

BILLION DOLLAR POWER SCHEME

Would Involve Dams in Niagara and the St. Lawrence Rivers

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Governments Concerned Would Exercise Regulations of Charges

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—The Financial Post says:

Since the address of T. Kennard Thomson, the eminent New York engineer, before the Canadian Manufacturer's Association at Toronto on international water power development, there has been considerable discussion of the subject in industrial circles, particularly in view of the fact that Secretary Baker of the War Department at Washington is showing a keen desire to settle the question of the further diversion of water at Niagara Falls before he leaves office in March.

Ontario Hydro officials are also desirous of an understanding if they are to have enough water for the Chippawa development. In view of the larger vision of power development on international waterways, presented by Mr. Thomson, it would undoubtedly be a matter for deep regret if Canada were to be placed at a disadvantage for all time through hastily conducted negotiations at this time.

Speaking of the treaty negotiations now being considered, Mr. Thomson emphasizes: "I trust, gentlemen, neither country will be allowed to get from ten to fifty thousand cubic feet per second, that they are asking for, until the two Governments consider the matter as one comprehensive unit; thereby obtaining the maximum amount of power at the minimum of cost."

Power on the St. Lawrence

Mr. Thomson also has a project for the development of power on the St. Lawrence. He would put a dam in the Lachine rapids and by dredging open a channel to Montreal for ocean vessels. Further he points out: "One or two locks would then raise the boats up to the Lake St. Louis level. In dredging this channel we could reclaim ten square miles of land from the St. Lawrence River, which would be connected with Montreal by tunnels. We could obtain about 1,000,000 horsepower at this site. The other two big drops in the St. Lawrence River are between Lake Francis and St. Louis eighty-three feet, and the stretch of 50 miles west from Lake St. Francis ninety-one feet. We could obtain nearly 4,000,000 horsepower out of the St. Lawrence, which with 4,000,000 from the Niagara, would be 8,000,000, or to be conservative, say 6,000,000 horsepower a year, which is equivalent to 60,000,000 tons of coal a year. This certainly would result in the greatest manufacturing centre in the world all the way from Montreal to Lake Erie."

The Thomson-Porter proposal is for development by private enterprise under government regulation by Canada and the United States. The project would involve: On the St. Lawrence \$500,000,000 For Niagara dam ... 100,000,000 For Lachine project ... 100,000,000 To develop the rest of the work and buy the Barge Canal and the Chippawa Canal ... 300,000,000 Making a total ... \$1,000,000,000

C.P.R. STAFF REDUCED

The force of men employed by the C.P.R. at its quarry near Merrickville has been reduced from 200 to but a score. Very little work is now being carried on. A licensee of the quarry visited the place a few days ago and found several cases of wet goods.

An ounce of contentment is more beneficial to a woman's complexion than a pound of cosmetics.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL DEVELOP DYE TRADE

Prohibition of Imports of German Dyes Step Toward Poison Gas Manufacture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—By the passage of the Dyestuffs Import Regulations Act, Great Britain has definitely accepted the theory that poison gas will be the supreme weapon of the next war and at the same time has opened the way for the entry of German dyes into the United States, according to the views expressed to-night by chemical experts of the Government.

The British Act, which became a law yesterday, prohibits the importation of dyestuffs into Great Britain for 10 years, which Government experts declared will enable Britain to build up her dye industry to a point of complete independence from the outside world.

For Use in War

Poison gas and dyestuffs both come from coal tar, it was explained, and from the manufacture of the commercial article to the production of the military weapon is but another step in continuous process. By insuring the development of the dye industry, chemical experts here said, Great Britain has laid the groundwork for possible widespread use of gas in warfare, as chemical factories can turn from the manufacture of dyestuffs to the production of poison gas practically at will. Direct competition in this country between German and United States made dyes also is seen by the officials here as a result of the British Dyestuffs Act.

Injure U. S. Industry.

While the act prohibits the importation of dyestuffs into the United Kingdom, the restriction does not apply to goods imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transshipment. Under the present War Trade Board regulations, officials explained, dyes may not be imported into the United States when it can be shown they are of German origin. But it would be practically impossible, they added, to determine the origin of goods shipped by way of England if the casings were changed before consignment to the United States.

An influx of German dyes would probably mean, officials frankly stated, that the development of the United States would be hindered and consequently the United States will fall behind the other nations in ability to produce poison gas in the event of war.

FIVE GREAT PLAGUES AFFLICTING WORLD

Pope Enumerates Evil Quintette at a Christmas RECEPTION

ROME, Dec. 30.—"The world is afflicted to-day by five great plagues, said Pope Benedict, replying to the greetings of the Sacred College presented by Cardinal Vanutelli as deacon, at a reception to the Pontiff.

The Pope enumerated these as the negation of authority, hatred among brothers, thirst for pleasure, dislike for work, and forgetfulness of the supernatural objects of life. These evils could only be overcome with the aid of the gospel, said the pope, and therefore he would never cease to remind the people of it, this being his mission and his intention.

The pope, re-establishing the tradition of his predecessors, celebrated three midnight masses in the Pauline Chapel, which was beautifully decorated. All members of the ecclesiastical and lay courts were present, together with the entire personnel of the apostolic palace, and a limited number of distinguished guests. The pope offered a special prayer for the recovery of Cardinal Gibbons.

CELEBRATED DIAMOND WEDDING

On Monday evening last Mr. and Mrs. William Williamson, of Port Hope, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage at their home in Port Hope. On behalf of the Port Hope Presbyterian Church they were presented with an address and presentation, as well as receiving other remembrances of the day. Mr. Williamson was born in Scotland in 1833 and Mrs. Williamson at Smith's Falls in 1843. They were married at Smith's Falls in 1860, and removed to Port Hope in 1875, where he has since been engaged in the stationery business.

Frederick Cummings, a farmer of Sudbury, returned from spending Christmas with his father at Batters, near Kingston, to find his barn burning, causing heavy loss.

KNEW GERMAN FLEET COMING

Wireless Revealed Secret of Kiel Orders That Led to Jutland Battle

BRITISH CONCLUSIONS

Jellicoe Given Order To Meet Foe Day Before Fight

PARIS, Dec. 30.—How did British Admiralty know that the German High Seas Fleet was about to put to sea, as it did on May 31, 1916, and know the fact in time to order the British Grand Fleet, under Admiral Jellicoe put to meet it a day before the German fleet sailed, thus bringing on the battle of Jutland? Your correspondent is able to answer this question, in opposition of the discussion that has been aroused here by the controversy in England and the publication of the Jutland report. Every detail of the battle has been carefully studied by French naval experts.

Put Down to Espionage.

Like the majority of people in England, they have been much puzzled by the mystery surrounding the order given Jellicoe by the British Admiralty, to put to sea on the evening of May 30, 1916. His report states: "In accordance with instructions contained in their Lordships' telegram, No. 434, of 30th May, code time 17.40, the Grand Fleet proceeded to sea on 30th May, 1916."

The big question remains, in the words of The London Times of Dec. 18, "upon what the Admiralty based their order of May 30, seeing that the German fleet did not leave port until the morning of the 31st."

It has been generally supposed, both here and in England, that the Admiralty received information about the German movements by espionage.

Deductive Reasoning.

The explanation is wrong. The correct answer to the puzzle is that it was not a spy of abnormal astuteness, but a miracle of modern science which gave the Admiralty that priceless information.

The impending sortie of the German High Seas Fleet was revealed by directional wireless, plus a clever piece of deductive reasoning. The facts are as follows:

In the spring of 1916 the British naval authorities had just completed the installation of a network of wireless stations, situated at various points on the shores of the North Sea, and radiating to a common centre on the roof of the Admiralty Building in Whitehall, London. By an ingenious system of sound magnification it was possible for each station to fix the exact distance from it of the sender of any message it might intercept. These by co-ordination and comparison of all the reports concerning any particular sender and calculation of the angles, the central station at the Admiralty could locate the sender's exact position on the map.

Aided in Locating Ships.

This new discovery was expected to be of immense service in locating enemy ships—especially the enemy flagship, that would be sending wireless messages continually—in a battle on the open sea. This was actually done during the battle of Jutland, when the Admiralty transmitted to Jellicoe at 1.48 o'clock on the morning of June 1 the precise latitude and longitude of the position occupied at midnight by the German battle cruiser Lutzow, which had been badly damaged, and was doubtless calling for assistance.

On May 29 this directional wireless system, as it was called, intercepted messages sent out by the flagship of the German Admiral von Scheer, and located his vessel in his usual position in the inner harbor of Wilhelmshaven. It was impossible to decipher the messages themselves, as modern codes are so complex as to require ten days or a fortnight's work by experts to obtain the key, and the Germans took the precaution of changing their principal codes every week; but the British were able to gather that the sender in this case was the German flagship.

Had Changed Position.

On the following day, May 30, the same sender was again identified but this time it had changed its position, which was now at a point seven miles north of where it had been the day before. This meant that the ship had moved from the inner to the outer harbor.

tion, together with the fact that the flagship had been sending more wireless messages than usual, the British reached the conclusion that the German fleet might be coming out at last. They knew it was tuned up ready for action, and rumors of an impending sortie had been reaching them continually.

At any rate, the Admiralty judged it a chance worth taking, and immediately sent Jellicoe instructions which brought about the long-expected battle.

PONZI'S HUMBLE MEAL

Missed Home Cooking on Christmas Day in Jail.

BOSTON, December 30.—Six months ago Charles Ponzi ate caviar and terrapin from plates of silver. Across the table his pretty little wife poured tea or coffee from a costly service. His butler, pompous and correct, passed the cup and life was as the sparkling burgundy that glistened in the goblets.

Saturday Ponzi ate roast pork, turnips, onions and potatoes, a good meal, but humble. A brother convict shaven and shorn, passed tin cups and life was as the prison coffee—dark, and a trifle bitter.

In the dining room of the great home in Lexington his wife bowed her head beneath mistletoe and sobbed.

"Ponzi is a prisoner among prisoners—no better, no worse than a good many of his brother convicts," said Sheriff Blake of the Plymouth Jail.

"In his spare time he writes poems, clever little things—to his wife and to the boys. Sometimes they are philosophical and sometimes humorous. Occasionally he turns cynic and then again he is romantic. The boys say 'It is a mean pen that Ponzi scribbles,' but I'm inclined to believe it's a prolific one. Just now he's wondering about securing copyrights pending the publication of his first attempts."

BRITAIN'S POLICY HAS NOT BEEN CHALLENGED

Independent Egypt As Intimate Ally Always Aim Says Miller

LONDON, Dec. 30.—In a new edition (the 13th) just issued, of his work, "England in Egypt," first published in 1895, Lord Miller, in the preface, makes reference to the present situation in Egypt. He says: "Strangely enough, the view has been expressed in some quarters that any relaxation of British control over the administration of Egypt would be an abandonment of the objects which we have hitherto been pursuing in that country. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The establishment of Egypt as an independent State in intimate alliance with Great Britain, so far from being a reversal of the policy with which we set out, would be the consummation of it. Unless all our past declarations have been insincere, and all our professions hypocritical, this is the goal to which our efforts have always been directed. It may, indeed, be argued that the goal has not yet been reached, that Egypt is not yet strong enough to stand on her own feet, that the proposed changes in her constitution are premature, and will end in failure. Such arguments are entitled to respectful consideration. But what cannot be maintained, with any regard for historical accuracy, is that those changes, in themselves, are not absolutely in accordance with the constantly declared policy of Great Britain. That we should attempt them at all is evidence at once of our good faith and of our confidence in the soundness of the work which we have been doing in Egypt for the last 28 years. If the attempt is successful, we shall have put the crown on one of the most remarkable enterprises ever undertaken by one nation for the regeneration of another."

NILES' CORNERS

Mrs. Lucinda Murphy is able to be out again after being confined to the house with smallpox.

Mrs. Jane Clarke has returned to her home at Schomberg, after spending some time with relatives here and at Wellington.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ryan had their children home from West Lake and Little Kingston for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daffoe and children were over Christmas guests of Mr. Reid and family at Roblin's Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellis were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Newton, Ross Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Cruickshanks and family spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ellis.

His many friends will be sorry to hear that Mr. James A. Tice, Lake Shore, who has been unwell for a year is not improving.

WATER WORKS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Debentures to Amount of \$5,700,000 Would Have To Be Issued

MOOSE JAW - REGINA

Now Have Inadequate Water Supply - Ultimate Cost About \$8,000,000

It is recommended by the Saskatchewan water supply commission that the scheme for the diversion of water from the South Saskatchewan river for use in the Moose Jaw-Regina district be gone ahead with. It is pointed out that while it will not provide cheap water it is the only solution of the problem of obtaining a satisfactory water supply for the district. The commission recommends that legislation be secured incorporating the water district.

The system recommended by the commission will provide for 12,000,000 imperial gallons per day with an additional 6,000,000 gallons available for periods of excessive drought covering two or three months of each year.

The cost of the preliminary installation necessary to give the district the water it requires at present is estimated to be \$5,700,000. As population grows and consumption increases further expenditures are estimated to the system amounting to \$1,500,000 or \$7,000,000 in all when the system is complete in eight or ten years, will be required.

Meeting the Cost.

To meet the cost of construction it is proposed to issue debentures on the security of the district, and to meet the annual charges for interest and sinking fund for the debentures to fix rates high enough to insure that the revenue from the sale of water will be sufficient in addition to cost of construction to cover all costs for operation, maintenance and depreciation. Branch systems will be self-supporting in the same way, but additional assessments over systems will be necessary where the cost of distribution is found high.

The water district is divided into five divisions consisting of the two cities and three divisions for the rural districts including towns and villages.

Have Administrative Board

The undertaking is to be administered by an Administrative Board consisting of three members elected from each of the cities, one from each of the rural divisions, two members appointed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways and the general manager, making twelve in all. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Administrative Board with the general manager form an executive commission responsible to the board for the management of the undertaking. The Administrative Board has corporate powers and its members are elected for terms of three years.

It is contemplated that preliminary construction may be completed by the fall of 1923 or 1924 at the latest and that water will be available for the Moose Jaw district one year before the completion of this preliminary work.

The plan submitted by the commission is, of course, subject to the approval of the people affected, pursuant to previous legislation passed at the 1919-20 session of the Legislature.

WEST HUNTINGDON.

The Christmas tree entertainment in the Methodist Church was a great success. The drama entitled, "Aunt Susan" was well worth while going to hear. The solos given by Rev. Archer were very much appreciated and added much to the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. Jas. Haggerty had a full house on Christmas day and entertained her friends.

Mr. E. T. Searles and family took Xmas dinner at their daughter's at Halloway.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vice and Mildred, spent the week-end visiting friends here.

Mrs. Sills and family spent a few days at her daughter's at Selby.

Miss Z. Doyle spent Christmas week with her aunt, Mrs. E. Pitman.

Mrs. Geo. Post had a family reunion on Xmas day.

Miss Jean Adams has secured a position in Peterborough and expects to go back to work in a few days.

Mr. Emerson Hough spent Sunday with Mr. L. Wilson.

Miss A. Sills spent a few days with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Rupert spent Christmas with the former's brother.

Mr. Bray and family spent Christmas at Mr. W. H. Wilson's.

Mrs. R. Kingston and Libbie of Stirling spent a few days at Mr. F. Kingston's.

AMELIASBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Findall, of Hillier, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carrick took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kemp on Sunday recently.

Mr. Lewis Lout and wife, who are spending the week with his father, Mr. Albert Lout, Roblin's Mills, spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. Bert Hall, Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Carrick motored from Toronto and spent over Christmas with his sister, Mrs. William Caves.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. DeLong spent Christmas in Bloomfield with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Higgins.

The sympathy of this community is extended to Mr. Thos. Wood and family through the death of wife and mother.

Margaret Dolan was the guest of Mrs. J. H. Parliament on Sunday recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Simmonds, of Coneseon, spent a recent Sunday the guests of their son, Mr. Harry Simmonds.

Miss Alma Reid, of Lakeport, is spending the week under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith of North Lakeside, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parliament.

Mrs. Margaret Dolan spent over Christmas at Trenton with her son, Mr. Chas. Dolan.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mr. Abraham Wood spent Christmas at Crofton with Mrs. Wood's mother, Mrs. Vancoot.

Mrs. David Marshall, of Mount Pleasant is visiting her son, Mr. Walter Marshall.

Sorry to report Mr. Walter Wannamaker on the sick list. Dr. Fleming, of Coneseon in attendance.

FOXBORO

The annual Christmas treat, held on Friday evening, in the S. S. Room of the Methodist church, was a decided success.

Mr. J. C. MacFarlane, of Montreal is spending the holidays at his home here.

The Misses Grace and Martha Pittman are visiting friends and relatives in Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Prentice and baby, Grace, of Hastings, are spending their holidays with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoard and baby, of Godolphin, spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart. They returned home on Monday.

Miss Bert Vanallen is spending her holidays at her brother's, in Trenton.

Mrs. Tom Gay spent Christmas in Trenton at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Huffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ketcheson and children, of Belleville, spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Prentice.

Mr. Geo. Palmer, of Winnipeg, is home for the holidays.

Mr. Harold Stewart left on Monday for Godolphin to visit his sister, Mrs. Harry Hoard for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Reynolds spent Christmas in Frankford, at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gay.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wait and children spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Kennedy, Holloway.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Ashley and son Douglas, of Madoc, returned home on Monday after spending Christmas with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Hamlin and son, Melville, of Peterboro, spent the Christmas holidays with relatives here. They were formerly of Foxboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rose also Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Rose and baby, Doris, spent Xmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Davis.

STOP WORK UNTIL APRIL.

The work on the Provincial Highway through Pickering has been discontinued until about the 1st of April when the work will be resumed, and King street put into first-class shape. The road is now in excellent condition for traffic although the sides have an unfinished appearance.

INVESTIGATION LIKELY

While as yet nothing definite has been decided upon, it is likely that an investigation of the fire on Christmas night which resulted in the barn of Mr. Fred Cummings, at Ida Hill, being burned down, together with the contents, will be conducted by the Fire Marshal. The fire was of such a suspicious nature that it is likely that the investigation will be started shortly.

POWER SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS

Northern Ontario Power Co. Curtails Production to 5,000 H.P.

LACK OF RAINFALL

Streams at Low Level - Larger Camps Equipped With Steam Plants

The power situation which has been causing anxiety in the mining camps of Northern Ontario for a number of months past assumed a more serious aspect this week when the Northern Ontario Light and Power Company, Limited, which supplies the greater portion of the Cobalt and Porcupine camps, was forced to curtail its power production to 5,000 horsepower. The company has maintained an average of 12,000 horsepower, but the lack of rains in the north and the consequent lowering of the water levels in the streams have forced the company to take this action. Rivers are said to be running at lower levels in Northern Ontario at this season than for many years past. There has been little or no rain for the past five months, and the average rainfall for the year of twelve inches compares with the average of thirty-three inches recorded in average years. With the winter season at hand, when streams and lakes will be frozen, and when there is little possibility of an extended rain, there does not appear any likelihood of an improvement for a number of months, and not until the month of April at least.

Series of Adverse Influences

The Northern Ontario mining camps have encountered a series of adverse influences during the present year. In the earlier months operations were held up through lack of an adequate supply of labor. This situation has been relieved until there is now a surplus of mine operators, and many have been forced to take up lumbering in order to secure a livelihood. Recently the price of silver has taken a drastic slump, which will seriously affect earnings for the time being. Perhaps in view of this latter development the power situation will not exert such an unfavorable influence as it otherwise might. With the price of silver temporarily hovering at low levels, a number of companies will no doubt accept the power situation as a means of closing down on operations with the minimum of disturbance and loss.

The larger companies such as Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre, are equipped with steam auxiliary plants, and are thus enabled to continue operations, at or near capacity, if it is found profitable to do so. The larger producers, which have determined the value of their holdings, are all equipped with auxiliary plants, and the disturbing effect of the power shortage will be thereby minimized.

The Northern Ontario Light and Power Company is the chief power producer in the mining area. The main plant is located at Cobalt, and its undertakings comprise the hydro-electric installations in the Cobalt district, and systems at Halloway, New Liskeard, Cochrane, Porcupine, Sturgeon Falls, Kirkland Lake and elsewhere in the north. A development such as the present will therefore have a widespread effect.

PORT HOPE'S NEW FACTORY

The Port Hope Guide says: Fifteen men are engaged remodeling the building on Queen street, formerly the Helm property, and which has recently been purchased by the H. B. McCarthy Co. from Mr. Thomas Garnett. Extensive improvements are being made and the new factory will be up-to-date in every particular. Thomas Garnett & Sons have the contract and the building will be ready for occupying at the beginning of the New Year.

HOLD-UP IN OSHAWA

A man named Smith, of Toronto, who was a guest at the Queen's Hotel, Oshawa, over Christmas, was the victim of a daring hold-up on Sunday night about midnight. When walking down Victoria street, an unknown gentleman of leisure suddenly made his appearance and demanded money.

To support his arguments he produced a neat persuader in the form of an automatic and leveled it at his victim. After relieving Mr. Smith of about \$21 in money, he quickly took his departure but left no address.

Wm. Campbell Brantford, was injured when the truck he was driving was struck by a street car.

Il report to her friends before a week passed and her family thither by several individuals in the place. He was hired for her. Honour of Canada be it said could afford a donation. Farmers, best pork, beef, flour, and storekeepers sent groceries to make clothes; the shoemakers for the boys, while all in their power to avert the gentle era-own by Providence upon

N remained at not want for any children were clothed by her benevolent house supplied with comforts from the Respected and he knew her, it would where for several years tranquility and a respite from her school hour she followed her hand to the South, again suffered all the unknown inflicts upon children of its degraded

TWENTY-FOUR

In Our Prospects, over lies folded in the four, fragrance, grace, ended in that tiny cell, circumstance, and sun, embryo blossom—and elements, lifts its blush, the light and dew of baker-worm lies coiled the bud, the summer dew and blighted the seed and blighted

illness, a kind neighbor, not only frequently, but had brought me things made by her, a took a great fancy daughter, who, lively could not be induced to in the sick chamber, made greatly retarded and Mrs. H— took her, as the only means for me necessary rest, inter, and through the ear, I only received as from my little girl blished, with her bow upon their house as

of my sister rendered from my husband and Irisome. Some- to see and converse, ill, I pressed so firmly that I would get up in a light, and sit down in my mind; and thus unburdened, my a long letter, and teller was committed to, after fervently com- to the care of the of mankind, I would throbbing head on my our first-born son, and y.

and fact that many of letters to me were very time when I felt ple impulses to book with him. Why should I to admit openly our mysterious intercourse with those who are other by the tender ship and affection, when of every day proves roverbs, which are the as collected into a few tell us in one play, "If we talk of the devil appear." While the absent friend is in the next moment brings presence. How can I did not meet mind, had not a prophetic currence so common met with any person not happened; few to be a spiritual agency, or way can they satisfy its cause. If it coincidence, or ordinary circumstances, happen so often, and not be led to speak of it always all the moment are just about to prey before them. My no believer in what he useful, speculative the time when his and myself lay dangerously expected to live, in him a letter, written, which commended nence: "Do write to me, when you receive felt very uneasy about days past, and am is not right at home." ne this sudden fear? particular time did he so a responsibility to go dear to him? Why loud in his mind hang above his home? The weary and distressed ached him, and, with- of our sufferings and own responded to the

(be continued.)

PEN

essor, a farmer living near Coe Hill, was his hospes by Malcolm hired man, it appears gains shoes, the night taken, a week, spell and so blue w. x. w. blue

of trade is not always form scale.