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ONTARIO HAILS LAURIER WITH WILD ENTHUSIASM

18,000 MEN GREET THE OLD CHIEFTAIN AS HE OPENS LAST CAMPAIGN

Impulse Felt of Great Wave of Public Opinion

Premier in Buoyant Fighting Trim, Proud and Confident

Answers Same Old Slanders That Mackenzie Had to Meet

Defends Liberal Policy and Record in Speech of Fire and Force

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 15.—This was a great day for Liberalism. It witnessed the opening under most auspicious conditions, of what will assuredly be a memorable campaign; it furnished overwhelming proof of the commanding position which Sir Wilfrid Laurier occupies in the eyes of the people and of the confidence with which his policy of administration is regarded, and it gave him the opportunity of which he took full opportunity. The scene in Queen Victoria Park was one which will not be easily forgotten. Massed, amidst beautiful surroundings was a crowd estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 people, all eager to acclaim, not alone the chief of the great party, but the leader of the nation, a statesman who ranks among the greatest of his time.

Spirit of Buoyancy

In the great concourse of people there was a spirit of buoyancy, almost of gaiety, not usually associated with a political gathering, and yet with a sense of exhilaration everyone present felt the impulse of a great movement, the first inward sweep of of a wave of public opinion which gives signs of again carrying the Liberal cause to victory.

The enthusiasm which greeted Sir Wilfrid was more than a demonstration of hearty loyalty; it was the moving expression of affection and veneration, an impressive tribute to the personal worth as well as the spontaneous and hearty acknowledgment of political service. People came from all parts of the Niagara peninsula. Farmers eager to see and hear one who had proved so real a friend interrupted their harvesting operations to attend the meeting; artisans who had obtained or taken holiday flocked to the scene. Toronto, Hamilton and other cities sent contingents, and even Americans joined in the pilgrimage. Complaints sometimes voiced by the Conservatives that nature smiles only on Liberals was justified on this occasion, for more ideal weather for the demonstration could not have been desired

Eager to do Battle

The premier signalized his appearance in the fighting line, eager once more to do battle on behalf of the cause he has served so splendidly, with speech that was full of fire and spirit. The speech of a statesman who is confident he has the people behind him, and who is not to be drawn from his course by malignant attacks of an not over scrupulous opposition. It may be doubted whether Sir Wilfrid ever was in better fighting form.

John Logan was chairman. Opening addresses were given by O. H. Sealey, Liberal candidate for Wentworth; Millar, candidate in Haldimand, and German, M. P. for Welland. German asked: "What will we get if we put in Borden and his friends?" "Choice tomatoes," said a voice. (Laughter.) Borden and Foster were political exiles from their own country. German continued: Borden could not get a seat throughout the length and breadth of Nova Scotia, and was forced to come to Ontario and run in Carleton county.

Foster Driven Out

Foster had been driven out of New Brunswick and forced to come to the Tory Toronto.

Sir Wilfrid was received with roars of cheers, which lasted for quite a time, the band striking up "Maple Leaf" and "O, Canada."

Sir Wilfrid said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Proud as I am of this immense demonstration, I must tell you very frankly that outside of that fact in a sense I am almost sorry for its proportions, for I feel that with all the good will I can put into it my poor voice is not equal to render justice to its magnitude. When my friend German invited me a few weeks ago to attend this demonstration to open the campaign in Ontario, which I am not sure is to come off immediately, but is not very far distant, he told me that I would receive a very grand reception. I was sure of it because I knew German as you know him, and I knew him to be a man of his word, but he did not

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

tell the whole truth. I did not expect such a demonstration.

Before proceeding farther, let me offer to all my sincere gratitude for the sentiments in the address just offered to me, and let me thank you above all things for the fact that you have appreciated and given expression to my efforts, my poor efforts in the way of uniting all elements, composing the population of our common Canada.

Expresses His Thanks

Before I go any further I must express, so far as I am able, my thanks, and I am more than thankful for the marks of sympathy which on more than one occasion I have in this respect received from my fellow countrymen in the province of Ontario. (Cheers). Ontario, I am proud to say, has always done well by me. It might have done better in the way of votes (laughter), but when I reflect upon the numerous causes of differences which existed between the province of Ontario and the province from which I came, the old province of Quebec, sir, I am proud more than I can express that we should have reached, as we have, such a degree of union that Providence has never seen elsewhere on the face of the world. (Cheers).

He referred to his previous visit to Welland in the year 1892, shortly after the convention of the Liberal party, which took place in the fair city of Ottawa, and at which were laid down the principles we wanted to convey to the Canadian people, and which we believed were required by conditions such as were then in existence, and which, to same extent, are in existence still. His object then was to explain those principles and platform, and to a certain extent also to defend them, because they had been attacked by the Conservative party as soon as uttered. The Conservative party had taken the ground that our principles were dangerous and that if it were the misfortune of the Canadian people to return us to power application of this principle might be dangerous, if not absolutely fatal.

Some Superior Clay

The Conservative party had come to believe that the Creator had made them of some sort of superior clay and that the lot of we poor Grits was simply to hew wood and draw water for them. (Laughter.) Every day and every night they dreamed dreams of Joseph, and they saw small Grit sheaves paying obeisance to big Tory sheaves. Well, the elections of 1896 came and they were mightily undeceived. Mightily undeceived, did I say? I must withdraw that expression. They were not undeceived. Their eyes were not opened. They still believed that they were bound to rule, and they expressed the opinion that our victory in 1896 was simply a fluke, that already the people had repented of what they done, and that as soon as they had opportunity of so doing they would reverse their verdict. The elections of 1900 came, but the verdict was not reversed, as you know. It was quite the reverse on that occasion. Still the Conservatives were not undeceived. They cherished the hope—it was hard to give up long-cherished delusions to gain the elections in 1904, and when the elections of 1904 came they were simply smitten hip and thigh. (Cheers.)

New Elections Coming

"Now new elections are coming—when? I am not in a position, have not an opportunity, to give the date today, but perhaps within two, three or four days, when I am speaking at Strathroy, I may make an announcement. However, we believe the elections are not very far off. Now the Tories have changed their tactics. They no longer attack our platform, and speak of the danger and injuries that would result if that platform were adopted. They have changed their tune, they have changed their song, and now they attack not our platform but those who made the platform—that is, they attack me and my fellow leaders. Now their charge is that we have deserted Liberal principles and failed to apply our policy. Now, Sir, this is, it must be admitted, a very strange reproach in the mouth of the Conservative party, of Conservative organs and Conservative speakers and pressmen. This subject is strange in their mouth, that they make it a reproach upon us. Now, Sir, if they were honest when they speak thus of the dangers of our policy, and it would be injurious and perhaps fatal to the people of Canada, and if it were true, as alleged, that we had failed to apply principles, there might be some attention paid to them. But this is not their language. I could understand that language in the mouths of Liebrals, and if it were true, Liberals should say it. But for the Conservative party to make that reproach is simply madness.

METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS.

"But, sir, if it is madness there is method in their madness; they know what they are about. Only one thing is obvious, the trick is too gross. We can see it as through glass. Their object is to create discontent. Read their oratory, their newspapers, and you find every day they are appealing to old Liberals, hugging them to their bosom with affection not suspected of them before. Now I ought to have my share of the affection of theirs, for I am myself an old Liberal. I had the honor to be the disciple of that great and good man, once leader of the Liberal party, Alexander MacKenzie. I entered parliament when he was the leader of parliament and of the governmnet. I served under him and sat at his feet. So I say with some pride—and I pretend somewhat to modesty—that I have endeavored to walk in the path of this policy. But, sir, what do they tell us, what do they tell the old Liberals? They would have the old Liberals believe that we have not applied our principles.

"It would be well, perhaps, to tell a tale from the history of England wihch perhaps has some reason for its application to this case. Charles 2nd was King of England, and he was not a very good man in some things, like myself—(laughter)—because, gentlemen, I read the daily press of the Conservative party, and I have read it every day for thirty years.

HAD SOME GOOD POINTS.

"Charles II. had many good points, and I may say that perhaps I have some good points also. Charles II. had no children, and that perhaps is another point of comparison, and his brother was heir, who became James II., and who had not the good points that Charles had. One day he told his brother that bad news had come to him, that he had read a notice that there was a plot to assassinate the King. Charles simply tapped his brother on the shoulder and said: 'They will never kill me to make you King.' (Laughter). I have this to say: that there is not an old Liberal who will take the power away from me and my friends, George P. Graham and Rodolphe Lemieux, to give it to the hands of Borden and Foster. (Cheers)

"But, sir, this is not sufficient. Let me go a step further. It is said in the present campaign of Borden and by Foster that this is a campaign for clean politics. If that is to be the issue, ladies and gentlemen, I accept the issue in its entirety. (Cheers). They say that we have been guilty of corruption, and if that be the challenge then I accept it in its entirety, but before I go further let me say this, that I am familiar with tactics—with such tactics as these—and I am too old a bird to be taken in by them. I know something of the history of the Tory party, and when you hear them appealing to the country for honest government I know that it is a new chapter in a very old story. The Tory party is famous for much preaching and for poor performing.

WHAT ARE THE CHARGES?

Let me go one step further. We are charged with having been corrupt. What are the charges? When have they been made? When have they been uttered? In the session of eight months' duration which was drawn to a close a few weeks ago was there any charge made against the Conservative government in days of the Pacific scandal or in the days of the McGreevey scandal, or in the days of the steel rails scandal, when the government were directly taken to task for acts of corruption for which chapter and book were given? No, sir. No charge of that kind was made, but charges were made against whom? As has just been stated by my friend here, Mr. German, charges were made against subordinates, against officials. Well, that was our duty in such circumstances. We did not wait until charges were made against officials, against subordinates in the session of 1907. We had reasons to believe there were irregularities in the department of marine and fisheries, for instance, and some others, and what did we do, under such circumstances What was our conduct?

DISHONESTY PUNISHED.

We did, sir, what any honest man would have done, what any honest government would have done, what Sir Alexander MacKenzie himself would have done. We appainted a commission to investigate. The commission sat and reported, and having gone through the whole matter they brought in a report in which they stated that there were irregularities. There were no names given.

Something more was done, and what was it? We appointed another commission, took one of the judges of the land, a man whose honor was beyond reproach—Justice Cassels—to carry out the investigation. (Applause.) Sir, could we do any more? But I have told you I am not surprised much at it. I have told you of Alexander MacKenzie, who was an old man in those days. He had a struggle in his own life, and today he is extolled to the sky—and properly so—as a heritage to Canadian people, and we are all proud of his honor, his sterling integrity, acknowledged by all Canadians, whether Grit or Tory—the very essence of honesty. You reformers, you old Liberals, know how it was in the days of MacKenzie. These men shed tears because the party today is not in the hands of such a man as he was, and I may ask you old Grits, you old reformers, how was MacKenzie treated when in life and in office? Was he treated any better than we are today? No. Is it not a fact, on the contrary, that he, an honest man, whose honesty and integrity is acknowledged all over the land, was accused himself of all sorts of acts of corruption?

In the election of 1873, do you not remember how at that time the atmosphere was thick with the cry of corruption, and they are endeavoring to make it thick on the present occasion.

THE SAME OLD CRIES.

Now I told you in the commencement that I had been a constant reader of the Mail and Empire for thirty years. I would quote from an article which was published at one time in the Mail. It is this: "History of four years of incompetence and revelations of corruption and jobbery which grew as public criticism poked into the "rings" of Gritdom have thrown doubt into the most faithful ranks—and no wonder. The bully who shows the white feather is not a more repulsive object than the political hypocrite who betrays party and outrages every principle he professed. No honest reformer can review the past five years without feelings of indignation and contempt."

That was published not this year, but thirty years ago, and although no names are mentioned, yet it was against Alexander MacKenzie. On July 29, 1870, The Mail published an article, which read in this way: "Why honest reformers are dissatisfied. Because MacKenzie has deceived them. He was going to be goody-goody in everything, but he has been bad in many instances and good in none. Because he is manifestly incapable of governing the country with wisdom and prudence."

Do you see any difference in the language used thirty years ago and language of today?

TELLING THE SAME TALE.

I say that take The Mail and other Conservative papers today and they are telling you the old Liberals) the same tale that they told other old Liberals of that time. Then it was the old Liberals of Baldwin, now it is the old MacKenzie reformers that they are appealing to in the same words. This shows, I believe, what is at the base of these accusations which are hurled in the press at what I believe, nay, what I assert to be honest government. (Loud cheers.)

But this is not the only charge. Mr. Foster, speaking some days ago in one of the Maritime Provinces, said we were not only extravagant but criminally extravagant. Well, Sir, if I have shocked the virtue of my friend George E. Foster, I deplore my fate indeed. (Laughter.) After all, let us ascertain what is their charge of extravagance. I read the speech of Mr. Foster carefully. What is the evidence which he brings in support of the charge that we had been criminally extravagant? His evidence is that in 1896, the last year he was in office as finance minister, the expenditure was $36,-000,000 in round figures, and that last year the Liberal government spent $76,000,000. That is to say, in twelve years the expenditure doubled, and he calls that extravagance. Sir, if I were to ask how many men there are in this audience who in the year 1908 spent double the amount they spent twelve years ago, dozens and hundreds would rise up, because times have been good and public and private wealth has increased and men can spend double what they spent twelve years ago. What is, after all, the criterion by which to ascertain whether in private or in public life there has been an extravagant expenditure.

BUSINESS CRITERION.

There is one easy criterion, and it is one which Mr. Foster has forgotten. If a man has a certain income and spends within that income he cannot be called extravagant. But if a man spends beyond his income then he becomes extravagant. That is my logic at all events. It is not the logic of Mr. Foster. If there is a man in this audience who has an income of $10,000 and spends $8,000, in the eyes of Mr. Foster he would be extravagant. But if he is a man who has an income of $10,000 and spends $500 more than that amount he would not be extravagant, but would be saving. That is the logic of Mr. Foster. (Laughter).

Mr. Foster is criminally extravagant, because Mr. Foster was minister of finance for some eight years of the last twelve years of the Conservative administration, and during these twelve years which ended in July, 1896, the government of which Mr. Foster was minister of finance had six years of deficits and six years of surplus. (Applause.) He made them an equal division—six years of deficits on the one side and six years of surpluses on the other. (Renewed applause.) But unfortunately there was not a division in the amount, because the surpluses amounted to about $4,000,000 and the deficits to $4,984,000. Now what has been the record of the Liberal government, which has been accused by Mr. Foster of extravagance? What has been that record? That record is that for the last twelve years, except one we have had surpluses.

It is true, however, that we did not rush into radical reform. We are reformers, not revolutionists. We did not dare to revolutionize the policy of that day. We were content to improve it gradually. I received in the campaign of 1896 when we were about to go to the country, a reply from Sir Oliver Mowat to a letter I had sent him. Sir Oliver wrote: "We are, I believe, at one with respect to the tariff. I think, with you, that the introduction of the protective system was a mistake on the part of our people. But you, like myself, are a reformer, not a revolutionist, and you recognize the necessity of legislation on the tariff being gradually and cautious. Adopting that policy I am glad that you see your way meantime to changes which will be a relief to our farmers, and at the same time will not injuriously affect, but will rather benefit, manufacturers and their workmen."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Let me say some thing new of what we have done. It is not my inclination nor is it my practice on any occasion, to withhold from my opponents approbation to which they are entitled. During the eighteen years that the Conservative party were in office I give them credit for the placing into execution of a great idea—that is to say, the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. I do not approve of the terms on which it was built. The terms were, to use an expression of Mr. Foster, criminally extravagant—not not only extravagant, but criminally extravagant, in regard to the grant of lands made, the exemption from taxation and the upholding of a monopoly against competition. All these were features which belittled the usefulness of a useful measure, for which I give them credit for having initiated and carried out. But for the week the conservative party had built the Canadian Pacific railway they fell asleep. (Laughter.)

THE TRANSPORTATION POLICY.

They did not rest on their oars, but fell asleep, and for year after year let the country drift, until in 1896 we were in a most deplorable condition. As you know, the condition Canada was in was most deplorable. They had to deal with a most important and dangerous question, and they allowed the country to drift. But that is a part of the history of the past, and I will not revive it. But what was the condition of Canada economically? Trade was stagnant, manufacturing especially was stagnant, something had to be done. And we undertook to do it. We thought that the policy of policies which would be essential to progress of Canadia people was the policy of transportation. (Cheers.) We pledged ourselves to that policy. We have been twelve years at work on it, and we have not finished. We built the Crows Nest Pass railway, which brought al lthe wealth of minerals, especially in coal, in Southern British Columbia to the door of the people of the western provinces, and we have brought the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. Then we undertook to deepen the canals. We finished the deepening of the canals in three years, but this was not sufficient. We had afterwards to improve the harbors on Lake Superior where grain is brought. We had to improve the harbors of Ontario, as we are now doing at Colborne, and we had to make new ones. We had to improve the harbor of Montreal, and last, but not least, to improve the channell from Montreal down to the sea. We have done that, and the channel below Montreal is as secure as are the streets of Montreal themselves. The result is that commerce and trade are going through the port and down the channel of the St. Lawrence, and today merchants of Boston and New York are bewailing that part of their trade is now going to Montreal. (Cheers.)

THE G. T. PACIFIC.

One question we have given greatest attention to, which we have considered more seriously than any other because it means much to the people of Canada, is the building of the new Transcontinental Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific. When we framed that measure we were attacked by the whole force of the opposition. They rushed upon us to tell us to stop. I am proud of that railway. One section of the road is complete and in operation from Winnipeg to Battle Creek.

You are told that we told you this railway would cost $13,000,000 of the Canadian people's money whereas you are now told it will cost $200,000,000.

This is a most unfair, and I should say a dishonest statement on the part of the opposition. What we said was that we had made a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Compeny whereby we were going to build the railway from Moncton to Winnipeg and the company was to pay us three per cent. upon the expenditure. That was the arrangement, and if the railway costs one, two, three, ten or a hundred million, for what we paid out we will be recouped by the G. T. P. We stated that plainly, and we stated that we would give them nothing but a lease for seven years and those seven years represented the measure of the amount which absolutely comes from the pockets of the Canadian people. We stated that it would be thirty million of dollars. I believe now we would increase our calculations. It will cost a little more than that but when the Tories have said it will cost the Canadian people two hundred million, why the figures are preposterous. We may advance money, but money which we will advance will be recouped, every cent of it, except for ten years interest.

HUDSON'S BAY LINE.

But that is not all. We have undertaken the construction of another railway, the Hudson's Bay Railway. The Hudsons Bay Railway I am sure does not appeal very much to the people of Welland Co. It concerns more the people of the West. But I say to you, gentlemen of Ontario, and you will agree with me that what concerns one portion of the community concerns every part of the community, (cheers) and you men from Ontario you are ready to bear your share of the burden which will be necessary to help citizens in other parts of the country. (Applause.)

But you will not be called upon to do anything upon that, because we have provided that this railway is to be constructed out of the price of land which is set apart for this very purpose. Now we have come to the conclusion that this railway is necessary owing to the condition in which our fellow citizens in the west are placed. This railway will give them an alternative or optional route. At the present time, all wheat as soon as it is tracked, is sent over to Lake Superior. We want to provide another railway by Hudsons Bay. There will then be the present route and the Hudsons Bay route and the man who raises wheat and cattle will have two outlets for his product.

TO BE OWNED BY CANADA.

We have been told "are you not going to hurt the trade of the St. Lawrence if you do that?" "Oh, ye of little faith." The trade of Canada is too great even for these two outlets. What we see coming will be more than sufficient for both the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay routes. We have come to the conclusion that the time to build it is now not tomorrow, but now, and now we have surveyors in the field looking at the condition of the country and preparing plans for us which we shall be prepared to put into execution as soon as we receive them. The government will build railways, or rather somebody will be entrusted with the building, but whatever we do all terminals and all elevators shall be built by the government and retained under all and every circumstance by the government so as to insure largest measure of benefit possible to the Canadian people in the Northwest provinces.

I should speak also of another problem connected with transportation which deeply concerns such a farming community as there is here. That is the railway commission. Men they are amongst who believe that the government should own and develop all the railways. This is not my view. I do not think that we should operate railways which carry the traffic of Ontario, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, but I believe that we should take measures and we are taking measures to have railway transportation supervised and controlled not by companies but by authority appointed by the government, and this is the purpose for which we established the railway commission.

You know gentlemen the benefit which you have already received from that commission. If you have a railway crossing or a difficulty with railway, or if they are overcharging you freight, you have a commission which will come on the spot and give you the relief to which you are entitled.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

There are some people like my friend MacLean of South York, for instance, who thinks he should have a two cent fare by legislation. We think that is not possible yet because conditions of Canada differ materially from these in the province of Ontario and other provinces and we have given control of all these affairs to the railway commission. That commission has taken steps measurably towards giving a two cent fare. These, sir, are some of the past things we have done and I have told you also of some things we intend to do. We have been now for twelve years in office and I believe we can say with truth that these twelve years will show more advance in the history of Canada than any other similar period.

Great Britain is compossed today by what may be well said to be a galaxy of young nations, and amongst those daughter nations Canada by all consent holds first rank. (Cheers).

I don't pretend that this, as the culmination of the last twelve years, can be claimed as the work of the party in twelve years. It has been the work of generation after generation of Canadians but I think I can claim that when the pages of history are unfolded to the eyes of future generations it will be regarded that though the generations which have hpassed laid the foundations the supreme honor of crowning the edifice was reserved to the administration which you placed in power in 1896, the mandate which you renewed in 1900 and in 1904 and which mandate I believe you will also renew as soon as the bugles sound the call of duty at the polls. (Loud Cheers).

I don't make any predictions as to our opponents. They will do as they have done in the past, and we will do as we have done. They crow before election day and we commence to crow after election day, and among the list of victories I hope to see the name of Welland so well represented by my friend William Manley German, manly in name and manly likewise in every particle of his whole body. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

A GREAT WELCOME.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 16—Sir Wilfrid Laurier got the reception of his life time when he arrived at the Falls today. The men climbed on freight cars to see and cheer him and grey beards climbed on the railing at the back of his car just for the pleasure of a handshake. Cheer after cheer went up from thousands of spectators. It was the enthusiasm of genuine admiration, which was voiced in the hurrahs of the multitude.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

A civic address was read at the station and in his reply the Premier said: "But pleased as I am to see these marvels of electric development here, great as is my satisfaction at seeing things not familiar. One of the things which is a great joy to me is to see my old friend W. M. German. You have produced many things, but none better than he."

German's name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. In fact, the whole gathering simply bubbled with enthusiasm. The band played "O Canada." There was more hand shaking, and from every window of the neighboring buildings handkerchiefs were waving at the distinguished guest.

BRANDED VICTIM WITH RED HOT IRON

Masked Men, Failing to Find Loot They Hoped For, Tortured Aged Farmer.

PORT JERVIS, Sept. 15—Detectives of the Lackawanna, the Erie and the Ontario and Western railroads have been searching all trains since Wednesday night in an endeavor to capture one of the three men who tortured Wm. Hartley, an aged farmer, of Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pa.

The day preceding the robbery the farmer sold a number of sheep and received $1,000. He sent his daughter to Montrose to deposit the money.

Three robbers entered his home before the girl's return. All wore masks. They demanded the money of Hartley. He told them he had sent it to the bank. They would not believe him, and failing to make him reveal its supposed hiding place they heated an iron until red hot and applied it to his feet.

Hartley screamed in agony, but insisted his daughter had taken it to the bank. The men then searched the house and found $8.50. Enraged at not finding more they beat the aged farmer until he was insensible and rode away.

Two of them were captured. They gave their names as William Wandell and Oscar Platt. The third is still at large.

BRUSQUE BRAHMS.

A young Hungarian violinist, who was continually talking about his wonderful skill and great fame, had his flatteries addressed to Brahms cut short with the brusque remark, "More finger exercise and fewer phrases, young man!"

A young woman who played the pianoforte asked the composer as to the advisability of giving a concert in Vienna.

"Are you all ready?" inquired Brahms.

"Certainly, dear master! May I play something for you?"

"Oh, no, no! I meant only have you a new gown and gloves?"

"Yes, sir."

"Pity; otherwise I should have advised you not to give the concert."

SECRET OF "NERVOUS BALANCE."

The secret of mental health and nervous balance is to be found in obedience to a few rules. Here they are:—1. Cultivate sound, health creating emotions—love, joy, peace, faith and hope. 2 Allow yourself sufficient time in which to do your work. 3. Hold in reserve a surplus store of nervous energy by keeping within the limits of your organization, says Rev. Samuel McComb in Harper's Bazaar. 4. Do one thing at a time. 5. Prepare yourself in good season for sleep. 6. Trust in the infinite goodness of God, who loves every creature he has made.

A NEW RELATIONSHIP.

Tommy's mother had married again, and, though Tommy didn't in the least object to his new father, he was somewhat puzzled as to their relationship.

"Mamma," he said, "is this man my step-papa?"

"Yes, dear, he is your step-papa."

"Well, mamma," pursued thoughtful Thomas, "you call me your little lad, don't you?"

"Yes, dearie; you are mamma's little lad!"

"Then, mamma," concluded Thomas, "I suppose I must be my step-papa's little stepladder."