

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Latest Happenings In The Dominion.

OAK BLUFF FARMER'S SUIT.

On Oct. 10 at the court house in Winnipeg, before Judge Myers, a second attempt was made to try a jury case of Gosselin vs. Canadian Northern Railway Company. On the former occasion two jurors were challenged and the case could not be heard. The plaintiff, a farmer living at Oak Bluff, brings his action claiming \$200 damages for the burning of 20 tons of hay, which he had stacked on his farm last fall, through, as he maintains, the negligence of the defendant's servants. An engine, it is said, was stalled on a grade close to where the hay was stacked; the firebox was pulled out and its contents of cinders allowed to be blown about; they set fire to the weeds and grass on the right-of-way, and they crept over and demolished the hay. The defendants deny that there was any negligence on their part in connection with the fire. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$160.

ARCTIC MAKES GOOD TRIP.

A telegram from A. P. Low, of the Hudson Bay expedition, has been received by the Marine Department at Ottawa, announcing that the steamer Arctic, with Major Moody's party on board, had reached Port Burwell on Oct. 1. That point, which is near the entrance to Hudson Strait, is the Arctic rendezvous with the steamer Neptune, which has been in Hudson Bay since 1902, and which passed Chateau Bay in the Strait of Belle Isle on Oct. 8, bound for Halifax, from which point Mr. Low's telegram was sent. As the Arctic made the passage to Hudson Strait in 13 days, it is regarded as certain that she will take the trip across the bay to Cape Fullerton, her winter quarters, before navigation closes, which is usually about Oct. 10. Mr. Low's telegram reported all well on board.

TO ASSIST EX-CONVICTS.

Major Archibald was banqueted in Toronto by the Canadian Club of that city on Monday evening in honor of his appointment by the Dominion government to the position of commissioner of parole and discharged prisoners. The major followed with an eloquent address, giving an outline of what is accomplished in helping the unfortunate and the crying to good citizenship. He left on Thursday to attend the prison congress, which is in session at St. Louis, being sent by the Dominion Government to report on reformation measures.

DRIVER FALLS DEAD IN RACE.

With his pacer well in the lead at York, Pa., the other day, in the 2:14 racing event at York County Fair, Lemmon Redmond, the driver, fell from the sulky to the track dead. Noah B. kept on, and for another quarter retained the lead. Then he began to waver and was caught. The judges declared the horse distanced, although he had won two heats. Physicians who examined Redmond said his death was due to heart failure, and that before he fell from the sulky he was dead.

THOUSAND SALVATION COME TO CANADA.

Col. Taylor, of the Salvation Army, who came to Canada in the spring in the interest of the Salvationists, who wanted to emigrate to New Ontario, stated a few days ago that over 1,000 members of the Army had been placed on farms or in positions the past season.

LOOK OUT FOR TEN-DOLLAR BILLS.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, manager of the Sovereign Bank, Toronto, has notified the United States treasury that several "raised" one-dollar United States bills are in circulation. Clever "penmen" are converting them into tens.

MRS. BINGMAN PASSES AWAY.

Cassie L., the widow of the late John E. Bingman, of Winnipeg, died in Toronto on Oct. 10. The interment took place at Picton.

EARL GREY AND KAFFIRS.

After a very stormy meeting a few days in London, the shareholders of the British South Africa Company authorized the issue of \$5,000,000 new capital. Previous to the close of the meeting, which broke up in confusion, the chairman, the Duke of Abercorn, was unable to secure a hearing and left the hall. The directors, with the exception of Earl Grey, were re-elected. The earl sent a letter resigning his position because of his appointment as governor general of Canada. He warned the shareholders that the greatest peril in South Africa was the drifting policy towards the natives. For a solution of the native question, he said, a conference should be held of the best and most humane scientists of Great Britain and America to advise on the policy which should be adopted with the object of civilizing the Kaffirs.

MRS. HANNA TO BUILD \$100,000 MAUSOLEUM.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says that Mrs. Augusta Hanna, widow of the late Senator Hanna, has confirmed the report that a magnificent mausoleum will be erected in Lake View cemetery, in Cleveland, wherein the bodies of the senator and other members of the family will be interred. The mausoleum will cost \$100,000 and will be completed in about a year. It will be constructed almost entirely of Troy white granite and in the style of a Greek temple. There will be eighteen niches for bodies. Two mammoth sarcophagi of pure Norwegian marble will be placed in the centre of the

mausoleum. One will contain the remains of the late senator, while the other will be the final resting place of Mrs. Hanna.

DIME NOXELS LEAD TWO GIRLS TO SUICIDE.

A suicide pact has resulted in the death of Miss Minnie Ifland, 20 years of age, and Lulu Cook, 14 years of age, daughters of farmers living 20 miles south of Kankakee, Ill. Clashed in each others arms they drank the contents of an ounce bottle of strychnine. Death came before medical assistance could be summoned. The reading of trashy novels is said to have led to the suicides.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE U. S. CROPS.

The monthly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture will show the condition of corn on October 1 to have been 83.9 as compared with 84.6 one month ago, 80.8 on October 1, 1903, 79.6 at the corresponding date in 1902 and a ten-year average of 78.3. The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 12.7 bushels, subject to revision when the final estimate is made in December. The average quality of spring wheat is 75.7, as compared with 85.5 in 1903, and 87.7 in 1902. The preliminary returns indicate an oat crop of about 888,500,000 bushels, or an average of 33.1 bushels per acre, as compared with 28.4 bushels as finally estimated in 1903, 34.5 bushels in 1902 and a ten-year average of 28.2.

GREAT REJOICING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A St. Petersburg cablegram says: The formal announcement that General Kuropatkin is at last strong enough to assume the offensive, together with unofficial reports that offensive movements against the three armies of Field-Marshal Oyama have been progressing since Oct. 4, has sent a thrill of joy throughout Russia. The announcement, which had been awaited patiently through the long, weary months of discouragement and defeat, had an instantaneous effect. The public bulletin boards at the street corners, upon which were posted copies of Kuropatkin's order of the day were surrounded by crowds, really cheerful for the first time since the war began. Monday night, at a Russian club, where Gen. Velitchko, the engineer who fortified Liao Yang, was delivering a lecture in defense of Kuropatkin's abandonment of that place, the order created a scene of enthusiasm, and a telegram was sent to Kuropatkin, expressing the deepest satisfaction and unshaken confidence in his leadership and praising his chivalrous act, saying: "Like the Russian warriors of old, you have warned the enemy that you are advancing against him." All the papers acclaim the tidings with intense satisfaction, at the same time warning the public not to harbor illusions, and saying they must be prepared for the heavy sacrifices involved in attacking so powerful and determined a foe.

AN ODD PHENOMENON.

Shower of Rain Can Come From a Cloudless Sky.

It appears that rain can fall from a cloudless sky. This is true of a thin drizzle which falls in France, known as "serenit." As the atmosphere looks quite clear when it falls, the probability is all in favor of the moisture having been brought by the wind at a great elevation. In the island of Mauritius the phenomenon is by no means uncommon during the prevalence of southeast winds, slight showers falling in cloudless evenings when the stars are shining brightly. There the rain is thought to be due to invisible vapor in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, being condensed at once and falling in drops without passing through the intermediate stage of cloud. Ross said that in the south Atlantic it rained on one occasion for an hour while the sky was altogether free from clouds. Says a Japanese naturalist, "The night was clear, the stars were shining with their accustomed brilliancy, when a shower of rain, consisting of large lukewarm drops, fell during six minutes upon the town." A similar view was once observed at Constantinople, in Algeria, about noon, the sky being all the time a splendid blue. Some believe that these showers are the result of particles of ice formed in the higher regions melting and falling, while others attribute them to currents of warm and cold air traveling in opposite directions, with the result that the latter condenses some of the moisture in the former and causes it to fall.

Herodism in Animals.

Animals are capable of what we should call herodism in man. In one field was a donkey. In another a horse, through the first went a nagstiff and made for the ass, seized him by the throat, pulled him down, and that so suddenly that the donkey looked likely to be killed. The horse in the next field, having the hedge dividing the two pastures, colored the dog with his teeth, swung him and like a baseball player caught him on the fall with his heels. The man who was with him just crossed, and the donkey was left in peace to recover from his wounds.

Coronets.

English noblemen are the only ones in Europe who ever wear coronets on their heads, and the sole occasion when they do so is at the coronation of the sovereign. They hold them in their hands through the ceremony, and at the moment when the archbishop of Canterbury places the crown upon the monarch's head every peer and peeress present dons his or her coronet.

MARKET JOBBING PRICES from THE COMMERCIAL

Winnipeg, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1904.

WHEAT: An unsettled and less confident feeling has come across the wheat markets and prices have had a sharp decline in the last two days. On Friday, Saturday and Monday the markets displayed a good deal of strength of a nervous kind, sharp breaks in prices being quickly followed by sharp advances, but closing prices each day showing a slight gain over the previous day. On Tuesday, however, a weaker feeling prevailed and the price fell a little. This has been followed by a distinct loss of strength on Wednesday and today, and in the American speculative markets wheat holders have lost courage and let go their wheat, and bears have taken courage and put out short sales, and their action has caused a sharp break in the price amounting to 2½c. to 3c. for the two days. The difference in prices from a week ago, however, does not show a decline of more than 1½c. to 2c.

No special change in the general world's wheat situation has taken place during the week, but it would seem as if the market needed a rest, and it has come in the shape of a dull spell and a natural reaction in prices. It is true that the movement of the spring wheat crop in Western Canada and America has shown considerable increase during the week, and that primary receipts in America are much larger than last year, but on comparing the receipts for this year for those of 1903 it will be found that this year's are smaller, while at the same time prices are 4½c. per bushel higher this year than two years ago, the larger price being no doubt responsible for the comparatively large movement. While the movement is liberal the exports of wheat and flour from America and Canada are only about one-third of what they were last year, and yet there is no appreciable increase in visible stocks. The visible supply on the 1st inst. is only 17,565,000 bushels, compared to 19,489,000 bushels last year, 25,624,000 bushels in 1902, 37,474,000 bushels in 1901, and 55,401,000 bushels in 1900. It will therefore be prudent for those engaged in the trade not to allow themselves to be too much influenced by passing and temporary circumstances, but to study the general situation of agriculture world's crops for the year, the amount of recognized stocks available, and the demand for consumption together with the opportunity afforded for extensive speculative operations, having in view the possibility of much higher prices later on. There is nothing new regarding crops this week. Thrashing is progressing in the Canadian Northwest as fast as the variable and unsettled weather will permit. The season continues backward and work is behind hand, and it is probable that the acreage of fall plowing will be much less than is desirable. The visible supply increased 2,373,000 bushels last week compared to an increase of 1,193,000 bushels the previous week and an increase of 2,290,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 10,616,000 bushels, against 8,810,000 bushels the previous week and 11,234,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 9,997,000 bushels, against an increase of 3,658,000 bushels the previous week and an increase of 12,928,000 bushels last year.

Manitoba wheat has declined in price in about the same measure as wheat in the American markets. This season the movement of our crop has been delayed by backward weather; dull, partly showery and without the drying atmosphere so much needed during the period of saving and thrashing the crop. During September the movement of wheat was so small as to have little effect on the market except to prevent any idea of lower prices. Somewhat better weather for last week and the advance for the season has caused shipments to suddenly increase, so that the number of cars inspected in the first six days of October is almost as large as the number of cars inspected during all September. The increasing movement naturally causes a weaker feeling in the trade. At the same time it seems evident that the bulk of the car shipments belong to farmers who are not yet selling their wheat. Therefore, although there is a comparative plenty of wheat moving, there is not much actual business doing, and shippers who get an opportunity of doing a little business find it difficult to buy wheat unless they offer above the recognized market value, and even then the quantity they desire to acquire is not easily got. This situation greatly restricts selling for forward delivery, which is usually very extensive at this season of the year, when the bulk of the crop is put in motion towards the lake ports. Our prices for wheat in store, lake port elevators, are running 14½c. to 16c. per bushel under the price of the corresponding grades in Minneapolis, but we are still a little above export basis. Therefore our price must decline little yet or European prices advance, or we must hold our wheat. The falling of our wheat depends on our farmers, and generally speaking they are in a position to do so if they see fit. From what we know very few of them care to sell at present prices and all can carry their wheat over until New Year, or have it carried for them. Our prices at close of business to-day compared to a week ago show a decline of 1½c. to 2½c. on the higher grades and practically unchanged on the lower grades, and we quote: 1 Northern, 97½c.; 2 Nor., 94½c.; 3 Nor., 92c.; No. 4 wheat, 88½c.; feed wheat, 60½c., and No. 2, 50½c., spot or first fall October delivery. October closed 97½c.; November, 96½c.; December, 94½c.; May, \$1.00. All prices in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8, 1904.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

FLOUR:—The market is steady and demand good. We quote: No. 1 grade at \$2 per sack of 98 lbs., delivered to the trade. No. 2, \$2.70; No. 3, \$2.10 to \$2.40, and No. 4, \$1.50. These prices are subject to the usual trade discounts.

MILLFEED:—Demand holds good, although farmers are pretty well out of the market. We quote: Bran, \$18 per ton, in bulk, delivered to the trade; shorts, \$20 per ton.

GROUND FEED:—Barley chop has eased off \$2 per ton. We quote: Oat chop, \$28 per ton, delivered to the trade; barley, chop, \$20; mixed barley and oats, \$25; oat cake, \$27 per ton.

BARLEY:—Feed grade is 1c. per bushel higher. We quote 37c. for No. 3 and 35c. for feed on track Winnipeg. **HAY:**—Supplies are very scarce and farmers are evidently too busy to market supplies. Baled hay is 50c. to \$1 per ton firmer, and loose stock is practically the same, although very little is offering. We quote: Baled hay, new, in carlots on track here, \$8 to \$9 per ton. Loose hay, farmers' loads, \$8 to \$9 nominally.

OATS:—Old stock is out of the market. Quotations for new oats are firm. We quote: No. 2 white, on track, Winnipeg, 37c.; No. 3, white, 35c.

VEGETABLES:—Swede turnips are 5c. easier at 20c. per bus. The plant is out of the market. Parsley advanced 5c. during the week. We quote: New potatoes, farmers' loads, 4½c. per bushel; Swede turnips, 20c. per bus.; parsley, 25c. per d.z.; onions, 2c. per lb.; pickling onions, 5c. per lb.; Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate; carrots, 45c. per bus.; parsnips, 1½c. per lb.; cauliflower, 75c. to 90c. per doz.; beets, 40c. per bus.; celery, 30c. per doz.; Ontario tomatoes, 65c. per basket; vegetable marrows, 75c. per doz.; pumpkins, 1c. per lb.; green corn, 15c. per doz.; green tomatoes, 1½c. per lb.

DRESSED MEATS:—Veal declined 3c. per lb., while hogs in sympathy with the live market, advanced ½c. Other lines are steady. We quote: Beef, 5½c. to 5½c. for city dressed; ½c. less for country; veal, 7c. for choice weights; mutton, 8c.; spring lambs, 10c. per lb.; hogs, 8½c., delivered to the trade here.

POLTRY:—Declines of 1c. per lb. for spring chickens and 1½c. to 2c. per lb. for fowl are the week's features. We quote: Fowl, live weight, 9c. per lb.; spring chickens, 11c. per lb., live weight.

CHEESE:—The firmness noticed last week has crystallized into an advance of ½c. per lb. We quote 9c. factory.

BUTTER:—Creamery—The market is firmer, prices advancing 1c. per lb. We quote: 18½ to 19½ c. o. b. factory, being about the prevailing figure paid by local jobbers for assorted boxes.

BUTTER:—Dairy—Pound bricks are 1c. higher at 18c. and ground licks firmer at 12½c. Other quotations remain unchanged. We quote prices paid to jobbers, Winnipeg, as follows: No. 1, 14c.; No. 2, 12c. to 10c.; ground bricks, 18c. Prices for round licks, Winnipeg, is 15½c. and from 1c. to 2c. more for special selected shipments.

EGGS:—Offerings moderate, demand fair. Market firm and further advance possible. Jobbers are paying for good stock 19c. f.o.b., Winnipeg, subject to candling.

HIDES:—We quote Abattoir hides, 7c. for No. 1's; 6c. for No. 2's; country cured butchers at 6½c. for No. 1 grade; lambs, 30 to 40c., shearlings, 30 to 40c.

TALLOW:—The market is steady. No. 1 tallow is worth 3½c. to 4c. per lb., delivered at Winnipeg; No. 2, 3c.

SENECA ROOT:—The decline predicted last week materialized to the amount of 1 to 2c. per lb. Local buyers are paying 57 to 58c. per lb. for good dry root.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE:—Considerable good export stock has been received and the prices are steady. Butcher cattle is 25c. per cwt. easier at \$2.75. Export stock is worth 23 to 23.25. Winnipeg, weighed at the point of shipment. We quote \$2.75 off cars here for choice butchers down to \$2 for inferior grades.

SHEEP:—Market steady. We quote: \$3.25 per cwt., Winnipeg.

HOGS:—Supplies are very scarce, and prices have advanced 1c. per lb. In fact Ontario stock is being imported. We quote 8c. per lb., selected weights.

How They Say Goodby.

"When I left Manila," said a sailor, "a Filipino lady saw me off. Do you know how she said goodbye? Why, she rubbed my face with her hand."

"In Fiji they say goodbye by crossing two red feathers under your nose."

"The Burmese crouch down and shout 'Hib nbi!'"

"The south sea Islanders wear farewell necklaces when goodbys are to be said. These necklaces are made of walrus' teeth. To say goodbye each islander rattles with his fingers the teeth of the other's necklace."

"The Sioux Indian digs his spear in the ground as a sign of farewell."

"In Oklaheite they twist an end of your garment and then shake their own hands three times."

Tobacco For Funeral Costs.

Among the family archives on an old Virginia plantation was found the following bill for a funeral in the days when tobacco was the only currency in the tidewater country and when funerals were made the occasion for general feasting:

Funeral sermon.....
For a brick.....
For 2 turkeys.....
For coffin.....
2 geese.....
1 hog.....
3 bushels flour.....
Dungill fowls.....
23 lbs butter.....
Sugar and spice.....
Dressing the dinner.....
6 gallons cider.....
6 gallons rum.....

THE "CLEAR GRIT."

The Platform as Published in The Globe in 1852 Interesting in View of Recent Newspaper Discussion.

Recently the daily papers of Toronto have been publishing the ancient history of 50 years ago, with a view doubtless of instructing young Canada of some of the political struggles of that bye-gone age. The articles of The World and News, though very interesting and non-partisan are two long for reproduction, and we content ourselves with one published in The Globe of July 8, 1852, which gives some idea of the political asperities of that period and which prints the entire "Clear Grit" platform, as follows:

Meeting of Parliament.
Toronto Globe, July 8, 1852: The organs of the Government in this city announce that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 19th August, and The North American (whose editor has just returned from the seat of Government) gives us the program of the session. The organ sets out with the information that as a large proportion of the members are new men, and "not accustomed to public speaking" (very complimentary from the organ!) the Ministry do not expect much trouble from them—but any quantity of that sort of thing may be anticipated from "George Brown for Upper Canada" and Cauchon for Lower Canada." He then proceeds thus:

"Notwithstanding these prospects (from Cauchon and Brown—but what about Mackenzie?) and what about J. Sanfield McDonald?—Ed. Globe) the session will no doubt be a short one."

And is this program to satisfy the Reformers of Upper Canada? Shall the first session of a Radical Parliament effect nothing more than this, towards remedying the crying evils under which—as we have been told for years by the men now in office and their friends—the country labors?

When Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron joined the Ministry, their organs declared that Hincks & Co. came to Rolph & Co. We maintained that Rolph & Co. went to Hincks & Co.—that the policy of the new Government (except as to the division of the plunder) would be precisely that of the Baldwin Ministry in the scandalous scenes of the session of 1851. . . . And what do we find? . . . We know what the principles of Messrs. Cameron and Rolph and their adherents are.

The platform of the party is to the fore, and lest its character be forgotten we now republish it for The North American:

Clear Grit Platform.

I. Elective institutions from the highest office of the Government to the lowest. These we class as follows:

1. The election of our Government.
2. An elective Legislative Council.
3. Election of all local officers, by the County and Town Councils.
4. No property qualification for the representatives of the people.
5. Extension of the elective franchise to all householders and housekeepers.
6. Vote by ballot.
7. Biennial and fixed Parliaments.
8. No expenditure of public money without consent of Parliament.
9. Retrenchment.
10. Reform in the representation based on population.
11. No pension attached to any office.
12. Our commerce and intercourse with other nations placed entirely in our own power, leaving in the power of England nothing but the question of peace and war, and that under certain restrictions.
13. Our Legislature to have power to alter or repeal any act or charter, Imperial or otherwise, affecting ourselves only, which the Imperial Government itself might alter or repeal.

Subjects for Immediate Legislation.

1. Law reform.
2. Court of Chancery abolished. Simplification of law procedure.
3. Abolition of present monopoly of the legal profession.
4. Clergy reserves for education.
5. Abolition of rectories.
6. Immediate repeal of all laws granting monies to, or conferring special privileges upon, religious bodies.
7. 5-6. Speedy sale of public lands—cheap and for cash.
8. Free navigation of the St. Lawrence to all nations.
9. Abolition of primogeniture.
10. Improve agriculture by a judicious application of public grants.
11. Completion of . . . public works.
12. Abolition of customs houses and duties on imports.
13. Amendment of the school law.
14. Establishment of a uniform notary system.
15. Not one item of all this is recognized by the present Government.
16. And yet the ultra-Radicals eat their lock, eulogize every act of the Administration and denounce as "Tories" and traitors to the Reform party all who doubt their progressive disposition.

Perry's Easy Score.

If King Edward does the right thing he will send Corporal Jack Graham of the R.N.W.M.P. \$5,250, the same sum that he gave Private Perry of Vancouver. While Perry did some very good shooting, it cannot be compared to the score made by Graham. The latter was out with the police team yesterday, and at all the ranges made 98, or two more than Perry. He had a wonderful record up to the 1,000-yard mark, when one bad shot pulled his score down three points or he would have excelled Perry by five points. At 500 yards Graham made seven bulls-eyes, or a possible. At 200 yards he made 31, the inner shot being on the bullseye line.—Lawson City News.

The wrist contains eight bones, the palm five and the fingers have fourteen.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

Prof. Goldwin Smith Expresses His Views Before the Friends.

Prof. Goldwin Smith took part in the discussion on the paper on "Parental Responsibility in Education," read by Miss Stover, before the Friends' convention in Massey Hall, Toronto, recently.

"The question of parental influence over children," said Mr. Smith, "is to my mind one of the last magnitude. I suppose it must be over fifty years ago that the British Parliament, after several tentative efforts, took up in earnest the question of national education, and appointed a commission to make inquiries and propose a scheme. Of that commission I was a member. I had the privilege of having as my colleagues several men of first-rate eminence and excellent representatives of the opinions they were sent to represent. I heard the question then discussed by every able man seated round a table without reports, and I carried away from this discussion a lingering feeling in favor of home education, at all events the retaining to the home of that which seems to be primarily its duty. I fully recognize the necessity of securing the education of the people in free institutions, and I have always been loyal to the existing system, but I have always had some misgivings as to the effect of taking children so much away from their parents. Dr. Rice in his work on the American schools, which he had carefully surveyed, complains again and again of the indifference of the parents; he says he found them sometimes so indifferent that they would not take care to see that the schoolhouses were in a sanitary condition. One reads in the papers frequently complaints respecting the character of boys. I read a plaintive letter in The New York Journal on that subject, and the conclusion of it was that the boys were no longer under home influence. "I hardly see how you can expect the mass of the children to be under home influence when the State takes them away from the home and makes itself responsible for their education. Something is wanting, something where in the training of character. I have grown up to believe that in character is the main source of usefulness and happiness, and if that is neglected education will be a failure. There is certainly tendency here in Toronto to revert to voluntary schools—schools chosen by the parents, in which they take an interest, and which are more or less under their influence. I believe that points to a real want, and what will be the issue of it would be premature to say. I think before long the question will come up again, whether the State system is better and whether something more ought not to be done to bring the children under home influence." Mr. Smith closed by expressing the hope that the Society of Friends would be successful in "robbing the world of the scourge of war which we now see in its most hideous form."

Miss Stover, in her paper on parental responsibility, referred to the general tendency of parents to shift the training of their children to teachers. This was greatly to be deplored, as no school could supply the influences of the poorest homes.

"The Death of Wolfe."

Benjamin West's famous picture of the "Death of Wolfe," which will be exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, by the gracious permission of His Majesty the King, was painted by West in 1771. It is a picture of much artistic significance, as it was the first in which a modern battle was represented in modern costumes instead of that of Greeks and Romans. The feeling against such a daring innovation was very strong. Sir Joshua Reynolds called upon West with the Archbishop of York, and tried to dissuade him from his project. But West was firm. They came again when the picture was finished, when Reynolds said to him companion: "West has conquered, he has treated the subject, as it ought to be treated. I retract my objections. I force that this picture will not only become one of the most popular, but will occasion a revolution in art." All, however, were not convinced, and James Barry, in protest against such an indignity to historical art, painted the same picture with the figures in the nude. Reynolds' prophecies were nevertheless verified, and the "Death of Wolfe" was the most successful and best of all West's pictures.

The picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1771, and was purchased by Lord Grosvenor for the modest sum of £28. West's plate after this picture had the largest sale of any engraving in England. Benjamin West was born in 1728 at Springfield, Pennsylvania, of Quaker parents. He early showed a talent for art, and at nine years of age declared his intention of being a painter. In 1760 he went to Italy to study and remained there for three years. He then went to England, with two pictures painted in Rome. His works rapidly grew in popularity, and in 1772 he was appointed historical painter to King George III. By whom he was employed to decorate St. George's Hall, Windsor, with eight pictures from the life of Edward III. He also painted a number of royal portraits. He was most industrious, and produced altogether over 400 works, the "Death of Wolfe" being one of the early ones. He always had a profound belief in "his own genius, and Leigh Hunt has left a charming picture of the kind, vain old man, in his study, surrounded by his own pictures.

First Artist—Indecent! What was it?

First Artist—You know the picture, "A Storm at Sea?" Well, a man and his wife were viewing it, and I overheard the fellow say: "Come away, my dear. That picture makes me sick!"