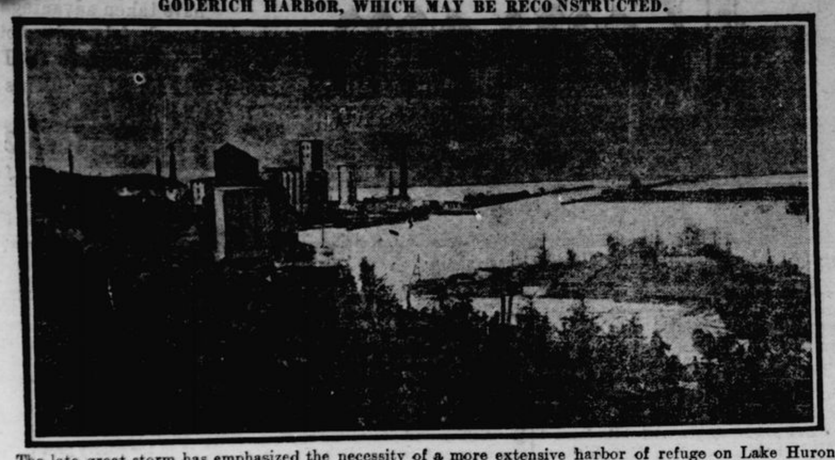
GODERICH HARBOR, WHICH MAY BE RECONSTRUCTED.



The late great storm has emphasized the necessity of a more extensive harbor of refuge on Lake Huron.

WINNERS AT GUELPH FAIR

Grand Sweepstakes for Cattle Carried Off by Red Paul, Exhibited by Adam Armstrong, Fergus

A despatch from Guelph says: The grand sweepstakes for cattle at the Winter Fair was won by Red Paul, a two-year-old grade heifer exhibited by Adam Armstrong, Fergus. This heifer, although much smaller and lighter, beat out Roan Champion, the animal which carried off the championship at the Toronto Fat Stock Show. The swine department never was bigger or better than this year. All the classes were well filled with the best that could be bred in the province. The championship for the best pair of bacon hogs at the show went to J. E. Brethour and nephew of Burford, the noted breeders of Yorkshires. Brethour and nephew annexed also the silver cup for the best pen of three bacon hogs, and won many first prizes in the general classes. They took firsts for Yorkshire barrow, six months and under nine, and for Yorkshire sow under six months. Joseph Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, stepped to the top in the classes for Yorkshire barrow under six months, and for sow nine months and under 15. Brethour and nephew had the champion Yorkshire barrow, and Featherstone & Son had the champion Yorkshire sow. The best Berkshire barrow was shown by P. J. McEwen, Wyoming, and the best sow by Adam Thompson, Shakespeare, and these breeders divided all first prizes. In Tamworths, both championships went to D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.

In Chester Whites the champion barrow was shown by Daniel De Courcy, Bornholm, and the champion sow by W. E. Wright of Glanworth.

The poultry show has never been equalled in Ontario for quality. Baldwin silver cup for best female in the show—Buff Cochin, owned by Holmhurst Poultry Farm, Whitby.

Russell silver cup for best male in show—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel owned by John Pringle, London.

Zenoleum trophy for best bird in show—Buff Cochin owned by Holmhurst Poultry Farm, Whitby.

Best cock in show—Bronze turkey owned by W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Best pullet in the show—White Orpington owned by Petrie & Christie, Mount Hamilton.

Great interest was taken in the seed exhibit at the show, and it was with great eagerness that the farmers purchased the various seeds when they were offered for sale by auction. Seed grain brought good prices, oats of the Lincoln variety selling for as high as $4.10 for a bushel and a half. These were shown by George E. Foster, Honeywood. Corn went up to $3.75 for a bushel and a half.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL.

Premier McBride of British Columbia Opposed to It.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: Premier McBride refused on Wednesday the request of the United Suffrage Societies of British Columbia for the introduction of a woman suffrage bill by the Government. He suggested that the question would have to be brought up by a private member. "The Provincial Executive is not in entire agreement on this question of the vote for women," announced Premier McBride to a delegation which waited on him. "If you get the vote, then you would sit in Parliament, and it would be reasonable to suppose that some time you would form a woman's party and probably run the entire affairs of the country. That would be a logical conclusion," said the Premier.

POURED COAL OIL IN STOVE.

Young Woman Meets a Terrible Death Near Cornwall.

A despatch from Cornwall, Ont., says: While in the act of preparing a fire with which to get dinner, Miss Amy Kirk of Gallingertown received burns which resulted in her death. The unfortunate woman poured coal oil in the stove and the flames entered the can, causing a terrible explosion. The girl's clothes also caught fire and she was badly burned about the body. The only person in the house at the time was Miss Kirk's younger sister, who succeeded in smothering the flames. A doctor was summoned, but the injuries were so serious that death resulted in a short time.

THEY WANT AN INCREASE.

Machinists on Two Big Railways May Strike in Spring.

A despatch from Montreal says: The C.P.R. machinists, not alone of Montreal, but of all Canada, will make a demand in the spring for an increase of wages, and should the employes decline to agree to the demand there may be a big strike in the spring. This movement to increase the wages will also be extended to the Grand Trunk Railway shops, where the rate of wages paid is said by the labor officials to be lower than that paid by the C.P.R.

Kumfort Overshoes

Rubbers and Over-Stockings in One.

Easy to put on and take off. Fit well—Look well—Wear well. All sizes for women and children.

Buy them and protect yourself and family from winter ills.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited, Montreal.

All Dealers

AUSTRALIA'S GOLDEN MILE.

Employs 5,000 Men and Produces $15,000,000 a Year.

Kalgoorlie and Boulder, considerable cities which adjoin near where Pat Hannan scratched out his nuggets in the early days, are noisy with life and ambition, and as long as the Golden Mile flourishes to sustain them they will continue to thrive and aspire in spite of the immensity and horrible character of the desert land which isolates them from rivers and fertile places and the bounty of a kindly soil. They run with the times; they provide themselves with comforts; they amuse themselves; they are adorned; they regard their duty to the state and consider the future of their children's children. The Golden Mile lies within sight of Hannan's old claim—the smoke and dust and black superstructures of a thin line of deep and vastly rich mines. One of the group—not the pride of them all—must produce £600 a day to keep the stockholders in good humor with its behavior, and the affection of the directors would be largely increased—it was intimated—if a responsive good conduct should increase even this gratifying yield to £1,000 a day. Roughly speaking, the Golden Mile and its lesser neighbors of Kalgoorlie—the big shows, as distinguished from the individual enterprises scattered broadcast over the country, which are called little shows—employ 5,000 men and produce £3,000,000 a year, and the whole field in which the Golden Mile is situated has from the first days of the Kalgoorlie rush, twenty years ago, produced almost £56,000,000, which, stated more impressively in dollars, amounts to $280,000,000. It was pointed out by a furious young member of the Labor party of West Australia that the wealth taken from these few miles of wilderness which once were public domain equalled nearly £600 per capita of the maximum population of the district.

And, consequently—

"Who gets it all?" demanded my informant.

I could not enlighten him.

"Stockholders in London," he snapped, "who never saw the goldfields."

What's in a Name.

Mike, one of the unemployed, was told of a vacancy and went to apply for the job. After he had answered a number of questions the employer asked, "What's your name?"

"MacGonigal, sorr."

"Spell it."

"Mo—no. Mo—a—g." Mike stuck, but tried again. "Ma—g—a—— Ach, to blazes wid ye. Ye can keep yer ould job."

Thomas Sanders, a colored prisoner, while being taken to Calgary by the Mounted Police, jumped out of the window of a moving train and is at large.

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. 16.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., $3.50 to $3.55, seaboard, and at $3.60, 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, 95 to 96c, on track, Bay ports, and No. 2 at 91 to 92c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 wheat at 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, 41c for No. 2, and 39 1-2c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—$1 to $1.05, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 55 to 57c, outside.

Corn—New No. 3 American is quoted at 77 1-2c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2 at 67 to 68c, outside.

Buckwheat—70c, outside, with none offering.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $21 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $22, Toronto.

Country Produce.

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

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 47 to 50c per dozen; selects, 38 to 40c, 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.

Poultry—Fowl, 11 to 12c per lb.; chickens, 15 to 17c; ducks, 12 to 14c; geese, 11 to 14c; turkeys, 18 to 21c.

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

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 12c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50 per bbl.; do., mess, $24.50. Hams—Medium to light, 19 1-2 to 20c; heavy, 19c; rolls, 15 1-2 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 19 to 20c; backs, 22 to 24c.

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

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.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Dec. 16—Cash:—Wheat—No 1 Northern, 84 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 81 5-8c; No. 3 Northern, 79 1-8c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 76 1-2c; No. 2 rejected seeds, 74 1-2c; No. 1 smutty, 76 1-2c; No. 2 smutty, 74 1-2c; No. 1 red Winter, 84c; No. 2 red Winter 81 3-8c; No. 3 red Winter, 79 5-8c. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 34 3-8c; No. 3 C.W., 32c; extra No. 1 feed, 32 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 31c; No. 2 feed, 29 3-4c. Barley, No. 4, 40 1-2c; rejected, 37 1-2c; feed, 37c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.20 1-2; No. 2 C. W., $1.18 1-2.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 16.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81 1-2c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; Canadian Western, No. 3 40 1-2 to 41c. Barley, Man. feed, 48 to 50c; malting, 65 to 67c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; 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; bags, 90 lbs., $2.10 to $2.12 1-2. Bran, $20 to $21. Shorts, $22 to $23. Middlings, $25 to $26. Moullie, $27 to $31. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $14 to $16. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 3-4 to 13 7-8c; 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 90c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 16—December wheat, 83 7-8c; May, 88 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 88 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 86 1-4 to 87 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 84 1-4 to 85 3-4c; No. 3 wheat, 82 1-4 to 83 1-4c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 63 to 63 1-2c. Oats, No. 3 white, 38 to 38 1-2c. Bran, $19.75 to $20.25. Flour, unchanged.

Duluth, Dec. 16—Wheat—No. 1 hard 87 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 86 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 84 5-8 to 85 1-8c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 86 1-8c; December, 84 5-8c; May, 88 5-8 to 88 3-4c. Linseed, $1.45 3-4; December, $1.43; May, $1.48 3-4c.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 16—The best steers offered sold at $7.50, but the bulk of the trade was done in cattle ranging from $6 to $7 and the lower grades, including rough stock, at from $4 to $5 per cwt. Butchers' cows from $4.50 to $6.50, and bulls $5 to $6.50, while canning stock brought $3.50 to $4 per cwt. Lambs, $8 to $8.75, and sheep at $5 to $5.50 per cwt. Selected lots of hogs from $9 to $9.25 per cwt. weighed off cars.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Choice butchers, $8 to $9; good medium, $6.50 to $7.25; common, $5 to $5.50; fat cows, $4.50 to $6.25; common cows, $3.50 to $4; butchers' bulls, $3.75 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.25. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $10; common, $4.75 to $5.10. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 910 to 1,050 lbs., $6 to $6.75; good quality, 800 lbs., $6 to $6.25; light Eastern, 400 to 650 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 $8.90, but with 75c per head deducted for all the buck lambs. Hogs—$8.65 to $8.75, fed and watered; $8.90 to $9, off cars; $8.30 to $8.35, f.o.b.

ULSTER AND HOME URLE.

Leader of Opposition Thinks Serious Times Are Ahead.

A despatch from Carnarvon, Wales, says: Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, speaking here on Thursday night, repeated his prediction that the imposition of home rule on Ulster would result in civil war. "If the Government," he continued, "has any proposal to make which holds out even a prospect of avoiding the evils we dread, we shall consider it without any regard to party advantage or disadvantage, but with sole regard for the welfare of the nation." He added that the Government seemed content to let matters drift, and that meanwhile the likelihood of reaching a settlement by consent was growing smaller.

Two women of respectable Hamilton families who were caught shoplifting were sentenced to jail for three weeks.

The Meaning of a Name

"SALADA"

means everything that is choicest in fine tea. "SALADA" means the world's best tea—"hill-grown Ceylon"—with all the exquisite freshness and flavor retained by the sealed lead packages.

BLACK, GREEN or MIXED 954

Our London Letort

Princess Mary Earns $1,250.

Princess Mary has earned $1,250 in eleven months with her own little hands in the cause of charity. Several charitable institutions are benefiting by the labors of the young Princess, and one portion of the money has been expended on two hundred pairs of boots, which she will give to other organizations this Christmas.

What Princess Mary, who is only sixteen, has earned by her own unaided efforts for charity within the last half dozen years would make a very comfortable amount. A large proportion of the money was made by the sale of Venetian glass bead necklaces which Princess Mary made. She was given a quantity of Venetian glass beads by the Queen, and with these she started to make necklaces. Princess Mary worked with a will, and by her industry soon made a number in a wide variety of designs and styles. These were soon sold for sums ranging from half a dollar to a dollar and a half. Some of the necklaces took longer to make than others, but on an average each occupied Her Royal Highness two hours.

But Princess Mary's work did not stop with the beads. She is a youthful vice-president of the London Needlework Guild, in which the Queen takes so great an interest, and she also has spent a considerable time in sewing for the poor. Both the Queen and her daughter have made a large number of stitched of knitted garments for them.

When any important ceremonies have taken up most of the Queen's time Princess Mary has made it a point of working harder so that the guild should not suffer. The youthful vice-president, too, not only makes the garments but is quite proficient in the cutting out process, and can, moreover, make a first rate choice of materials to be used. In her official capacity, too, Princess Mary, in addition, has collected three thousand garments for distribution this Christmas.

Some of her own work includes a dozen dainty little woollen petticoats crocheted by herself. These pretty little pink and blue garments are to be sent to as many children's hospitals as there are petticoats.

Cupid at the South Pole.

The tragedy of the Scott expedition has been followed by a perfect epidemic of marriages and engagements among the surveyors. Six or seven of the naval petty officers and men of the Terra Nova have been married and quite a number of others have become engaged since their return from the polar expedition.

32,259 Umbrellas Found.

Carelessness seems to be a growing habit in London, for the report of 1912 of the Commissioner of Police just issued shows that the lost articles sent to Scotland Yard numbered 84,876, an increase of no fewer than 11,296 on the previous year. The articles included: Bags, 10,164; jewelry, 2,233; opera glasses, 748; purses, 3,423; sticks, 2,002; umbrellas, 32,259; watches, 665. Of these 36,865 articles, valued at $200,250, were restored to their owners.

Bars Morganatic Marriages.

The visit of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, has set every one talking of the ever fascinating subject of morganatic marriage.

Though morganatic marriages are not permitted by English law London has become familiar with the idea by the residence in this country of the Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Torby, prominent in London fashionable circles. The Countess Torby herself is the offspring of another morganatic marriage; she is the daughter of the late Prince Nicholas of Nassau and the Countess of Merenberg.

The late Duke of Teck, Queen Mary's father, was the only son of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg and his morganatic wife, the Countess Claudine Rhedey. Their married life was short, for the bride died at the end of five years; but it was believed in Wurtemberg to have been ideally happy, and after the death of his wife Duke Alexander lived a widower for nearly fifty years.

The present reigning Prince of Lippe is also the son of a morganatic marriage, though in his case, notwithstanding this impediment and in spite of the opposition of a very exalted personage, he was allowed to succeed to the throne of the principality—a living proof that morganatic descent is not an absolute bar to succession among German royalty.

Aberdeen to Honor Byron.

Aberdeen is to do honor to Byron by erecting a statue to his memory. Though he was born in London—in Holles Street, Cavendish Square—the poet's early days were spent in Aberdeen; and he was always proud of his connection with the Gordons.

London, Dec. 15, 1913.

SIR LIONEL PHILIPS SHOT.

The Leading Gold-Mining Magnate of South Africa.

A despatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, says: An attempt was made on Thursday to assassinate Sir Lionel Philips, the leading gold-mining magnate of South Africa. Three shots were fired at him. The attempt was made while he was walking on Commissioner Street. The assailant of Sir Lionel Philips was identified as a Dutch storekeeper of the name of Nissun, and the crime was supposed to have been actuated by revenge for the loss of a recent suit against the mining group with which Sir Lionel is connected. One bullet pierced the lung and liver, but the attending physicians are hopeful of Sir Lionel's recovery. He has suffered much from shock and pain, and no attempt has been made to remove the bullets. The wound in the neck is slight.

MEXICAN REBELS BUSY.

Blew Up a Train Conveying Federal Soldiers.

A despatch from Mexico City says: A troop train is reported to have been dynamited north of Monterey on Wednesday by rebels, and the loss of life is said to be heavy. The train was on its way to Nuevo Laredo to reinforce the garrison there.

The engine-room workers and firemen of the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., mutinied on the voyage from Corunna to Cadiz, and attacked the officers, but were overpowered after a desperate fight.

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.

The Minister of Militia is developing a scheme to obtain militia officers from the universities.

Berlin waterworks extensions are completed, including the largest concrete standpipe on the continent.

Centralization of cheese factories was advocated by district dairy instructors at a meeting in Morrisburg.

Toronto police officials will seek legislation to prevent newspapers from publishing racing information.

The total cash value of the salmon caught in British Columbia waters this year was $7,619,745.75.

Ald. Ray, of Hamilton, tells of women who loaf in moving picture shows and neglect their children.

More stringent laws against immorality and the abolition of race-track gambling were urged at Ottawa by a strong deputation.

Col. Carleton, the new commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, has arrived from England.

The official index at Ottawa shows the standard of living for November fixed at 138.4; in October it was 136.8.

The Post Office Department again issues a warning that Christmas seals must not be attached to the face side of letters.

Great Britain.

The postal employees in Great Britain have deferred the calling of a general strike.

The British submarine, C14, sank in ten minutes after a collision with a barge near Devonport but the crew of 20 were saved.

United States.

A big demonstration was made at the Capitol in Washington by the Anti-Saloon League.

Wm. Deering, one of the founders of the great Chicago farm implement firm, and a multi-millionaire, died in Florida, aged 87.

General.

Rebel bands swept down upon the oil city of Tampico, in Mexico, but were repulsed.

An international fleet is guarding the neutral zone at Tampico, while the Mexicans fight for the city's possession.

Dismasted and deserted, the British ship Dalogonar, from Callao for Taltal, Chile, was sighted October 28 about 1,200 miles west of the coast of Chile by the French barque Marie.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

British-Born Number Nearly One and a Half Millions.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to statistics compiled by the Census Department, out of 346,523 foreign-born males of voting age in Canada, only 135,906 or 39.22 per cent. had at the time of the taking of the last census become British subjects within Canada, and thus acquired the right to vote. The British-born male population of voting age, including native Canadians, totalled 1,442,618, of whom 382,133 were born in the United Kingdom and 26,472 in British possessions. Thus the total voting strength in the election of 1911 was 1,987,129. The total number of votes polled was 1,307,528. The total number of persons of alien birth in Canada at the date of the census was 752,732, and of these 353,588, or 46.98 per cent., including both sexes, had acquired the rights of Canadian citizenship.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Police Capture the Slayer of Banker Arnold.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: John Krafchenko, charged with robbing the Bank of Montreal at Plum Coulee, Man., and murdering H. M. Arnold, the manager, was captured on Wednesday morning at a house in College Avenue, St. John's, Man., where he was known as a student by the name of Andrews. A cordon of twenty police were on hand to make the arrest, which was effected without a struggle, the wanted man saying: "It's all up, I guess. I'll come quietly. I didn't intend to shoot anyway." On searching the apartments an automatic revolver was found lying on the bureau beside the bed, while under the pillow was another fully loaded revolver.

THE WESTERN GRAIN CROP

Movement of Grain to Lakes In Three Months 115,570,590 Bushels, Against 67,367,592 in 1912

A despatch from Ottawa says: That the Western wheat crop for 1913 was almost 75 per cent. greater than that for last year, and many a previous one, is indicated by official figures issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce on Wednesday for the first time, covering the receipts and shipments of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur during the present shipping season. Advance figures which have been given out at Fort William have indicated that the total would be a large one, but the final figures show that it surpasses expectations.

The total receipts of grain, including wheat, oats, barley, and flax, at Fort William and Port Arthur during September, October and November, the three months of the shipping season, were 115,570,590 bushels, as compared with 67,367,592 bushels in 1912. In other words, over seventy per cent. more grain was received than during last year. The total shipments for this season were 96,434,120 bushels, as compared with 60,501,012 bushels during a similar period last year, an increase of sixty per cent.

The best showing was made during September and October. November receipts and shipments being about the same as for the same months in 1912. This was due, of course, to the fact that the crop was moved earlier this year. During November of this year the total receipts of grain were 45,128,381, while the shipments were 39,598,114 bushels. The total receipts of wheat alone during the three shipping months were 83,541,742 bushels, as compared with 49,715,737 bushels last year. The total shipments of wheat were 70,190,910 bushels, as compared with 45,258,283 bushels last year.

Comment on Events

Great Railway Building.

There is something wonderfully dramatic about the tremendous development work the Canadian Pacific Railway will carry on during the coming year. In clear or foul financial weather money pours out for further improvements. It shows the faith of its heads in the future of Canada and how strong and healthy the financial position is. It sounds very easy to do all the financing earlier so that when there is no money business does not suffer. But it is really very difficult and needs not only excellent credit, but careful preparation. Above all it needs imagination sufficient to look far ahead and allow for future development.

Imagination is of much greater importance than people generally credit. In some way or other it has become mixed up with dreams. The imaginative man is called unpractical and a dreamer. Then when it is seen that imagination trained in a practical school evolves something of real value everybody wonders why it was never thought of before. The fact that the Canadian Pacific is going on with this development during the coming year shows the imagination which was brought into play two or three years ago. In fact the executive heads of these great railroads are almost obliged to be looking and living months ahead of anyone else. On their ability to foresee depend their success.

To create conditions for the benefit of their roads, to always keep a little ahead of their rivals, to spend money at the right time and have it when it is scarce—it's a great game, but it wants fine playing. The way in which the Canadian Pacific goes right on with its work is a fine advertisement for Canada. It proves that however severely Canada is criticized at times those who know her better than anyone else are quite ready to back her reputation with all the resources at their command.

Acts of the Playful Savage.

The North American Indian, in his wildest state, appears to be a cultivated gentleman compared with those who are conducting war in Mexico.

Thus we learn that the commander of a military train who was captured by the rebels had his ears cut off, his tongue torn out and his eyes gouged from their sockets.

Then the federals, when they captured a man engaged in the raid on the train, made him sit on a charge of dynamite and blew him to pieces.

How like the "blowing from the guns" in "Mutiny" days, how like the playful antics of an older civilization described in "With Fire and Sword"! It seems but a step from the drawing room to the shambles.

Prophecies for 1914.

The superstitiously inclined, and those who believe in human power to foretell the events of the future, to whom "the sunset of life gives mystical lore and coming events cast their shadows before," may take comfort to themselves in the prophecy of a modern Mother Shipton, who says that there will be no "disaster" in America in 1914. Perhaps she thinks that with her Titanic disasters, the great lake storms, drought, cyclones, floods, mine horrors, she has had enough to last longer than to the end of next year. But we imagine that there will be no relaxing of vigilance or neglecting of precautions on the part of miners or shipmasters or railroad engineers or weather observers for averting the misfortunes that are preventable. Perhaps there is as much common sense as superstition in the makeup of the human race after all.

Talking Across the Sea.

A recent report that Marconi had succeeded by the wireless telephone in sending disconnected sounds across the Atlantic proves to have been premature, though probably prophetic. The radius of his experimenting thus far has not exceeded 300 miles, he says. But he recognizes no limit to what may be done and freely predicts that New York will yet be able to talk with London without wires. When that time comes, think how much greater than ever will be the need of a universal language.

Did you ever pause to ask yourself why there are so many dialects and tongues? Since that dim time of Babel this confusion has multiplied, until to-day the speech of the people varies not only in different countries, but also in different parts of the same country, and even from city to city, and from ward to ward. But of late there has come to pass a new tendency, which is again bringing the speech of the people to a common denominator. It is the work of the steam engine, the telegraph and the telephone.

With interests steadily converging, with travel multiplying, with the white wings of commerce visiting every shore, with civilization weaving all mankind into the woof of a human brotherhood, speech, too, begins once more to seek a language which all can comprehend. It may be left to a Marconi to remove the curse which, at Babel, sent the sons of men gibbering into the wilderness. For it surely is a curse to hear your brother speak and not to understand.

A Doughty Oriental.

General Chi Kuang Lung, governor of Canton, seems to be experiencing an interesting time. For the second time within a fortnight he has escaped assassination. This time the assassin tried to plunge a knife into the general's heart but missed and merely wounded the general's hand. The general, however, made much better use of his time. He killed four of his guards merely because he feared their treachery. It seems bad to be governor of Canton but much worse to occupy the comparatively humble position of guard to the governor. Kuang Lung must be a fairly tempestuous, doughty Oriental. To escape assassination by a hair's breadth and immediately turn on and personally execute four attendants needs a kind of berserk rage. If the guards had been treacherously inclined surely they would have seized the opportunity of ridding themselves of Kuang Lung. Possibly the general acted in haste and will repent at leisure. Repentance will not restore his guards to life but may do something for their ancestors. Four guards as against one assassin are likely to leave the general's accounts with a balance on the wrong side. Still Kuang Lung must be set down as a ready reckoner.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS.

Shoes Supplant Stockings in Holland—Greeks Stay in Bed.

In Germany, festivities begin the day before Christmas and last until New Years and many of the observed Christmas customs originated in the land of the Teuton. It was these people who first decorated evergreen trees with tinsel, ornaments and presents for children. It is customary for a German family to gather on Christmas Eve about the candle-lit tree and sing hymns, after which a certain kind of spice cake is eaten. Then Santa appears and gives each person the intended gift. After this a supper is served and of course the next day everyone goes to church and later enjoys a roast goose dinner.

Santa Claus originated in Holland, but very soon made his way around the world, though in that land St. Nick drives a white horse and Christmas is observed as in very ancient days on December 6 instead of December 25. The children put out their wooden shoes on the evening before, filled with straw and oats for the horse. In exchange, a good child gets fine presents while the naughty ones are supposed to find rods in theirs.

At about sunset of Christmas Eve, in Russia, the peasants form processions at the head of which, on a tall pole, is borne the "Star of Bethlehem." They march to the homes of the nobles or high officials of the neighborhood and sing carols under the mansion windows until money is tossed to them. Later at night is the masquerade when merrymakers appear in costumes representing domestic animals in memory of Christ's humble birthplace. Supper is served on tables littered with straw, the Christmas trees are lighted and presents exchanged.

"Stop in bed at Christmas and put on fine clothes at Easter," is a Greek saying which explains much of the Greek manner in celebrating Christmas as they make more of a carnival on the latter event. The Julian calendar is used in that country, which makes their Christmas, January 7, and there it lasts for twelve days until Epiphany. The weather in that part of the world is usually bleak and the superstitious ones believe that hobgoblins are out in the bad weather, which somewhat dampens the joyousness of the event.

French people have a legend that "Jean Noel" is heard singing in the mountains about Yuletide and that he goes among the poor people in various disguises. Where he is well received he leaves happy remembrances of his visit. The little ones place their shoes where he can drop things in. As in other countries, the bad boys and girls find whips in their shoes instead of good things—that is, if there are any bad children.

The peasants of Italy usually play sweet melodies before images of the Virgin and Child, and though they never beg, passersby who are well-to-do usually give them food and money.

On Christmas all amusement places in England are closed and no public demonstrations of any kind are permitted, "everything being done at the family hearth." But on the following day, known as "Boxing Day," theatres re-open, usually showing pantomimes of old child stories as "Dick Whittington and His Cat," "Cinderella," and "Bluebeard." It is called boxing day because of the custom of giving Christmas boxes or tips to servants. The King and Queen repair to Sandringham on this day to observe the traditions of old-fashioned Christmas by being served a banquet consisting of a boar's head, beef, and a gigantic plum pudding. The boar's head is usually a present from the German Kaiser, and when presented before the King on a silver dish, all present sing a carol about the King's boar's head and praying that all be merry.

It is hard to appreciate good advice that fails to coincide with our own desires.

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