ONTARIO'S NEW SETTLERS

63,000 Came to the Province this Year—Most Were British Subjects of the Best Class

	1913.	1912.
January	1,111	611
February	1,603	1,006
March	5,604	4,206
April	11,175	7,013
May	11,314	7,506
June	10,189	6,097
July	7,628	4,470
August	4,859	3,621
September	3,449	3,186
October	2,812	3,538
November	1,827	2,509
Decem. (estim.)	1,000	1,536
	62,571	45,299

These figures show the number that settled in Ontario during this year. According to Mr. Robert Birmingham of Toronto, Government Immigration Agent, there has been an increase of 20,000 over last year. It is also shown that about 75 per cent. of the settlers were British subjects, while the others came from other European countries. The newcomers were all of the best class, and well provided with money, having from £25 to £500 in drafts. The only ones who appeared short of cash were those from the East London districts. Mr. Birmingham stated that the number of families coming to the province was exceptionally large. They usually settled upon farms, and all confidently expected securing farms of their own within the next few years. The fact that all succeeded in making a good living was shown by the fact that during the year the Government did not have to pay out $50 to assist any of the immigrants.

THE MORMON PRESIDENT.

Edwin J. Wood Controls the Life of 7,000 People in Canada.

One of the most popular men in Southern Alberta is Edwin J. Wood, president of the Mormon Church in Canada. While Mr. Wood is greatly attached to his church, he is nevertheless broad enough to believe in tolerance to all denominations holding religious worship in the confines of the large stretch of country which the Mormon people have taken over to themselves.

It is now 26 years since Mormon settlements of Southern Alberta began. In that year Charles Ora Card, after whom Cardston, the Temple City of Alberta, came with a dozen Mormons and settled along the St. Mary's River in Southern Alberta. This was the nucleus of the 7,000 Mormons to be found in Canada to-day.

President Wood has entire control of this Mormon population insofar as their relation to the church is concerned, and relation to the Mormon Church means business, social and religious affiliation. Everything the Mormon does is controlled by the church. His business

President E. J. Wood.

is better known by the president than by his banker. His goods are the church's if the church wishes to use them. Over matters of this kind Mr. Wood has direct jurisdiction.

When the church undertook to purchase the old Cochrane ranch in Southern Alberta, it was Mr. Wood who did the business for his organization. Some 65,000 acres were involved in the deal, and the Canadian president has had the selling of this tract in small parcels to Mormon people from Utah and other Mormon colonies.

Edwin J. Wood is also the stockman of the church. When the large tract of land was purchased a number of cattle went with it. The herd has now increased to several thousand, and these this man has under control. He sells to whom he pleases. No one in Canada asks where the money goes. No good Mormon dare doubt the integrity of President Wood.

The responsibility of finding material for a $300,000 temple is now engaging the attention of Mr. Wood. The new structure is to be at Cardston in Southern Alberta, and it will be the first on British soil. Marble must be secured, arrangements made for hauling materal, workmen employed, and a thousand other things to engage his attention.

A Mormon president does not receive any salary. President Wood is supposed to do all this gratis. He is a man of considerable wealth, amassed probably before his appointment to the presidency, and can afford to give the time.

It has been said that his wives number more than one. This has been disproved on several occasions. Mr. Wood, however, believes in the principle of polygamy, although he advises his people to refrain from the practice because of the law of the land forbids it.

ON THE ROOF OF A CHURCH.

A Baby Was Blown There By a Powder Explosion.

A baby asleep in a cradle on the roof of a church, both baby and cradle having been placed there without hands, seems more like an episode from a fairy-tale than a fact of history, but there is an old church in London of which the story is told.

The church is the Church of All Hallows, Barking, and this is the story. It happened that in the last month of the reign of Charles I a certain shipchandler was foolish enough to busy himself over some barrels of gunpowder with a lighted candle in his hand. He paid the price of his folly. A spark fell into the gunpowder, and the house was blown up.

The man who did the mischief was unfortunately not the only one to perish. Fifty houses were wrecked and a number of persons were killed.

In one house among the fifty, a mother had put her baby into its cradle to sleep before the explosion occurred. What became of the mother no one ever knew; but what became of the baby was very widely known.

The next morning, a young child in a cradle was found upon the leads of the church. Baby and cradle were both uninjured by the explosion that had lifted both to such a giddy height.

It was never learned who the child was, but she was adopted by a gentleman of the parish, and grew to womanhood. She must surely all her life have had a peculiar interest in that church.

CANADA HAS LOTS OF MONEY

The Government Has $98,500,000 In Gold Stored Away In the Vaults

A despatch from Ottawa says: A book of gilded figures has made its annual appearance as the "Public Accounts" report. The book tells how many dollars there were in the Dominion treasury at the close of the fiscal year. It tells how many dollars were made in the mint, how much Finance Minister White borrowed, and how much was spent. Among other interesting items in the book is the issue of Dominion notes. The total issue for the year was $39,749,000, which is seven millions less than the year before. A good deal of cleaning up was done, over thirty-three millions being retired and destroyed, or more than twice as much as the year previous.

The largest bill printed for general circulation is $1,000. The demand for them was much reduced, two million dollars worth having been issued in 1912 and only a million dollars last year. The coin factory had a busy year, stamping King George on silver and bronze to the value of about a million and a half dollars. Gold coin was made to about the same amount.

In spite of hard times there is a good deal of money around Canada, even if not much of it is loose. At the close of the year there were bills out to the value of over a hundred and twelve million dollars.

In gold the Government had locked up ninety-eight and a half millions. It is of some interest to observe that of this 98 millions are in Canadian coin, and only a little over four and a half millions in British.

Though Canada kept American gold, it sent back American silver to the face value of six millions and spent 48 thousand dollars to do it.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

Three little girls in Montreal died within twenty-four hours as the result of burns.

The late William R. Binley, of Hamilton, left his whole estate of $14,448 to charity.

A federal fruit commission is to be appointed shortly by the Department of Agriculture.

The prices of meat and poultry, it is stated, are 100 per cent. more than during the decade 1900-10.

The cartage service will be temporarily continued by the C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R. and Intercolonial Railways.

Conscience money totalling $620.35 came back during the year to the Customs, Railway and Finance Departments.

Seven power companies exported 101,423 h.p. to the United States this year, while 90,462 h.p. was used in Canada.

The body of John Hulier, of Canton, Ohio, buried at Goderich as unidentified, was exhumed and shipped to Canton.

Frederick Keech, of Gretna, near Deseronto, died suddenly, having been in the latter place the day before in his usual health.

The Y.M.C.A. campaign launched at Oshawa to raise $5,000 for renovations to buildings, resulted in contributions of $6,027.

An agreement has been arrived at between the Detroit River Tunnel Co. and the Michigan Central Railway and the city of Windsor, which it is estimated will net the city $32,000 a year in taxes.

Seven of the ten Hydro-Electric companies operating under Dominion charters, generated 191,986 horsepower during the last year, and of this 101,423 was exported to the United States.

Elsie Whitman and Margaret Johnson, English girls of twenty-seven and twenty-four years, respectively, have for a month been masquerading as C.P.R. telegraph messenger boys in Ottawa, also having worked in J. R. Booth's mills. One is a mother.

Great Britain.

Thomas Hardy, the English novelist, may obtain the Nobel Prize for literature in 1914.

An attempt to blow up part of a wall at Holloway Jail in England was blamed on the militants.

The amount paid by Harry Mallaby-Deeley for the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate in London is now reported at having been $13,750,000 instead of $50,000,000.

United States.

Canadian officials opposed at Washington the proposed embargo on potatoes going into the United States.

Foreigners in New York sent 496,898 money orders aggregating $7,775,000 to the folks at home.

A new Roman Catholic church rule, according to Rev. Jas. McMahon of New York, is to be laid down whereby Protestants believing in divorce cannot wed Roman Catholics.

General.

General Villa, leader of the Mexican rebels, denied that the foreigners were molested at Chihuahua.

ACCIDENT TO CONDUCTOR.

Mr. Mason Smith Loses His Left Hand at the Wrist.

A despatch from Belleville says: Mr. Mason Smith, a G.T.R. freight conductor of this city, had the misfortune to lose his left hand at the wrist by an accident at Napanee on Thursday morning. He attempted to board a moving car by seizing the side bar, which pulled out of the wood and his hand fell on the track; before he could move the wheel had run over it. He was given treatment at Napanee and later brought to Belleville Hospital. The hand had to be amputated.

FARMER'S SAD PLIGHT.

Wife Dead Six Weeks Before He Could Bury Her.

A despatch from Kenora, Ont., says: Frank Cutler, a farmer at Falcon Island, forty-five miles from here, on the Lake of the Woods, arrived here on Thursday with the body of his wife, who had died during child-birth on the 5th of November. Owing to the freeze-up of the lake then he was unable to come to town, not having a power boat, and until the ice had formed he could not travel. Besides the infant six other young children are left, and during his absence are being cared for by a neighbor.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., $3.50 to $3.55, seaboard, and at $3.50, Toronto. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.30; do., seconds, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 93c, Bay ports, and No. 2 at 91 to 91 1-4c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 wheat, 84 to 85c, outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 34 1-2 to 35c, outside, and at 37 1-2 to 38c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada old oats, 40 1-2 for No. 2 and 39 1-4c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—$1 to $1.05, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 55 to 56c, outside.

Corn—New No. 3, American, 74 to 74 1-2c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2 at 65 to 66c, outside.

Buckwheat—70c, outside, with none offering.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $21 to $21.50 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $22.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 23 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; farmers' separator prints, 24 to 26c; creamery prints, 30 to 31c; solids, 28 to 29c; storage prints, 27 to 28c; do., 26 to 26 1-2c.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 45 to 48c per dozen; selects, 37 to 38c, and storage, 32 to 35c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for large, and 15c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.10.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 10 to 12c per lb; chickens, 14 to 16c; ducks, 12 to 14c; geese, 11 to 13c; turkeys, 18 to 21c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 80 to 85c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 90c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $14.50 to $15 a ton, on track, here; No. 2 at $13 to $13.50, and mixed at $12 to $12.50.

Baled straw—Car lots, $8.50 to $8.75, on track, Toronto.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50; do., mess, $24.50. Hams—Medium to light, 19 1-2 to 20c; heavy, 19c; rolls, 15 1-2c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 19 to 20c; backs, 23 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 13 3-4 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1-4c; pails, 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; do., No. 3, 40 1-2 to 41c. Barley, Man. feed, 48 to 50c; malting, 64 to 65c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, $4.50 to $4.60; straight rollers, bags, $2 to $2.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.40 to $4.50; rolled oats, 90 lbs., $2.10 to $2.12 1-2. Bran, $20 to $21. Shorts, $22 to $23. Middlings, $25 to $26. Mouillie, $27 to $28. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $14 to $15. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 3-4 to 14c; finest easterns, 13 1-4 to 13 1-2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28 1-2 to 29c; seconds, 28 to 28 1-4c. Eggs, fresh, 55 to 60c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; No. 2 stock, 26c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 85c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 82 3-8c; No. 2, do., 79 3-4c; No. 3, do., 77c; No. 1 rejected, seeds, 76 1-2c; No. 2, do., 74 1-2c; No. 1 smutty, 76 1-2c; No. 2, do., 74 1-2c; No. 1 red Winter, 82 1-2c; No. 2, do., 80c; No. 3, do., 78c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 33 3-4c; No. 3, do., 32c; extra No. 1 feed, 32 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 31c; No. 2, do., 30c. Barley—No. 3, 42 1-2c; No. 4, 40 1-2c; rejected, 37 1-2c; feed, 37c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.20; No. 2 C.W., $1.18.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—Wheat—December, 84 3-8c; May, 87 3-4c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 88 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 84 3-4 to 87 1-2c; No. 2, do., 83 3-4 to 85 1-2c; No. 3 wheat, 81 3-4 to 93 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 60 3-4 to 61 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 37 1-4c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, Dec. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 87 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 86 1-8c; No. 2, do., 84 1-8 to 84 5-8c; Montana No. 2 hard, 85 7-8c; December, 84 1-8c; May, 88 1-8 to 88 1-4c. Linseed—$1.45; December, $1.42 3-4; May, $1.48.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Choice butchers, $8 to $8.75; good medium, $6.50 to $7.25; common, $5 to $5.50; cows, $4.50 to $7.25; common cows, $3.50 to $4; butchers' bulls, $5.75 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $11; common, $4.75 to $5.10. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 910 to 1,050 lbs., $6 to $6.75; good quality, 800 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25; light, $3.50 to $5.50. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.50 to $6; heavy, $3 to $3.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $8.50 to $9, but with 75c per head deducted for all the buck lambs. Hogs—$8.75 to $8.95, fed and watered, and $8.95 to $9.10 off cars, $8.25 to $8.40 f.o.b.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—A carload of prime beeves was sold at 8c a pound. Medium animals sold at 6 to 7 3-4c; common, 4 to 5 3-4c; large bulls, 5 1-2 to 6 1-2c; and canners, 3 to 3 1-2c; milch cows, $40 to $80 each; calves, 4 to 8c; sheep, 5 to 6c; lambs, 8 to 8 1-2c. Hogs about 9 1-2c.

10,593 CIVIL SERVANTS.

Superannuation Allowances Total Nearly $500,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The total number of permanent officials in the pay of the Federal Government at the end of the last fiscal year, according to a blue book published on Thursday, was 10,593, and the total amount paid in salaries was $11,640,813. During the year 63 civil servants were superannuated, the annual superannuation allowance totalling $53,240. Nearly half a million dollars per year are now paid from the Federal Treasury in superannuation on retirement fund allowances.

REQUEST FOR PRAYERS.

For Peaceful Settlement for Home Rule Question.

A despatch from London says: The Bishop of London has received from 453 clergymen of his diocese a request to be authorized to have public prayers in their churches for a peaceful settlement of the issue between part of Ulster and the rest of Ireland over the Home Rule question. It is expected that the Bishop will consent, and that the last Sunday of the year will be chosen.

Ernest Kelly, aged 19, was executed at Manchester, Eng., for killing a book dealer, aged 80. A crowd of 5,000 from Oldham made a demonstration on his behalf outside the jail.

QUEBEC'S NEW LICENSE LAW

Close Bars on Dominion and Labor Days—No After Hour or C.O.D. Deliveries

A despatch from Quebec says: Further details of the bill to amend the liquor license law indicate that the Government will go to greater lengths than at first stated. The proposals include: The bars shall not open until 7.30 in the morning, shall remain closed on Dominion and Labor Days, and there shall be no delivery of liquor after closing hours, that is, stores after eleven o'clock p.m. week days and seven o'clock Saturdays will be prohibited from delivering orders even if they were placed before closing hours. Another clause provides that liquors shall not be sold C.O.D. This will, to some extent, eliminate telephone orders. Another striking clause prohibits statements in advertisements published in periodicals of any kind which claim that the liquor advertised is "beneficial to health or mind." The same applies to illustrations.

The Government has not in the course of its temperance programme forgotten to look towards its own revenues. It is provided in the transfer of club licenses that twenty per cent. of the transfer price shall go to the Government, and another clause provides that license holders operating open bars shall pay 25 per cent. more than those operating under the European style of tables. This is to encourage the elimination of the bar. The Government also defines what liquor is by stating that "anything with more than two and a half per cent. of spirits shall be classed as liquor."

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

For Railway Ferries Plying on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The new Government wireless stations at Toronto and Port Burwell are now practically completed, and will be ready for operation at the beginning of the new year. They will afford wireless communications for the railway ferries plying all winter on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. This will give through wireless communication from Port Arthur to Toronto, with the intervening stations at Sault Ste. Marie, Tobermory, Midland and Sarnia, covering Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie. Next spring the station at Kingston will be opened, giving connection right through to Montreal, and completing the chain from the head of the lakes to Belle Isle.

BANK CLERK DEFAULTS.

North Vancouver Branch of the B.N.A. Is Short $11,000.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Cash in the North Vancouver branch of the Bank of British North America is short $11,000, according to a reliable statement made on Wednesday. It is stated at the bank that the clerk suspected recently applied for leave of absence to get married and had overstayed his time. An investigation resulted, with the above discovery.

TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

Will Make Better Connection at Halifax.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: The Halifax Board of Trade has received a telegram from M. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the C.P.R., stating that the Intercolonial authorities have taken steps to remove the dissatisfaction that his company has had in connection with the train facilities at Halifax on the arrival of the Empress steamers.

IDIOTS IN NEW YORK.

30,000 In the State, But Accommodation for 4,000.

A despatch from Albany, N.Y., says: There are thirty thousand idiots and feeble-minded persons in the State of New York who should be cared for in public institutions, but accommodations for only 4,000 are provided. This is the statement of the Board of Charities. Recommendation is made that more institutions be added and that the construction work on those now being built be expedited.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Napoleon Proulx, a local hackman, has the doubtful distinction of being the first victim of the white slave act in this city. On Thursday the Deputy Magistrate sentenced Proulx to two years in prison on information supplied by Inspector McLaughlin, Chief of the Morality Squad.

Comment on Events

New Line to Shorten Atlantic Passage.

The project for shortening the Atlantic sea passage by the inauguration of a steamship service between the west of Ireland and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Boston is at last approaching the region of realization.

A contract was signed in London on November 26 giving power for the drawing of plans for the construction of a harbor at Blacksod Bay and the making of a railway connecting that point with the three principal railways of Ireland.

This is the scheme known as the All Red Route which was advocated in the British Parliament and out of it by Dr. Robert Ambrose, formerly member for West Mayo, and the necessary capital has now been provided.

The designs will be carried out by Henry C. Long, of Boston, a well known architect in harbor construction, and the necessary steamships, rolling stock and permanent way material have already been bespoken from English firms.

The railway communication with Blacksod will be made from Collooney, in Sligo where the Midland Great Western of Ireland, the Great Northern, and Great Southern and Western systems converge.

A weekly service of fast steamers is contemplated, which will carry mails and passengers to Halifax in three days and a half, and the voyage will be carried on to Boston as the port of debarkation on outward cargo.

It is expected that the new route will divert to England much traffic that now goes from America to the Continent by reason of superior speed and shortness.

Wonders of the Wireless.

The development of wireless telegraphy is accomplishing things which a few years ago were regarded as beyond the realm of possibility. When Marconi gave his great discovery to the world the wonders of its future development were undreamed of. We are beginning to realize them. Ocean travel has been made comparatively safe for vessels, messages are flashed thousands of miles between stations, instant communication is made from point to point through vast stretches of primeval forest in wildernesses, and by this wonderful agent the world will soon get information of the phenomena of storms and other natural disturbances of enormous value to mankind. It is predicted that with the cheapening of the wireless system the newspapers of the world will have their own wireless plants and be in communication with all parts of the world, while business houses will have the same convenience. The wireless will also transmit the human voice for immense distances, and it is not incredible that a speech or concert in London may be listened to in any Canadian city.

Modern Unrest.

This is an age of social unrest, and none of the leading industrial countries has been immune from discontent among its workers. Canada, perhaps, has so far been less disturbed than her sister states of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, but the Dominion must sooner or later be confronted with the same problems in the same urgent way. Indeed, those countries have been wise that have been preparing their political conditions to meet the demand for wide and real social reforms. That was necessary if for nothing else than to avoid a civil revolution, and even that phase of the old and world-wide conflict is not over. But he is blind, indeed, who fails to recognize that a movement is under way which can only end in a reconstitution of the social order and of the moral standards of life.

A Good Suggestion.

It is said that a patient entering an English or German hospital for an operation must consent to an autopsy in case of his death. It is suggested by leaders of the movement to raise the standard of American surgery that a similar rule be adopted in American hospitals. A doctor would know that if he made a blunder it would be shown up by a trained pathologist, and there wouldn't be so many blunders. It is an old saying that the mistakes of the doctor are not seen, as they go underground. The European idea is that the hospital autopsy makes better doctors.

Government by Commission.

The prairie towns and cities have passed through the throes of an election, and have settled for a year at least, who is to rule them. Probably the most interesting election was in Lethbridge. This go-ahead city has adopted the plan of having three commissioners who are to control the civic administration during 1914. This system abolishes the Aldermanic Council and is a unique departure, Lethbridge being the first city in the west and the second in Canada to adopt the new system. St. John's has the same system in force and to it is tacked the devices of initiative, referendum and recall. Other cities will watch the outcome of this innovation with a good deal of interest.

A cold bath is enjoyable every day throughout the winter if you put plenty of hot water in it.