The Men Who Won Trafalgar

Article Full of Interesting Reminiscences From Navy and Military Record.

Stop-Gate One Hundred Years Ago to the Torrent of Napoleon's Flood.

Navy and Military Record.

One hundred years ago exactly the men of the British Royal Navy acted as a stop-gate to the torrent of Napoleon's onrushing flood of victory, destroying his power at sea, and made possible what has not inaptly been called "the long peace." They saved this country from invasion, not by patrolling the English Channel and watching over the various ports of the Empire, but by advancing the first line of defence to the enemy's shore, chasing his fleet around the Mediterranean, across to the West Indies and back, and finally bringing him to battle out of the port of Cadiz, off Cape Trafalgar, with results that need not be retold.

What of the men, then, who under the great naval hero brought about this result? What manner of men were they, and were they of the same type, or did they differ from the men who man the 16,000-ton battleships of today? To commence with, the men they were pitted against were admittedly of an inferior quality, nor had they the dominating feeling of love and veneration for their leader. Villeneuve, their commander-in-chief, was a superb seaman, who had proved himself a courageous and capable leader in a dozen fights. Writing to Decres in the preceding August, he said his fleet was seriously defective in sails, masts and rigging, that he had bad officers and bad men, so that the British, who were aware of this, would not hesitate to attack, even with an inferior force. For a readier conception of what manner of men they were who fought and conquered so effectually the force under Villeneuve it will be best to glance at the "British Blue" of today.

The modern British seaman is taken at ages varying from 16 to 18 years, all above the latter age being rated as men. Speaking of the main body, these engage to serve continuously for twelve years from that age, when, if they desire to go on for pension, they re-engage for a further period of ten years, being then, at the age of forty, entitled to pensions, according to the position they have earned, of from £19 to £52 per annum for life. It goes without saying, therefore, that the men who thus serve their country are, for the sake of their pension, steady, respectable fellows, and as their duties are of a nature which calls the highest qualities of self-reliance and good judgment into play—handling electric motors, hydraulic loading and manipulating arrangements for the guns, Whitehead torpedoes, the intricate mechanism of submarines and the underwater discharging gear for torpedoes, compressed air reservoirs, and all the other thousand-and-one delicate instruments in use for wireless and other systems of electricity—it will be seen that a modern man-o'-war's man must be a man of many parts, with a more than elementary knowledge of physics and mechanics.

Things were different afoot in 1805. To the ships brought down from the "Ordinary" came the captain and such of his officers as he had had time to select after being offered the command. With him also came a few "followers," consisting of men who, disliking service in merchant ships, or being attached to the person of the captain, followed him from ship to ship. These alone were the nucleus of the crew. As soon as the pennant had been hoisted to show that the ship was commissioned, the captain set up his recruiting office in some public-house near where seamen generally congregated, and also despatched all his lieutenants (except the first, who remained on board tofit out the ship) to other coast towns to gather in what volunteers they could. As these were obtained they were despatched in batches on board and set to work in preparing the vessel for sea.

The success of this process varied in the ratio of the popularity of the captain, and after a reasonable time had been spent in the effort to complete the ship's company by volunteers, the Admiralty were appealed to, and gave permission to the captain to "press" men. This word press does not refer to the compulsory method of enlisting them, but to the fact that each man on being seized was handed the sum of one shilling "impress" money, which sum, together with his "conduct money," or traveling expenses, was debited to the Crown. It will be seen at once that enlistment was a slow and uncertain method under which, while real seamen were obtained, the system was governed by the number in the market who had spent all their cash, for it was a cardinal article of faith with the "salts" never to "ship" until all the money from their previous service was exhausted. Impressment, on the other hand, while it yielded a larger number of men, some few of them seamen, resulted in a ship being manned with a heterogeneous collection of all types and ages, who had largely to be taught the business of the sea. So well was this understood that in previous years the larger towns of the United Kingdom offered additional bounties with the object of dispensing with the "press." For instance, in 1770 Montrose and Edinburgh offered bounty of £2 2s. to able, and £1 1s. to ordinary seamen; Aberdeen and Dundee £1 1s. to able, and 15s. to ordinary seamen; and other Scottish and English towns varying amounts. Merchant seamen just returning from a voyage were liable to be "prest," while many were taken out of outward bound vessels in the chops of the Channel; indeed, without some such leavening of the men it would have fared badly with Britain's navy in storm or action.

In addition to this scouring of the towns by means of the press-gang, magistrates were in the habit of writing to captains outfitting ships asking them to take the sturdy fellows who were in prison for all sorts of offences, and this was frequently done, certainly not to the better morality of the men of the lower deck. With such a crew, probably one-half of which had never been to sea before, a captain was despatched to a foreign station, or even against the enemy; and it is due simply to the fact that all the appliances of naval war were at that time of an elementary character, and the all-potent factors the knowledge, courage and dash of the officers, backed by the bravery of the men, and, further, that the navies of our adversaries were even worse manned and decidedly worse officered, that the battle was generally declared on our side.

In 1795, when great numbers of men were required, an act was passed which compelled the counties to provide men according to population, and this was done by means of bounties ranging from £10 to £70. It speaks well for the virile qualities of the race that in the day of battle the power of example of officers and veteran shipmates had such an effect that with an enemy numerically superior, with a greater number ships of the line, and with a superior armament opposed to the British fleet, twenty-seven of the thirty-three of the enemy's ships were either captured, destroyed, or driven into his ports, and the greatest sea battle of all history was won for the British Crown.

If, therefore, with such an untrained and heterogeneous body of men, lacking cohesion and esprit de corps, a great number fighting their first battle with weapons the manipulation of which was new to them, great results were achieved, it is reasonable to hope that with the modern man-o'-war's man, trained from boyhood to the use of weapons of precision, acquainted with every corner of the box of machinery which composes the warship of today, coupled with his proved quality of self-reliance and general adaptability, commensurate results will follow should the British fleet be again joined in battle with one or more of the Great Powers.

A LAW SUIT OF MUCH INTEREST

Ownership of Hydraulic Leases in Atlin Knotty Point in Question.

The interesting case of the Attorney-General vs. Ruffner will soon come up in the Supreme Court, when will be decided the ownership of certain hydraulic lease ground in Atlin, the value of which is in the neighborhood of $100,000, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Mr. A. D. Taylor, who is familiar with the conditions in that mining district, has been retained to act for the Attorney-General.

In 1899 Dr. Mitchell, who came out from England, went to Atlin and was one of the first men in that district after it had attracted attention. With three associates he staked leases on Pine creek at Discovery. Amongst these were three leases, known as D, E and F, of the Earth and Cosmopolitan group. They applied for hydraulic leases to the Minister of Mines, and an order-in-council was passed on the recommendation of the gold commissioner, and while the leases may not have been issued, the plaint states that they were prepared, and that there was delay in the issuance of them.

Prior to this there had been many disputes regarding the locations on Pine creek. Amongst the valuable properties were those known as the Stevendyke claim, and the Deeks ground, the latter being held by Mr. J. F. Deeks, of this city. Subsequent to the passing of the order-in-council authorizing the granting of leases respecting the D, E and F ground, Mr. J. M. Ruffner, who is known as a very large operator at present in the district, staked what is alleged to be the same ground previously applied for, and for which the leases were actually prepared. He applied for leases, and these were issued by the gold commissioner in June, 1902.

As Dr. Mitchell's friends claimed the same property, they began negotiations with the government to obtain rectification of what they considered a legal wrong and a great hardship. After negotiations were carried on for an extensive period, the present action was entered by the Attorney-General, applying for cancellation of the leases issued to Mr. Ruffner.

A CARIBOO PIONEER.

Miner Who Has Been In Country for Forty-three Years Visits Ashcroft.

For forty-three years Archibald Johnson has been a miner in Cariboo and most of the time on Williams and Lightning creeks, says the Ashcroft Journal. He came to Ashcroft this week for the first time and is now in Kamloops at the provincial home, where he will stay until cured of rheumatism, when he will go back to Stanley. There is no place like Cariboo, in his estimation, and surely 43 years of one's life spent in one place, with but one short break, ought to be long enough for a person to have pretty decided opinions about it.

A native of Scotland, he came to Canada when very young and made his home at Chatham, Ont. In 1862 he was on the Fraser River making his way to Williams Creek, which he reached the following year. He is now in his 88th year.

Mr. Johnson speaks very favorably of the deep diggings in Cariboo, especially of Wingdam. This property he thinks is sure to be rich and will pay well. Quartz mining will, he thinks, be a feature of the mining industry of Cariboo some day.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, loss of appetite, depression and langour. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back to rounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

Fish Commission At Westminster

Opening Meeting Was Held at the Royal City Yesterday Afternoon.

Prof. Prince Talks Interestingly on Conservancy of the Industry.

A New Westminster correspondent, writing under date of November 14, says: The first regular session of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission of 1905-06 will be held in the city hall here this morning. Professor Prince and Mr. Taylor, the two commissioners, arrived in the city yesterday morning. They were met here by Mr. J. B. Kenned, M. P., and Fisheries Inspector C. B. Sword, with whom they made a preliminary inspection of the hatchery and other concerns connected with the salmon fisheries of the Fraser river. The government tug Georgia, Captain Ackerman, conveyed the party to the Bon Accord hatchery, where Mr. Johnson met them and conducted them over the establishment. On the trip up the river the commissioners chatted informally to the News-Advertiser representative who accompanied the party. They stated that the report sent out from Seattle to the effect that the commission had virtually agreed to advocate close seasons for sockeye fishing for 1906 and 1908 was entirely erroneous. The commission had not as yet formed an opinion; it had not really commenced its actual work as a commission yet, the meeting in Seattle being more of the nature of a conference with the American fisheries officials and others interested in the salmon canning industry with the object of ascertaining their views and how far the Puget Sound men would co-operate in any effort for conserving the salmon fisheries. Prof. Prince remarked that the Americans have always been strongly in favor of hatcheries and artificial propagation, but exceedingly lax in other conservancy efforts, such as enforcing close seasons, etc., for the preservation of the fisheries. This was not only noticeable on the Pacific, but at all the fishing centres, the Great Lakes and Atlantic coast. On the lakes, for instance, they

Deplete Their Fisheries

so much that their hatchery officials have to come over into Canadian waters to secure spawn to stock their hatcheries. Of course the permission of the Canadian government is obtained beforehand, the case being simply cited as an illustration of the system of fisheries "conservancy" adopted on the other side. Another instance mentioned by the commissioner was the effort of the Americans to stock their Eastern waters with brook trout; in order to ensure the young fish having a fair start, the fry were placed in Canadian waters, where they would be less liable to the plunderings of inexperienced and conscience-lacking disciples of Izak Walton.

In speaking of the British Columbia fisheries, Prof. Prince remarked that they were capable of far greater development; the salmon fisheries were by no means the most important in these waters; the halibut was a valuable fish and needed more careful guarding on this coast, if it was to be saved from depletion. The herring fisheries were also capable of great development, although, partly owing to the somewhat indifferent methods of curing, etc., the Canadian herring, it fetched a very low price in the markets, the revenue derived from this one source almost equaled that of the total returns of all the edible fish caught in Canadian waters.

Regarding the work of the commission, which holds its first session here today, Prof. Prince said that he hoped

Everyone Interested

in the British Columbia fisheries who was in a position to or could give information of value concerning any and all its branches, would appear before the commission. The object of the commission was to obtain information upon the fisheries and the industries, etc., that were allied to them, their scope and extent. This information would enable them to formulate regulations for the fisheries that would result both in conserving the fish and aiding the individuals and industries dependent upon them for their livelihood. Drastic measures, such as closing an industry down for a year would certainly work a hardship and should not be necessary if proper conservancy measures were introduced and enforced. After hearing the evidence and information given at the sittings of the commission, the commissioners would endeavor to draw up such recommendations for presentation to the government as would benefit the industry and work hardship upon no one.

That the commissioners are going about their work systematically may be gathered from the fact that on Saturday they went down to the Blue Funnel steamship Tydeus, docked at Vancouver, and inspected the loading of the canned salmon destined for the European markets aboard her, and yesterday they inspected the box factory at the Brunette sawmills, where a large number of salmon cases are being turned out.

THE PASTOR AS AN EVANGELIST

An Important Address Delivered Last Night by Mr. Matthews of Seattle.

A conference of Presbyterian ministers, elders and managers of the Presbyterian churches in the city was held in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening, which was addressed by Rev. Mr. Mathews of Seattle. The conference was arranged at the request of the ministers of this city. Mr. Mathews said:

"We confront a serious condition, stand with uncovered heads before a great problem, and hear with delight the rustling wings of the approaching remedy.

"The condition is one of lazy, fruitless pastors, and indifferent, lifeless churches.

"The problem is the Christianizing of America.

"The remedy is pastoral evangelism.

"In discussing the condition, we are compelled to admit the pastor is responsible for the atmosphere in his local field. He is the leader; therefore, if he is lazy, spiritualless or indifferent to his commission, his church will, within a very short time, become a congregation of sleeping saints. Busy-idleness will kill a pastor and ruin his church. I mean by 'busy-idleness', a pastor engaged in outside enterprises of a social, political, commercial, literary, or even of a philanthropic nature, to the neglect of his calling. He cannot divide his time or his love and succeed. He is called to do one thing, and all his powers, moments and talents should be concentrated upon that one specific task.

"The fact so many churches report no conversions, and the further fact, as many more report very few accessions by confessions of faith, proves that the pastors are neglecting their work. Such neglect is criminal. Such preachers are afflicted with indecisiveness. They do not seem to know what their next move will be. They have no well defined plan or well wrought purpose. It is impossible for a church to succeed under such leadership.

"Our problem is gigantic. This country must be saved, and saved quickly. Pagan influences are at work, and their power is now being felt. Commercialism is insane, and money-madness is a universal disease. Dishonesty in high and low places is arrogant and unblushing. Political corruption is entrenched. Therefore, in the future every man who exercises the privilege of municipal suffrage will be known as a decent citizen, or the henchman of a damnable grafter. Capital and labor must be made to recognize the Golden Rule and live by its teachings. The family altar must be erected; the Bible and hymn book restored to their rightful place in the home. The church must be revived and sent on its evangelistic mission.

"The remedy is pastoral evangelism. There are three kinds of evangelism: First, professional; second, personal; third, pastoral.

"Professional evangelism is a menace to the church. The professional evangelist is one who comes by his own authority. He is not under the control of any church court. His methods, his manners and his spirit are all detrimental to the church's progress.

"Personal evangelism, under the control of a spirit-filled pastor, is profitable. The individual doing personal work, seeking out and bringing to Christ the lost man, is an ideal Christian; and such work is the ideal kind. Button-holding men in the kingdom should be done under strong, spiritual leadership; under the guidance of a wise pastor.

"Pastoral evangelism is the God-honored kind. It is the Holy Spirit's plan for every pastor and every church.

"First.—It means a pastor filled with the Spirit, with an imperishable passion for souls.

"Second.—Preparation to pray and preparation to preach are essential qualifications for the work.

"Third.—Expectation must mark the pastor's every movement. He should plan for results, pray for results, expect results, and get results. The pastor's master word should be—Work!

"No man should be allowed to go into a pulpit who has not planned for, prepared for, prayed for, and who does not expect conversions immediately as the result of his preaching. Why do you go fishing? To catch fish. Why preach, if you do not purpose to produce convictions, and confidently expect the Holy Spirit to regenerate the unsaved in your audience?

"Fourth.—Drawing the net after every service is the pastor's plain duty. The idea of receiving members every three months is worse than cruel. Suppose a mother waited three months after the birth of her child before giving it milk, what would occur? What can you hope from a heartless church that opens its doors every three months only, to admit the starving babes-in-Christ standing without? Open the doors of your church, and draw the net every time a service is conducted!

"Fifth.—Working at the business, or saving men, all the time is absolutely essential. Turn every occasion into an opportunity to preach a risen and living Christ. Without offence to anyone, every street corner and every street car platform can be adroitly converted into a field for the pastor's work; and if he is an evangelist, he will seize every opportunity.

"Sixth.—Recognizing that the church is the pastor's force and not his field. It is not his business to spend his days listening to female whiners or masculine croakers. It is his duty to organize his force, master the geography of his field, and lead his army to victory. Let every one work and lead a church is a profession. No pastor should accept a church until he has mastered this profession. He should be able to say to the church committee seeking his services as pastor: 'I thoroughly understand how to run a church, and if you desire my pastoral services you must follow my leadership.' Let the pastor understand his business, work at it continually, and he will have a growing, prosperous church.

"Every service should be an evangelistic service. The spirit of the church is evangelism. True pastoral evangelism is Christianity set on fire. Go make disciples of all nations is the Master's command. The church might to be a missionary society in the field, actively engaged in the work of teaching men how to come to Christ, and how to be saved. Your church ought to be in a state of revival all the time. If it were, men would be saved at every service, and Pentacost would be repeated from day to day. Given a spirit-filled, praying pastor, preaching the Christ doctrines—the Gospel of Blood—and a consecrated force with a passion for souls, and you have an open, live and influential church, to which the Holy Spirit will add daily such as are saved at every service.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Proceedings at Second Day's Session in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14.—The second day's session of the American Federation of Labor convention met at 9 o'clock today. President Gompers called John Mitchell, second vice president, to the chair; and James Duncan, first vice president, read the annual report of the executive council. In the matter of the protection of children the executive council had bills introduced in the legislatures of many states prohibiting the employment of children in mills, factories, mines and industrial establishments. Some progress was made, but results during the year were not entirely satisfactory.

President Gompers was authorized to enlist the assistance of other organizations in securing the passage of legislation in all states prohibiting the employment of child labor.

It was decided that in the future the executive council shall not interfere in disputes between labor organizations unless the unions involved have exhausted all means to bring about an adjustment of the differences.

An assessment of 1 cent a member a week for a period of four weeks was levied on the entire membership of the federation for the benefit of the International Typographical Union in its efforts to establish an eight-hour work day in the job and commercial printing establishments in the United States and Canada on January 1, 1906.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Steps have been taken to incorporate Portage la Prairie as a city.

The house of bishops of the Church of England will meet tomorrow for the important purpose of electing a bishop of Selkirk as successor to Bishop Bompas, who retires owing to advanced age. Archbishop Matheson will preside and it is expected that the bishops of Saskatchewan, Calgary and Keewatin will be present. The bishop of Mackenzie and the bishop of Qu'Appelle have advised the house of their inability to attend. In addition to the matter of the formal election of the successor of Bishop Bompas, a number of other important questions will come before the house for consideration and adjudication.

Building figures reached $10,651,750 yesterday, exactly $1,000,000 over the total building figures for 1904. The inspector was quite busy at his office all morning and issued permits for buildings to be erected representing a cost of $250,000.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The state department today received a despatch from the United States consul at Vladivostok confirming the press despatches of the serious conditions.

ELECTRICITY.

London, Nov. 14.—The London county council this evening decided to introduce a bill in parliament under which the council will construct a plant to supply all the electric energy for London and the suburbs, at a cost estimated at $40,000,000.

Australia and Immigration

Extraordinary Progress of Canada Has Diverted Attention From Antipodes.

An Interesting Article From Pen of Special Writer in The London Times.

The London Times.

The extraordinary progress made by Canada in the last few years has to a very great extent diverted the attention of the British public from Australia. Upon Australians the effect of this neglect has been to concentrate their attention upon themselves, to compel them to inquire more critically into their own policy in the past, and to consider how far a change in that policy might lead to a greater development of the natural resources of their great island continent, and once attract to its shores the life-giving stream of immigration. Of the magnificent natural resources of Australia there can be no doubt. In Australia, no less than in Canada, there are vast stretches of fertile land only awaiting for settlers to bring out their latent possibilities. Our Australian correspondent, in the article we published in our issue of October 14, drew a most seductive picture of the undeveloped country along the northern coast region of New South Wales, and of the plateau lands in Northern Queensland, regions well watered, with a soil in some parts 60 feet deep, and a cool bracing climate. Yet in spite of these natural advantages the British emigrant has in recent years come to fight shy of Australia. The figures given by Mr. Butterworth in the letter we publish today show in the most striking fashion the decrease in the excess of immigration into Australia over emigration from 376,565 for the decade 1881-90 to 26,515 in the next decade, and to 55 in the years 1901-2. This last figure is below the revised figures given in the last edition of Mr. T. A. Coghlan's statistical account, which, however, shows an actual excess of emigration over immigration of 7,249 for the year 1903. Mr. Coghlan's figures for 1904 show an excess of immigrants of 1,339, of whom 247 came from the United Kingdom. In the same two years in which Australia thus lost nearly 6,000 souls, Canada received some 280,000 settlers, of whom 92,000 came from the United Kingdom. The contrast cannot but be profoundly disquieting to patriotic Australians. What is the explanation of Australia's failure to induce settlers to make their home within her shores? Our correspondent, in the article referred to, gives several contributory causes. The trend of settlement inland to regions dangerously liable to drought to the neglect of the coastal districts, the excessive complication of the land laws, the locking up in great areas for pastoral uses or for speculation, the lack of scientific farming have all, in his opinion, retarded the development of this country. But, as he also points out, serious efforts are now being made to remedy these defects. Model farms have been established; Mr. Deakin, the federal premier, has undertaken a complete overhauling of the land department and a drastic revision of the land acts, and hopes to get legislative powers to resume on fair terms some of the areas that have been locked up in recent years. Mr. Deakin, indeed, is fully alive to the need for immigration. Only the other day he declared that an increase of population, "drawn from the country which sent our fathers here," was the burning need of the hour.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Deakin is really in earnest in his desire to stimulate emigration to Australia, and to smooth the path of the newly-arrived settler. If so, he is bound to bring to hand, not only the questions already mentioned, but the no less pressing question arising from the legislative restrictions on immigration with which our correspondent deals in the interesting letter we publish today. Those restrictions have been the subject of a good deal of discussion in our columns recently, some of our correspondents affecting to treat them as mere "myths," others bringing forward very strong evidence to show that, in some cases at least, the "myths" are well authenticated facts. Our Australian correspondent is inclined to consider that there has been much exaggeration about the actual effect of the "contract" clause in the Immigration Restriction Act. Neither that clause, nor the educational test, has actually excluded a single white man from Australia. But it has undoubtedly delayed some, of whom the "six hatters" are, perhaps, best known in this country; how many it has deterred it is impossible to estimate. Our correspondent points out that even the six hatters need not have been detained if their employer had not refused at first to apply for the special exemption required by the contract clause. But in the interests of Australia we can only regard his refusal as fortunate, for it brought into prominence the defects of a clause which our correspondent himself describes as most injurious to Australian credit and least representative of Australian feeling. All that Australian sentiment really demands is that employers should not be able to import large quantities of "blacklegs" during a strike. But for such a special case special provision might be made; it surely does not require so "dangerously far-reaching" restrictions as those of the existing clause. If Mr. Deakin and his fellow-countrymen wish to facilitate emigration from this country to Australia, and to advertise the fact to the workingmen of this country, they can take no better step than to modify the clause in question.

Quite separate from the question of the restrictions on British immigration, whether "mythical" or not, at any rate seriously deterrent, is the even more vexed question of the restriction of colored immigration, a question which raises a most serious Imperial and international problem. That the existing restrictions on colored immigration into Australia are satisfactory can hardly be maintained. Their cardinal defect, our correspondent maintains, is that they are based on subterfuge, instead of on a square facing of the facts of the situation. The consistent attitude of the Imperial government, hitherto, has been to refuse its assent to any legislation openly and avowedly discriminating between persons on account of their race. Our tradition has been to recognize only individuals and to take no account of racial differences. But racial differences are real. Different races have different degrees of vitality or of economic efficiency. The highest types are not always the most robust in the face of adverse conditions. In England, with its dense and firmly rooted population, this is hardly realized—though even here the influx of Polish Jews into the East End of London may give some slight indication of the displacement which can ensue in countries where the white race is still a young and vigorous race, living therefore with difficulty, if it is forced to meet the unrestricted competition of races accustomed to a different standard of living. In addition, it is doubtful that any syndicate of American bankers or railroad men would undertake to control the great Canadian railroad highway. Such a step would mean that immediately all the political, municipal and individual efforts of Canada and its people would be directed against the Canadian Pacific.

Do You Suffer With HEADACHES?

Won't you be guided by the experience of others—take what they took—and cure yourself as they cured themselves? Fruit-a-tives cure the cause of the headache. They remove the blood poisons which cause it entirely relieve constipation and tone up the nerves. This letter is the proof that puts an end to doubt:—

"I have tried Fruit-a-tives and found them splendid for headaches. I feel so much better since I commenced taking them. I think they are a splendid medicine, and am recommending them to all my friends." Mrs. J. W. DULONG, Thamesville, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. All druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHE

Mr. Duncan McPherson Content, Alta., writes: "I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache, and derived no relief from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after taking four boxes, the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health."

THE CANADA'S CUP.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Rochester Yacht Club has accepted the challenge of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto for a series of races for the Canada cup in 1907. Signed conditions will be forwarded from here this week.

IS YOUR CHEST SORE?

That's how inflammation of the lungs starts—neglecting a sore chest. You must rub on Nerviline, rub it in good and hard tonight. By morning you're cured. Nothing so penetrating and pain-easing as Nerviline. It's King of all Liniments; the biggest 25c. worth in the drug stores; a staple for nearly 60 years.

TITLED VEGETARIANS.

North American Journal of Homeopathy.

Vegetarianism is becoming very popular in english society circles. Lady Windsor and Lady Gwendolen Herbert are both rigid vegetarians. Lord and Lady de Meyer eat nothing but nuts and vegetables at their dinner parties and Lady Essex imputes the recovery of her health to her strict vegetarian diet. Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Buchan are also converts to vegetarianism, and in many of the great houses, too, fruit luncheons have been a popular feature during the last year.

EGG WITHIN AN EGG.

Kansas City Journal.

An egg within an egg was brought to Smith Center the other day by C. L. Buswell, a farmer. The outside egg measured eight inches in circumference the long way and seven inches the other way. Inside of this was another perfect egg, shell and all, being separated from the big egg by about a half inch of the white of the egg. It was laid by an ordinary hen, a mixture of Plymouth Rock and Leghorn.

Proof.

Among the hills of Sligo there is a small lake renowned in that region for its fabulous depth, and the Liverpool Daily Post tells the following story concerning it: A well known professor, who was in that part of Ireland this summer, started one day for a mountain, accompanied by a native guide. As they climbed Pat asked him if he would like to see the lake, "for other, 'seein' it was aye crackit?"—Scottish American.

DIED FROM A CHILL.

How often we hear this when the sufferer is beyond earthly hope. Every home should have a bottle of Nerviline on hand, which prevents the evil effects of chills. Polson's Nerviline given real hot will break up any cold in one night. Good to rub on, splendid to take inside. You can't beat Nerviline's record in relieving colds, pains, and aches of every kind. Worth its weight in gold, but sold in 25c. bottles everywhere.

DISORDERS AT ODESSA.

Odessa, Nov. 14.—News has reached here of fresh disorders in the small town of Krivoirog, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, in which over 100 persons were killed and the town was sacked and half burned.

Considerable unrest continues to pervade this city. Looting and attacks on individuals are reported to have occurred in various quarters. The new prefect up to the present time has not taken any drastic measures and consequently the people fear to leave their homes after nightfall. The theatres are open, but are deserted. The university opened today. A number of policemen have resigned and it is openly asserted that they secured sufficient plunder during the disturbances to make them independent.

RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

Reported Intention of Germany to Aid Russia Leads to Polish Outbreak.

Lemberg, Austria, Nov. 14.—A report that Germany, in the event of a revolution in Poland, intended to assist Russia to suppress it, led to serious street riots tonight, in which several students and policemen were wounded. A thousand Polish students, after a meeting of protest, proceeded to make a demonstration against the German and Russian consulates. The police attempted to restrain the rioters, which led to serious fighting, the rioters finally being overpowered. The students threaten to resume the rioting.

ESCAPES FROM BRIGANDS.

Salonica, Nov. 14.—Mr. Wills, the Englishman recently employed by the Turkish tobacco revenue department, who was captured by brigands some months ago and held for ransom, escaped from his captors and reached Reni, 18 miles from Monastir, today. Disturbances and encounters between Greek and Bulgarian bands continue, several persons being reported killed.

COULD CONTROL OF C.P.R BE OBTAINED

Eastern Markets Full of Sensational Rumors That Americans Are After It.

The Montreal Star in its issue of Tuesday, November 7th, says:

The stock market was full of rumors yesterday that the Hill-Morgan interests had captured the C. P. R.

A prominent New York wine merchant, for one, is estimated to have had in his possession at least 100,000 shares of Canadian Pacific carried in various offices.

If it were possible for Mr. Hill to secure control of Canadian Pacific he would thereby have come to dominate the railroad situation on this continent to a degree never before dreamed of.

In railroad circles, and more especially in Canadian Pacific circles, it is not believed to be possible for either Mr. Hill or any other American interest to secure control of Canadian Pacific. The reasons that underlie this belief may be outlined as follows:

In addition to about $101,000,000 of common stock there are outstanding over $37,000,000 of preferred stock, which may be increased to $50,000,000 at the will of the directors. It would be absolutely impossible to buy even a very small proportion of this preferred stock in the London market, which is the only market where it is traded in.

The Wall Street Journal points out that to buy control through the common stock it would be necessary to secure over $70,000,000 of the stock.

In the case of a stock as narrow as Canadian Pacific has always been, it is extremely improbable that over 80 p. c. of the issue as it stood on July 1, 1904, and about 70 per cent. of the issue as it stands today could have been picked up in the market. Canadian Pacific stock has always been extremely well distributed, over 18,000 security holders having been on the books of the company at the last report.

In addition, it is doubtful that any syndicate of American bankers or railroad men would undertake to control the great Canadian railroad highway. Such a step would mean that immediately all the political, municipal and individual efforts of Canada and its people would be directed against the Canadian Pacific.