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WISDOM OF THE TRULY WISE

Written for the Ontario by Rev. W. H. Wallace, Pastor of Victoria Ave. Baptist Church.

"And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; they that turn many to righteousness as the star for ever and ever. But go thou thy way till the end be: for thou shalt rest, and stand in thy lot at the end of the days. Dan. 12: 3-13.

"Daniel was one of the favored ones under the O.T. dispensation. Like Enoch, who walked with God and was not found, for God took him, like Elijah, who went up in the chariot of fire to heaven; like Moses, whom God buried and no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day; like Job, who found the latter end of the Lord to be mercy—so Daniel was one of those who found their special reward assigned them at the end of life. Of other saints we read chiefly of the great things God did for them in their lives. Our eyes are fixed on their lives, and on what they went through on what they were saved from. Abraham and Samuel and David and others we think of as in the midst of trial, or in the thick of life; we do not turn our thoughts much towards their end or to what accompanied it. Of Daniel there is nothing that we read of in his life so striking as that which belonged to his close. He had, no doubt, a most remarkable life. He as much as any, had gone through strange changes; he had been a proof of the strength of faith and the power of God to protect and reward it. To him had been shown, in awful mixture of clearness and mystery, the things that were to be on the earth after him. He was a most remarkable witness to the truth, as a prophet and a living saint of God. All these things he shares, more or less, with others. The thing which he has alone, and that which comes upon readers of his awful book with most solemn force, is the promise made at the end—the clear promise of rest beyond the grave. Daniel was one to whom it was given without any uncertainty to know what was to become of him when the world was over.

"We have in the last chapter of Daniel their outstanding facts for our comfort. The hope of the suffering saint. "Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." We see the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead is here for the first time broadly asserted, and that in such a way as to connect it with retribution, and make it an encouragement to fidelity under trial.

"We have also the reward of the working saint. "They that are wise shall shine" and among the nations of the earth decorations and honours are given to those who have done the greatest work of destruction. But in the Kingdom of Christ it is far otherwise. The places of pre-eminence under Him are assigned to those who have been likest Him in the holiness of their characters, in the self-sacrifice of their lives, and in the hallow-

ing and ennobling influence which they have shed around them. The greatest and wisest thing in life is to influence of men and women and children for Christ. I want to make special reference to an editorial in last Wednesday's Globe on "Influence." The power of influence was made clear to begin with by the story of a cork hanging on a string beating against a bar of steel hanging by a chain. For ten minutes there was no change, only the bar of steel began to quiver. At the end of another ten minutes it began to move. At the end of half an hour the bar of heavy steel was swinging in the air. The influence of character upon life is a universal and eternal fact. We see it in Daniel. It is just as true today. If only all professing Christians would turn their eyes and hearts to what God has done for them in their lives, and on what they went through on what they were saved from. Abraham and Samuel and David and others we think of as in the midst of trial, or in the thick of life; we do not turn our thoughts much towards their end or to what accompanied it. Of Daniel there is nothing that we read of in his life so striking as that which belonged to his close. He had, no doubt, a most remarkable life. He as much as any, had gone through strange changes; he had been a proof of the strength of faith and the power of God to protect and reward it. To him had been shown, in awful mixture of clearness and mystery, the things that were to be on the earth after him. He was a most remarkable witness to the truth, as a prophet and a living saint of God. All these things he shares, more or less, with others. The thing which he has alone, and that which comes upon readers of his awful book with most solemn force, is the promise made at the end—the clear promise of rest beyond the grave. Daniel was one to whom it was given without any uncertainty to know what was to become of him when the world was over.

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COMING TO A SHOWDOWN

Written for The Ontario by Chas. M. Blee, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado

For a half century Great Britain has been a closed shop. Trade unionism is almost a religion over there. Class consciousness is an accepted fact. The man at the top, the privileged class so called, puts up the bars against the fellow below and the man or woman at the bottom accepts the situation as a matter of course and acts accordingly by joining a class conscious organization. From shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations is not supposed to be effective there. Once in shirt sleeves always in shirt sleeves is the motto of the British aristocrat, bourgeois and proletarian. Trade unionism is not only a religion, it is politics as well in that country. These things must be appreciated in advance to understand the industrial struggle that is going on in the empire.

It is reported that the railroad men's unions are to join the coal miners in their strike to be followed later by the transport workers. This would be the "triple alliance" in action against the British government. If the labor leaders could secure the electrical workers they would be in a well entrenched position, creating in fact a state of war in the nation. The aim of the labor party—the Trade Union party—is to challenge the government and overthrow it by what is claimed to be constitutional

of later. What took place in Russia in November 1917 is having its influence in Great Britain, and Great Britain is not done in this respect.

Yesterday a modest article appeared in the press stating that the peasants of Sicily had secured possession of the land and the National Minister of Agriculture at Rome had signed a decree requiring land owners to cancel existing contracts with middlemen and deal direct with the peasants. This decree is to be in force all over Italy. A quiet revolution has taken place in that land in industrialism.

We are glad to state that things in Great Britain are beginning to show more favorable signs, and that it is probable that the great strike will end in a mutual agreement between the contending parties. We hope these latest reports will prove to be true.

BAYSIDE

Quarterly meeting for the Bayside Circuit was held Sunday last at Wesley church, Rev. H. H. Mutton officiating. A large congregation was present, the other two appointments being well represented.

The fowl supper given under the auspices of Bayside L.O.L. No. 2849 on the 5th last was largely attended. The proceeds of the evening amounted to two hundred and seventy-three dollars. The splendid hall which was completed early this autumn proved altogether inadequate to accommodate the tremendous crowd that sought admittance to the concert.

The Orangemen of Bayside are to be congratulated upon the success of the supper and quality of the entertainment. The new hall is of frame structure 20 by 40 with metallic roof. The painting and decorating was done by Mr. E. Ellis of Trenton and is very creditable. Situated along the Provincial Highway immediately west of Bayside Cheese Factory on land donated by Arthur L. Burke, it is centrally located, a credit to the community at large and a home of which every Orangeman should feel proud. It is suitably adapted as a "community center" building and we have every reason to believe that the members as a whole, will encourage its use in the interests of every good cause. No others need apply, unless they have a good cause. Mrs. Leslie Shannon, of Picton, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. Clapp.

Mr. F. Boulton and family and Mr. M. Way of York Road, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Boulton. Mr. Ross Cunningham's bus which took fire and burned to the ground just west of P. R. Boulton's residence Tuesday evening, created as did Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin with his little gun.

Mr. Donald Gunn who has been "under the weather" is able to resume the duties of agriculture again. The regular meeting of the W. M. S. was held at the Methodist parlourage Wednesday last.

Mr. Wm. Masters and family spent Saturday in Nanapanee.

DESERONTO

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lockwood, of Picton, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Richardson. Mr. Ernest Howard, of Oshawa, spent Sunday with his parents, returning home on Sunday evening. Mrs. Howard who has been spending a week here returned with him.

Mrs. Fred Mellon of Colborne returned home on Saturday after visiting her mother and brother for a few days. She was accompanied by Mrs. G. H. Richardson to Colborne. Mrs. Bamforth left on Monday for Kingston to be with her mother who is very ill. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Holden, Miss Gladys Holden and Mr. Claude Sharpe of Sidney, spent Sunday as the guests of the Sharpe brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Froste left on Sunday by motor for a visit in Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Potter and two children of Moultonville spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sharpe. "Bringing Up Father" was the attraction at Naylor's theatre last Thursday night, with a full house.

Rev. Bamforth assisted by Rev. Enoch Farnsworth of Selby, is conducting special services in the Methodist church here this week. A good attendance is reported so far. The death of Miss Mary Curran occurred on Tuesday, Nov. 9th, at Kingston. The funeral took place on Thursday at 7 a.m. from the home of the late Mrs. Flood on Thomas St. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Vincent, DePaul's Church, Deseronto, after which the remains were conveyed to Marysville cemetery.

Good sleep is an essential of good work. Remember this when you have a hard day's work ahead of you.

Calls Buenos Aires World Wonder City

Spanish-Speaking Metropolis, Built on Treeless Prairie, Now a Vast Bower.

Buenos Aires, capital of the South American republic of Argentine, is one of the wonder cities of the world, according to F. Lamson-Schreiber of the department of agriculture of Washington, D.C., who, following a visit to the city, gave a description of its many interesting features at a meeting of the Botanical Society of Washington.

It is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world, and it has a great central market, a three-story building covering several blocks, devoted chiefly to wool and hides; said to be the largest market in the world, but its greatest wonder and beauty is its parks and boulevards with their many trees. When the city was founded in 1541, the site was a rich pasture land, and there was not a tree within many miles. Now the largest of its parks, the Palermo, with 2,600 acres of sand, is a marvelous tree garden and its Avenue of Palms famous.

It was civic spirit under the direction of a celebrated engineer Carlos Thays, director-general of public works and founder and director of the Botanical Garden, which produced the almost miraculous results.

Nature has provided ideal conditions for plant growth. There was a rich soil, a temperature ranging from 40 to 80 degrees and a rainfall of thirty-four inches. Argentina, as a whole, has a wide range of climate. It is a country as large as the United States east of the Mississippi, or six times the area of France. One may find in it tropical conditions in Formosa or the cold of a Moscow winter in southern Patagonia. It has deserts, treeless plains and great forests. Buenos Aires has wonderful resources in the Argentine to draw upon, a flora rich in species and the plants and trees of many climes and altitudes.

There are about 100 beautiful parks and squares in the city ranging from two and three acres to the great Palermo which has 543 more acres than Paris' famous Bois de Boulogne. The gardens of the city are of unrivaled beauty and interest. Along the water front, there are plantations of flowers and trees in the Parque Cristobal Colon there is a central avenue with gardens on either side designed on the plan of the Campus Eliseus in Paris. In the Plaza San Martin there are not only shrubs and trees but rockwork of pretentious design and a miniature lake with a rustic bridge. The Plaza Independencia Alvarez, one of the smallest parks, there is a little stream with a miniature cascade, where aquatic plants flourish.

It is in the Plaza San Martin where another of the distinct features of the city is to be found, the Municipal Opera House, the Teatro Colon, said to be the most beautiful theatre in the western world.

The great Palermo Park is three miles from the business centre of the city and has many beautiful drives, pathways and artificial lakes, and is a mass of green verdure throughout the year. "The zoological gardens of Buenos Aires are said to be the finest example of landscape gardening in South America. As heavily as possible the natural environment of the animals has been introduced and garden scenes with attractive vistas have been introduced. There are reproductions of ancient temples, as those of India, around which the elephants gather, and there are artificial grottoes and rocky caverns. Reaching its graceful head above the trees is a great out-of-door bird house of glass, pyramidal in shape. Newer Avenues are Spacious.

The newer avenues of the city are spacious, the Avenida de Mayo which passes from the Plaza de Mayo where is located the Government Palace, a mile and a half west, straight to the Capital or Congress Hall, is a magnificent avenue, 100 feet wide and bordered with trees imported from Europe. In the older parts of the city the streets are narrow with barsky room for two persons to pass on the sidewalk. The Calle Florida, called the Bond street of the Argentine and its most fashionable shopping thoroughfare, is only twenty feet wide, and between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon all traffic is suspended and the street is given to pedestrians. On this street are elegant shops and magnificent buildings, including the finest architectural design, and the interior sumptuous in its luxury.

On another of the old streets, the Calle Danta Pe, where it is bordered with tall eucalyptus trees, are the permanent Fair Grounds of the Argentine Rural Society, covering forty-two acres. There are here beautiful and substantial buildings

for housing the horses, cattle and general exhibits, with a permanent reviewing stand of steel and concrete. Maize or Indian corn stands next to wheat in value as an agricultural product of the Argentine. Then follow oats and linseed, with tobacco an important crop in some of the provinces. Peanuts have found a place in the agriculture of the country. In the last twenty-five years the acreage under cultivation in the Argentine has risen from less than 50,000,000 to nearly 125,000,000 hectares. There are more than forty markets and market places in Buenos Aires, including the great wool market on the Riachuelo. There are many meat and fruit markets and as many bookstores and corner fruit stands as in the United States. The produce is still brought in from outside in two-wheeled carts drawn by oxen, as the roads beyond the city limits are poor.

Many flower markets have been opened in recent years, as the people of Buenos Aires are exceedingly fond of flowers for home decorations, and the trade in them has become so great that the Argentine capital has been called the City of Flowers.

CROOKSTON

The county road men are busy in our vicinity crushing stone and have a number of men and teams employed.

Mr. John Benson, of Ivanhoe, is loading stone in our village. Miss Margaret Reid and Mrs. Ward Holland were delegates from our Sunday School to the Provincial Convention held in Belleville recently. Everyone is remarking what grand weather we are having for this time of the year.

The concert which was given on October 29th was a great success and every one present enjoyed themselves both with the programme the children sang, and also the dances. Mrs. J. D. Blue, Mrs. Ethel Emerson and Mr. Clarton Tammon spent Saturday in Belleville. Mr. Charles Spencer and family spent a few days last week at Halloway and also visited friends in Prince Edward.

Mr. Arthur Fleming spent Sunday in our vicinity. Mr. Mark Lancaster and Miss Anne and Master Roy spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James McQuire.

ROXBORO

Mr. J. C. MacFarlane, of Montreal, is visiting in our village. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shaw and children, also Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Allen and son, Lucas, of Belleville, were guests in our village on Sunday. Mrs. W. H. Gossnell who has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. D. Ward, Belleville, has returned home.

Mrs. Oscar Taylor and children, of Madoc, spent several days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wickert. Master John Stewart and Mele Wickert took tea with Master Jack Davis on Sunday evening. Mrs. Gunter of Cox Hill, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Hetherington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. Watt, 8th con.

Mr. Charlie Stewart spent Sunday in Campbellford. Mr. D. Wickert and grandson, Alfred, took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Herbison, Marsh Hill, on Sunday. The evaporator is still running. The farmers in this vicinity are still ploughing. Mrs. Davis, of Chatterton, spent Sunday at the home of her son, Mr. Neil Davis.

DIED IN PEMBROKE. Mr. James McElligott, for twenty-five years or more a well-known citizen of Eganville, died on Friday in the General Hospital, Pembroke, where he had been a patient for several months, without hope of recovery. Mr. McElligott was about sixty-three years of age and was born in Admaston township. After living for some time in the states he moved to Eganville and was for some years associated with his brother, C. McElligott, in the hotel business there, afterwards conducting a livery. He had been in poor health for a number of years past.

STEARL RIDE ON TRAIN. Four young men from Bowmanville were stealing a ride on a fast freight on Sunday evening from our western port. Two of them jumped when the Bowmanville station was being passed at a pretty good rate, one struck the platform and he was still going at last accounts, minus part of his nether garment, but the other was not so fortunate, as he was badly hurt, and fears are expressed for his recovery, having struck on his head when he jumped. The other two were afraid to tackle the job and were carried to Newtonville from which they hiked up the track for home. Rather risky work such performances.

ISAAC MARCOSSON VISITED PYGMIES AND CANNIBALS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Celebrated Journalist Escaped All as Cecil Rhodes, the great African Pioneer and Empire Builder, Designated It to Be. On Return to New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Isaac F. Marcosson, the American writer on economic subjects, who returned by the White Star liner Celtic from an eight months' trip to Central Africa, said that he had travelled 25,000 miles, visited the least known parts of the jungle, and lived with cannibals and pygmies without having had a day's illness.

"I saw men die of sleeping sickness, black fever, plague and cholera and escaped all these perils," he said, "and never had a day's illness until I reached New York and caught a cold. This demonstrates once more that the germs of the civilized areas are more deadly than those encountered in the jungle."

"I was aided in my trip, the most hazardous one I have ever made, by letters from King Albert of Belgium and Lloyd George, the British Premier. When I arrived at Cape Town, General Jan C. Smuts, the Premier, whom the Boers call 'Sinn Jan', and it was a most interesting experience. He is fighting the battle of his life now in ruling the country at the head of the minority in the Government. One of the strangest things is that General Smuts fought against the British in the Boer war and is now loyally defending them and holding South Africa to the mother country by his great ability."

Self-Determination Issue. "Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist Party is ambitious to succeed Smuts, not as Premier, but as the first President of the South African Republic. The Nationalists, whose chief hold is on Orange Free State, have increased in numbers since the war, and are pursuing the methods of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland without violence. Their leaders claim they have imbibed the doctrine of self-determination from President Wilson the same as Ireland, India and other countries have done."

"Premier Smuts has been able to hold his power because the Unionists and the Labor Party have stood by him and put through a plan of fusion which will enable him to carry on as Prime Minister for some time. The British trust him and the Boers distrust him but they admit his ability. The downfall of General Smuts in South Africa would not only be an Imperial, but a world disaster in my opinion."

"After leaving Cape Town," Mr. Marcosson continued, "I travelled through Rhodesia, a magnificent country for white men, by train 2,000 miles to the railroad at Bulwama on the route from the Cape to Calcutta. This will be completed in three years, but will never be accomplished."

England had been improving steadily financially and industrially until the coal strike which, he said, would set the country back at least four months. Lloyd George was far stronger than he was a year ago, Mr. Marcosson said, and there was no man in England to take his place. He said the Premier was the greatest imperial asset in England today. The feeling in England against America had been caused by the support given to Ireland in this country, and in France it was purely the result of economic reasons. Mr. Marcosson said.

"I saw several cases in Central Africa of white men down with sleeping sickness and their suffering was terrible. Vast sums are being spent now in efforts to check the spread of this devastating disease by the British and Belgian Governments and the Rockefeller Institute. On his return from Africa Mr. Marcosson passed through France, Belgium and England on his way to Liverpool to join the Celtic. He said that France was progressing very slowly because the people were waiting in the hope of getting a big indemnity from Germany instead of settling down to work. Belgium was going ahead faster than any of the other nations in Europe that had suffered by the war."

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