THE ATTITUDE BECOME THE SEPT. 25.100

Why leave for the evening shadows
The duties of early day?
Why grudge until bleak December
The kindness we owe in May?
This time for the bud and blossom When skies are serene and blue; Who soweth in chilly autumn Reaps harvest of bitted rue.

Thy frown or thy harsh unkindness,
As bitter as draught of gall,
May sting thee as scourge of nettles
Ere lowers night's sable pall;
Beware lest thy tardy kisses
Fall madly on lips of clay,
Or heart thou this morn couldst con

fort
Be pulseless ere close of day.
Be kind while Life's morn still linger:
Thy love and thy helpful hands
Shall be as the founts of water
To wander o'er desert sands;
A word from the heart, in kindness, May pierce the gray mists of pain, And arch o'er the hills eternal The rainbow of hope again. —Mary E. Killilee.

Wear Your Troubles Inside Many a man gets into the habit of carrying his troubles in his face. The eyes tell it, the droop of the lip speaks it, and bowed head reveals it, and the tfall is full of it. He has run up the lag at half-mast, and he carries it every-where, so that his whole little world is compelled to know his sorrow. Is this natural? Possibly. Is it wise? Proba-bly not Is it fair? Surely not. Is it a sign of weakness? Undoubtedly it is. Is there a better way? Surely there is. First, a man must make up his mind to expect his share of trouble, and perhaps a little more. Then he should make up his mind to bear his trouble manfully, . e., with patience, with courage, and with hope. The world has enough trouble of its own: let us not add to its burble of its own; let us not and of every christian man and woman to become strong, and when strength is won to use that strength in bearing the burdens of others. Every sorrow mastered, every burden borne inside instead of outside, burden borne inside instead to obtain makes us stronger, and leaves the world brighter. Learn to smile, get the habit of it: learn to sing, make it also a habit; and you will be surprised how much brighter it makes the world, not much brighter it makes the only to others, but to yeurself! The smile and the song lessen the burden and light up the way.—Christian Guardian.

The Paths of Death. There are two folds upon the hill, And one is lone and very still Only the rustle of a leaf Gives happy sound of life and stir, And warbles bubbling bright and brief Where the bird skims with fearless whire Or a bee rifling on his way The honey from a wild-rose spray, metimes a soft and summer Drops gentle music hour by hour, Or a long breath of wandering air Makes melancholy murmur there, And all is calm and full of peace There where the dead have awast ere where the dead have sweet su

Within that other place of graves
The wild rains fall, the wild wind raves
In every dusky alley met
Sad ghosts, who beat an aching breast
With anguished longing and regret,
Remember that they once were blest,
The heart gone out of them, the soul
Fled onward to some unkniwn goal. r them no glad and further year, Ashes the rose, and beauty Without a wish except to fill Their eyes with dust—the dead who still With ruined hope and joyless mirth Go to and fro upon the earth! -Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Scrib-

The Omnipresence of Ged. It has been well said that there is no part of the Bible in which the great at-tributes of God—His omniscience, His omnipresence and His omnipotence—are stated with such impressive splendor as in Psal m137. It is the utterance of a deart of the Bible in which the great atvout and reverent and noble soul, awed and humbled by the thought of One whose knowledge embrases the whole de-tails, and before whose all seeing eye the secret things of life are naked and open. His mind is overwhelmed at the tho of the divine omnipresence, so that His presence and power are felt in the uttermost reaches of infinite space as well as near at hand. It is no local or tribal as near at hand. It is no local or tribal deity that rises before the mind of the Psalmist, but One who is all knowing, everywhere present, and all powerful, the great First Cause, the energizing and controlling force at the heart of the uni-

And it is no Pantheistic conception of God that we find in this psalm. God is imminent in the universe, but He also transcends it. The personality of God as distinct from all created things and as distinct from all human personalities is clearly stated.

To us children of an hour, living our little round and with our narrowed range of vision, this conception of the divine omnipresence is one at once to awe and respire. The thought that God is everywhere, and that nothing can separate us from His love and protecting care is a precious thought to the one who has learned to know Him in Jesus Christ as

And so it continued, hour after ho love. By sea or by land, in sunshine or in storm, amid all the varied experiences of life, we know that He is near, and our hearts are made glad and brave and strong. Distance from home and friends strong. Distance from home and friends cannot separate us, and no dark cloud of trouble can hide us from the sunshine of His presence. The divine omnipresence of his presence. The divine omnipresence is more than a metaphysical conception: it is a blessed practical reality, full of comfort and cheer to those who have learned that at the heart of all things, controlling and energizing all things, and present in every part, there is one to who mwe can look up with loving trust and call our Father. and call our Father

But there is another side of the shield. The truth that is full of comfort to the one who is seeking to bring his will in-to harmony with the divine will, is full of terror to the one whose life is in antagonism to the great law of righteousess, and in whose deepest heart there the sense of guilt and unforgiven sin.

the presence of his fellows and seeks to bury himself out of the sight of all who know him, but many a man has realized in his own bitter experience the truth of the Psalmist's words: "If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from Thee: but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to Thees'—M. McGregor.

The Power of Christ.

There is an invisible source of energy of which everyone may avail himself; but this energy is available only for good, never for evil It is more than a match for all the evil forces which combine to the combined of the co a match for all the evil forces which combine to turn us away from the right way. It is abundantly sufficient to support us in all the adversities of this world. It is fully adequate to any burdens of duty which may be laid upon us. Paul was greatly afflicted. He calls his affliction a thorn in the flesh. What that was we know not, except that it was some exceedingly sharp pain. He prayed three times for its removal, and this is the answer he received, "My grace is sufficient for thee." The grace of Christ is an inward energy which grace is sufficient for thee." The grace of Christ is an inward energy which He bestows on all those who follow Him and trust in Him. Paul felt himself stronger with his affiliction than without it, because of the support of this grace. Therefore he says, "I will glory in my infirmity." He had other things in which he might clory. He had a won-Therefore he says, "I will glory in my infirmity." He had other things in which he might glory. He had a wonderful vision. He was caught up into the third heaven, where he saw and heard things which it was not lawful to tell. But he would not glory in this vision. He rather glories in his affliction, because this furnishes a splendid opportunity for the grace of God to manifest itself through him. No matter what comes so it be a channel for the grace of God to flow into the soul. "I will glory in my infirmity that the power of Christ may rest upon me."

Let no one flee from his affliction. Let him not fear tribulation. Terrible as it may seem, grace is more than a

The Gospel of the Out-of-Doors.

rest upon us.

God's great, bright, free, living, out-ofloors was meant for man, and man was meant for it, and he cannot be separated from it without suffering loss. The truth of this the wearied nerves, the weakened muscles, the lowered vitality of the city dwellers abundantly attest. It is hard to live the artificial life without paying the penalty of it. It seems natural for healthy man to love the out-of-doors. a healthy man to love the out-of-doors. The mountains excite him, the lake anchants him, the forest seems like a long-forgotten friend, the freedom of the unpoisoned air gives strange zest to life. The quiet sunset hour is full of a never-to-be-forgotten glory and a strange yet welcome peace. To the wearied son of Adam comes the thought that Jacob voiced so long ago, "Lo! God is here." Here is health, vigor, freedom, and he must be of peculiar temperament who does not feel the gladness of this gospelof the out-of-doors. It is sane and refreshing; it is wise and true; it is pure and strong; it is freedom incarnate. and strong; it is freedom incarnata Thank God for the sunny welcome wearled workers find in this great outdoor world.

A Tornado of Stars.

Scattered throughout the unfathom able realms of infinite space, some travelling in a defined orbit round the sun, some apparently aimless wanderers of the aether, some weighing many tons, some not more than an ounce or two, are countless myriads of bodies, mostly are countless myriads of bodies, mostly metallic, ever careering through the void at a velocity computed at about twenty to thirty miles every sec and of time, (the speed of the swiftest projectile fired from a modern cannon is considerably less than three housand feetabout half a mile—in a second). And ever onwards and onwards through the wilderness of the illimitable these errant rness of the illimitable these errant wilderness of the illimitable these errant wanderers pursue their lightning career; until, coming within the attractive power of some sun or planet, they plunge headlong into its midst; in the former case in a moment transmuted into incandescent gas and adding to its fuel; in the latter, if small, burnt up by friction with the atmosphere and chang ed into meteoric dust; if large, probably exploding by the sudden and intense heat caused by that friction, or with a roar as of thunder—hence the name thunderbott—burying itself deep in the ground. ground.

In November, 1866, our earth passe through a vast aggregation of these met eoric stones, the result being a rageant of weird and unsurpassed splendor and sublimity. As night approached, from time to time a faintly apparent, curved streak of light, almost as bright as the gradually appearing stars, coursed across the skies; soon, as the daylight waned more and more, increasing both in brilliancy and in number; until, twilight liancy and in number; until, twilight having disappeared, the heavens were on fire, the constellations ablaze, and myriads of fiery stars, no longer placidly scintillating in the midnight sky, but wildly hurtling downwards toward the earth, leaving in their train a long trail of throphing light, as though the toesin of throbbing light, as though the tocsing of the day of doom had been struck and some mighty force were overwhelmin And so it continued, hour after hour

ceased, and the scintillant constellation once more glittered placidly in the skies But a day will come when, in the met-aphorical language of Scripture, the stars shall fall from heaven and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. And then shall those who have served and obeyed their God be filled with exquisite joy. For He, by whose stripes they were healed, will then appear in his glory and will accord to them His loving we come, and gracious recognition. But those who had forgotten Him will tl.cn be transfixed with terror and with more tal dread.—By a Banker.

A Sunday school teacher was giving a lesson in Ruth. She wanted to bring out the kindness of Boaz commanding the is the sense of guilt and unforgiven sin.
It is a commonplace and yet an important thought that a man, go where he will, can never get away from himself for from God. The guilty man flees from said one of the boys.

## JUDGE MACMAHON REBUKES JURY.

REMARKABLE ENDING OF MYRTLE COLLISION CASE.

Cook Found Not Guilty-His Counse Pleads That Mistake Was F t Crime -The Jury Take That View and Refuse to Convict on the Only Charge the Judge Would Permit to

Whitby despatch: "I hope, gentlem of the jury, if you should happen to be on a train when there is a collision and you are injured that perhaps your ideas of the duty and care of officials will

These were the words with which Judge MacMahon greesed the verdict returned by the jury to-night, after nearly three hours' consideration, acquitting Conductor Fred P. Cook on the charge of manelaughter in connection with the Myrtle collision case. The verdict came as a complete surprise to everyone who had heard the evidence in the case, not excepting the prisoner's counsel, Mr. T. C. Robinette, K. C. Judge MacMahon summed up strongly in favor of a conviction, and his remarks to the jury show his opinion of the verdict.

Cook was immediately discharged, the Judge making no further comment. A statement made by the foreman of the jury after the adjournment of the court would show that the verdict was returned on purely sentimental grounds. returned on purely sentimental grounds.
When the jury first retired ten were
in favor of acquittal, their reason being
that in the event of a verdict of guilty being returned the sentence would be on the basis of the charge of manslaughter and that Cook would be too heavily pun-ished for his mistake. It was not until as it may seem, grace is more than a match for it. The power of Christ is the chief thing. We may be weak and helpless in ourselves, but nothing is too hard for us if the power of Christ shall the last minute that the last of the two jurymen who stuck out for conviction on the grounds that the definite rules of the company had been broken by Cook was persuaded by the majority to agree to acquittal.

During the afternoon the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Despatch

returned a true bill against Despatcher Wilkinson for criminal negligence, but it was decided to let that case stand over until the next Assizes, Wilkinson being released on his own bail of \$400. Cook was indicted on four counts: the first of which amounted to a charge of manslaughter, while the fourth charged him with having, through the omission to perform an act he had undertaken to do, caused grievous bodily injuries to Charles Jones and Henry injuries to Charles Jones and Henry Howe. Before any plea was entered Mr. Robinette took exception to the fourth count. The Judge said he did not think the prisoner could be indicted on the last count at all, the case concerning the deaths of two persons concerning the deaths of two persons and not merely their injuries.

The Judge—He is either guilty of

manslaughter or he is not guilty of anything, for death resulted. Before charging the jury, I will consider the question. He can be tried under the ommon law of England without refer

common law of England without reference to the statutes for manslaughter.

Mr. Arnoldi, in his opening address, strongly dwelt on the fact that Cook and Kyle were fully notified of the number of the train they were to pass at Myrtle. That train was number 1,488. Another train altogether, numbered 1,492, was passed there, and Cook thinking it the train recorded in his orders went on, with disastrous results. A most important omission was the fallure of the despatcher's office to notify Myrtle that Cook's train was scheddled to pass train 1,488 at that point. There were over two and a half ing until it was too late, and the only hing left for him to do

for a wrecking crew.

Despatcher George H. Wilkinson, To ronto, was the first witness called, and Mr. Robinette at once requested that he receive protection under the Canada he receive protection under the Canada Evidence Act. He swore that the train deepatcher's record showed that orders were issued, providing that "up extra 1.488" should meet the second section of train 50 at Bethany and the third section, that of which Cook had charge, at Myrtle. It was therefore necessary at Myrtle. It was therefore necessary that provision should be first made for the meeting of 1,488 with the second section of train 50, and for that he called up Manvers, where the trains were to meet, and notified the operator. Then he tried to get Myrtle to provide for the meeting of 1,488 and the third section of train 50. He failed to get Myrtle, and went on to send train orders to the operator at Locust Hills.

operator at Locust Hill.
Wm. Henry Ivory, the despatcher who succeeded Wilkinson, told a dramatic story such as one oftener hears in melo-drama than on the stage of action. Wilkinson, it will be remembered, said nothing to him of having been unable to tell Myrtle that trains 759 and 1.498 must Myrtle that trains 750 and 1,835 must cross there, although a book was pro-vided for the entry of just such matters. Ivory was working on the wire to Myr-tle several times that morning, and could easily have given warning. About the several times that morning, and could easily have given warning. About 0.30 he discovered by chance that Myrtle had not been warned of the meeting. He then tried to catch train 1.488, but it had left the station next Myrtle. Then he called Myrtle and told what had happened. The agent there, hoping that the heavy grade outside of Myrtle might delay train 750, which was going to an inevitable collision with 1.488, tried to catch it on a velocipede. He failed, and the collision followed.

The pressure of work in the despatcher's office was so great that rarely a despatcher having failed to get the agent at the meeting place when the creder was first sent out have a chance to go back and complete it.

go back and complete it.

Frank E. Harrison, agent at Myrtle,

ply took his fireman's word that it was

Yes.

Could anyone have blamed you if you had stopped and made sure of the number? A. No.

Could anyone have blamed you if you had stopped and made sure of the number? A. No.

Reviving to Mr. Robinette, Kyle stated that his fireman said: "It's all right, Hughe; that's the train. Don't stop. If you do we shan't get up the hill."

No evidence in defence was called.

Mr. Arnoldi, for the crown, and Mr. Robinette, for Cook, addressed the jury, the latter holding that Cook had been guilty of no crime. He had made a mistake as to the trains he was to meet and had admitted it, but it was doubtful if the law ever contemplated prosecution in such a case. Let punishment begin higher up with the C. P. R. corporation. The operator at Myrtle had so many duties that he was away from his keys fewer hours that day.

Mr. Justice MacMahon, in summing up, wald it was only by strict adherence to the rules of the company that the lives and property of the public can be preserved, and if rules are not honestly lived up to a passenger's life is liable to be endangered at any moment. Proceeding he said: "It is not an error of judgment, but a neglect of duty with which this man is charged. If it were a question as to the adoption of one of two methods of doing a thing and an accident resulted it would be an error of judgment, and a man would be free of responsibility. But here is a positive order to do a particular thing, and it appears to me that it would have been the simplest thing imaginable to have adverted to the order in his possession and to have prevented the dreadful loss of life which occurred." His Lordship directed the jury, that the only count which they were to consider was that indirected the jury that the only coun which they were to consider was that in volving the charge of manslaughter.

# SEWED ON HEAD.

DOCTORS SAVED LIFE OF MAN ALMOST DECAPITATED.

Bernard Rush Was Badly Injured in Elevator Accident-Largest Muscles of Neck Snapped-Over Twenty Nerves, Muscles and Blood Vessels Had to be Sutured.

New York, Sept. 30 .- Three surgeons at St. George's Hospital had a hard struggle yesterday to save the life of a man who was almost beheaded by an elevator in a building at No. 213 Promt street. The patient, Bernard Rush while taking a load of fish from the first to the second floor, slipped and became wedged between the floor and the platform of the elevator. The elevator was stopped in time to save his head from being torn from the shoulders. At the hospital it was found that in addition to the large muscles of the neck being severed, several small arteries and veins were separated. The patient was conscious throughout the operation, which was performed without anaesthewhich was performed without sharest tics of any kind. Rush was powerless to move his head because the largest muscles of the neck were snapped in

two.

The physicans worked over the patient for nearly three hours, sewing to-gether blood vessels and various struc-tures of the neck. The jugular vein and the windpipe were not seriously in-jured. The neck was cut from ear to ear as cleanly as though it was done by a rasor.

ear as cleanly as though it was done by a razor.

According to the physicians, more than twenty-two blood vessels, nerves, muscles, veins and arteries had to be sutured. The operation was a tedious one, some of the vessels being so small that the finest catgut had to be used. The physicians said that the only thing that saved the man's life was that the head was forced backward. If it had been thrown forward it would have broken the spinal cord and several of the vertebrae, causing certain death. man is expected to recover.

TRAINMEN ARE NERVOUS.

Because of Prosecutions by the Government.

Toronto despatch: A large delegation of trainmen waited on Hon. Mr. Foy a the Parliament Buildings yesterday to protest against the activity of the Attorney-General's Department in the prosecution of railway men held responprosecution of railway men held responsible by Coroners' juries for accidents. The Attorney-General was presented with a memorial citing at some length the views of railway employees. It was recognized that as the head of the department he presides over Hon. Mr. Foy must enforce the law as it stands today. But the railway men held that they were entitled to liberal interpreta-tion of the law, and should not be treated as being guilty of criminal neglect as they claimed was done in many in stances, when such was not the case. One result of actions by the Crown in recent cases was that experienced men were leaving the employ of the rail-ways because of the feeling of nervousness that had arisen, and younger and less experienced men were taking their

to-day, the locomotive, without a hand at the throttle, rushed full speed to-ward the Jersey City terminal, threatening destruction to the train and its passengers. Fireman Fleming, noticing that the speed did not slacken at places Frank E. Harrison, agent at Myrtle, acknowledged having received order giving 1,494 right of way over Cook's train, but 1,494 having arrived at Myrtle and being in the siding, there was no need to notify Cook. Before Cook's train rrived 1,494 had been in the siding 40 minutes. Ignorant of the meeting arranged for Cook's train and 1,493 at Myrtle, he gave 759 a clear line.

Hugh Kyle, Cook's engineer, stated that he did not see the number of the train standing in Myrtle siding, but sim-

perce 125 car londs, compaged of 1.815 caluse, 1.155 hose, 1.94 sheep and hambs, with 150 calves.

Trade was brisk for good to choice estite, the percentage of which was small. The common to medium graces were also much at low prices.

Emporters—Designe reported no streight loads of caperture on each A few exports bulls subtle at \$1.55 to \$4.55 per cert.

Butchers—Piched hels of butchers sold at \$4.76 to \$2.50; come and common of \$4.76 to \$2.60; come and common deads, \$2.50 to \$3.60; come and common cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.60; come and common laght stockers—the light cattle, as usual, are alow estions, at low prices. Manual, the \$1.75 for common light stockers.

Mitch bought shockers—the to \$50 to \$50 the. stours, \$2.60 to \$1.75 for medium, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for common light stockers.

Mitch cows—The best milkers and springers were in good demand at \$50 to \$50 the. stours, \$2.50 to \$50 the. stours have subject of \$50 cach.

Veal culture—The quality-of west calves was far from being good, maky of the sour milk class issue offered, with little or no fissue on them. Prices ranged from \$5 to \$5.50 per cw.

Sheep and lambs—The run was one of the largest this season. Many of the lambs were of poor quality, and of course Carre was \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.; bunks, \$3 to \$3.50; humbs, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Hours—Receipts were light, about 1,150. Mr. Harris, reports the market easy, at unchanged quotations; selects, \$5.33% lights and fats, \$5.574.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO G'ARMERS' MARKET.
The grain receipts to-day were fair, and prices farm. Wheat is unchanged with sakes of 200 bushels of Fall at 19c a bushel. Bartey firm. 1,000 bushels selling at 64 to 66c. Catz also very firm. 200 bushels selling at 65 to 66c. Live is a bushel of 200 bushels selling at 65 to 66c. The selling at 65 to 66c. The selling at 65 to 66c. The selling at 65 to 65c. The selling bush. 0 to 97 to 98 to 65c. The selling bush. 0 to 65c. The selling bush. 15c. The 

CHEMSE MARKETS. Kingston.-Frontenec Cheese Board

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET Pollowing are the closing quotations on Winnines grain futures to-day: Whese-Sept. \$1.04% bid, Oct. \$1.04 bid, Dec. \$1.04 bid, Oct. \$1.04 bid, TORONTO FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

marrow. doz. .. ns. Spanish, case t potatoes, bbl.

Bradstreet's Trade Review. The ues a big factor of trade. The feeling that the situation is slowly improving continues to grow. There is still a very great demand for money. Wholesale trade generally holds brisk. In drygoods it is now stated waterland trade generally. Montrea -Tightn trade generally holds brisk. In drygoods it is now stated retailers' stocks are unexpectedly light owing to good brisk selling of summer lines during August. Orders for winter lines continue brisk and values hold firm in tone. Manufacturers of made-up goods report deliverturers of made-up goods report deliverturers of made-up goods report deliverturers. With him were his little sister and soveral other boys, three of them strangers. ies better than at this time a year ago. A very heavy trade is being done in men's ready-made clothing. The output this season during the fall and winter will be very large despite the fact that prices show a general advance. The demand too, is particularly heavy for lines of quality. Cotton manufacturers have of quality. Cotton manufacturers have orders for far into 1908. Groceries are more active. Teas hold firm, Butter and cheese are firm, Exports of these lines continue light. Hides are weak in tone. light. Hides are weak in tone. Boot and shoe manufacturers are and good orders are coming forward for Toronto-All lines of business continue

to move satisfactorily here. Wholesale trade is brisk and there is a general feel-ing of satisfaction regarding the outlook for future trade. In all lines of trade healthy conservative tone is notice able. The period of tight money and of slightly lessened briskness in some lines of activity have been a warning that has been taken to heart in a way that promises well for the trade of the country at large. Dry goods men report a brisk trade. The better lines of dress goods are in heavy demand. Prices are generally steady to firm. No decline is looked for in cotton prices. Orders to mills continue heavy. Grocers report an excellent bus-iness from the west and the northern country. Staples are in good demand and generally firm in tone. Sugar is firm. The demand for canned goods is active. The hardware trade holds a tone. Sporting goods and general win-ter lines are moving well. It is said here there will be rather less building going on a year from now, which will mean a somewhat less active demand for supplies. At the present they are in good demand. Country trade is fair and expected to improve towards next month. Country produce is coming forward in moderate volume and prices hold steady

in many parts of the country ed considerable apprehension. It is not leared that the damage will have been sufficient to seriously affect the total relume of trade, but the effect will have

has gradually subsided during the past week and general trade has been but little affected. Wholesale lines are mov-ing well, general-orders being heavy from all parts of the province. Groceries are moving well and values hold firm. Can-ned goods are particularly so. There is a brisk movement in all lines of whole-sale hardware. General retail trade is brisk and collections are good. A good trade is being done in fruits. Almost all crops of small fruits are turning out well.

Hamilton—Wholesale trade there holds a steady tone. Retail trade is moderatively active, but in the country the movement is a little flow. Collections are fair. All lines of local industry continue active.

London—There is a brisk tone to all lines of business there. Wholesale goods

London—There is a brisk tone to all lines of business there. Wholesale goods are moving well and manufactories tere are well supplied with orders. Rétail trade moves well and the outlook for future business is bright.

Ottawa—General business continues estiffactory. The demand for winter wholesale lines is brisk. Retail trade is fairly active. Collections, however, are still a little slow. Country trade has a quiet tone. Produce is coming forward fairly well and values are firm.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

No Crime to Import Aliens to Start a New Industry.

Mew Industry.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—Judge Choquest to-day rendered judgment in two important cases under the Alien Labor Act. By that Act any person or corporation who brings into Canada any alien to perform labor or service of any kind in Canada, or who knowingly assists or encourages or selicits the importation of any alien, is liable to pay a fine not exceeding one theusand dollars and not less than fifty dollars. Two prosecutions for infraction of this law were instituted before the Court of Special Sessions by Gustav Franc, president of the International Trades and Labor Council, and seven actions for seven penalties of one thousand dollars, each were instituted by the same complainant in the Superior Court against the Dominion Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and its efficers.

The company pleaded that the establishment of a plant for building steel cars was a new industry in Canada, that skilled labor for that purpose could not be obtained in Canada, and that they were consequently exempted from the provisions of the Act and obliged for the provisions of the Act and obliged for the provisions of any industry to be incompany to incompany to the provisions of the Act and obliged for the provisions of the Act and obliged for

were consequently exempted from the provisions of the Act and obliged for the prosecution of such industry to bring skilled steel car builders from the Un-

ited States.

Judge Choquet maintained this defence
and held that the manufacture of steel
cars was a new industry in Canada;
that the defendants had advertised in that the defendants had advertised in the Montreal newspapers for hammer riveters, and had made enquiries through their officers to obtain skiled labor for this purpose, without avail. The judge held that while importation and employment of aliens was prohibited for the protection of the Canadian workingman, the application of the Act could not be pressed so far as to cripple any new industry established in Canada requiring the employment of skilled labor and that it was not shown that any Canadian workingman skilled in this work had been prevented or deprived from obtaining employment.

### DROWNED BOY

Because He Would Not Let Them Sail His Boat.

New York, Sept. 30.-Envious boys eral other boys, three of them strangers. The strange boys were racing pieces of wood across the tank, and they became jealous because Andrew's boat beat their crude craft. They demanded a chance to sail his boat, and when he refused to give it up, they pushed him into the tank. His sister screamed and the trio ran away over the roofs. Andrew's father dragged the boy from the bottom of the tank, but he could not be revived.

AVOIDING THE MINISTRY.

Statement by Pastor at Congregational Meeting.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Something of a note of danger was sounded by Rev. Dr Warriner at the autumnal meeting of the Western District Congregational Asocia tion in Olivet Church vesterday, with re

for in Onver Cauren yesterday, while re-ference to the searcity of young mer who are entering the ministry.

During the evening session Dr. War riner made a strong plea in behalf of the college at Montreal, which, he said was as well equipped as any in Canada In an address on the "Present Possibities of Congregationalism." Rev. Edward Hamilton, of Grimsby, stated than it became the church to adjust itself to present-day surroundings. The Gospel he argued, had to be brought to mer of the time, and it had to meet moders

AN IMPOSSIBLE MONSTER.

British Scientists Discredit Story Fron Vancouver.

London, Sept. 30.-Dr. F. A. Bather London, Sept. 30.—Dr. F. A. Bather assistant keeper of the Department of Geology, discounts the story told of a Vancouver monster theoretically reconstructed from relics found in Queen to firm.

Winnipeg—Until the past day or two them has been the most confident feeling regarding future trade throughout Western Canada. The recent frost which arrived while grain was still standing to the calculation.