken up a position on the left of Beacon, with stations on the Woodhouse Picciones and Langvaracht farms, facing Bester's, and a small commando is now encamped on the south side of Pieter's station commanding the railway. The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pieter's station.

THERE SEEM TO HAVE BEEN THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Other information, Durban despatches say, confirm the statement of native eye-witnesses respecting the severity of the fighting on both Friday and Saturday at Ladysmith. The natives assert that the Boers were so cut up that they howled for mercy on the field, and covered their bodies. Ladysmith is crowded with Boer prisoners and wounded, the latter presenting horrible evidence of the sewordsmanship of the cavalry. The Gordon Highlanders suffered severely in the fighting.



COMMANDANT HANS ERASUMUS.

ANOTHER KAFFIR'S STORY.

London, Nov. 8.—Further reports of the Groblerskloof affair tend to confirm the statement that the British were successful. A Kaffir declares that fully a hundred Boers were killed on the hill top by the 'men-women,' which is supposed to indicate that the Gordon Highlanders were there.

OTHER VERSIONS OF THE SAME.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4.—The general commanding says the line of communication north of Estcourt is entirely stopped.

Later, evening—The British forces at Ladysmith, it now appears, were engaged twice successfully on Thursday and on Friday. It is reported that the cavalry scored heavily, and that the infantry did great execution with bayonets, the Gordon Highlanders carrying the principal Boer position at the point of the bayonet. The Boers lost heavily in killed and wounded, and a number surrendered.

Capetown, Saturday, Nov. 4 (Afternoon).—A despatch from Ladysmith says that on Thursday afternoon the British cavalry charged the Boers while the latter were manoeuvring south of the town, and cut their way through them. A 'Long Tom' posted on Bulwan Hill shelled the town, but little damage was done. The naval gunners put the big gun situated on Hepworth's Hill out of action.

A NATIVE'S STORY.

A reliable native brought confirmation to 'Estcourt, Natal, on Nov. 5, of Friday's fight south of Ladysmith. A reconnaissance in force was made by a British division, the object being to relieve the Colenso column which had been attacked by the Boers. The British infantry charged the Boers, who were strongly posted on Groblerskloof Hill, and drove them down on the plain toward the Tugela river, when the British cavalry, executing a fine flank movement, charged the Boers, almost annihilating them. The plain was strewn with slain and wounded Boers.

According to last Tuesday's special despatches from Estcourt, the Boers on Thursday asked a day's armistice. General White agreed to this on condition that they would make no movement. The British military balloon, however, detected the Boers massing to the south, and Gen. White thereupon renewed the attack.

Boer reports have reached Capetown to the effect that on the arrival at Johannesburg of the news of the Boer reverse at Elandslaagte, the whole Rand special police force was sent to the front with the guns from Johannesburg fort, the fortress being left with only one gun and a garrison of twenty men.

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

PARTICULARS OF GEN. WHITE'S PIGEON POST MESSAGE.

London, Nov. 9.—The Colonial Office has received a telegram from the Governor of Natal, giving a copy of the pigeon post message received by the Premier from the commandant of volunteers. It is as follows:—

'Ladysmith, Tuesday, Nov. 7.—I sent you, Nov. 3, by native messenger, a report of the engagement that day, but I am not sure if it reached you, as the messenger has not returned.

'Major Taunton and Sergeant Mapsone, of the Natal Engineers, were killed; Captain Arnott, of the Border Mounted Rifles, was wounded.

'Nine troopers were wounded; all slightly, and are doing well.

'There has been nothing important since the hospital was removed to a spot on the railway, three miles south.

'All was quiet on Sunday and Monday. The enemy renewed the bombardment to-day, but no damage has been done.'

LADYSMITH SAFE.

GENERAL WHITE'S WELCOME PIGEON POST.

London, Nov. 10.—The British War Office has received from General Buller the following despatch :—

'Capetown, Thursday evening, Nov. 9.—Have received by pigeon from General White to-day, the following :—'The bombardment at long range by heavy guns continues daily. A few casualties are occurring, but no serious harm is being done.

'The Boers sent in to-day a number of refugees from the Transvaal, under a flag of truce. A flag of truce from Ladysmith met them outside the pickets. When the party separated the Boer guns fired on it before it reached our pickets.

'Major Cole, of the Royal Engineers, was wounded to-day while sending a message.

'The entrenchments are daily growing stronger and the supply of provisions is ample.'

A MILITARY EXPERT'S

DOUBT AS TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FIGHTS.

London, Nov. 11.—A military expert in the 'Westminster Gazette,' commenting on the message from Sir George White, forwarded by pigeon post, says :—

'It is remarkable for the fact that no mention whatever is made of the heavy fighting reported to have taken place on Thursday and Friday last. Is it credible, if, as reported, the British forces fought two successful actions in the neighborhood of Ladysmith, taking some two thousand Boers prisoners and leaving the veldt strewn with Boer dead—is it credible that General White would pass the fact over in silence? Surely we are justified in answering this question in the negative. Hence, we must assume that the fighting on Thursday and Friday was of an unimportant character, so unimportant that it was not worth mentioning, and that the Boer retirement from Colenso was not the generally attributed crushing defeat incurred by them. These more or less apocryphal actions were really only partly due to this cause.

'It is probable that there was some fighting on both Thursday and Friday. We imagine time will show that Thursday's sole engagement was an unimportant cavalry skirmish in the neighborhood of Bester's farm, to the northwest of Ladysmith, and that Friday's action consisted merely of a demonstration of some force to cover the retirement of a small force composed chiefly of volunteers, which, venturing too far from Ladysmith in a southerly direction, had become involved in a combat with a superior force of Boers.'

A STORY FROM HOLLAND.

London, Nov. 10.—Another rumor emanating from Amsterdam sources says that 'a British regiment was decimated on Friday by Free Staters.' It is added that six hundred of the British soldiers were killed or wounded and that three hundred horses were captured.

WOUNDED MOVED OUT.

GENERAL WHITE'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON THURSDAY.

General White reports by pigeon post that the wounded and some civilians from Ladysmith have been removed four miles down the railway, by an arrangement with Gen. Joubert, to a neutral place, to save them from the bombardment.

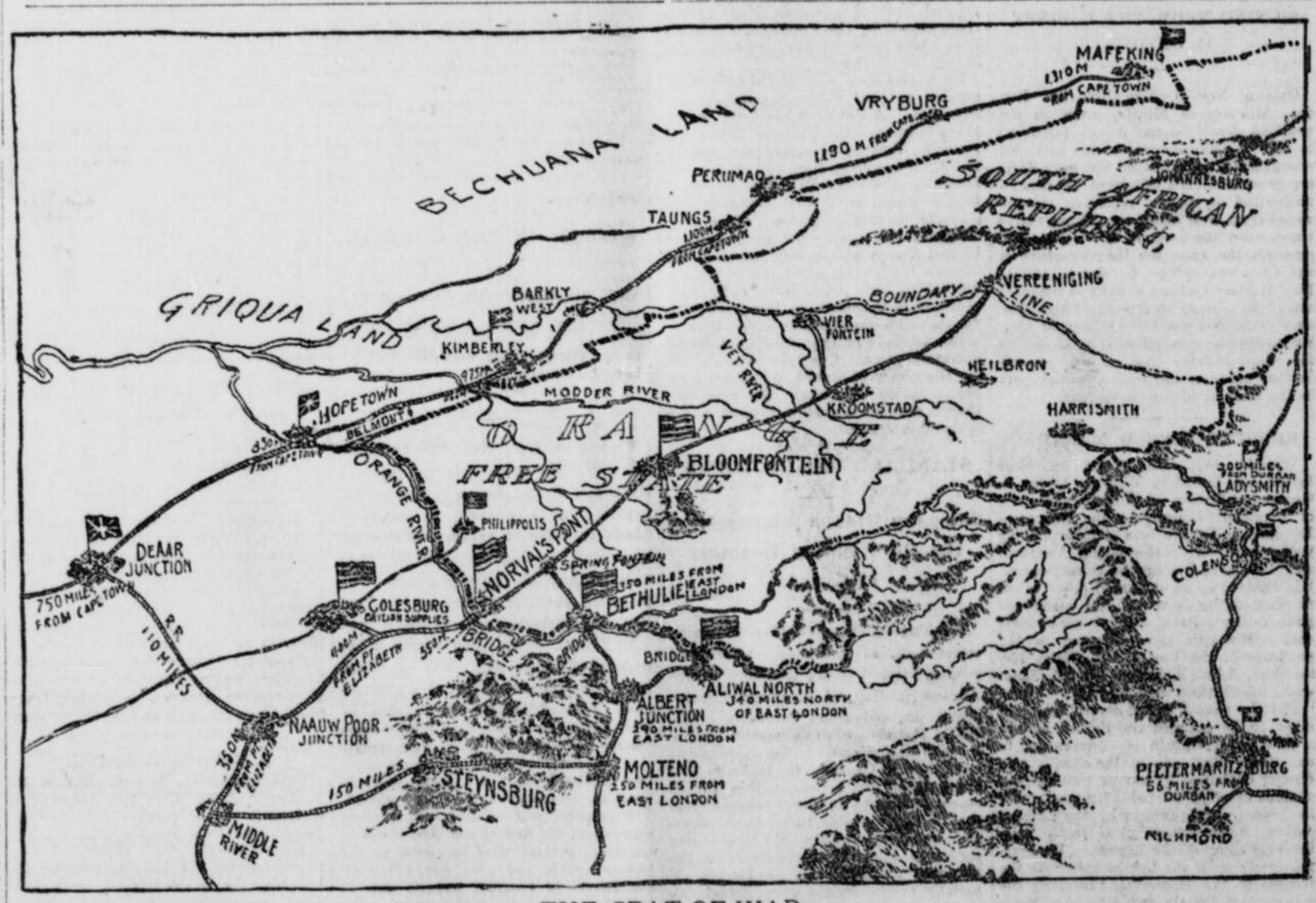
THE DUNDEE WOUNDED.

Ninety-nine wounded from Dundee have been sent in under a flag of truce. They are all doing well, including the following officers: Col. C[illegible] Major F. Hammersley, Captain F. Ladam, Lieut. McLachlan, Major Boultbee, Captain Dibley, Lieut. C. N. Perceau, Lieut. C. A. Wortham, Major W. Davidson and Lieut. D. E. Weldon.

The bombardment was discontinued on Nov. 4 and Nov. 5, but it is expected to recommence on Nov. 6.

A TRANSPORT DISABLED.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, Nov. 9.—The British transport 'Persia,' with a squadron of 160 of the Inniskillen Dragoons, a hospital detachment and munitions of war on board, has been towed here with her thrust shaft broken and other damage done. She was picked up by a tug close to some rocks and was towed twenty-two miles.



THE SEAT OF WAR.

A bird's eye view of the relative positions of the towns and villages spoken of in the war despatches. The place marked 'Molteno' in the map is the 'Stormberg' of the despatches, which was evacuated by the British and occupied by the Boers

WOUNDED MOVED OUT.

GENERAL WHITE'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON THURSDAY.

General White reports by pigeon post that the wounded and some civilians from Ladysmith have been removed four miles down the railway, by an arrangement with Gen. Joubert, to a neutral place, to save them from the bombardment.

THE DUNDEE WOUNDED.

Ninety-nine wounded from Dundee have been sent in under a flag of truce. They are all doing well, including the following officers: Col. C[illegible] Major F. Hammersley, Captain F. Ladam, Lieut. McLachlan, Major Boultbee, Captain Dibley, Lieut. C. N. Perceau, Lieut. C. A. Wortham, Major W. Davidson and Lieut. D. E. Weldon.

The bombardment was discontinued on Nov. 4 and Nov. 5, but it is expected to recommence on Nov. 6.

A TRANSPORT DISABLED.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, Nov. 9.—The British transport 'Persia,' with a squadron of 160 of the Inniskillen Dragoons, a hospital detachment and munitions of war on board, has been towed here with her thrust shaft broken and other damage done. She was picked up by a tug close to some rocks and was towed twenty-two miles.



BRIDGE AT COLENSO, NATAL.

FIGHT AT BELMONT.

One British Officer Killed and Two Wounded.

London, Nov. 11.—The War Office has received from General Buller the following despatch:—'Capetown, Friday night, Nov. 10.—A reconnoitering force from the Orange River had a skirmish with the enemy to-day, about four miles east of Belmont. Casualties, in the Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel C. E. Keith-Falconer, killed; Lieuts. F. Bevan and H. C. Hall, wounded.

In the North Lancashire Regiment, Lieut. C. C. Wood, and two privates wounded. This is the only report to hand.'

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

London, Nov. 11.—The War Office has also received the following from General Buller:

Capetown, Friday, Nov. 10, 10.20 p.m.—The following message has been received from Col. Kekewich: 'Kimberley, Monday, Nov. 3.—The wounded are progressing satisfactorily. Two unarmed natives have been shot by the Boers at Alexandersfontein. The conservancy post to the south of the Kimberley reservoirs, has been missing since Nov. 4. It is supposed to have been captured by the Boers. Brown, of Beaconsfield, having ridden beyond the barriers yesterday, is missing. It is supposed he was captured. The situation otherwise is unchanged.'

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

London, Nov. 13.—The War Office this morning issued the following official despatch from Captown, dated Sunday, Nov. 12, noon :—

'Colonel Gough, at Orange River, reports that during the reconnaissance of fifteen miles to a point nine miles west of Belmont, on Nov. 10, the officers of the patrol first came on a Boer position taken upon a great semi-circular ridge, standing out into a plateau. They endeavored to make the Boers develop their strength by demonstrating with two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, and a field battery on the left wing, with one and one-half companies of mounted infantry on the right wing, and with artillery in the middle of the plateau, with infantry fire. The enemy began by firing at our cavalry from a gun at the north end. As the cavalry, in open order, began to circle around them, the hills seemed full of sharp-shooters. The mounted infantry endeavored to outflank the enemy's left, in order to discover the laager, coming under a heavy and unexpected fire from a few skirmishers.

'Our guns fired several apparently effective shots, but the enemy did not respond, having withdrawn with the wounded. The enemy did not fire on an ambulance. Col. Gough withdrew his force after a demonstration lasting



CAPTAIN THE HON. H. LAMBTON,

Commanding the Naval Artillery detachment at Ladysmith, which has done splendid work.

three hours, and returned to camp the same afternoon near Orange River.

'The guns and a few horses were brought in by rail. The wounded were sent to Orange River by rail immediately after the action. The enemy's strength appeared considerable, apparently 700, with one gun, under David Libbe and P. Van der Merwe.'

A SMALL BOER SUCCESS.

London, Nov. 10.—The War Office issued this evening the following:—'From Buller, Capetown, 12.40 p.m., by message from Buluwayo, dated Nov. 3.—A small convoy and escort, under Sprockley, of Plumer's force, was attacked by Boers, on Nov. 2. Six men missing and lost convoy.'

BRITISH AND THE AMBULANCE.

The War Office has also issued the following :—'A report having appeared in the South African papers that our artillery fired on the Geneva flag, General Buller telegraphs the following account of the incident given to the 'Standard and Digger's News' by the Rev. Mr. Marters, a Dutch clergyman with the Boers : "Directly after the first cannonshot the English thought our men were at the railway station and fired there. They were not, but one of the shots went through an ambulance. As soon as they found their mistake they ceased firing."

'The ambulance, in accordance with the usages, should have been three miles from the field of battle, so the ambulance cannot claim the English broke the usages of civilized warfare ; but I do not think the English would have fired on them had they known this. It was unintentional.'

MAFEKING HOLDING OUT.

ATTEMPT TO 'RUSH' THE TOWN PROVES INEFFECTIVE.

London, Nov. 8.—News has just arrived from Mafeking showing that up to Oct. 25 the Boers continued the bombardment, firing as many as 300 shells in 36 hours, though causing but little damage and wounding only four men. That day they closed in all around the town and made a determined attempt to rush it. The garrison turned out to a man and delivered a terrific rifle and Maxim fire, which speedily stampeded the Boers, who were driven over mines which exploded and scattered them in all directions. It is believed at Mafeking that the enemy suffered heavily, and is not likely to make another attempt to storm the town.

INVASION OF ZULULAND.

BOERS FLEW WHITE FLAGS, THEN FIRED ON INGNAVUMA.

Lorenzo Marquez, Nov. 5.—(Delayed in transmission).—A runner from Ingnavuma, Zululand, brings news that on Nov. 1, 350 Boers invaded British territory and advanced toward the fort at Ingnavuma, with a white flag. When they were one hundred yards distant, they fired volleys into the fort, which, however, had been evacuated. The Boers burned all the stores on the Lebombo and thoroughly ransacked Pomoersdorp, which they burned to the ground.

IN CAPE COLONY.

GENERAL BULLER CHECKS BOER ADVANCE.

The London 'Daily Mail' on Thursday had the following from Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated Sunday night :—'The railway staff is withdrawing from all the border stations, between this and De Aar. There is no cause for alarm,

however, with reference to the border towns. General Buller has taken effective steps to check the Boer advance. Censorship prevents particularizing, but you may expect good news soon.'

BRITISH WOUNDED DOING WELL.

Sir Alfred Milner visited the wounded at Capetown some days since. They are all doing well. Some of the wounds are of an extraordinary nature. The Mauser bullet makes a clean perforation of bone and muscle. Soldiers shot through both cheek bones have lost the sense of smell and taste, but are otherwise quite well. Most of the wounds are in the hands and arms.

The local volunteers have again expressed a desire of going to the front.

The Dutch of the colony maintain neutrality, though, doubtless, many in Bechuanaland have joined the Boers.

PRESENT SITUATION.

AN EXCELLENT REASON DOUBTLESS FOR KEEPING NEWS FROM THE PUBLIC.

London, Nov. 11.—The military expert of the 'Times' in his editorial summary of the Transvaal draws the following deductions:—

'The reports which continue to be received in reference to the fighting near Ladysmith on Thursday and Friday are somewhat conflicting, but as regards Brocklehurst's action on the Pietermaritzburg road, a despatch received from a correspondent of the 'Times' with Gen. White is sufficiently explicit, and is, further, extremely encouraging as indicating a brisk and vigorous disposition on the part of the Ladysmith garrison, which must be most disconcerting to the investing force, even if the tangible results are not as great as suggested in some quarters.

'The fact that such a strong body of Boers with guns mounted in their laager were driven off in something which must have been exceedingly like confusion, confirms the view that the investment is not pressing at all heavily on General White's gallant and now fairly well-seasoned force.

'The bombardment, too, is happily ineffective, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy has evidently moved fresh guns into position. The fact that our naval batteries were still working up to Monday and Tuesday is established by the allustion in the 'Times' correspondent's despatch to the exchange of shots, but it is clear in any case that the Boers do not longer put complete faith in their siege guns as a means for easily and cheaply reducing Ladysmith.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

'The retrograde movement of the Boer force which occupied Colenso, and which, it is said, has retired four miles north, is a specially important piece of news, as it is quite unlikely that such a position, once gained by the enemy, would have been evacuated unless the Boers found the pressure exercised upon them in this direction by the cavalry from Ladysmith inconvenient. It does not seem at all probable that, having due regard for the activity of the Ladysmith garrison, the Boers will be able to detach a force sufficiently large to effectively threaten either Estcourt or Pietermaritzburg before fresh troops are landed.

'The movements of the Boer column in Zululand appear to be destructive in character, as far as fire and pillage are concerned, but no military results of any importance have been yet secured, and the moment reinforcements commence to arrive at Durban a sympathetic withdrawal of the Boer force from this quarter may follow.

BULLER FULLY INFORMED.

'The want of communicativeness displayed by General White is explained in all probability by the fact that he is keeping General Buller fully informed of his position, and the latter doubtless has an excellent reason for keeping the information at present to himself.

'In a few days we shall know definitely the main line of action to be adopted.

'The news from both Kimberley and Mafeking is still satisfactory, and in the latter case the reported approach of Plumer's force from Rhodesia, with a view to reinforcing Col. Baden-Powell's gallant little band, is especially gratifying.

'The possibility of a determined attack on Kimberley is increasing, but there is no reason to expect it will not be readily and sharply repulsed.

'The position of the Orange river station is perhaps more serious, but the arrangements for resisting any attack are known to be excellent, and the number of British troops in the neighborhood must now be considerable.'

GEN. SYMONS'S WIDOW.

London, Nov. 11.—It is announced that the Queen will offer Lady Symons, widow of General Symons, the first vacant suite of rooms in Hampton Court, where, under similar circumstances, now live Lady Napier and other widows of British heroes.

The losses suffered by General White's forces have only helped to swell the continuous procession of regular, volunteer and ex-army officers who have importuned the War Office to send them out. Such enthusiasm, however, does not seem to have spread to Ireland, for it is said that the families of some of the soldiers of the Irish regiment recently engaged have refused them permission to return to their homes. Such bitterness seems almost incredible, but it is explained for by an Irish high sheriff.



AN IMPROVISED BAKERY FOR THE BRITISH FORCES AT LADYSMITH.

COMFORTS FOR THE MEN.

London, Nov. 11.—The intense interest in the war has not abated; and the enormous amount of the Mansion House funds is but one instance of the practical form such feeling assumes throughout Great Britain. Hundreds of all classes are spending their spare time and money, to provide comforts for those fighting in South Africa.

The moment it was known that Mrs. Brown-Potter has succeeded in securing the patronage of the Prince of Wales for the 'Cafe Chantant,' which American performers are to give on Nov. 18, for the benefit of the hospital ship 'Maine,' which American women are equipping for service in South African waters, the success of that entertainment was assured.

Money is pouring in for the opening performance at the new theatre of Charles Wyndham, on Nov. 16, on which occasion, Mr. Wyndham has announced the receipts will be devoted for the benefits of the war victims. One enthusiastic Canadian has cabled £100 for 'standing-room in the pit.'

PLACING THE BLAME ON THE WAR.

London, Nov. 11.—Mr. Conyngham Greene, the former British resident at Pretoria, makes no attempt to conceal his opinion that President Kruger is less at fault for the catastrophe of war than is President Steyn and Mr. Reitz. He relates details of the last meeting with President Kruger and conveys the distinct impression that the Boer president, while forced by his colleagues to fight, was under no illusion respecting the ultimate issue of war with so formidable an adversary as Britain.

General Joubert's action in sending refugees to Ladysmith is regarded as an ingenious scheme to increase the difficulties thereby burdening the resources with a number of additional non-combatants. Such tactics of course are perfectly legitimate. It is not believed that Commandant-General Joubert was personally a party to the firing on fugitives, but there are indignant comments in the morning papers pointing out that he was nominally responsible for it.

AT NICHOLSON'S NEK.

A BOER STORY OF THE FIGHT FROM PRETORIA.

Capetown, Nov. 5.—The following is an official description from Pretoria of the battle of Nicholson's Nek :—



COLONEL ROBERT G. KEKEWICH.

Of the First Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is commander of the force defending Kimberley, the diamond town.

"General Joubert was in supreme command. The British advanced in the darkness on the Republic's force on the right of the hill, formed by the Free Staters, commanded by General Cronje. A stampede of their mules threw the whole force into disorder. The British batteries were observed in a long line on the plains in the direction of the Boers' centre, along the table-hill from which our artillery opened on the English batteries, coming into position, from Lombard's Kop, with a Creusot. The second shell fell in their midst. It was followed by shot after shot, drawing the British concealed batteries. From six to twelve the hill was a veritable inferno of hissing, whistling fragments of shells. At first the British failed to reach the hill, while the Boer fire told heavily. Eventually the British reached the Boers and showered shells on our gunners. The Boers could only occasionally fire their guns. While a wounded gunner bandaged himself, another fought oblivious of the fragments of shells at his back. Dr. Hohls was killed while bandaging the wounded.

'In the meanwhile the burghers got the howitzers further forward and into play, and the extreme end of Meyers's battery got in deadly work in——'

The remainder of the despatch has not been received.

FRIENDLY WARNING TO LEYDS.

London, Nov. 9.—A despatch from The Hague, says that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, has received a friendly intimation that his visits to Holland during the war must cease.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.—Enormous crowds in the streets and about the docks here bade farewell yesterday to the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, Dargai heroes, in which a son of Gen. White is a lieutenant. The presence of Lady White and her daughter increased the enthusiasm.

It is reported from Boer sources that the big gun with which General Cronje had hoped to demolish Mafeking, is not a success. It is believed to be a Schneider-Canet gun, weighing, with the carriage, about ten tons. The recoil is so tremendous as to throw the gun out of gear every time it is fired. After using the weapon two days the Boers gave it up.

REINFORCEMENTS.

STEAMERS THAT REACHED THEIR DESTINATION.

Capetown, Nov. 10.—The British transport 'Moor,' having on board the officers of the staff of three divisions of the British army corps on its way to South Africa, arrived here at 9.30 o'clock this morning.

London, Nov. 11.—The troopship 'Bavarian' sailed from Queenstown last evening for the Cape, carrying the Connaught Rangers, the First Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and a contingent of miscellaneous troops, altogether over two thousand men, and a large quantity of stores. Crowds witnessed and cheered the departure of the vessel.

Orders for the mobilization of the necessary reserves for the supplementary division announced yesterday by Lord Wolseley, were issued last evening. The men will join between Nov. 13 and 20.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY GOING.

London, Nov. 11.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley reviewed three squadrons of the Household Cavalry at Albany barracks yesterday afternoon, previous to their departure for South Africa. The Prince of Wales and his party were greeted with a royal salute. After the parade the Prince congratulated the troops. He said he was proud to be their honorary colonel, was convinced that they would give a good account of themselves, and, he added, his heart would be with them across the sea. His Royal Highness also wished the soldiers a safe return.

Lieut.-Colonel Audley Dallas Neeld, commanding the Second Life Guards, has been appointed to command the composite regiment of Household Cavalry formed for service in South Africa.

Major T. C. P. Calley, of the First Life Guards, who served at Tel-el-Kebir, and in the occupation of Cairo, is second in command. Captain R. T. Ellison, adjutant of the Second Life Guards, is adjutant; Captain T. G. Entwistle, quartermaster of the same regiment, is quartermaster; Captain O. H. Burt, riding master Second Life Guards, is to be transport officer; and Captain R. Fawsett, Royal Army Medical Corps, medical officer. The other officers and men are taken in equal portions from the three regiments to form three squadrons, whose total strength should be 585 (54 men to be left in the general depot at the Cape) with 536 horses.

WILL BEAR IT IN MIND.

TEXT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO THE OFFER OF CANADA TO SEND A SECOND CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette,' contains an authorization from the Imperial to the Exchequer Court of Canada to deal as a prize court with all captures, prizes, etc., which may be taken by the British vice-admirals, belonging to the nation with which Her Britannic Majesty is at war.

Following is the text of the reply received by the Governor-General, under date of Tuesday last, in reply to the offer of the Canadian Government to supply a second contingent for service in the Transvaal: 'Your ministers' generous offer to send without delay a second contingent for service in South Africa, has received the attentive consideration of the Secretary of State for War, and his military advisers; but they regret that under existing circumstances they are unable to accept it. The offer will, however, certainly be borne in mind, and Her Majesty's Government will have no hesitation in availing itself of it should future events make it desirable to do so.

'Her Majesty's Government attaches great importance to this fresh proof of Canadian sympathy and good will, and desires to express its grateful appreciation of it.

'(Signed) CHAMBERLAIN.'

LORD ABERDEEN'S TRIBUTE.

London, Nov. 11.—Lord Aberdeen, speaking at Scarborough, referred to Canada as the 'brightest jewel in the British Crown, destined to take a still higher part in the Imperial Government,' and prophesied an increase in the brotherhood, not only between Canada and Great Britain, but between Canada and the United States.

TRANSPORT REPORTED LOST.

Brest, France, Nov. 11.—Rumors are in circulation here that a British transport has foundered off the Island of Ushant, on the coast of Brittany.

WHY OFFICERS RUN RISKS.

British Soldiers and Their Leaders Under Fire.

An Ottawa man who has himself seen service in the British army sends the following interesting letter regarding the question of officers exposing themselves to the enemy's fire:

BRITISH OFFICERS IN ACTION.

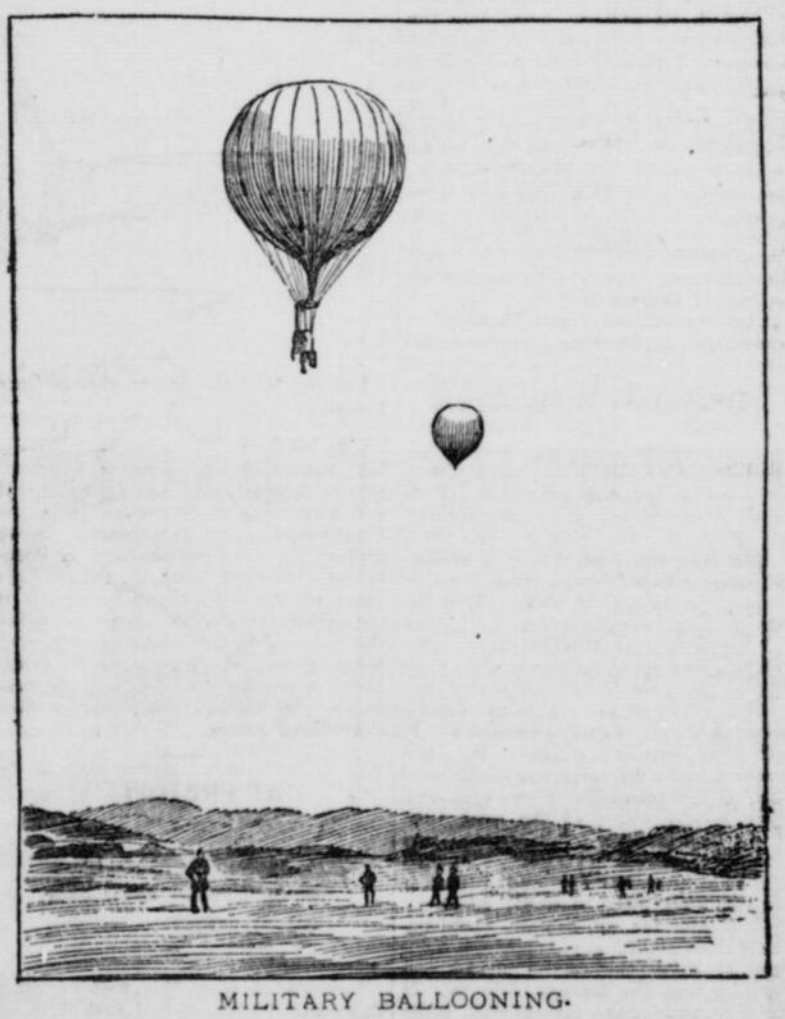
Permit me to say a word about 'officers standing up under fire and consequent losses' which very naturally have excited public sympathy and query as to propriety, etc.

First of all, believe me, it is not done from bravado or foolhardiness, but is simply done because it is a necessity in the modern method of infantry attack, and the losses are consequently severe owing to such exposure. It is the heavy price of success, perhaps better exemplified at Glencoe than anywhere recently. That our men were unable to follow up their success afterwards does not detract from the sound policy of a rapid advance in the first instance, and to obtain this rapid (comparatively) advance it is essential officers must expose themselves freely in guiding, directing and controlling the movement.

In the modern infantry attack a company of say a hundred men has three officers—the actual front firing line will at the longer range comprise one half of these and be extended over perhaps two hundred yards of ground. To guide and direct the movements and control the fire, to gauge accurately the range, to observe enemy's movements, etc., it is imperative the officers must not get under cover or kneel, except for brief snatches, which wholly depend upon circumstances.

Moreover the morale of the majority of the men must not be impaired by seeing those to whom they have been taught to look for direction, example, etc., keeping too close to cover. In peace the officer is accorded the greater honor—in danger he must take the greater risk—that he does so, gallantly, is the British officer's greatest pride and the greatest source of making them the most beloved and trusted by their men of any officers in all the armies of the world. As the distance lessens in the attack—and the time for a rush has come—the officers step to the front and lead—it is then 'come on' not 'go on,' and of course the officers must suffer, but I do not see how it could be otherwise without impairing the quality of infantry, speaking of it generally and as a whole. Believe me, therefore, nothing is done from a foolhardy point of view—it is because long experience has shown it to be productive of best results in the long run.

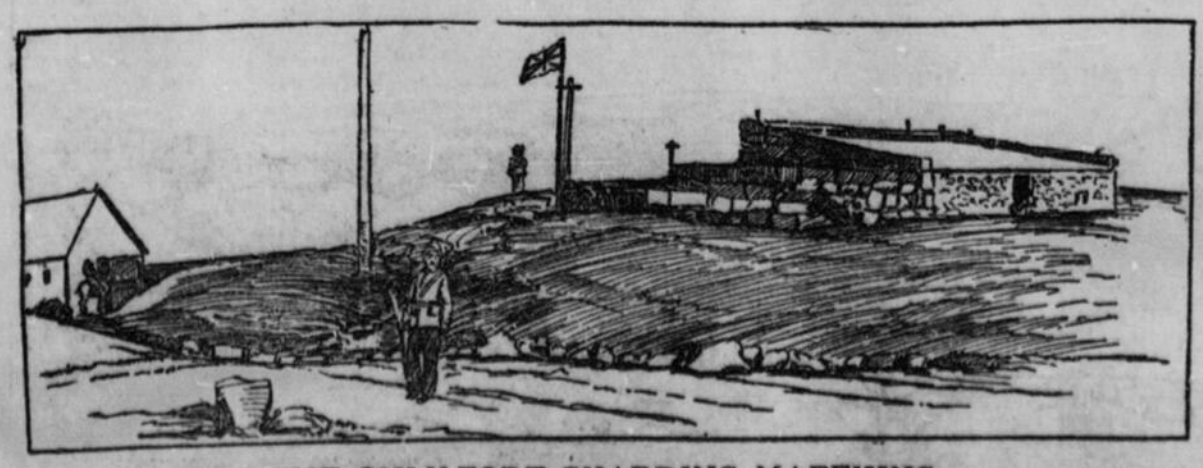
Personally I shall never forget the impressions of my first action. For nearly two hours we were lying down in a small depression in the ground under a heavy shell fire from twenty Krupp field guns, too far away for rifle fire. Our commanding officers, alone erect and observant, stood glasses in hand, on a little eminence in our immediate front. The shells shrieking overhead and bursting short and right and left were most trying to the nerves and one felt all one's assurance oozing away, while the only feature to give confidence was the apparent indifference of our major. Had he been hugging the ground, hundreds of men, nerved and supported by his coolness (he was an old campaigner) would



MILITARY BALLOONING.

HOW WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WILL BE WORKED.

The large balloon reconnoitres and transmits by electrical wave the whereabouts of the enemy to the small balloon, which is easily towed about by one man accompanying the officer directing operations. A balloon was used at Ladysmith, but it is said to have been of little practical value.



THE ONLY FORT GUARDING MAFEKING

Where Col. Baden-Powell was holding out bravely against the Boers when last heard from.

have been deprived of what to them was everything in that their first action. And so it is in the attack as at Glencoe and Elandslaagte—the officer must take the risks. It is a heavy price, but it is the price of victory.

I don't wonder at all at the query as to it being the better way. But imagine yourself out in the open with the great responsibility of commanding a company in the attack of a position. To conserve your own men's lives—to inflict the greatest damage upon the enemy—to close with him as rapidly as possible to escape loss—these you would feel were the things to be done and to do them you would admit you must not take cover, except sparingly—else soon the line would not advance. By its stoppage the enemy would soon get your range, your losses become greater, and soon you would be unable to advance, however much you wished to. With the officers it must be the old case of 'noblesse oblige'—and it is British officers' glory that they invariably do it.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

A Possible Move in the Mediterranean.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Paris, Nov. 4.—The facts are considered to show grave uncertainty in the relations of Russia and France to the possible difficulties of England. One is the presence of Count Muravieff at the coming interview of the Czar with the Emperor William; the second is the sudden rise of premiums for the coming year on maritime commercial risks between Russia and England, from two to ten per thousand.

The intervention of the British Ambassador with the Sultan to prevent the meeting of the French and Russian squadrons at Constantinople is thought to show evident disquiet on the part of the British Government concerning the Mediterranean. An Italian move in Morocco and the gathering of the English fleet at Gibraltar would be to prevent any attempt of France, backed by Russia and Spain. Anti-English sentiment in France looks to Morocco as affording a possible 'revanche' for Egypt. The transfer of Ceuta by Spain for fortification as an offset to Gibraltar is considered as a possible arrangement, if South African difficulties should obviate the danger of immediate resentment on the part of England.

It is believed that Count Muravieff is to persuade the German Emperor to allow, if not to aid, this united policy of Russia, France and Spain towards Morocco and the entrance of the Mediterranean. This is much more probable than any immediate action in regard to Egypt or to Russia's position in the Mediterranean, or to the proposed move of Russia on Afghanistan. What is certain is that Russia and France wish at any price to keep Germany passive in case English difficulties should increase, even if active concurrence with their plans cannot be obtained from the Emperor.

BRITISH PROTEST.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—A cablegram from Constantinople to the 'Tageblatt' states that it is expected that the visit of the French naval squadron will not take place. It had been secretly arranged that the French Admiral Fournier and the Russian Admiral Scheremetieff, each with two ships, should arrive at the same time to pay their respects to the Sultan. As soon as Sir Nicholas O'Connor learned this he declared to the Sultan that if the visit took place he would be forced to telegraph for an English squadron. The Sultan accordingly begged M. Constans to delay the arrival of Admiral Fournier and the Russian Admiral. It was then made only a private visit, while the French squadron proceeded to Beyrout. The British squadron is cruising in the Ionian Sea.

LEYDS'S BROTHER DEAD.

Brussels, Nov. 13.—Herr Leyds, brother of Dr. Leyds, and himself an agent of the Transvaal Government, died of apoplexy yesterday, while on a visit to his brother.

The Hague, Nov. 13.—It is said here that Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, is seriously affected over the sudden death of his brother.

BASUTOS RESTLESS.

BLACK MENACE CAUSING ANXIETY IN LONDON.

The danger of a Basuto uprising is now admitted to be imminent and this will affect General Buller's plans of campaign and may render necessary the mobilization of a second army corps. Great confidence is felt in the personal influence of Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British Resident of Basutoland who prevented Lerothodi from assailing the Orange Free State at the time of the Jameson raid. It is now hoped that he can keep under restraint the paramount and lesser chiefs. The Basutos have a large force of mounted warriors armed with rifles and highly skilled in mounted infantry manoeuvres, and they have an innate passion for fighting and strong animosity towards the Dutch.

An experienced British officer says:—'Remember that no white troops can operate in this country. We have the credit for beating them in the last Basuto war, but in reality they gave in of their own will. Unless Lagden can now hold them back by appeals to their loyalty to England, they will fight and this will mean that when our war with the Dutch is over we must engage in an endless and perilous campaign in Basutoland. Certainly with the Orange Free State at war with Great Britain, it is impossible for British troops to police the Basuto border or take any but ineffective precautionary measures for avoiding dire catastrophe. This black menace is the darkest cloud now settling over South Africa.



France—'Eh! Go..ing to visit ze Queen! But, Monsieur l'Empereur, how about ze combination to interfere in ze Transvaal?'

AT PRETORIA.

EVERY ELIGIBLE MAN IN SIGHT BEING TAKEN INTO SERVICE.

Pretoria, Monday, Nov. 6.—The 'Standard and Digger's News' said it is expected that another commando will leave for the front to-day. A large number of burghers have been commandeered, and some have volunteered. The commando will be under a brother of Gen. Jan M. Kock, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the British and afterwards died in the hospital at Ladysmith. The house to house visitation in the central district continues. All neutrals, who have not volunteered, will be commandeered for police service. Those who are eligible are expected to report for duty. The penalties imposed for failure to comply with the order to report are heavy fines, and for persistent disregard of the order offenders will be expelled from the state.

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

Lord Salisbury Makes it Plain to the World

NO INTERFERENCE WANTED

NONE WILL BE TOLERATED, AS IT IS BRITAIN'S OWN BUSINESS.

London, Nov. 9.—At the Guildhall banquet, last evening, in honor of the induction of Mr. A. J. Newton as Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Wolseley, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chief Justice, the Duke of Marlborough, and a few minor diplomats, were present. Mr. Chamberlain was absent. Lord Salisbury and Lord Wolseley were warmly cheered as they passed from the reception in the library into the banqueting hall. The Lord Mayor proposed 'The Ministers,' in a speech in which he vigorously denounced 'the ignorant arrogance of the invader,' dwelling on the fact that Sir Alfred Milner, in spite of herculean exertions, was unable to 'prevail with the overbearing corrupt oligarchy, therefore other of our champions have the business in their hands.'

Replying to the toast of 'The Army,' proposed in warm tones by Ald. Trelear, Lord Wolseley said:—'Every day applications are received from volunteers in all parts of the Empire, who wish to be sent to the front. I am proud of the sailors, soldiers and volunteers, who are all on guard. We have hard work before us, for our foe is brave, and it is no mimic warfare in which we are engaged. When one reads of the work which our local forces in Natal have done in the past few weeks, one must deem them worthy of standing side by side with the best regulars. We at present have only mobilized one army corps consisting of 53,000 men, of whom 44,000 are already on their way to the Cape. To-day orders have been sent to mobilize another division, and if called upon by the ministers to mobilize another army corps, we are quite prepared to do so.'

Lord Salisbury, rising at 8.45 o'clock, was greeted with intense enthusiasm, prolonged cheering and a general waving of handkerchiefs. The Premier said:—'I have had to answer for many years similar kind receptions in this hall, but never before under conditions that justified me in appealing so confidently to your sympathy and support as in the present grave state of public affairs. Before turning to this serious point, my duty is to inform you that our situation in South Africa is the only part of our relations with other nations to which any term of apprehension or doubt can be applied.

'For several years our relations with and cordial feelings towards our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic have been constantly growing; and though neither we interfere in the affairs of their continent, nor they interfere in the affairs of ours, we feel we can now always look for sympathy and a fair hearing among those who share with us so vast a mission for the advancement of mankind.

'But perhaps you think I am sanguine in saying that on the continent of Europe, we have no hostility to fear. There is undoubtedly a certain acerbity of tone among the writers for the foreign press, but I do not believe that the trend of this opinion affects the peoples of foreign nations. I am quite certain it does not affect their government, and I will say that I have noted, as one of the cheering symptoms of the present time, the happy relations existing between the United States and ourselves (cheers), and the sympathy with which we watch their approach towards the same great problems that we ourselves have had to solve.

'That is not to say that I do not feel the greatest sympathy with the late antagonist, the Kingdom of Spain. We entertain the highest hope that out of that war a blessing in disguise will grow—and be an abundant growth, civilization and culture in that ancient and most interesting and ancient monarchy.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

'This morning you had intelligence of an agreement between ourselves and one of the great Continental states with which for many years we have entertained relations of sympathy and friendship beyond others. Samoa is not in itself a very important matter; but it was important because it constituted a subject of difference between ourselves and a nation whose good will we prize very highly. I do not know entirely the reason why the German people and government attach so much importance to Upolu; but they do, and we are very glad to find the means whereby, without in the least diminishing the right and advantages of England, we are able to gratify their views and sentiments. The agreement is somewhat complicated; but, roughly, it may be said that the Germans had great interests in this island because they have invested large amounts in its cultivation and because they have constructed a great commerce of which they are proud. The islands, therefore, are of great value to them. To us, on the other hand, islands are generally only valuable when they furnish good harbors. Upolu furnishes a very bad harbor. You will remember the great hurricane, when a British man-of-war escaped and when the German and American men-of-war were driven ashore. Well, in these circumstances, we were glad to accept a renunciation of the treaty claims and rights of Germany over another island, Tonga, where there is an admirable, an inimitable harbor. We took the harbor and Germany took the territory, in which for many reasons, the Germans are interested.

'I believe we have arrived at an agreement which is agreeably pleasant and advantageous to both powers; but this is interesting particularly because it indicates that, at the present moment, our relations with the German people are all we could desire.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

'The great subject that interests all of us, undoubtedly, is this war, adorned with so many splendid feats of heroism and skill, but saddened by so many losses. I have great difficulty in dealing with the war; and, if I attempt to deal with the future, I should be undertaking a task in prophecy from which the hardiest would shrink. If I speak at all, it may rather be to deprecate criticisms and statements which I think unfounded than to attempt to pass judgment on what still depends upon the future for its full determination.

'Respecting the feeling expressed twice or thrice that the want of troops is due to a want of action on the part of the home government, I would point out that there have been two or three voices. Two or three months ago we were told by the most authoritative voices outside the government that there was no need for military preparations. Since we have been blamed because there were no military preparations. But neither of those criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has been often said, especially abroad, that we are a strong nation, attacking a weak one; but, so long as the principal part of our forces is separated by an interval of five or six weeks from the field of action, it would rather be true to say that we are a weak nation fighting a strong nation. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter.

'It would have been nothing to the purpose to issue proclamations for reserves some weeks earlier. For, what was the cause of the war, and what was the cause of the ultimatum? It was not because of any demand we had made. It so happens that, at the moment, the ultimatum was issued, we had withdrawn our demands, and there were no demands before the Transvaal Government. It was because we had taken measures to increase our forces in South Africa. But, if that had been done a few months sooner, exactly the same result would have taken place. The moment you had shown signs of raising your forces to an equality with the force opposed to it, that moment the ultimatum would have been issued and war would have begun. (Cheers.)

A BACKWARD GLANCE.

'It is not, therefore, right to say that there was not adequate military preparation. The evil dates farther back. It dates to those unfortunate arrangements of 1881 and 1884, by which we deliberately permitted a community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded, unlimited right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year an accumulation of munitions was made, which could only be directed against us. Hampered by these arrangements, it was impossible that we should avoid the interval of trial and danger necessarily to intervene between the moment when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept the contest and appear upon the field.

'That interval has nearly passed. Our troops are beginning to arrive. Foreign nations have complimented us upon the calmness with which we have received the intelligence of occasional checks. Whatever strategy there might be, we are well aware that the beginning of our conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retirement of our troops from positions which they are not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary that they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future. I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unbounded, and I am deeply gratified to feel that he is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of General Buller.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

'Regarding the future, I will only deprecate some very strange assertions that I see occasionally in the Continental press. Only the other day I saw it asserted, not by a chance writer, but by a man who has been a member of a French government, that this war had for its objects the gratification of the lusts of greedy lords, who desired a partition among themselves of the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal.

'Now, I beg to assure this gentleman that Her Majesty's Cabinet has not had a farthing from the Transvaal or from any other gold fields. There is Yukon, about which there is no contest. If there had been any chance of our gaining advantages, these Yukon gold fields should have yielded something; but I appeal to my friend, Lord Hamilton; to know if the Cabinet ever had a farthing from them. (Laughter.)

'I go further. England as a whole would have had no advantage from the possession of gold mines except as her government conferred the blessings of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All successful industry breeds commerce, and all commerce has produced is to the advantage of England; and all industries and commerce flourish better under her good government than under any other régime in the world. But that is the limit of our interest.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

'What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow-subjects and our empire. The hour for asking by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come; but these are the objects, and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other considerations to cross our path. I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that the other powers will interfere with this country, and in some form or other dictate to those who are concerned in it as to what its upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in that fashion the conflict will be concluded. We shall have to carry it through ourselves, and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it. (Cheers.) In the first place, because we would not accept that interference, and in the second place, because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the minds of any government in the world.

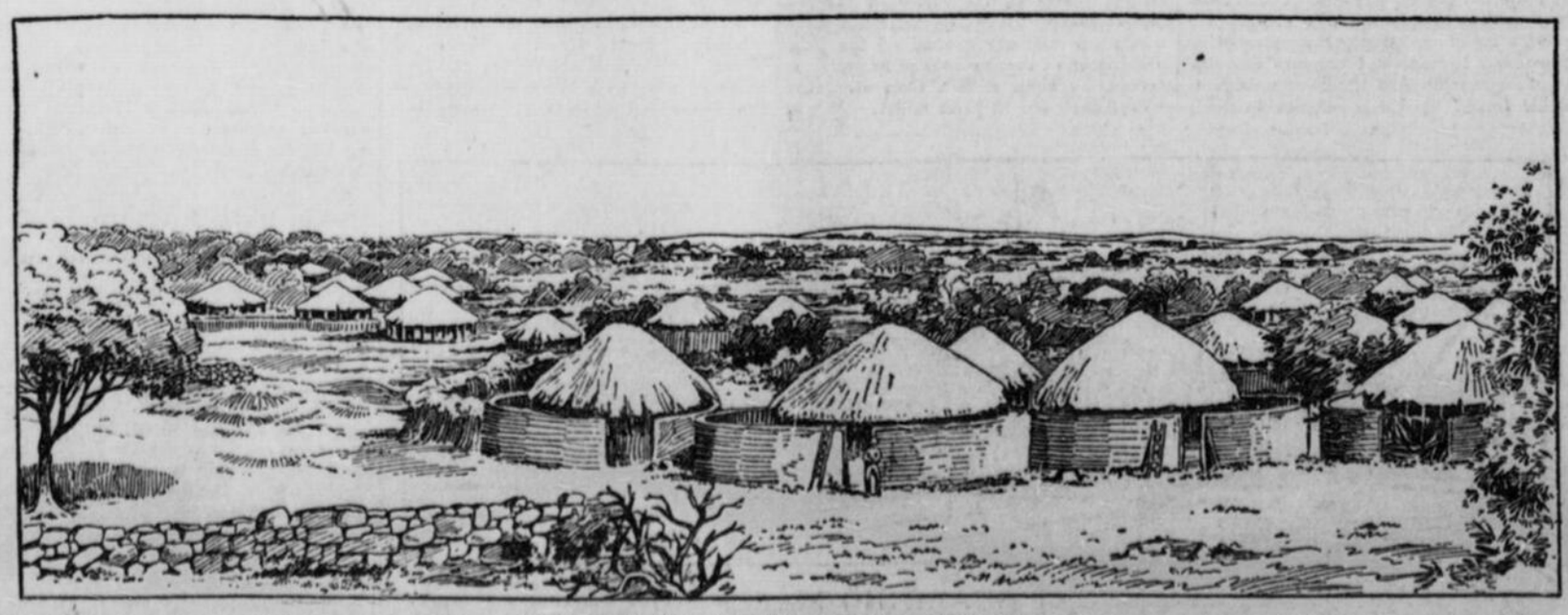
'Within my recollection there have been some five or six great wars, involving in their close great territorial modifications, but, except as provided for by treaties, and except in the case of treaties, in none of those wars has a third party ventured to interfere between the combatants. In none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contest or its terms should be. They have not claimed that right, because they cannot. It is not in accordance with international law that they should possess it. Therefore, such dreams should be set aside.

'Wherever we are victorious we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform, and, taking counsel of the uniform interests of our colonial government and of moderation and equal justice to all races of men, which it is our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government upon the area where it rages, and give security sorely needed, against the recurrence of any such dangers, and the necessity of any such future exertion, and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world.'

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid a tremendous ovation.

RUSSIA'S PEACE POLICY.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Lokal Anzeiger' repeats the report that Russians are marching toward the Afghan frontier.



A GENERAL VIEW OF MAFEKING.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, November 13, 1899.

LOCAL STOCKS.

TRADING GENERAL, BUT VALUES DECLINE.

This morning's session of the local stock exchange was the most active for some time. Seventeen stocks were dealt in, but almost without an exception, values show declines of about one point. Pacific was not in demand, only one sale, 150 shares at 94½, being recorded. Commercial Cable continues high, but sold at a decline this morning. Gas, Street Rails, Richelieu & Ontario, and Dominion Cotton, were all fairly active, with a gradual decline from the opening point. Mining stocks show rather an unexpected strength, and almost held their own.

The rather demoralized condition in New York, owing to unfavorable bank statements, may be given as the cause for this falling off in values.

MORNING BOARD.

Can. Pac.—150 at 94½.

Com. Cable—25 at 194½, 75 at 194, 25 at 194¼.

Mont. Gas—100 at 191¼, 25 at 191, 75 at 190, 9 at 190.

Toronto Railway—75 at 108¾, 10 at 108¾, 100 at 108½, 250 at 108, 19 at 107¾, 75 at 107½.

Bank of Montreal—2 at 268.

Republic xd—500 at 116½, 4,000 at 116.

Payne—1,500 at 111, 1,000 at 110½, 1,750 at 111.

Richelieu and Ontario—6 at 109½, 50 at 108.

Montreal Street Railway—169 at 309, 150 at 308, 50 at 307¾, 7 at 308.

Twin City—200 at 62¾.

Virtue—1,000 at 44.

Dominion Cotton—50 at 101½, 80 at 101½, 50 at 101⅝.

Molsons Bank—1 at 209.

War Eagle—1,000 at 269, 500 at 265.

Bell Tel.—18 at 191½.

Com. Cable Coupon Bonds—$10,000 at 103.

Bank of British North America—35 at 122.

AFTERNOON SALES.

C.P.R.—50 at 94⅝; 25 at 94¾; 15 at 95¼; 75 at 94⅜.

M.S.R.—70 at 308, 130 at 308.

Mont. Gas—175 at 190, 4 at 190.

Tor. Railway—275 at 108, 135 at 108, 1 at 109, 175 at 108.

Republic—1,500 at 116, 350 at 117, 100 at 118, 500 at 115.

Montreal and London—1,100 at 43.

Royal Electric—1 at 161, 50 at 160.

Dominion Cotton—80 at 101, 20 at 101.

R. and O.—100 at 108¼.

Royal Electric new stock—10 at 159.

Com. Cable coupon bonds—$10,000 at 103.

Can. Col. Cot.—30 at 70.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-64 dis	1-64	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8⅛	8¼	8⅜ to 8¼
Sterling, demand	9 3-32	9 5-32	9⅜ to 9⅜
Sterling Cables	9¼	9⅜	9
Paris Cheques	5.20 1-16		

Sterling weak.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Montreal, November 4.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	94⅝	94½
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth Com.	6¼	6
Do. Preferred	15¾	14
Commercial Cable Co.	194	192¼
" Coupon Bonds	....	....
" Reg.	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. xd.	110	109½
Montreal Street Railway Co. xd.	310¾	309
" New	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	102	98
Toronto Street Railway	109½	109⅛
Twin City	63¼	62¾
" xd	138	134
Montreal Gas Co.	191¼	191¼
Royal Electric Co.	161¾	160¼
" N.S.	....	159½
Montreal Telegraph	180	176½
Halifax Heat & Light	27	20
Bell Telephone Co.	191¼	190
Dom. Coal	48	42½
Dom. Coal Pref'd	....	117
Montreal Cotton Co.	150	144
Merchants "	130	125
Colored Cotton Co.	75	70
" Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton	103¼	102
War Eagle xd	$2.75	$2.69
Virtue Mining	.48	.45½
Payne Mining Co.	$1.11	$1.10
Montreal & London	.46	.43¼
Republic Mr. Co. xd	$1.16	$1.17
Bank of Montreal	....	265½
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	209	205
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Bank of Brit. N. America	....	....
Jacques Cartier Bank	....	....
Merchants Bank	172	165¼
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	160
Quebec Bank	....	128¼
Eastern Townships	....	136
Union Bank	120	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	145	140
Bank of Commerce	....	151
Nova Scotia Bank	220	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	120	....
Merchants Cotton Co.	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton	101	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Cornwall Elect.	....	....
Cornwall Ry.	....	....
St. John do	....	....
North-West Land	140	135
" Pref'd.	59	56
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	113	114¼
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	110
Dom. Coal Bonds	103¼	102½
Halifax Ry Bonds	....	....
St. & L. Railway	....	....
Heat & Light	80	75
Diamond Glass Co.	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co.	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	30¼	29½

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Nov. 13.—4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money at 103 13-16; do., for the account at 103 15-16. C. P. R. at 97½; Erie at 13½; Erie, first preferred at 38¼; Illinois Central at 116; Union Pacific preferred at 78; St. Paul, common at 127⅝; New York Central at 140; Penna. at 67¾; Reading at 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred at 77¼; Atchison at 22⅝; Louisville at 88; bar silver at 27¼d; money at 2½ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¾; do., for three months' bills, 4¾ to ⅞ percent; Grand Trunk at 7½.

LONDON FINANCIAL CABLE.

London, Nov. 11.—The stock markets here were lifeless to-day. Attention was confined to the mining settlement, which shows a large take-up of shares, as also a fair bull account, but Contangoes were moderate. Americans, after a period of dulness, closed firm on New York support.

The London discount market was very firm on the fall in New York exchange and the ear marking of gold for India. The question of gold exports to New York is much discussed, but it is impossible yet to gauge the probabilities in that direction. In connection with the reconstruction of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway a mortgage bonds committee has been formed here to act with the Dutch committee in protecting the interest of the second mortgage bondholders.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Nov. 10.—Bank clearings at the principal United States cities, for the week ended Nov. 10, show total clearances, $1,711,125,838, an increase of 36 8 percent, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $646,546,905, increase 24.3 percent.

For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were as follows: Montreal, $19,066,076; increase, 18.4 p c. Toronto, $11,225,114; increase, 22.5 p.c. Winnipeg, $3,362,892; increase, 26.9 p.c. Halifax, $1,598,471; increase, 25.7 p.c. Hamilton, $883,211; inc., 21.2 p c. St. John, N.B., $757,713; increase 23.1 p.c. Vancouver, $1,236,128; increase, 96.7 p.c. Victoria, 782,374; increase, 11.7 percent.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64 Canada Life Building.

MORNING SALES.

Monte Cristo—1,000 at 8, 500 at 8, 1,000 at 8, 1,000 at 8, 10,000 at 8, 5,000 at 8.

Can. Gold Fields—500 at 8, 500 at 8.

Big Three—500 at 11, 500 at 10, 500 at 10.

Payne—500 at $1.10.

Virtue—500 at 43, 500 at 44.

Deer Trail No. 2—2,000 at 20½, 3,000 at 20½.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Fern—1,000 at 5½, 1,000 at 5½.

Big Three—100 at 11.

Winnipeg—2,000 at 32½, 1,000 at 32½.

California—1,000 at 12½.

Novelty—500 at 3.

Monte Cristo—1,000 at 8, 1,000 at 8, 4,000 at 8, 500 at 8½, 500 at 8½, 500 at 8½, 1,000 at 8½.

ROSSLAND MINING EXCHANGE.

Rossland, B.C., Nov 11.—Sales

Giant—1,000 at 6¼, 1,000, 1,000 at 6¼, 500 at 5½.

Novelty—1,000 at 2½.

Tamarac—1,000, 5,000 at 9½, 1,000, 500 at 9.

Rathmullen—5,000 at 8½, 1,000, 2,000, 1,000 at 8¾, 20,000 at 8¼.

Giant—1,000 at 5¾, 1,000 at 6¼.

Okanagan—10,000 at 10, 1 00 at 10½.

Winnipeg—2,000 at 31, 1,000, 1,000, 2,000 at 31½, 1,000 at 31½.

Monte Cristo—1,000 at 6¼.

Homestake—1,000 at 4½.

White Bear—6,000 at 3¾.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toront, Nov. 13. Sales:

Golden Star—500 at 32, 2,000 at 33½.

Waterloo—3,000 at 13½.

Fontenoy—2,000 at 13.

Rathmullen—25,500 at 8¾.

Morrison—500 at 13.

Winnipeg—1,000 at 31.

W.D. Van Ands—5,000 at 7¾.

Winnipeg—1,000 at 31.

White Bear—2,000 at 3¾, 1,000 at 3¾.

Golden Star—500 at 32.

Monte Cristo—250 at 8, 10,000 at 7¾.

Standard mining sales:

Deer Park—5,000 at 2¾.

Monte Cristo—200 at 7½.

White Bear—12,000 at 3¾.

Waterloo—1,500 at 13½, 500 at 13¾.

Rathmullen—3,500 at 8½.

Winnipeg—1,000 at 33½.

Fairview—2,000 at 6¼, 500 at 6¼.

Gold Hills—7,000 at 5¾.

Golden Star—200 at 34.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Dec.	67½	66¾	67½	66½	67
May	71⅛	70⅝	71½	70½	71
Corn—					
Dec.	31¼	31⅛	31⅝	30⅝	31
May	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32½
Oats—					
Dec.	22¼	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22¼
May	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
Pork—					
Dec.	8.20	8.12	8.15	8.12	8.12
Jan.	9.60	9.55	9.57	9.52	9.55
Lard—					
Dec.	5.02	5.00	5.02	4.97	4.97
Jan.	5.22	5.20	5.20	5.17	5.17
Short ribs—					
Dec.	4.85	....	....	....	4.82
Jan.	4.95	....	....	....	4.92

GRAIN.

There is no new feature in the grain market to report; business continues dull, and values weak. This morning quotations do not differ from those of last week; but it is too early to report on actual business, which may show a decline from these prices.

The following quotations are afloat Montreal Peas, 66c; oats, 29c; barley, No. 1, 49c; No. 2, 48c; rye, 58c; buckwheat, 54c.

Manitoba wheat continues to decline in sympathy with Chicago, and was quoted at 66½c afloat Fort William for No. 1 hard, this morning.

Movements of grain at Fort Williams, n Nov. 11, were as follows:

	Bushels Wheat.
Receipts	118,046
Shipments	118,122
In store	1,495,544

Receipts in Montreal to-day were 3,309 bushels of wheat, 10,200 bushels of peas, 9,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of barley, 3,000 bushels of rye, all by rail.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Owing to decline in wheat, demand for flour at present pieces is only for immediate use, but millers still keep up quotations, as stocks of flour is light, and mills have plenty to do. Manitoba patents are quoted at $4 to $4.10; strong bakers at $3.60 to $3.70; Ontario patents at $3.50 to $3.90; straight rollers at $3.40 to $3.45; and in bags at $1.62 to $1.65.

The demand for feed is active, and supplies quickly picked up at firm prices. Manitoba bran is quoted at $15 to $15.50, and Ontario bran at $15.25 to $15.50 in bags; shorts at $17 to $18, and moullie at $18 to $22 per ton.

Receipts to-day were 4,195 brls flour.

PROVISIONS.

Owing to the cooler weather, the demand for country dressed hogs is improving, but receipts are still light. The demand for cured meats and lard is fairly active at following prices

Lard, choice refined, 6c to 6½c; extra pure, 7¼c to 7⅜c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9c; according to size of package. Hams, choice selected, large, 10½c; do., small, 11c; do., boneless, 12c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 12c; Wiltshire bacon, 11c; green bacon, 7c; Canada short cut barrel pork, $14 to $15 per brl.

Receipts to-day were 174 pkgs of hams and bacon.

Liverpool cables this morning as follows: Pork, 57s 6d; lard, 27s 6d; Am. Ref., 29s; tallow, Australian, 26s 6d; Am., good to fine, 24s; bacon, 30s to 31s.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Cattle, receipts, 400; steady; yards well cleared.

Beeves, $4.40 to $6.60; cows, $3.60 to $4.60; heifers, $3.10 to $5.20; canners, $1.75 to $3; stockers and feeds, $3 to $4.15; Texas grassers, $3.25 to $4.10; Texas fed beeves, $4.25 to $5.50; westerns, $4 to $5.30.

Hogs—Receipts, to-day, 20,000; Monday, 33,000; left over, 2,533; generally 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, $3.95 to $4.25; good to choice, heavy, $4 to $4.25; rough, heavy, $3.85 to $3.95; light, $3.95 to $4.20; bulk of sales, $4.05 to $4.20.

APPLES.

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., of Liverpool, cable:

Our market showed a decided improvement to-day in the demand for strictly first class, well packed, sound fruit. The market is still glutted with apples in a more or less wasty condition, and these are moved with the greatest difficulty at ruinously low prices.

The following are the quotations for sound fruit: Blenheim and Ribston Pippins, 11s to 13s; 20 ounce Pippins, 14s to 16s; Greenings, 12s to 14s 6d; Kings, 15s to 18s; Spies, Seeks, Canada Reds, 10s to 13s; Ben Davis, Phoenix, Cranberry Pipps, 11s to 14s; Golden and Rox Russets, 9s to 12s; T. Sweets, 6s to 8s; Snows, 7s to 9s. Wasty fruit from 2s to 6s, less, according to condition. Sound parcels are in active demand, and prices firm. Averages are pulled down by the large proportion arriving in bad condition.

Messrs. Garcia, Jacobs & Co., London, cable the following quotations for sound fruit. Baldwins, Spitz, Seeks, Can. Reds, and G. Russets, 13s to 16s; Kings, 14s to 16s 6d; Greenings, 12s to 16s. Good stock is in demand.

EGGS.

The cold weather is causing a firmer market. So far prices have not advanced, but more eggs are moving at top quotations. Fresh laid eggs, 20c to 21c; held eggs, 14c to 15c; straight gathered, 16c to 17c, and seconds, 13c to 13½c.

Receipts to-day were 1,662 cases.

POULTRY.

The market improves as cold weather sets in, but there is still much poor stock coming in, which dealers have difficulty of disposing of, whereas good stock is rapidly picked up at top quotations. We quote as follows Turkeys, 9c to 10c; ducks, 7c to 9c; chickens, 7c to 8c; geese, 6c to 7c; fowl, 5c to 6c.

BUTTER.

The market continues dull and prices are still falling off. About 20c is now considered the outside value of fancy stock, with ordinary grades quoted down to 19c.

Receipts to-day were 796 pkgs.

CHEESE.

The demand for low priced cheese is fairly active, but high priced westerns are nominal, as dealers are confident of moving them at a profit before season is over. Quebec cheese sold on the wharf this morning at 10c to 10¼c. On spot, French cheese sells at 10¼c to 10½c, and Easterns at 10½ to 10⅝c. Westerns are held at 11c to 11½c for October, with finest quality September, somewhat higher.

Receipts to-day were 3,697 boxes.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTS.

From Montreal for week ending Nov. 11:

	Butter.	Cheese.
Liverpool	5,721	20,294
Manchester	3,173	2,202
Glasgow	1,000	870
London	——	1,043
Total	9,894	25,434
Same week last year	11,035	74,202
Total to date	444,376	1,775,958
Same time last year	260,612	1,788,761

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 9.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 60 calves and 1,000 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There was a good attendance of the butchers, but great disappointment was expressed by some of them owing to the entire absence of good cattle, the best on offer being only of middling quality, and sold at from 3¾c to nearly 4c per lb, or nearly one-quarter of a cent per lb higher than similar cattle brought here ten days ago. Common stock were also dearer and sold at from 2¾c to 3¼c per lb., while small thin bulls sold at about 2c per lb. Calves sold at from 3c to a little over 3c per lb.; shippers paid 3¼c per lb. for good large sheep; good lambs sold at from 4c to 4¼c per lb., and the others at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb. Fat hogs are lower, selling at from 4c to 4¼c per lb. for straight lots weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 13.

There were about 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 1,500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in full force, and there was an active demand for all prime, or nearly prime cattle, but the common and inferior stock were hard to sell, excepting at losing rates. Mr. Joseph B. Gigeuere, of Bonsecours market, who supplies the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company with meat, bought four prime cattle at 4½c per lb., and 35 others at from 3¼c to 4c per lb. Mr. Geo. Nicholson bought 16 good cattle at 4¼c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3¼c to 4c per lb., and the common stock at from 2c to 3c do. A large number of small bulls and other leanish stock were bought to-day by the canning companies at from 1¾c to a little over 2c per lb., for the bulls, and from 2c to 2¾c per lb. for the other cattle. Last week the canning companies bought over 600 head of this sort of cattle. Calves sold at from $2 to $12 each. Shippers paid 3¼c per lb. for good, large sheep. Good lambs sold in lots at from 3¾c to 4c per lb., and the others at about 3½c do. Several lots of culls were sold at 3¼c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 4c to 4¼c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Nov. 10.

The farmers' market was well attended this forenoon by both buyers and sellers and trade was brisk all round with the prices about the same as on last Friday excepting that dead poultry, of all kinds but ducks, were in excessive supply and brought lower prices. A feature of to-day's market was the enormous quantities of habitant tobacco which was offered for sale at from 10c to 15c per lb.; apples, chiefly Fameuse, are still being marketed in large quantities, and the supply of cheap grapes is not by any means exhausted. The farmers have been raiding their hogpens lately and unusually large quantities of dressed hogs and pork prices are being brought to market for sale at declining rates. The supply of hay is fairly large and prices remain unchanged. Oats are 60c to 70c per bag; buckwheat, 90c to $1 do.; beans, $1.15 to $1.25 per bushel; potatoes, 35c to 45c per bag; turnips, 30c to 40c do.; carrots and beets, 75c to $1 per barrel; parsnips, $1.50 do.; onions, $1.50 to $2 do., cabbages, 15c to 25c per dozen; celery, 10c to 30c do.; Brussels, sprouts, 50c to 70c do.; cauliflowers, 35c to $1 do.; dressed hogs, 5½c to 5¾c per lb.; turkeys, 8½c to 10c do.; geese, 6c to 7c do.; chickens and ducks, 8c to 11c do.; tub butter, 21c to 24c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 35c to 40c per dozen; other eggs, 20c to 30c do.; apples, $1.50 to $3.50 per barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 to $5 do.; lemons, $2.50 to $3 per box; grapes, 2c to 4c per lb.; hay, $6.50 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3 to $4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET, Nov. 10.

The inclement weather this morning had no effect upon the condition of business at the St. Gabriel milch cow market, Centre street. The arrivals to-day were very large, and the quality of stock offered for sale, was of a very superior kind. Milkmen, and other buyers, were out in fairly large numbers, and a good brisk trade was done all morning. Prices were about the same as last week. The best milch cows sold from $36 to $46 per head, while the medium were quoted at from $28 to $34 each. The offerings were equal to the demand.

LEATHER MARKET.

The local leather market is unusually quiet for this time of the year, owing to big shoe concerns having stocked up previous to the advance on prices of sole leather, by the combined tanners. Black leather quotations have been withdrawn pending united action by tanners, who are now meeting in Toronto. An advance of ½c to 1c per foot is anticipated in these quotations. Manufacturers' sole is quoted at 23½c to 24c for best grades; No. 3, 22c to 22½c; and rejects, 18c to 20c, according to quality; slaughter sole, 27c to 29c. Grained upper is now quoted at 35c, and waxed upper at same price with a likelihood of both advancing further. Western splits, 18c to 22c, and Quebec splits, 13c to 17c; buffs, 13c to 14c; glove, 11½c to 12½c; pebble, 12c to 13c; waxed calf is now out of the market, but box calf is quoted at 18c to 25c.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The local market has been for the most part devoid of interest. Only a small volume of trading is transacted daily at prices following the downward trend of the outside markets. Last week ended with 1 hard selling at 68½c in store Fort William, spot, or en route. Since then the price has gradually declined, until yesterday there were sellers at 68c in the morning, but with the decline that took place in American markets, the price later in the day was 67½c asked by sellers, and 67¼c bid by buyers. No. 2 hard and 1 northern have sold at 2½c to 3c under 1 hard, and 3 hard at 7c under 1 hard. No. 1 frosted wheat has brought 57c, and 2 frosted 52c, all in store Fort William. No. 1 hard for December delivery has sold at 67¾c in store, Fort William. Scoured 1 hard is worth 63c in store Port Arthur. The weather in Manitoba and the North-West is exceptionally fine, and favorable for farm work at this season of the year. Threshing is nearly completed, and a large breadth of fall ploughing has been done. Deliveries of wheat by farmers are increasing, and may be expected to be large during the next five or six weeks. Reports come from many sections that the yield of wheat, as shown by the thrasher, is not so large as anticipated from the appearance of the crop at harvest time, and some reduction in the estimates of the aggregate yield seems to be in order. — Winnipeg 'Commercial,' Nov. 4.

TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says:

The iron industry, which has led all others in the advance, now leads the way toward a re-adjustment of values. While con contracts for pig cover the entire product of the most important districts for six to nine months in advance, many of the consuming works in some lines approach the end of their orders, and have new competition to meet, so that sheets have fallen $4 per ton at Pittsburg and $9 from the highest point in September and plates are $6 lower there and $3 at Philadelphia.

Wool has been very strong again and buyers hold firmly for outside prices. Nothing like the sensational rise of last week has continued, and the buying by manufacturers is slower though still large. This, and accounts of the good trade indicate that an extraordinary business is expected for the next season. The rise in cotton as yet helps manufacturers whose contracts cover production well ahead, but the buying has been mainly by traders and based largely on expectation of a very low estimate of yield by the department.

Wheat has not been very active nor strong although western receipts have much declined, being 4,931,907 bushels for the week against 9,924,045 last year. Exports are also smaller, the Atlantic 2,563,637 bushels, flour included, against 3,338,509 for the week last year, and Pacific 1,188,690 bushels against 1,016,961 last year. The decrease in foreign demand may be ascribed in part to heavy previous exports, but perhaps still more to the great movement of corn, 3,458,104 bushels for the week, against 2,062,331 last year. Corn advanced about as much as wheat fell, though with prospect of a heavy yield.

Failures for the week have been 157 in the United States against 211 last year and 23 in Canada against 26 last year.

Scarcity of shipping at Montreal results in an unusual light export movement from the Dominion. Imports, however, have been stimulated by good trade conditions judging from the increase of 25 percent in Oct. receipts at that port. A good business in seasonable goods, notably dry goods, woollens, and shoes, is reported. Groceries are active and collection satisfactory. The settlement of labor troubles in British Columbia has helped trade at wholesale and orders are coming in well. In the Maritime Provinces trade is rather dull. Trade at Toronto is fairly good considering the large sales last month and continued mild weather. Colder weather is confidently looked for to stimulate an active distribution. Prices continue very strong, some Canadian cotton goods advancing during the week. Collections are unusually good. Canadian wool prices are advancing but are still below holders' views, who anticipate good demand from the United tSates later. Judgment on the question of the prohibition of saw-log exports is expected shortly. Business failures number 23 against 21 last week, and 30 in this week a year ago.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New ork, Nov. 11.—To day's bank statement proved rather worse than the most extreme estimates had foretold. The loss in the cash reserve ran up to $5,217,400 whereas the extreme estimate had been only for $4,500,000. Some sanguine persons had hoped that the cash losses would be offset by a loan contraction as high as $12,000,000. Instead of that the increase in loans reached only $7,151,000. As this only reduced the reserve requirements to the extent of $2,766,800 the cash losses have resulted in increasing the deficit below the legal requirement of $2,738,950. It was not to be expected that so formidable an encroachment on the already depleted reserves of the banks should be without effect and prices gave way all around. As loans made on Friday on the stock exchange carry over until Monday, the day's money market was nominal. Liquidation was in anticipation of Monday's money market and was not forced by actual calling of loans. Yesterday's large calling of loans is probably not fully reflected in the statements so that the actual condition of the bank may be slightly better than indicated. But the course of the movement makes the necessity of further loan contraction a practical certainty. The foreign exchange market, like the money market, is almost wholly nominal on Saturday, but the nominal rates for sterling were marked down an additional half cent.

MINING NOTES

MONTREALERS CONTROL CORNUCOPIAN GROUP — LORD DUFFERIN PRAISES LE ROI MINE—ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS—THE WINNIPEG MINE'S GREAT SHOWING.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 12. —A Montreal syndicate has secured the Cornucopia group of mines in Eastern Oregon.

Reported in Nelson that Mr. J. Mallinson-William, M.E., acting on behalf of a London syndicate, bonded the Whitewater on Rever Creek, near Nelson, for $50,000. The mine belongs to W. J. Goepel and associates. The following is the official statement of the manager at Kaslo respecting the output of the Whitewater: During last month, 2,500 tons have been milled, producing 113 tons of concentrates. Approximate profit on month's work is 565. Returns from smelter amount to 4,500, ore on the dump averages low grade.

Lord Dufferin, the ex-Governor-General, who became chairman of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, thus referred at the annual meeting in London to the Rossland properties, in which their corporation is interested: 'During the past year we made several public issues, all of which were fully subscribed. The first was Le Roi mine, which is generally admitted to be one of the great mines of the world. Its former owners devoted themselves principally to extracting ore, neglecting development work. During the past year development work has been pushed in all directions; the mine has been largely re-timbered and equipped with latest machinery and appliances. On completion work now in progress the output will be largely augmented, and there is every prospect of considerably decreasing the cost of smelting. Notwithstanding extensive expenditure, the directors of the Le Roi Company have been able to commence payment of dividends, and when once the mine is in full working order, there is little doubt but that the results produced will fulfil our legitimate expectations. We have also had satisfactory reports from other properties controlled by the British America Corporation, properties in which we are largely interested. These we have divided into three groups. Two of these groups, it is believed, will shortly reach the dividend, and the third promises well. The general meeting of the British-America Corporation itself will be held before Christmas, and I have no doubt the directors will be able to declare a substantial dividend.' Lord Loch has retired from the board, and R. L. Leman has been elected in his place.

Rossland, B.C., Nov. 11.—Last week's shipments of ore from Rossland exceeded six thousand tons, the greatest output for any one week from the camp. During the past week, just closed, 5,536 tons were sent down, making a daily average of over 790 tons. These figures speak for themselves and require no comment.

Nick Trogear, formerly of the Le Roi mine, and now in charge of the Giant property on Red Mountain, stated yesterday that he would have 1,000 tons of ore ready for shipment by the end of the year.

A $4,000 gold brick, representing the October clean up of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, has been on exhibition all day at a local store, creating a good deal of interest. A detailed approximation of the camp's output for the week ending Oct. 11 and year to date is as follows

	Year.	Week.
Le Roi	2,176	78,856
War Eagle	2,250	54,023
Iron Mask	180	4,731
Evening Star	——	1,088
Deer Park	——	18
Centre Star	930	11,202
Columbia Kootenay	——	111
Virginia	——	100
Mountain Trail	——	20
Ixl	——	56
Coxey	——	20
Total	5,536	150,324

Duncan McIntosh, president and general manager of the Winnipeg, was in the city to-day, en route for the east. He informed the Associated Press representative, that on the 300 foot level, at a point 100 feet north of the shaft, a body of ore, 45 feet in width, had been met. This had been cross-cut for a distance of 45 feet when he left, and there was no sign of the other wall. 'It is the largest body of clean ore I ever saw,' said Mr. McIntosh. There are now 100,000 tons of ore in sight in the mine for shipping, which will begin shortly.'

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Nov. 11.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus, reserve, decreased	$2,450,600
Loanus, decreased	7,151,100
Specie, decreased	3,386,900
Legal tenders, decreased	1,830,000
Deposits, decreased	11,067,200
Circulation, increased	154,700

The banks now hold $2,788,950 less than the requirements of the 25 p.c. rule.

WINTER RATES.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS GIVE NOTICE THAT THEY WILL COME INTO EFFECT, NOV. 15.

The secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade received the following circular yesterday, signed by Messrs. W. B Bulling, jr., and J. W. Loud, general freight agents of the C.P.R. and G.T.R., respectively:

'We beg to advise you that it has been decided that effective Nov. 14, all rates, commodity or special, at variance with our class tariff rates, governed by joint Canadian for official classification, will be cancelled, and that effective on and after Nov. 15, we shall charge traffic in accordance with our full class tariff rates, and the joint Canadian or official classification.

AMERICAN CROP REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The November report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture will give 25.2 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn according to the preliminary returns of the departments correspondents.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of buckwheat is 17.2 bushels per acre against 17.3 bushels last year, and 20.7 do. in 1897.

The estimated average yield of potatoes is 88.7 bushels per acre, compared with 75.2 bushels last year, 84.6 bushels in 1897.

The usual report on the wheat crop will probably be made on Dec. 10, by which time the department will be in possession of the results of a special investigation, now being made in the principal wheat states.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was inclined to be even duller than yesterday. Prices did not change materially, but stock was not disposed of rapidly. The run of cattle was medium, about 950; sheep and lambs, 2,000; hogs, 900, and 12 calves. Tone of market very dull.

Sheep and Lambs—Run was large, considerable stock being held over from yesterday. Market was a trifle weaker than yesterday. Choice lambs, ewes and wethers sold about $3.40 per cwt., and some less desirable lots at $3 to $3.25 per cwt. Sheep were unchanged.

Export Cattle.—This branch continues inactive, little stock being offered or inquired for. Two loads of choice export cattle, 1,400 pounds each, sold at $4.40 per cwt.; others sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Showed a weakening tendency for all classes. The market dragged perceptibly. Really choice heifers sold at $4 per cwt., but few buyers seemed willing to pay the top figure quoted. Most of the stock sold around $3 to $3.50 per cwt.

Feeders—This branch at present is receiving more attention by the buyers and the market was largely composed of this class and stockers. Heavy feeders were in fair demand at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt., but a larger quantity sold at $3 to $3.50 per cwt., according to quality.

Stockers were not in brisk demand, but prices remained steady at $2.25 for 600-pounders and $3 for lots weighing 700 pounds each. Choice lots ran as high as $3.25.

Bulls—Export cattle were inactive at $3.50 to $4, according to condition. Bulls for the byres were in fair demand at $2.60 to $3; light stock bulls at $2 to $2.50, and light bulls for the Buffalo market were of slow trade at $1.75 to $2.

Hogs—This branch, though weak, was unchanged at $4.12½ for picked lots of 160 to 200 pounds, natural weight. Predictions for next week's market are somewhat dubious.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 10.—Beeves—Receipts 3,427; market active; steers steady to firm; light culls easy; others firm; cows steady; steers, $4.50 to $5.80; oxen and stags, $3.85 to $5; bulls, $2.30 to $4.55; cows, $1.60 to $4. Cables unchanged. Exports none; to-morrow, 971 cattle, 50 sheep and 5,385 qrs. of beef. Calves—Receipts, 200; slow and easier; veals, $4 to $8.25; tops, $8.37½ to $8.50; grassers, $2.50 to $3.25; southern calves, $2.25 to $3. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,550; sheep lower; lambs, 10c to 15c lower; sheep, $2.50 to $4; lambs, $4.62½ to $5.37½; Canadian lambs, $5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,657; lower at $4.55 to $4.70.

East Buffalo, Nov. 10.—Cattle—There were two loads of sale cattle, one of which was Canada; the market was dull and the feeling easier. Calves were in moderate supply fair demand on about yesterday's basis; choice to extra lambs were quotable at $7.50 to $8; good to choice, $7 to $7.50. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were about 70 loads including about 20 loads of Canada; the demand was light and the general basis lower, but the offerings cleaned up pretty well at the decline; the basis was $4.50 to $5 for natives and $5 to $5.05 for Canadas; lambs, choice to extra, $4.80 to $5.05; good to choice, $4.60 to $4.75; common to fair, $4 to $4.50; sheep, choice to extra, $4 to $4.25; good to choice, $3.50 to $4; at the close the offerings were pretty well cleaned up, but the market was lower, the basis being $4.75 to $4.90 on natives and $5 for Canadas. Hogs—The offerings were 70 loads and the market 10c to 15c lower; heavy were quotable at $4.30 to $4.35; mixed $4.30; Yorkers, $4.25 to $4.30; pigs, $4.25 to $4.30; roughs, $3.25 to $3.75; stags, $3.25 to $3.50; the bulk of the Yorkers sold at $4.25; the close was easy at the decline.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Guelph, Nov. 11.—(Special)—Flour, $1.85 to $2.10; red wheat, 66c to 67c; white wheat 65c to 66c; bran, $14; middlings, $17; barley, 40c to 43c; oats, 26c to 27c; rye, 50c to 55c; peas, 58c to 60c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 45c; live hogs, $4 to $4.15; hides, 7c to 8c; sheep skins, 50c to 75; butter, 18c to 20c; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; ducks, per pair, 50c to 75c; geese, per lb., 5c to 6c; turkeys, per lb., 10c to 12c.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.— The crispness of the weather this morning seemed to have an exhilarating effect on the market, as business was brisk. Pork was offered very plentifully, and had a fair sale at from $5 to $5.50 per cwt. There was also a large supply of beef, for which the sale prices ran from $4 to $4.75

BULBS

Flowering in the Winter and Spring.

20 Choicest Bulbs, 8 Different Varieties for..... 15c

'BULB CULTURE' FREE with every order.

HYACINTHS—Red, White, Blue, Yellow, or Mixed—2 for..... 6c
TULIPS—Pink, Yellow, Striped, Scarlet, White or Mixed—3 for..... 4c
NARCISSUS—Fragrant—3 for..... 3c
CROCUS—Yellow, Striped, Blue, White, or Mixed—10 for..... 4c
SNOWDROPS—Giant flowered—5 for..... 4c
JONQUILS—Sweet scented—3 for..... 3c
SCILLAS—Sky-Blue 3 for..... 3c
FREESIAS—Giant White 2 for..... 3c

All Bulbs postpaid at above prices.

Smith Sisters, Swansea, Ont.

MR. Le BARON CHOSEN.

WILL BE THE LIBERAL STANDARD-BEARER IN THE SHERBROOKE BY-ELECTION.

Mr. G. A. Le Baron, chosen last week to be the Liberal standard-bearer in opposition to the Hon. John McIntosh for Sherbrooke, was born at North Hatley, in 1854, removing to Sherbrooke in 1878, where he commenced a business career which has proved eminently successful. In the spring of 1896 he was strongly urged to come forward to oppose the late Hon. W. B. Ives, as representative in the House of Commons, but he declined the honor. Mr. LeBaron has taken considerable interest in public affairs, and especially anything connected with the interests of the city of Sherbrooke. He is at the



MR. G. A. LE BARON,
Liberal standard bearer in the Sherbrooke by-election.

present time a member of the city council, a member of the council of the Board of Trade, and a director of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, and was president for the past year of the Sherbrooke Liberal Association. Mr. LeBaron is well and favorably known throughout the county of Sherbrooke, and will make a very strong opponent to the Hon. John McIntosh.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

HEART DISEASE CARRIES THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOSTON & LOWELL RAILWAY OFF.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 8.—Mr. Frederick E. Clarke, president of the Boston & Lowell Railway, died suddenly at his home in Lawrence yesterday from heart disease.

Mr. Clarke was a cotton manufacturer by trade and a member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, having been present at its first meeting in July, 1865. Last April he was elect-



THE LATE FREDERICK E. CLARKE,
President of the Boston and Lowell Railway.

ed president of the association, and occupied that office at the semi-annual meeting held in Montreal, Aug. 5 and 6 last. It was the first meeting of the association ever held outside the limits of the United States, and Mr. Clarke closed his address by saying, 'We bring our warm greetings to the people of this beautiful city, and of the Dominion of Canada, whose realms are subject to the flag of Great Britain, and we would pay our tribute of respect and honor to Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, whose pure life, devotion, and loyalty to the social, moral, and material interests of her subjects have enshrined her in their hearts and made her the model queen of history.' Mr. Clarke will be mourned by many friends, both in the United States and Canada.

NEW FORCE IN ELECTIONS.

OTTAWA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MAY TAKE PART IN THEM.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—A new but powerful force may take a part in the municipal elections next January. There is a proposal that the Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues, and Young People's Associations of the city should combine and enter active politics. There will be a meeting of the executive of the Christian Endeavor Society to-morrow night, and the matter will be brought up. There are men in the society who feel that good government and Christianity are inseparable, and that the working for municipal reform should be one of the most active features of church efforts.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Probability of the Two Nations Drifting Into War.

New York, Nov. 7.—The probability of war between Russia and Japan before the spring, is considered in a half-page of cablegrams in the 'Herald,' today. Japan has a larger fleet in the East than Russia, and in pursuance of a design to acquire Corea, and to thwart Russia's Chinese schemes before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, may, the correspondence shows, make war in a few weeks.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

A subscriber writes enquiring to know the clubbing rates for 'Weekly Witness,' which are as follows:

3	copies separately addressed,	$2.40
4	" " "	$3.00
10	" " "	$7.00

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

AIRD—On Oct. 26, 1899, at 317 Elm avenue, Westmount, the wife of James M. Aird, of a daughter. 7

ARMSTRONG.—On Nov. 7, 1899, at 12 Park avenue, Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Armstrong. 8

BARRATT.—At Beauharnois, on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barratt. 8

DOWSON—At the Methodist parsonage, Lisbon, N.Y., on Nov. 7, 1899, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Dowson, of a son. 9

FAIRBAIRN—At Greenwood, B.C., on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1899, the wife of J. M. R. Fairbairn, C.E., of a daughter. 9

GODWIN—At Notre Dame de Quebec, Que., on Nov. 8, 1899, the wife of Charles B. Godwin, Esq. a daughter. 9

KELLY—On Nov. 5, 1899, at Lake Megantic, Que., the wife of W. J. Kelly, of a son. 9

LEWIS—At St. Johns Rectory, Huntingdon, Que., on Nov. 7, 1899, the wife of the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, of a daughter. 11

McWHIRTER.—At New Richmond, P.Q., on Nov. 5, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McWhirter, a son.
P.E.I. papers please copy. 13

MELVILLE—At 262 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, on Nov. 6, 1899, Mrs. Wm. Melville, of a son. 7

NICHOL—At 140 Mansfield street, on Oct. 21, 1899, to Dr. and Mrs. William Grieve Nichol, a son. 11

O'SULLIVAN-BEARE—On Aug. 9, 1899, at Pemba, East Africa, the wife of D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare, H.B.M Vice-Consul, of a son. 9

SHARBROUGH.—On Oct. 22, 1899, at Redlands, California, the wife of the Rev. M. B. Sharbrough, formerly of Tempe, Arizona, of twins, daughter and son. 13

TREMBLE — On Nov. 9, 1899, at 89a St. Matthew street, the wife of J. E. Tremble, of a daughter. 11

MARRIED.

BEAMISH—AMBRIDGE.—At the residence of the bride's father, 473 Beaserer street, on Nov. 8, 1899, by the Rev. Mr. Todd, Henry H. Beamish, postmaster of North Osgoode, to Isabel, eldest daughter of Geo. Ambridge, contractor of Ottawa. 9

EIRD—GILBERT—On Sept. 19, 1899, at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, England, by the Rev. H Hoskin, chaplain to the Bishop of Marlborough, Ebenezer Charles Bird, of Tring, Hertfordshire, to Julia Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. F. W. Gilbert, of Bexhill, Sussex. 9

BLACKWELL—MACLENNAN—At No. 10 Murray street, Toronto, the residence of Mr. Justice Maclennan, on Nov. 8, 1899, by the Rev. J. K. Smith, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Armstrong Black, Charles Seward Blackwell, Esq., Toronto, to Mary Elizabeth Maclennan, daughter of the late Mr. Donald Maclennan, Port Hope.

CROSBY—KNEEN. — At the Methodist Church, Coaticook, on Nov. 8, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, D.D., Ph.D., Annie Kneen, niece of Thomas Kneen, builder, of this city, to Lee H. Crosby, of Compton, Que. 11

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Colonial House, Phillips Square,
MONTREAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Fall and Winter Catalogue is Just Out and will be Mailed Free on receipt of Postal Card.

Customers will find this catalogue a helpful guide in making their purchases. The various departments are now replete with new and desirable goods of the best class, at moderate prices, and the value cannot be surpassed.

Mail Orders receive prompt and careful attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

BURNS—BURNS.—On Nov. 4, 1899, at St. Luke's Free Church, Broughty Ferry, Scotland, by the Rev. J. F. Burns, M.A., brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. L. A. Muirhead, M.A., Robert James Burns, barrister of the Inner Temple, London, son of the late Prof. Islay Burns, D.D., of Glasgow, to Mary Susan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D., Fort Massey Church, Halifax, and of Mrs. Burns, 9 Mansel Road, Wimbledon, London. 8

CAMPBELL—DUNDAS.—On Nov. 8, 1899, at Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, by the Rev. James Allen, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McTavish and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, cousin of the groom, Edwin Thomas Campbell to Lulu Olivia Dundas, both of Toronto. 9

EASTON—WATT.—At Toronto, on Nov. 7, 1899, by the Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., Chancellor of Victoria University, assisted by the Rev. A. Fitzpatrick, M.A., Emma Harriet, daughter of the late James Watt, Esq., of St. Mary's, Ont., to the Rev. W. H. Easton, M.A., pastor of Park Avenue Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minn. U.S. 9

McLEAN—ANDISON—At Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 8, 1899, by the Rev. John Young, Isabel Gordon, eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. Andison, of Woodstock, to Dr. R. Gordon McLean, of Toronto. 11

MOORE—McFARLANE — In Bank Street Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, on Nov. 9, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Wm. Moore, D.D., to Mrs. Elizabeth M. McFarlane, widow of Wm. McFarlane, Esq., M.D., late of Almonte, Ont. 11

MUNRO—MUNRO.—At the manse, King's Road, Martintown, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1899, by the Rev. H. McKellar, Mr. Philip A. Munro, of New Denver, B.C., to Miss Lena Munro, second daughter of Malcolm Munro, Esq., Munro Mill, Glengarry. 10

SMITH—ALLEN.—At 444 Gladstone avenue, Ottawa, on Nov. 6, 1899, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, John Smith to Miss Bertha Allen, both of Ottawa. 8

SOUTHAM—CARGILL.—On Nov. 7, 1899, at 'Hylhurst,' the residence of the bride's father, Henry Cargill, M.P., Cargill, Ont., by the Rev. F. O. Nicholl, Wilson Mills Southam, of Ottawa, to Henrietta Alberta Cargill. 9

THAYER—CYR.—Near Fitch Bay, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, by the Rev. L. M. England, J. L. Thayer to Alice M. Cyr, of Apple Grove. 8

DIED.

ALEXANDER—At Richmond, Que., on Nov. 7, 1899, James Alexander, aged 63 years, and 9 months.

BRADDOCK—On Sabbath, Nov. 12, 1899, at 444 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Mary Louise, second daughter of William Braddock, aged 20 years and 10 months.

CARMICHAEL—Passed away at 'The Valley,' Portage du Fort, Que., in her 82nd year, Anne Drummond MacLaren, daughter of Colonel John MacLaren (deceased), of the Perthshire British Volunteers, Scotland, beloved and respected widow of the late Duncan Carmichael, Esq., J.P. 10

CHAMBERLIN.—At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on Oct. 26, 1899, Sophia L. A., beloved wife of H. Clifford Chamberlin. 13

CHESTER.—In this city, on Nov. 11, 1899, after a short illness, Mary Peacock, aged 72 years, relict of the late W. E. Chester. 13

DICKINSON.—On Nov. 10, 1899, at Zion, in the Township of Hope, Ont., Eliza Seamans Dickinson, daughter of Job Dickinson, of the same place.

FERGUSON.—On Nov. 5, 1899, at the General Hospital, Toronto, James Edward Ferguson, of Osgoode Hall(barrister-at-law, son of George A. Ferguson, of Hantsport, Nova Scotia, age 29. 8

HANSON—In this city, on Nov. 8, 1899, at the age of 53 years, Ann Williams, beloved wife of the late Henry Hanson.

HENDERSON.—At New Glasgow, Que., on Nov. 4, 1899, Robert Henderson, aged 51 years and 10 months. 9

M'CULLOUGH.—At he residence of her sister, Mrs. Park, 378 Wellesley street, Toronto, Emily, daughter of the late John Clark Scott, Esq., wife of John S. McCullough, M.D., Walter's Falls, County Grey, Ont. 8

MOCK.—Suddenly on the morning of Nov. 11, 1899, James Mock, native of Devonshire, England, aged 75 years and 5 months, father of Mrs. Andrew Patterson, and Charles, John and James Mock, of this city.
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe papers please copy. 13

O'MALLEY.—On Nov. 12, 1899, at the Hotel Dieu, John O'Malley, native of Co. Mayo, Ireland, and late of the G.T.R. System Co. employ, aged 55 years.

O'REILLY—On Oct. 23, 1899, at Ballinlough House, Crossakiel, Kells, County Meath, Ireland, Laurence Byrne O'Reilly, son of the late Peter O'Reilly, Esq., of Ballinlough, and nephew of the late Gerald O'Reilly, M.D., of Hamilton, Ont. 9

PALMER—In this city, on Nov. 6, 1899, at her late residence, 1215 Dorchester street, Eliza Molloy, wife of William J. Palmer, late of the Commissariat Department, aged 84 years, 4 months and 13 days.

PEREIRA.—At Rosecourt, Theale, Weston-supermare, England, on October 22, 1899, the Rev. Henry Wall Pereira, M.A., M.R.I.A., in his eighty-second year. 8

PHILLIPS.—At Ottawa, on Friday evening, Nov. 10, 1899, Ivy Sarah, beloved wife of John A., Phillips, in her 61st year. 13

PRINGLE.—At Ormstown, on Nov. 4, 1899, Helen Pringle, aged 64 years and four months, daughter of the late John Pringle.

ROSS.—Suddenly, at the Isolation Hospital, Toronto, on Nov. 8, 1899, Charles Hamilton, second son of the Rev. David Y. Ross, M.A., St. George, Ontario, aged 17 years. 9

SWINSTEAD.—On Sept. 22, 1899, suddenly, at The Moot, Downton, Wilts, England, Agnes Marion, tender and beloved wife of the Rev. J. Howard Swinstead (Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford), aged 38 third daughter of Elias P. Squarey, of Downton. 8

TREW.—On Nov. 4, 1899, at Watford, England, Alfred Ernest Trew, of typhoid fever. 8

TUCK.—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Nov. 7, 1899, T. J. Tuck, aged 56 years. 9

WILLIAMS.—On Nov. 13, 1899, at 29 Forfar street, Point St. Charles, Fanny Isabella (Bella), eldest and beloved daughter of Henry and Fanny Williams, aged 11 years 6 months and 14 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ITCHING HUMORS

Rashes, and irritations instantly relieved and speedily cured by hot baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Skin Humors," free

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, for Mantle Department. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted, to DANFORD ROCHE & Co., Newmarket, Ont.

WANTED, WOODWORKER and Carriage Painter; can do both; first-class man; tools furnished; single man preferred; steady job; good wages. HARRY BRAENDLE, Comber.

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS. Apply Canadian General Electric Co., Limited, Peterboro', Ont. 13

BLACKSMITH, IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-class horseshoer and general blacksmith; strictly temperate; married man preferred. P. McMILLAN & SONS, Beaverton.

BLACKSMITH, ONE ACCUSTOMED TO heavy work. OIL WELL SUPPLY CO., Petrolia. 13

WANTED—OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE House wants one or two honest and industrious representatives; can pay a hustler about $10 a week to start with. Drawer 66, Brantford. 13

WANTED, LADY WITH SOME LITERARY ability, to write ads. for a departmental Store; must be a good Stenographer and Typewriter; liberal salary to competent person; references required. McLAREN & CO., St. Catharines. 13

EXPERIENCED COATMAKER WANTED. Apply to HUGHES BROS., Orangeville.

WANTED, SALESMEN; PAY WEEKLY; permanent outfit free; special inducements to new men. BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY, Limited, Nurserymen. 11

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED—MALE — Single—for school section, No. 7, Tecumseh; state qualifications and salary; applications received till 12 o'clock noon, 17th instant. R. J. HILL, Secretary, Penville.

TEACHER—FEMALE— SECOND CLASS—for U. S. S. No. 2, Markham and Vaughan; salary, three hundred dollars. D. JAMES, Thornhill, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR SCHOOL Section No. 7, Amabel; for the year 1900; second or third class; state salary; applications received up to Nov. 20. JOHN ROBINSON, secretary, Hepworth Station, P.O., Ont.

TEACHER WANTED — SCHOOL Section No. 26, North Dumfries; applications received till Nov. 25; state age, experience, salary and denomination; first or second class certificate. Box 526, Galt.

WANTED, PROTESTANT FEMALE Teacher for Fort Coulonge Model School, holding a McGill Normal Diploma; duties to begin soon as possible. Apply, stating salary and experience, to JOSEPH DODD, Secretary-Treasurer, Fort Coulonge, Que. 11

WANTED, EXPERIENCED TEACHER holding second-class Professional Certificate for School Section No. 6 Roxborough. Apply to ALEX. A. FRASER, Secretary, Sandringham, Ont. 30

Agents Wanted.

OUR NEW BOOK, 'MARVELLOUS DISCOVERIES in Bible Lands,' is now ready. Active Agents wanted in all parts of Canada, to whom most liberal terms will be given. This is one of the most timely and interesting books we have had for years, being of great value to Bible readers. The low price at which we have placed it brings it within the reach of all. Write for particulars and terms to Agents. A Complete Copy of Book will be mailed for inspection on receipt of forty cents. Address R. A. H. MORROW, Publisher, 59 Garden street, St. John, N.B. 14

Employment Wanted.

AS MILLER, ALL-ROUND MAN, 24 years' experience; merchanting or gristing; prefer steady place; married; state wages Address H. MARSHALL, Dundas. 13

BAKER WANTS SITUATION, GOOD ON Bread, Cakes, Buns, Pastry. Address EXPERIENCED, Fort Erie, Ont. 13

GROCERY CLERK, WITH ELEVEN years' experience; wants position. Address GEO. HALEY, Woodstock. 13

Wanted.

WANTED, PART 39 OF PICTURESQUE Canada, published by James Clarke, New York. Address 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Personal.

GRIFFITHS (WILLIAM)— BUILDER—Left Newtown, Montgomeryshire, for Canada, 18 years back; last address, Holstein, Toronto. Niece Nellie enquires.

HARDING (EMILY AND ALICE)—WERE last heard of in Vancouver, in 1897. Brother Henry asks.

WATTS (MRS. A.), SEEKS HER Daughter, Henrietta, and her two sons, Henry W. and John C. Watts, last heard of in Ontario, about 1894.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, 3 SQUARE PIANOS, $40, $50 and $75, payable $3 monthly, discounts for cash; also two cottage Pianos; price $40 and $75; payable $3 monthly. These instruments have been received in part payment for the popular 3-pedalled Morris Upright Pianos. Apply at W. H. LEACH'S Piano Parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street. Open evenings. Telephone Up 998. N.B.—Any of the above Pianos will be taken back when desired in part payment for better instruments. 13

To Let.

'HOUSE TO LET' PLACARDS IN MANY styles; also lease forms, etc., for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 24

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once.
Imperial Silverware Co., Box 408, Windsor, Ont.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE,

For Sale and Want Advertising.

ONE CENT A WORD.

For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness,' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page, and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' reaches about

25,000 FAMILIES

whose wants are many, and who have the wherewithal to satisfy them did they only know where to find the things they want.

The address must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial, or a number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office.

Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.

All 'Farmers' Exchange' advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as noticeable as a large one.

Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate. Address,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers of the 'Witness,'
Montreal.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE, 200 ACRES IN THE County of Oxford, near county town, school and churches, excellent soil, good buildings, new brick house with modern improvements; possession immediately. For particulars address Box 635, Woodstock, Ont. 14

HANDY TOOLS.

Every Man his own Mechanic.



A complete Kit of Iron-working Tools. Just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing on the spot. 28 articles.

Weight of the complete outfit, 150 lbs. Price $20. Send for Descriptive Circular.

The Bailey-Donaldson Co.,
1 St. Peter Street,
Montreal.



THE SEAMSTRESS

New Improved high-grade, high-arm Sewing Machine, with complete set of steel attachments, equal to any machine made in every respect regardless of name or price. Send for our special catalogue and factory price.

The Bailey-Donaldson Co.,
1 St. Peter st., Montreal.
Department 'W.'

HOMEOPATHY.

A full supply of Medicines and Books; also Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics. A large stock always on hand

SHEET WAX

For Making Fruit and Flowers. A large assortment in stock including Moulds, Cutters, Colors, &c.

MINERAL WATERS.

Betheeda, Poland, Vichy, Lithia, Hunyadi Janos, Apenta and all the leading waters always in stock.
Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

I CAN MAKE YOU BIG MONEY
in a First Class Mining Stock on a small investment if you get in quickly. Write for particulars.
A. E. WELCH, London, Ontario.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides.....4,500 tons SS. Keemun.....4,500 tons
SS. Amarynthia.5,500 " SS. Lakonia.....7,500 "
(cold storage).
SS. Concordia...3,500 " SS. Orthia.....5,000 "
SS. Hestia.....5,600 " SS. Salacia.....7,800 "
SS. Indrani.....5,800 " SS. Tritonia.....6,000 "
SS. Kastalia(cold storage)....6,300 "
New Steamer Building.....7,800 "
New Steamer Building.....7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA.....Nov. 18
SS. ALCIDES.....Nov. 23, from St. John, N.B.
SS. AMARYNTHIA.....Dec. 7
SS. CONCORDIA.....Dec. 21
Agents—Glasgow .....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.

SS. CANADIA.....Nov. 17
SS. FERNFIELD.....Nov. 24
SS. FREMONA.....Dec. 1
SS. KEEMUN.....Dec. 14

From MONTREAL.

SS. CERVONA (cold storage).....Nov. 13

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. HORDA.....Nov. 14

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.
Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL.

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, GUION, ANCHOR HAM-AMERICAN, INMAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS, STATE, N. O. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, Etc., Etc.
Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, CAPETOWN, and all parts of the world.
Write us before looking elsewhere. Pamphlet of Rates and Sailings sent free on application.
Established 1865.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
Telephone 1507. 134 St. James st., Montreal.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'