

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

The recent death of a well-known American writer, Mr. Harold Frederic, probably for the lack of proper medical treatment, has attracted much attention. On September 20th Mr. Frederic sent away all medical attendants, and put himself in the hands of Christian Scientists. On October 30th doctors were again called in, but he died within thirty hours. At the coroner's inquest the evidence of all the medical men was to the effect that death was undoubtedly accelerated by the want of medical treatment, and that if Mr. Frederic had continued under the care of doctors, he would in all human probability have recovered. The coroner's jury brought a verdict of manslaughter against Mrs. Mills and Miss Lyon, Christian Scientists.

A correspondent of the New York Times suggests that the life insurance companies should bring to bear upon the Christian Scientists the sort of pressure exerted by them upon the English anti-vaccinationists. The Times approves of this suggestion and says:

"It is obvious that every 'Christian Scientist' is a dangerous risk, and, if accepted at all, he should pay an extra premium of very considerable size. Mutual benefit societies are not justified in accepting the followers of this cult on any terms, and their sane members should insist on the immediate expulsion of such undesirable associates. It should be remembered, too, that the 'Christian Scientist' can and does put in peril even those who reject his blasphemous nonsense without hesitation. Nobody is safe when ignorant fanatics presume to treat—or leave untreated, rather—cases of infectious and contagious disease."

## LONG LOCOMOTIVE RUNS.

The new locomotives hauling the Sunset limited are being put to a severe test, as only nine changes are made between Oakland, Cal., and Algiers, La., a distance of 2,484 miles. The distance run by each locomotive is as follows: Oakland to Bakersfield, 314 miles; Bakersfield to Los Angeles, 168 miles; Los Angeles to Yuma, 250 miles (including a run of 119 miles without a stop); Yuma to Tucson, 251 miles; Tucson to El Paso, 312 miles; El Paso to Sanderson, 316 miles; Sanderson to San Antonio, 308 miles; San Antonio to Houston, 209 miles; Houston to Algiers, 362 miles. Enginemen and firemen are changed oftener than the engines. To make one engine do the work between New York and Boston would be considered a great event in this section of the country, as would a run from Providence to New Haven, without a stop.—Boston Herald.

## UNCLE SAM'S MOMENTOUS STEP.

The announcement made by a Republican Administration, with William McKinley at its head, that the ports of a part of our domains are to be open to the ships and the goods of all nations upon the terms enjoyed by our own ships and goods, is an event as momentous as a change of dynasty in a monarchical country. Protection has been our king and master. Those who set him up and constantly augmented his power, now set bounds to his sway. It is the first step. Inevitably it leads to his dethronement and the emancipation of his oppressed realm. Free trade in Luzon is incompatible with protection in Massachusetts. The American sense of humor would tolerate no such ridiculous proposition. Besides, the American manufacturer, having gutted the home market, begins to strain at the hampering bonds of Dingleyism. The Spanish

war has knocked the life out of the doctrine and practice of protection. It has freed us, or will.

"Let independence be our boast,  
Ever mindful what it cost."

—New York Times.

## THE SOUTHERN CORN CROP.

The Southern Farm Magazine, of Baltimore, has compiled from advance official reports the total production of corn by States in the South in 1898, showing a gain, as compared with 1897, of over 114,000,000 bushels. In the South the average price for corn runs from 40 cents to 50 cents or more, as estimated by the United States Agricultural Department. On the basis of 40 cents this means an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 in the corn crop of the South, as compared with last year.

Compared with 1897, most of the Southern States show a small gain in acreage, running from 1 per cent. in Georgia, to 8 per cent. in Texas; though Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky show a decreased acreage of from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. The gain in the average yield per acre was very marked in nearly all the Southern States, except in Georgia, in which there was a decline in the average of two bushels per acre. The total crop by States, as compiled by the Southern Farm Magazine from advance Government reports, and as compared with 1897, was as follows:

States	1897. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.
Kentucky	64,486,000	85,177,000
West Virginia	17,004,000	20,328,000
Tennessee	63,673,000	73,526,000
Arkansas	35,581,000	53,709,000
Texas	72,175,000	105,461,000
Louisiana	21,576,000	27,718,000
Mississippi	30,346,000	39,931,000
Alabama	30,524,000	39,681,000
Florida	3,811,000	4,377,000
Georgia	32,173,000	26,580,000
South Carolina	15,308,000	17,500,000
North Carolina	31,324,000	34,170,000
Virginia	31,552,000	38,563,000
Maryland	20,354,000	16,406,000
Total	469,887,000	583,127,000

The total corn crop of the United States for 1898 was 1,926,000,000 bushels, against 1,902,000,000 bushels in 1897, a gain of only 24,000,000 bushels, whereas the gain in the South alone was 114,000,000 bushels. Omitting the South, the figures would show a large decrease for the rest of the country. This is a very gratifying exhibit, as a partial offset to the low price of cotton this year, but before the South congratulates itself too heartily upon these figures, as evidence of the growth of the idea of the diversification of crops, it should remember that the Central Southern States have in this big corn crop just a little more than caught up with the corn crop of 1860, allowing nothing for the fact that in the meantime the population has doubled.

## A CACHE—BUT NOT OF GOLD.

According to a telegraphic despatch from Vancouver, that appeared in the columns of the Free Press, several of the shareholders of the Golden Cache have resolved to appeal to the Government of British Columbia, asking that a rigid enquiry be instituted into all matters connected with the mine. It is added that "sensational disclosures are expected." This well-worn reportorial phrase may mean all sorts of things. Arent the Golden Cache nothing should astonish those who have followed its fortunes.

The adjourned meeting, held on November 23rd, was a continuation of an extraordinary meeting held in Vancouver on the afternoon of November 17th. Vice-president Skene occupied the chair,

and reflected very bitterly in his address upon the inopportune resignation and absence of the president, J. MacQuillan, whom he censured for resigning at a critical juncture, and hinted that had Golden Cache stock been at a premium, and a 10 per cent. dividend been available for distribution, the president would have been at particular pains to be present. He next went into the history of the mine, which, though it would make interesting reading, unfortunately cannot be reproduced in the space available in these columns. The situation, however, may be summed up as follows: The Golden Cache Company has liabilities of \$2,000; a law suit pending; no assets—and a mineral lead assaying \$1.76 to the ton.

The stock is held in the following places and proportions:

Great Britain and Ireland	243,000
United States	2,600
Vancouver	140,100
Victoria	28,000
New Westminster	6,500
Other British Columbia points	3,800
Toronto	38,000
Hamilton, Ont.,	12,000
Ottawa and London, Ont.	10,000
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	5,000
Winnipeg	3,000
Elsewhere in Canada	8,000
Total	500,000

It must be a matter of profound regret to these residents of Winnipeg and the cities further east, that they did not invest in some of the many promising prospects in Western Ontario. There are dozens of outcroppings within 200 miles of this city, which promise far better results than did the Golden Cache even in its palmy days; the only possible objection to them being that they are too near home. Distance, as we all know, lends enchantment to the view; but when Winnipeg and Eastern investors overlooked Ontario mines, to bow down and worship at the shrine of the Golden Cache, they went further and fared much worse.—Winnipeg Free Press.

## WHEN ENGLAND WILL DIE.

Great Britain has been warned by The Paris Rappel that the entente with the United States will be of short duration. Our appetite for territory will not be satisfied until Jamaica, Guiana, Canada and British South Africa shall have been devoured, if, indeed, our earth-hunger will have been satisfied by these morsels of British Empire. Within ten years, thinks The Rappel, England will be caught between the United States and a European coalition, and "that day will be England's death."

The wish is evidently father to the thought of this foolish Parisian editor. He also seems to labor under the impression that America is another Africa or Asia, subject to being parceled into spheres of influence without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants. Canada and South Africa are as safe from encroachment by the United States as are Algiers and Madagascar; as for the British West Indies, Great Britain would be the gainer by their loss and we the losers by their acquisition.

A prediction may be ventured as to the date of the death of England: Whatever may be the aspect of the future political map of the English-speaking world, England will not be dead until the English language shall have become extinct; nor until the race formed by the blend of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic blood shall become effete, and free institutions shall have perished from the face of the earth.—Philadelphia Record.

—Five shares of the Bank of New Brunswick stock, par value one hundred dollars each, were sold at auction last week for \$300.50 per share. The highest figure heretofore reached was \$280.