

tains either by Peace River or by Pine River Pass, and reaching the ocean at Bute Inlet or Port Simpson, as may be decided later. The country along the route is well wooded, and in some sections even better adapted to corn than that along the Canadian Pacific. The distance is about 2,500 miles, and the work will require about five years for its completion. There is another new railway, the Canadian Northern, now in course of construction, lying between the route of the proposed new Grand Trunk line and that of the Canadian Pacific. A fourth is projected, to run through the north of Quebec province to James Bay, and thence to the North Saskatchewan. There is plenty of room for three or more roads in our great Northwest, and the rapid development of the country is already making their want severely felt.

The most northern railway in the world has just been opened to traffic. It lies within the Arctic circle, and runs from Ofoten, on the west coast of Norway, to Gellivara, in Sweden.

Mexico's great railway, the Mexican Central, is sending out branch lines, east and west, which will soon extend from sea to sea. The western terminus will be at Manzanilla, where harbor works are now being constructed by the government, and the eastern terminus at Tampico.

Wireless telegraph signals between two moving railway trains may be used to prevent collisions. The plan has been successfully tried in Germany.

Three important railways in England have given notice that they will apply for permission to use electric traction instead of locomotives.

A French Engineer predicts that in ten years petroleum and alcohol will be so generally used as fuel that coal mining will not pay. It is proposed in France to raise the Jerusalem artichoke as a source of supply for the manufacture of alcohol for fuel.

Since 1897, Russia has produced more petroleum than the United States. Baku, on the Caspian Sea, is the centre of the Russian oil fields; and two-thirds of its total production now finds a market as fuel oil.

The Turkish troops that were encroaching at Aden have been withdrawn at the demand of the British, and the matter is amicably settled.

Great Britain and Germany may unite in a naval demonstration against Venezuela, to obtain redress for the ill-treatment of British and German subjects.

The volcanic eruption in Guatemala proves to have been more destructive than was at first supposed. Later advices say that several small towns have been destroyed, and five thousand persons perished.

The insurgent forces in Venezuela are disorganized and the revolution apparently at an end for the present. A new insurrection is threatened in Hayti. In Colombia, just as the fortune of war seemed to be turning in favor of the government a new dictator has put himself at the head of affairs, if there is an ac-

knowledged head. The civil war, however, still continues.

The volcano on the island of St. Vincent continues active. It is believed that Georgetown will have to be abandoned, and it is doubtful whether any part of the island is out of the range of danger.

A fresh eruption Stromboli, the island volcano near Naples, took place on the 18th of last month; and the volcano Kilauea, in the Hawaiian Islands, is more active than it has been for twenty years.

An international conference on earthquakes is to be held early in 1903, on the initiative of the German government.

Electrical vision is the latest marvellous invention to be recorded. By means of a small rapidly moving instrument at each end of an electric wire, it will be possible to see at a distance, just as we now hear by means of a telephone. The picture becomes visible upon a white screen placed before the receiving instrument. The inventor hopes ultimately to be able to throw the picture directly upon the retina of the eye.

The stories of the days of the Crusades, when men, women and children left their homes in hundreds, following some leader without knowing why or where, have found a parallel in the Canadian Northwest. A company of sixteen hundred of the Doukabors (or Christian Community of the Universal Brotherhood, as they call themselves), marched into Yorkton, Manitoba, on the evening of the 28th October, with no motive and no destination in view, except that they were looking for the light. Some weeks before they turned their horses and cattle loose upon the plains, believing it was wrong for them to hold beasts in captivity. They will not eat meat nor drink milk, nor will they wear clothing of wool or leather. The government sold their neglected animals to other settlers, realizing a large sum with which they are now caring for the women and children of the fanatics. These people complain that they are persecuted, because they are required to comply with the marriage laws and other laws of the province, saying that their religion forbids them to recognize any laws. Three or four years ago more than seven thousand of them were brought from Russia to Canada, under promise of religious freedom, which was said to be denied to them in Russia. They were very much pitied at the time; but, seeing what their religious freedom is held to mean, perhaps Russia was more to be pitied while they remained. The Doukabors have prospered since they came to Canada; and they are, therefore, not without means. Three-fourths of them are not as yet inclined to go on pilgrimages, but seem contented to submit to our laws, and may become contented and useful citizens.

Be ashamed of nothing on earth except poor work, which is a thing to be ashamed of. Select whatever you are best fitted for and train yourself to thoroughness in that line.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.