DETERMINED TO DOWN CHRISTIANITY IN COREA

Japanese Not So Much Against Religion as Unrest Which it Causes—Hinders Asiatic Policy—Governor General Terauchi Orders Correspondent to Leave Hermit Kingdom.

Shanhai-kwan, China, Aug. 3—When I was in Seoul some four weeks ago I sought and obtained an interview with Count Terauchi, commander-in-chief and governor-general of Corea. With my Tokio passports—those, by the way, which got me into trouble at Chemulpo and other places where I exhibited them—I presented myself at the Government House, formerly the city palace of the Corean king, and asked that I might see Gen. Terauchi.

In five minutes the businesslike head of Japan's government in the former Hermit Kingdom was at my service.

"Are you the person who tried to see Mr. Peong Doo?" asked the governor-general without attempt either at courtesy or the hiding of his feelings of evident irritation.

Mr. Peong Doo, formerly the Baron Peong, is a close friend of the Baron Yunchiho Gaho-San, chief among the prisoners charged with conspiracy to assassinate Gen. Terauchi and a score of Japanese officials. I told him I was.

"Well, what do you want of me?" he asked.

I explained to him that as representative of leading journals in Tokio, New York and Liverpool I was desirous of receiving from him a statement as to the condition of affairs in Corea.

"But you went first to Peong Doo," he snapped.

"Yes, I had a letter to him from a mutual friend at Chemulpo," I answered.

"Let me see the letter," he asked.

When I explained to Gen. Terauchi that although I had been for some reason unable to see Mr. Peong Doo, I had left the letter at his home, the governor-general asked to see my own passports. These being given into his hands, he strode to the wall of the apartment and with a pen scratched something across the face of both documents. Then he handed them back and remarked:

"The Fusan weekly government boat leaves tomorrow. You will serve many purposes better if you take it."

Then he inquired: "Is there anything more I can do for you?"

I wanted to tell him that it would please me very much if he could arrange an interview for me with Baron Yunchiho's friend, but in the light of my experiences at Chemulpo, Little Hang-Yang and one or two other places I thought it best not to tempt the military authority too far.

The Christian is Suspected.

Later that same day at Chemulpo I learned that the former Baron Peong was placed under arrest within an hour after my visit to Count Terauchi. I did not learn upon what charge, nor did I deem it wise to be inquisitive, for truly this Corea is a land that is lamentably in the grip of the military dictator, and no man unless he be of the conquerors dare open his mouth either to condemn or approve, for the outsider, particularly the Christian outsider, is a suspect of the first order from the government's point of view.

It is true that I neither saw Baron Peong nor secured an interview upon the grounds desired with the Japanese commander-in-chief, but it is also true that during the seventy-two hours of my stay at the capital of the country I was not only able to confirm many tales and impressions heard and obtained during my several weeks travel in the country of the west coast—the rice coast, they like to call it in Corea—but also to secure many new facts regarding the state of affairs at the seat of government.

At the outset let it be stated that it is simply a foregone conclusion, almost an established fact, that Baron Yunchiho will be convicted of the crime of attempting, by proxy and conspiracy, the life of General Terauchi. Yunchiho is "as good as executed' 'this minute even though his formal trial is distant several weeks—Aug. 15 is the date set for the "higher proceedings for the determination," etc.

Why is this statement made? Simply because the Japanese government by its every big official act since the appointment of Terauchi and by ten thousand big and little acts authorized, unauthorized and unclassed; through its civil and military officials, its land agents and emigrants, has determined to drive every Corean out of the country by one means or another. It is a crime of a high order to be any manner of a Corean these days in the old Hermit Kingdom and it is the highest of treasonable offences to be at once a prominent Corean and a Christian.

No person who knows Japan at all can pretend to be ignorant of the almost universal antipathy to Christianity in that country. From official ground the Christian is regarded as an enemy of the state; not, mind you, because of his religion as such, but because of the fact that Christianity has in times past focussed the attention of the world upon Turkish outrages in Armenia, Russian atrocities in Russia, Spanish butchery in Cuba and untold ravages in China.

Religion Frustrates Japan.

Without Corea Japan would not give a snap whether her people embraced the religion of the West or not, but her "protectorate" over the "Land of the Morning Calm" and her covetous advances into Manchuria have aroused an antipathy in the official heart of Tokio to all things Christian. Somehow or other it is figured that Japan's far reaching ambitions upon the mainland of Asia will never reach fruition if Christianity is permitted a strong foothold.

Ergo, the war of extermination now going on throughout the peninsula; ergo, the particular animosity and bitterness exhibited toward Corean Christians in all dealings, government or through Japanese; ergo, among the 123 "conspirators" imprisoned and soon to be tried in Seoul 97 are Christians, including the arch criminal of them all, Baron Yunchiho.

Yunchiho is one of the most learned and refined men of Corea. He is also, or was until his estates were seized "for examination of record," a man of wealth. Belonging to one of the oldest families of the kingdom, he has been a cabinet minister, a legislator and a gentleman farmer with many grades and offices between.

But he made the mistake of reading Western works upon religion, moral ethics and political science, and still worse, of expressing his knowledge. When he sought the Christian missions and declared in favor of the new religion he made the greatest mistake of all—from the present Japanese point of view. And he will pay for his mistakes, his crime, with the forfeiture of his wealth and—the belief among all classes in Corea is the same—with his life.

I do not believe Baron Yunchiho will escape with mere exile. It is true that he has powerful friends in Japan—Japanese friends; but it is more vitally true that he has powerful enemies in Corea—Japanese enemies. His friends in Japan are social and business friends. Nationally and politically they hate him. Nationally and politically they will not raise a finger to aid him. On the other hand, believing him an enemy of the state, of Japan, they have no use for him and hope to see him suffer.

The Mikado, Right or Wrong.

This very case illustrated to a nicety one dominant trait of Japanese character. The people of the Mikado's realm are for the Mikado and what he represents, right or wrong. Indeed there is never any question of right or wrong—Japan is always right, Japan cannot be wrong. Therefore there is the everlasting unit among the Japanese people.

In England a big man may oppose some policy of the government. He may decry the Boer war and cry "Shame!" to the powers that be. In the United States the government's methods in the Philippines may be openly opposed, criticized and denounced,and nothing much will be thought of it. But does any one imagine for a moment that there is a Japanese statesman or leading newspaper so foolhardy as to cry halt to the work going on in Corea? Has any one read of a speech in the house of peers calling for an investigation of Terauchi's rule at Seoul? Does any one recall reading a Japanese editorial upon the butchery and pillage of the helpless Coreans?

The people of Seoul look upon the coming trials as merely farces enacted for the benefit of the world audience, and the question "Are the prisoners really guilty?" is answered in a majority of cases. "Why, of course, they are—are they not Coreans who have wanted the Christians to rule the country?"

I spent several hours of my first evening in the city at the home of a leading medical missionary sent out from the United States by the Methodist church. This man has spent eight years in Corea, before which he was engaged as assistant to Bishop James W. Bashford, Bishop of North China. He is a mild, earnest worker and has made hundreds of converts in different parts of Corea.

"I am going to ask to be relieved of this post," he said in discussing present troubles. "It may appear cowardly to some, but after two years of experience with the Japanese I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that further attempts to Christianize the country would only be in vain. More than that, because of the attitude of the government our campaign would mean additional woes to the people of Corea, for the native Christian is a marked man with the authorities.

"It is a hard thing to say, but it is true nevertheless, that by every indication Japan is first of all determined to undo the good work the foreign missionaries have been able to accomplish. The reason is not at all religious, for in Japan Christian men and women in the missionary field are treated with fair consideration.

Teachers of Sedition.

"This I know not so much from my own experience, for I was but three months in Japan, as from fellow workers. In Corea, however, it is very different. We are regarded as more than interlopers. Indeed, according to the very scant courtesy extended—courtesy is a strange word to use—we are virtually regarded as teachers of sedition.

"I regret very much to say that a great many of my own converts have been among the first to arouse the ill will of the government. Further, some of the very brightest and more promising young men, who were preparing for the ministry, are among those against whom this outrageous charge of 'conspiracy to assassinate' has been brought. Three of my first class men, all proficient in their studies, are awaiting trial as ringleaders with Baron Yunchiho."

Questioned as to the probable beginning of this animosity toward Christian work on the part of the Japanese, this medical missionary replied that it has long been the impression among government officials in the Far East that Christianity was simply the advance agent of Western political aggression. This was particularly true as regards Chinese thought and the Japanese in that country naturally imbibed it.

"But of course," he continued, "such an idea never gained a foothold in Japan, for Japan has always been thoroughly self-satisfied in respect to the ability to hold her own against all comers. In Corea however, the situation was different. Hundreds and thousands of leading Coreans were Christians.

"From that day to this the prosecution and persecution of churchgoing natives has been growing in vigor and latitude. The governor-general is himself a warm hater not only of our religion but of everything else Western that may not be made to serve the interests of Japan.

Dislikes Things Anglo-Saxon.

"He dislikes above all things the Anglo-Saxon races, and is prominent among those of his countrymen who believe Japan's decency and dignity was lowered by the English-Japanese treaty of alliance. Strange as it may seem and incongruous as it is really is, there is a very large and influential element in the Mikado's empire today that is more friendly toward their late enemies the Russians than they are toward their nominal allies of today.

"I questioned a leading educator of Nagasaki upon this point recently and was confirmed in former impressions gained from my own thought. This Japanese doctor said that Japan could easily keep watch of Russia's movements, for the Czar always sent his army ahead and did not care much whether the church followed, while most of the other nations, particularly the United States, Great Britain and Germany, sent Presbyterians, Methodists and Jesuits as advance guards to fleets and armies. Here then in a nutshell is the solution of the paradoxical condition of Japanese encouragement to Christian workers within the empire proper, while in Corea the foreign and native teachers are hounded and harassed."

Thus speaks one of the best known,and most conservative men in Corean missionary work. He has asked, or at least desires, relief from his worthy labors there; but he himself intimates that it is not likely that his request, whenever it is made, will be granted, for he expressed the opinion that the mission boards of England and the United States would not sanction a retreat from the field of duty. He intimated that long and careful reports had been made to the mission boards of New York, Boston and London of the treatment accorded Christian workers in the new territory of the Mikado.

I learned while in Seoul that among the many prisoners charged with conspiracy to wholesale assassination were seven women, three of them native Christians and one Japanese-Corean woman, the latter a teacher in the schools at He-pi.

Women Carefully Guarded.

These women prisoners as well as four mere boys, who are alleged to have been associated in the widespread conspiracy, are not confined in the old Ku'lun prison with Baron Yunchiho, Baron Peong Doo and others, but are carefully guarded in a small two story house near the north gate

It is reported that a number of these prisoners, the women, have already confessed to complicity in the rebellious conspiracy, implicating at the same time nearly every man confined in the black cells of the central bastile. When it is known that the latters are citizens high and low from points as distant from the capital as Fusan on the south and Kling hai-tse on the north, is it not remarkable to say the least, that these women should know them by name and be fully acquainted with their revolutionary tendencies? Yet Miss So Duck, the teacher, and the others have confessed and will testify against their once widely separated countrymen!

I understand that a boy of fourteen years is to be the chief witness against Lu Mock, who is credited with being the organizer of the Northern Society of Happy Sons, the association which is alleged to have first voted money to put Gen. Count Terauchi and the members of his civil and military staff out of the way. This boy, Pun-nung by name, is also an inmate of the women's prison house, cared for by his mother and a sister, both material witnesses, according to the prosecution.

He is an illiterate country lad from the district of Pyeng Yang, whose father—formerly arrested as a rebel—is now one of the boat superintendents on the Ta-tong river. This boy, unable to read or write, and of course wholly ignorant of the language of the better class of Coreans, such as Lu Mock belongs to, is to tell of a long conversation between Mock and another high Corean named Fun-ik on the advisability of murdering the Japanese governor-general. Of course, there are other witnesses, but the fourteen-year-old boy is the principal one.

The list of witnesses against the accused persons is most formidable and is being added to day by day. I am informed that more than 700 men, women and children will be placed on the stand to testify in the trial of the "rebel conspirators against his excellency the governor-general," and of this number more than 450 are Japanese civilians—laborers, farmers and others.

It is well known that these "civilians," gathered from all parts of the peninsula, are every man of them Japanese soldiers or ex-soldiers. But for the purposes of the government they are "colonists, farmers, laborers and mechanics."

Thus it is all through Corea. The land is everywhere being taken up by military men. They are, the majority of them, acting under orders of their superiors. In reality, while pretending to secure lands and farms for their individual purposes, they are taking actual possession of the soil for the imperial government at Tokio. In the meantime the poor Corean is being ousted from his holdings, his villages and his cities. It is but a question of time when he will be almost unknown in his own country.

TORTURED FROM BABYHOOD

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Constipation

MISS E. A. GOODALL.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 20th, 1911.

"I have been a sufferer since babyhood from that terrible complaint, Constipation. I have been treated by physicians, and have taken every medicine I heard of, but without the slightest benefit. I finally concluded that there was no remedy in the world that could cure Constipation.

About this time I heard about "Fruit-a-tives" and decided to try them. The effect was marvellous.

The first box gave me great relief, and after I had used a few boxes I found that I was entirely well.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that ever did me any good and I want to say to all who suffer as I did—"Try this fruit medicine and you will find—as I did—a perfect cure."

MISS E. A. GOODALL.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit and the only one that will positively and completely cure you of Constipation.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

GRIZZLY ATTACKS CANADIAN SURVEYOR

Feigned Death and Escaped With a Shaking and Mauling.

(Vancouver Sun).

Left for dead by an infuriated female grizzly bear who had mauled him almost to unconsciousness, is the nerve racking and thrilling experience that K. C. Chipman, chief of a dominion geological survey party, while camping on Mineral creek, near Wilmer.

Mr. Chipman had gone out from camp alone with his rifle to examine the mountain side behind the camp, which is very steep, as to the best place to scale it for triangulation purposes on the morrow. Presently he sat down on a log to rest; a bear charged at him from some bushes without the slightest warning.

As he struggled in surprise to free himself he saw a pair of cubs to one side and behind him. Unknowingly he had sat down to rest between a female grizzly and her young. Firing one shot, he rushed down the steep mountain side, the bear following with such determination and force that it rushed clean past him. Instantly Mr. Chipman turned and went back up the hill. As a bear, however, can run faster up hill than down, he was quickly caught by the huge beast and shaken as a terrier shakes a rat. Luckily the fierce shaking caused the bear to loose her footing on the steep hillside and both rolled together some distance down before bringing up.

It was now that Mr. Chipman displayed the courage and presence of mind that saved his life, for on bringing up among some bushes he lay perfectly quiet, feigning death. Satisfied, after sniffing him all over, that he really was so, the bear ambled away to her cubs.

On his men getting to him he was carried into camp and made comfortable, while a couple of men were sent down here for Dr. Opie, as it was found impossible to carry Mr. Chipman out from the head of Mineral creek to the junction with Toby river and the logging road. Dr. Opie got to Mr. Chipman about midnight on Saturday, after a gallant fight for miles with burnt and fallen timber.

He found that the leather leggings worn by Mr. Chipman had practically saved his right leg below the knee from serious injury, but not so with the left, which is badly torn above the knee from the shaking, the bear's teeth being deeply buried in the knee also, inflaming it considerably. Mr. Chipman will be all right again probably in a month.

May—"Girls, what do the papers mean when they talk of the seat of war?" Ella—"I don't know, any more than I do what a standing army is for." Bell—"Why,how ignorant you are. The seat of war is for the standing army to sit down on when it gets tired."

MANY MOURN FOR LATE DR. J. R. INCH

Sackville, N. B., Oct. 16—(Special)—The funeral of the late Dr. James R. Inch was held this afternoon. A brief private service was held at the residence of Prof. Hanton and later a public service was held in the Sackville Methodist church, which was appropriately draped with purple and black.

Rev. S. Howard conducted services, which were of a most impressive character. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sprague, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Borden, president of the university, and Dr. Campbell, principal of the ladies' college. The hymns, Servant of God, Well Done; Jesus, Lover of My Soul; and Blessing, Honor, Thanks and Praise, were sung by the choir of the church. A quartette, consisting of Messrs. Spicer and Godfrey, of the university, and Misses Clark and Raymond, of the ladies' college, rendered Lead Kindly Light, most effectively.

The pall-bearers were Governor Wood, George E. Ford, Dr. A. D. Smith, Principal Palmer, Sackville; Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, Fredericton; W. C. Milner, Halifax.

Among those who attended the funeral from outside points were Nathaniel Inch, Jerusalem, Queens county, only brother of the deceased; George A. Inch, of the Provincial Normal school, Fredericton; James N. Inch, Oak Point (N. B.), E. R. Machum, Dr. Colter, St. John; Rev. George Steel, Shediac; Inspector Oblenes, Moncton. The students of Mount Allison institutions marched in a body to the church and preceded the hearse to the grave.

The floral tributes, which were exceptionally beautiful, included the following: Wreath and sheaf of wheat, family; wreath, Nathaniel Inch; bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum; wreath on pedestal, from Mount Allison faculty; basket of purple chrysanthemums, university students; cross, faculty of ladies' college; basket of white chrysanthemums, teachers and students of Sackville High school; wreathe, Judge White, Judge McKeown, H. A. Powell; wreath, Mrs. W. W. Flint, Concord (N. H.); sheaf, Dr. and Mrs. Sangster; wreath, F. B. and J. W. S. Black; white chrysanthemums, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murray; pillow, Misses Lathern.

SIR FRANCIS CAMPBELL

The Blind American Who Created the Royal Normal College for the Blind—Eleven Years With the Perkins Institution -- A Career of Study, Toil, Romance and Service.

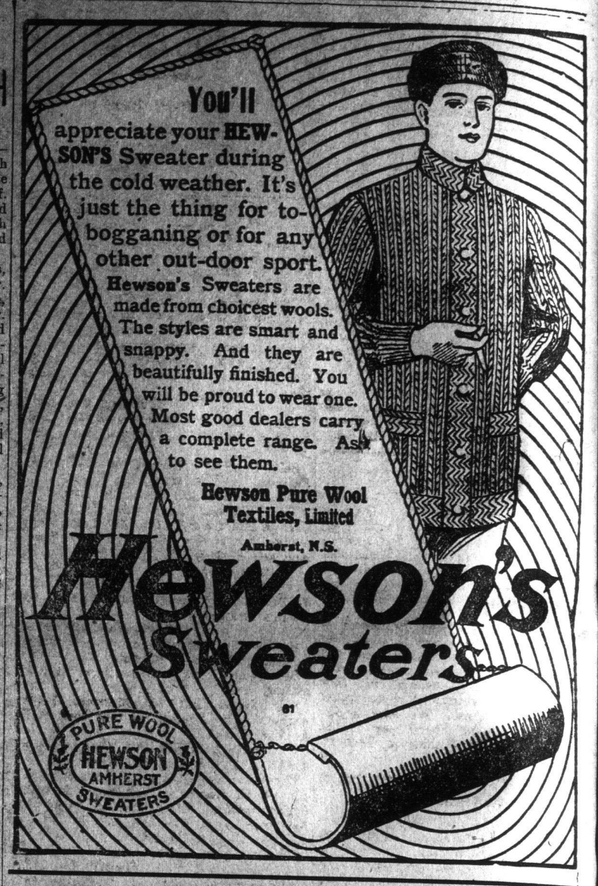
(Boston Transcript.)

Sir Francis Campbell, who retired last month from the principalship of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, the London institution of which he was largely the creator, is called "The Grand Old Man of the Blind" by hundreds of men and women who know and appreciate the work he has done. Many former and present pupils of the college, after he had announced his intention of relinquishing his position in order to take a much-needed rest, gathered in the college hall and spoke their gratitude to Sir Francis and Lady Campbell, presenting them with an illuminated and framed address and beautiful gifts of gold and silver. Lady Campbell has been the able coadjutor of her husband in enabling the blind to become self-supporting and leading them in the ways of optimism.

Sir Francis Campbell is an American, having been born in Tennessee 80 years ago. He was but a child when an accident at play caused an injury to one eye. Had he been treated by a competent doctor he doubtless would not have been sightless, but an inflammation was set up and when it subsided the boy was totally blind. Since then, by indomitable courage coupled with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he has made himself a man of mark and endeared himself to hundreds who also see no faces nor landscapes,no tools nor books. For eleven years he was the resident principal of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, under Dr. Howe, and for forty years he was head of the Royal Normal College, which the English are accustomed to think the finest institution for the blind in the world. He was knighted three years ago by King Edward VII.

Passages in the early career and fortunes of Sir Francis are like pages of romance—especially that episode when the teacher of music at the small Tennessee school for blind, whither he was sent after the accident which destroyed his sight, forbade instruction in music to him and he studied it by stealth and through incredible toil and sufferings became the best piano player in the school and its teacher of music at twenty years of age. So at his studies of the classics—he engaged two tutors, one of whom read to him till ten at night and the other of whom was waked up to begin his work with the blind youth at 2 o'clock in the morning. Of course, the speedy result of this overstrain was an enforced rustication of three months, during which young Campbell climbed Tennesse mountains—laying the foundations then for the fame he afterwards won as the only blind man who ever climber Mont Blanc. It was his abolitionism, imbibed in Boston while taking courses at Harvard, that caused him to be boycotted as a teacher in his native State and brought him to South Boston, and during a year's furlough from Perkins, to be employed in picking up new ideas for it in Europe, he learned of the bareness of London of facilities for teaching its blind and resolved to stay there, with the results now reaping their well-earned recognition after the good old British fashion.

Sir Francis Campell will be distinuished in the short but eventful history of the industrial education of the sightless for two principles—new, that is to say, in the importance he raises them to comparatively in the curriculum, and in the time and expense and emphasis he places upon them—1. Physical training out of doors; and 2, insistence upon only the first quality of musical and other instruction. The training of the blind, he has always contended, whether on educational, industrial or musical lines, will not reach the highest results unless the pupils have been made comfident, fearless and independent, and this can only be accomplished with abundant physical instruction and spontaneous recreation out-of-doors. Athletics is a main interest of his Royal College and its grounds, near the Crystal Palace grounds in London, are one extensive gymnasium. He had swimming baths built in his school more than twenty years ago, and designed for his pupils the multicycles (bicycles for a dozen or more riders) which have become a familiar sight in the London suburban roadways. As to the quality of instruction, his "mot d'ardre" bespeaks the spirit of the man: "If the blind are to compete with the seeing," he said, "they must have as good, if not better, instruction." There fully utters itself that noble disdain of anything short of the best in study and achievement for himself and for all handicapped like himself, which revolted the blind child against the inhibition to learn music, against the State institutions which penalized his teaching of Negroes, against the cold and meagre charity dole which he found the only provision for the blind in England.



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$50 CASH PRIZE

ALSO A PRIZE OF $10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED by the above Two Sketches, will receive a $50 GOLD WATCH or .. .. .. $50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you. Write the names of the Cities in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address plainly.

DEPT. 32 DOMINION WATCH CO., MONTREAL, CANADA

MONTENEGRINS VICTORS AGAIN

Capture Berana After Ten Days' Fighting and Take 700 Prisoners—Fourteen Guns and Much Ammunition Fall Into Their Hands—Servia and Bulgaria Hesitate About Going to War—Powers Still Active in Efforts to Secure Peace.

Podgoritza, Montenegro, Oct. 16—The Montenegrins have captured Berana after ten days' fighting. Seven hundred Turkish soldiers were made prisoners. Fourteen guns were taken and large quantities of ammunition and provisions. In the final attack the Montenegrins had ten men killed and thirty-one wounded.

The Servians, many of whom reside in the town of Berana, hailed General Vukotitch and his victorious troops as their deliverers.

General Martinovitch, after a short engagement today, occupied the fortified section of Mount Mouritch, opposite Tarabosch.

Bulgaria and Servia Hesitate.

London, Oct. 16—The Balkan fighting remains limited to the Montenegrin border and although the relations of Turkey with the other allied states are virtually broken there is a curious indisposition on the part of Bulgaria and Servia to take a final plungs into hostilities.

This hesitation is regarded in diplomatic quarters as a good omen, pointing to the poesibility that the powers, although unable to prevent, may succeed in lessening the duration of the war. It is understood that most of the powers have accepted in principle the suggestion of the French premier for a European conference, but nothing has been decided on as to when the conference will meet or what its programme will be.

The fact that Italy is now free to enter the conference will greatly strengthen the European concert and is calculated to make the Balkan states more amenable to European pressure. The future status of Crete under the new conditions, which it is reported will be virtual annexation by Greece, is now engaging the attention of the powers.

The rumor that Bulgaria has actually declared war has not been confirmed.

Montenegrins' Losses Heavy.

The Montenegrins, after hard fighting, have captured Berana, but it is reported that there will be a pause in the operations around Tushi. Undoubtedly this is due to the Montenegrins realizing that they have paid too dearly for their successes with heavy loss of life.

King Nicholas accordingly has issued a proclamation urging his soldiers to restrain their impetuousity and adapt themselves to modern conditions of warfare, which demand artillery preparation before an attempt is made to storm fortified positions. The Montenegrin princes,Danilo and Peter, have been busy in the engagements, personally leading their forces. Prince Peter has been promoted to major for gallantry.

General Martinovtch's division has worked its way closer to Scutari, and it is stated that an Austrian vessel has been ordered up the Boyana River to bring the Austrian consul and colony from Scutari.

The conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey has greatly relieved the shipping trade, owing to the heavy insurance premiums imposed during the activity of the Italian fleet in Turkish waters. Lord Rothschild has appealed through the press for funds for the British Red Cross Society, which is preparing to send expeditions to the Balkans.

The London stock exchange today showed rapid recovery.

MEAT PATTIES.

For meat patties use either cold chicken and ham, or veal and ham, or even cold beef or a mixture of cold meats. One pound of good short crust pastry, two cupfuls of cold meat, one cupful of sauce, one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, salt and pepper and one egg. Roll out the pastry to about a quarter of an inch in thickness, then stamp it into rounds slightly larger than the gem pans, allowing two rounds to each gem pan. Cut the meat into small dice; if chicken and ham, or veal and ham are being used add white sauce; if dark meat, use brown sauce, stir the meat into the sauce, add the parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Grease the gem pans, line each with pastry, put in a good heap of the mixture, put on the lid, not forgetting to first wet the edges. Make a hole in the top of each, brush the top of the patty with beaten egg and bake them in a hot oven for 25 minutes. Put them on a sieve until cold.—Kansas City Star.

Nova Scotian to Work Among Ruthenians.

Toronto, Oct. 16—Rev. R. A. Berlis, of Victoria Harbor (N.S.), has been appointed by the Presbyterian Board of Social Service and Evangelism to work among the Ruthenians of the Canadian West. Toronto laymen have subscribed his salary for two years. Mr. Berlis, a Rusian,speaks five languages.

HAD RHEUMATISM IN ALL MY BONES

"Sometimes I Could Hardly Walk!" 2 Boxes of Gin Pills Cured Me

I suffered from Kidney Trouble for five long years. I also had Rheumatism in all my bones and muscles—could not sleep at night—and sometimes could hardly walk. I was treated by some of our best physicians but without relief. I lost over fifteen pounds, was very weak, and friends who had not seen me for some time, were astonished. One day, I met one of our leading hotel keepers, who had been cured by Gin Pills, and he advised me to try them, so I bought two boxes at my druggist's.

Before I had used one box, I felt a big change for the better, and before the second box was gone, I was completely cured.

I assure you I can hardly believe it for if I had known what I know now about Gin Pills, I would not have spent over one hundred dollars for nothing, when two boxes of Gin Pills cured me.

Anyone suffering from Kidney Trouble or Rheumatism, should never be without Gin Pills. EUGENE QUESNEL. Chief City Circulation Agent, "La Patrie" Montreal.

Drive your old enemy out of your system. Be free of pain. Be able to walk and work and enjoy life. Away with pain in the back, Rheumatism, and Kidney Troubles. Take Gin Pills. A few boxes now, will mean ease and comfort for the rest of the year.

Remember, Gin Pills are sold on a positive guarantee to give satisfaction or your money refunded. 50c. a box, 6 for$2.50. You may try them before you buy them. Sample free if you write The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

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The most fashionable shape and style ever known. Made from magnificent full furred skins, and not only extremely stylish but warm and dressy, and bound to give you years of wear and satisfaction. DON'T PAY $25.00 TO $50.00 for a set of furs, but get our catalogue and secure this magnificent set ABSOLUTELY FREE. SEND NO MONEY. You are not asked to spend a cent, or buy anything. Your choice of either the beautiful muff or scarf or both, is yours absolutely free in return for only a few moments of your spare time. Your name and address on a postal card sent to-day will bring by return mail our big handsomely illustrated catalogue of products and over 100 beautiful premiums, together with full information for how to receive this handsome set of furs absolutely free. Write for catalogue to-day.

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