

## MAY TEST THE NEW ALLIANCE

England to Act in Behalf of the Congo Natives.

## GERMANY OPPOSES THE ACTION

Should France Support England, the World Will Feel Force of Their Entente.

London, Dec. 10.—The question of the relations between the white race and that of other colors is one of the most important of the present moment. It occupies the public mind in England, Germany, Belgium, France and Spain, and its problems are absorbing the attention of the governments of these countries.

The Congo question has now passed from the stage of sentimental discussion into a serious international issue. It seems probable that despite the scathing condemnation of King Leopold in the Belgian Parliament, it is doubtful whether the reforms will be voluntarily adopted which will lead Great Britain to abandon her declared intention to intervene in behalf of the natives. Then we shall see the first serious test of the Anglo-French entente.

It had happened in all previous international attempts to deal with the Congo question, that France has supported Germany. There is little doubt that Germany will continue to oppose any interference by the powers. The British policy of some form of intervention has been vaguely mentioned by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, but the French attitude on the question has not yet been indicated.

Means Much to the World.

If the Clemenceau Government reverses the former position and supports Great Britain, then for the first time the world will realize the momentous, far-reaching importance of that recent regrouping of the powers which has changed the direction of modern political history.

France and Spain are on the eve of the execution of their mandate to reduce the turbulent Moors to order and there is every indication that their task is more formidable than the delegates to the Algiers conference expected. Rough work approaching war is a small scale scene, but Germany watches with jealousy, but apparently she has no intention of making the task more difficult by real or threatened interference.

Germany, indeed, has a race scandal of her own of the blackest description. No story of the Congo or Russian or Belgian atrocities in Manchuria can compare in horror with that told in the Reichstag this week by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader.

## Extermination of Negroes.

He described the extermination of whole villages in South Africa by German troops, who massacred adults and then drowned the children in the river. The most that the Government could say in reply was that there had been abuses, but that the worst reports had been exaggerated.

The whole race question throughout Africa has become one of appalling seriousness. Europe is determined to rule that continent and the great problem of the treatment of the native races must be speedily settled. The Spectator today truthfully says that there is positive danger lest the whole native population of Africa would become penetrated with a dread and hatred of white men.

"It is reported from many quarters," says the Spectator, "that this feeling is already betraying its influence throughout the vast dominion of the Congo Free State, and it easily may spread southward and northward till the entire Continent of Africa is filled with a hostility to Europe resembling that which 300 years ago undermined the ascendancy of the triumphant Spaniards."

There is a comity of the blacks, as there is of the white world, and while the black is prepared to be governed by his white superior with a certain absolutism, he will not bear that unreasonable cruelty which keeps him in perpetual terror, as well as a kind of bewilderment as to what is required of him, which tempts inferior races to believe that only in massacre can they find deliverance.

"The white men in Africa never can be irresistible from their numbers, and the popular European belief that the blacks never can combine and therefore can never successfully resist, is but partially supported by evidence. A Bantu tribe annihilated a British regiment, and there have been black generals developed from the people, who founded kingdoms and made effective armies."

## THE COBALT BOOM

Nine New Concerns Incorporated, With a Capitalization of \$10,400,000.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The enormous development of the Cobalt mining boom is shown by the extent of the incorporations of new companies published in the Ontario Gazette.

The number of mining companies is nine, with an aggregate capital of \$10,400,000. While the companies incorporated for industrial purposes are exactly the same in number, their aggregate capital only totals \$1,150,000. The fees of the Government on mining companies this week amounted to \$3,816, while on industrial incorporations the fees are \$1,540, making a total for Provincial Secretary Hanna's department of \$5,356. Among the companies incorporated for industrial purposes is the Norfolk County Telephone Company, Limited, capital, \$40,000; head office, Waterford, Ont.

Licensees to do business in the Province have been issued to the following companies: The Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, Limited, of Kenora; Penman, Limited, of Paris, Ont.

## TOLD TO BITE A MOUSE

Latest Prank of the Lunatic Crown Prince of Serbia.

Vienna, Dec. 8.—It is reported that the eminent lunacy expert, Dr. Flechsig, of Leipzig, has been summoned to the court of Belgrade for a stay of several days, evidently in connection with the mental state of the Crown Prince George. Nevertheless, the Government continues to insist on the clumsy denial of what are its notorious facts.

The latest story reported from Belgrade relates to acts in the street, which were witnessed by a crowd.

Recently a mouse was caught in Prince George's room. With the living animal in his hand, he went to the royal palace and, lifting it near the mouth of one of them, commanded him to "bite off the mouse's head." The startled soldier refused, whereupon the prince began to cudgel him terribly and threatened to shoot him down. On hearing the shrieking of the crowd which had meanwhile assembled, the officers on duty came out of the palace, and it was only their interference that saved the poor soldier's life.

Dr. Dinitich, the court physician, and King Peter's intimate friend, has resigned his office owing to maltreatment on the part of Prince George.

## LITERARY NOTES.

"LIFE ON THE UPLANDS."

"Life on the Uplands" is the significant title of a book of 127 pages by Rev. J. D. Freeman, the popular and brilliant pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto. It is a devotional work, dealing with the Twenty-third Psalm. From the fact that the author has discovered the time-notes in the psalm, there is a treatment of the subject altogether different from that of any other writer. I have never read a book of its character with more religious thought and spiritual perception, this book is a classic. The time-notes reflect the whole round of the shepherd's day, and on these as a basis the author finds the following subjects as titles for the nine different chapters: "Life in a Love," "A Morning Meal in the Meadows," "A Midday Rest by the Well," "An Afternoon Climb on the Paths," "Adventures in the Shadowed Glen," "Supper on the Darkening Wood," "Twilight at the Shepherd's Door," "Night Within the Gates," "The Morning of the Heavenly Dawn." This book is timely. It is worthy of a place in every Christian home, irrespective of creeds, and will make an excellent Christmas Gift. It is published in attractive form by Wm. Briggs, of Toronto, at a sale price of 75 cents. —J. J. Ross.

## QUEEN'S NOT IN FOUNDATION FUND

But Carnegie Has Guaranteed a Pension for Three of the Older Professors.

Kingston, Dec. 10.—Your correspondent had an interview with Principal Gordon of Queen's University touching the announcement that Queen's had been placed upon the Carnegie foundation which provides for the pensioning of professors who find it incumbent to retire from their prolonged services. The statement was made that the trustees of the fund were approached and that Queen's was not in the list of accepted colleges, but that later she was placed upon the list and would participate.

The correspondent's first question was: Did Queen's get upon the list by favor or by right?

"Neither," replied the principal, "Queen's is not among the participating colleges, but Mr. Carnegie has been good enough to guarantee pensions for three of Queen's aged professors. The misapprehension of this act put the college upon the foundation fund, but it does not. It simply means that Mr. Carnegie, recognizing the work of Queen's and her financial needs, has, besides pledging \$100,000 towards the half-million-dollar fund, generously agreed to furnish the balance of the fund towards Queen's by personally making available retiring allowance to three of those who so faithfully and so long have labored to bring Queen's into prominence."

It was learned from Dr. Gordon that the placing of Queen's upon the foundation fund list is still an open question. In future days the trustees may find it possible to enlarge the scope of the fund, and Queen's may, with other eminent colleges throughout the continent, find herself in the accredited list.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the human organism. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Frenchmen's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

To stoke an elephant would seem to be well-nigh impossible. But the British consul reports that it is a common practice in Siam. There the huge quadrupeds are employed in the tea forests and frequently disappear. One British firm last year bewailed the loss of a dozen, and reported that as many more were stolen from their contractors. Another firm lost nine, only three of which were recovered. As the average value of the elephants is about \$1,000 a head, the consul naturally expressed the seriousness of the matter. What is annoying about it is that the officials are indifferent, and if one of the missing creatures is recovered at all it is only by means of a search party organized for the purpose.

## STANDARD OIL SCARED GOOD

Probing of the U. S. Govt. Does Away With Discrimination in Favor of Octopus.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Commissioner James R. Garfield, made public today, devotes special attention to the investigations of the transportation of oil and the operations of the Standard Oil Company.

"During the investigation of the oil industry," said the report, "it was discovered that a very widespread system of railway discriminations existed in favor of the Standard Oil Company, affecting very large proportions of the country and resulting substantially in giving to the Standard Oil Company an overwhelming advantage in transportation in almost all sections of the country; that this system had been in existence for a number of years, and that largely by virtue of it the Standard had been able to restrict or eliminate competition throughout many parts of the country, and thereafter reap the benefits of monopoly."

These railway discriminations took various forms, often very ingenious in their nature, and so skillfully concealed that their existence was very rarely suspected even by the active competitors of the Standard, although such competitors knew that in general they were doing business at a disadvantage.

During the fiscal year indictments, containing 8,153 counts, were brought by the various grand juries as the result of these investigations.

The report continues: "A most striking and important result immediately followed the investigation of the bureau; the railroads canceled substantially all the secret rates, illegal or improper discriminations, and in many cases the discriminations in open rates. The shippers of oil advise the bureau that for the first time in many years they are now on an equality of treatment from the transportation companies."

"Work on the other phases of the oil country and the investigation of the tobacco, steel, sugar and coal industries are well advanced."

"Special reports thereon will be made in due course. An inquiry into canal and water transportation has been started." Commissioner Garfield urges the necessity for the establishment of federal inspection and supervision of the greater industrial corporations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. He says that it will not interfere with the authority of the States over the corporations created under state laws, and is not an invasion of private rights, but will merely "restore individual responsibility and prevent the corporations from being the hiding-place of the irresponsible, dishonest or corrupt managers."

Denial of the right to engage in interstate commerce is suggested as the penalty for proven violation. The report says the work of the year strikingly demonstrates the value of efficient publicity for the correction of corporate abuses.

## CALIFORNIANS EXPECT A WAR

Congressmen Are Asking Their Fellow-Legislators for Defensive Works.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Congressmen from California are appealing to the war department and to their fellow legislators from other states for the defense of San Francisco, and in general the Pacific coast, against attack in case of possible hostilities with Japan.

It has developed that the general staff is working secretly on a comprehensive plan of improved defense with the result that Congress will be strongly urged at an early time to take favorable action upon the report of the Taft board on coast defense, which was submitted to it by their last March.

The principal worry of the officials just now is the total lack of defense of the Philippines, and the ease with which an army could be landed by a formidable power in those islands. There is not a mounted gun or an artilleryman in all of the Pacific islands, Guam or the Hawaiian Islands.

The weakest point on the coast is the Puget Sound region, the board estimates that it would require \$5,000,000 to complete its defense. It recommends the mounting of seven 14-inch guns—guns of entirely new caliber, and the biggest guns ever mounted.

Gun of this size are needed, it is held, because of the broadness of the sound. The board recommends the strengthening of defenses at San Francisco to the cost of \$3,000,000, and recommended the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on defense of the Columbia River.

The artillery officials will urge upon Congress the right to increase the corps from 14,000 men to 50,000, and a still larger number would be necessary for all the insular possessions, as well as on the gulf and Atlantic coast.

The board recommends that \$25,000,000 be appropriated by Congress for defense of the Philippines and other islands in the Pacific and the Panama Canal.

Robespierre of the French revolution, the man who was destined to deluge France with blood, was, not long before his frightful career of power began, one of the most strenuous opponents of capital punishment.

While he was still an obscure advocate at his native Arras he threw up his hands in despair because of his opposition to this form of penalty. And just when his star was in the ascendant he boldly harangued the national assembly to prove "that the punishment of death is essentially unjust; that it has no tendency to repress crime, and that it multiplies offenses much more than it diminishes them."

George H. Diefenbacher, who has been delegated by the Grand Duke of Baden to study malarial germs and mosquitoes in North and Central America, arrived in the United States recently, and has gone to Mexico to start his investigations.

## ALBERTA AIMS AT UNIVERSITY

A Provincial University Required and Statistics Now Being Gathered From Schools.

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 10.—A provincial university is proposed for Alberta, and the department of education is gathering information with this end in view. A circular letter has recently been sent out by the department to all high schools and higher educational institutions in the province asking them to send in the probable number of students in their schools who would be in a position and have a desire to avail themselves of a matriculation examination in order to attend a provincial university, should one be established. They have asked for the probable number who will be prepared in the autumn of 1907, and also in the autumn of 1908. In each case the students are asked to state which course they prefer to take: Arts, agriculture, engineering, etc.

Asked regarding the intentions of the department, D. S. McKenzie, deputy minister of education, stated that the department was aware that delegations from different parts of the province would wait upon the Legislature, asking that action be taken in the matter of forming a university. It was thought advisable to get all the information on the subject possible before having in order that the Legislature might discuss the question intelligently. Besides getting the data from the high schools, Mr. McKenzie said they were also getting the report of the royal commission that recently investigated the university question in Ontario.

"In order properly to organize a university," said Mr. McKenzie, "it is necessary to move very slowly and carefully and to profit by the experience of other universities in Canada." He then went on to say that what would suit a university in Nova Scotia might not be suitable for the conditions existing here. For example, Latin was considered in many universities to be an absolute necessity, whereas in Alberta the languages do not play so important a part as some of the more practical subjects.

Then, too, the question of financing a university for the province, the selection of the courses to be taken up, and the numerous details in this connection should be handled with extreme care. While the matter will in all probability be brought up at the next session of the Legislature, the time for establishing such an institution will be largely determined by the number who are prepared to take advantage of a university.

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## GOT A PAIN IN YOUR BACK?

You get a pain in your back, and you wonder what is the matter. You perhaps pay no attention to it. Backache is caused by imperfect action of the kidneys, in fact, is the first sign of kidney trouble to follow.

The kidneys, proper, are composed of a close network of fibrous tissue, interlaced with tiny elastic fibres. Their object is the excretion of the uric acid, and other poisonous matter composing the urine, from the blood.

They are continuously at work to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of kidney trouble, but do not suspect it.

Some of the symptoms are: A feeling of weakness in the small of the back, sharp pains in back, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles, urinary troubles such as suppressed urination, excessive urination, cloudy, thick or highly colored urine, etc.

Mr. J. L. Whiting, Oswestry, Centre, Ont., writes: "I suffered for two years with kidney trouble. I had terrible pains in my back, legs and feet. I could not sleep and had a great deal of trouble. I tried many remedies but nothing helped me. I then read of Doan's Kidney Pills and I bought a box. I took them and I now sleep well. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or a dozen for \$1.25 at all drug stores or by mail direct from the Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.

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One of their most elegant toilet preparations is COLGATE'S TALC POWDER. A pure, antiseptic powder, exquisitely perfumed with violet or cashmere bouquet. Put up in a very dainty box—a duplicate of which was reproduced, by permission of Colgates, in sterling silver by Tiffany's of New York. Per box.....25c

With every purchase of COLGATE'S ANTISEPTIC DENTAL Powder—one of the highest grade tooth powders on the market—you will receive free a guest room cake of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap. This offer is good for remainder of 1906 only—and is given by Colgate's as a gift to celebrate their 100th anniversary. Tooth powder is, per bottle.....25c

COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK—a present for father or brother. An elegant, soft, soothing soap, which gives a rich, creamy lather, and does not dry on the face. In new nicked box, especially handy for travelers. Per box.....25c

EXQUISITELY PERFUMED SOAPS—the perfume acting as an antiseptic, too—made of very choice materials. "Dactylis," "Monard Violet" and "Sandalwood." Per cake.....30c

Box of three cakes for.....85c

Same kinds in guest-room size. Cake.....10c

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"Almond Cream," "Oatmeal," "White Clematis" and "Popular" Toilet Soaps. Box of three cakes.....25c

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Consul George Horton writes from Athens that Olympic games, recently held with such success in that city, have aroused a very general interest among the Greek people. As a result of this two wealthy Greeks of Egypt, Messrs. Bostovits and Tannakias, have presented \$40,000 to the Government for the erection of a gymnasium at Athens, the building and equipment of which will be personally superintended by Crown Prince Constantine.

SURE REGULATORS.—Mandrake and dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, rendering them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are. There are few pills so effective as they in their action.