The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

We heartily wish the many readers of the WEEKLY COLONIST "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

"THE ECONOMY OF HIGH WAGES."

The December number of the Contemporary Review contains an instructive article by J. A. Hobson on the "Economy of High Wages." The writer shows conclusively that pauper labor does not always mean cheap production, but frequently the reverse. Low-priced labor, for several causes, is often not nearly so productive as high-priced labor. He, for instance, tells us that Mr. Brassey found that in India, where the cost of native labor ranges from 4d. to 6½d. a day, mile for mile, the cost of railway work is about the same as in England. The same results were obtained, though not in so striking a degree, in Canada and in Ireland. English navvies at five and six shillings a day were actually cheaper than French Canadian laborers at three shillings and three and sixpence a day, and in Ireland he found it more profitable to employ English navvies at three shillings a day than Irish farm laborers at one and sixpence. In manufactures, low-priced labor is not always the cheapest. "In France, Germany and Belgium, where wages and the standard of living were considerably lower than in England, the cost of turning out a given product was not less, but greater. In the United States, and in a few trades in Holland, where the standard of comfort was as high, or higher, than in the corresponding English industries, more or better work was done." Mr. Brassey's experience coincides with that of Professor Schulze-Gevernitz. That economist found that low-priced labor is not in all cases by any means the most profitable. Some tabulated statements of his that are reproduced in the article show results that to most people will be unexpected. It is generally supposed that in the beginning of the century, when most of the spinning was done by hand, more people were engaged in spinning cotton than at present and that they received higher wages. Well the tables show that the contrary of this was the case. In 1819 21 for instance there were 111,000 persons engaged in spinning cotton in England. The average yearly wages in that industry were in those years £26.13 and the product of each worker was 968 pounds of yarn. In 1880 82 there were 240,000 cotton spinners in England. Although wonderful improvements had been made in labor-saving machinery in the intervening years, more than twice the number of people were employed in spinning cotton in 1880 than there was in 1819. The wages of each spinner were in the later period £44 4s. The product of each spinner had increased greatly, one year's work in the former period was only 968 pounds, in the latter period it was 5,520 pounds, nearly six times as many. The record of the weavers is somewhat similar with respect to the wages paid, but different as to the number employed. In 1819 there were 250,000 cotton weavers in England; in 1880 there were 246,000. The yearly income in 1819 was £20.19s, in 1880 it was £39. The annual product per worker seventy-two years ago, was 322 pounds; the annual product thirteen years ago was 4,039 pounds. We see that in America the average yearly wages of a cotton weaver in 1830 were $164 and in 1884 they were $290. The product of each worker had increased from 4,321 yards to 28,032 yards. This great increase was, of course, mainly due to the improvements in machinery. In Switzerland where the wages are low and the hours long, the weekly product of the cotton weaver is 466 yards and the weekly wages 11s. 8d., not quite three dollars. In England each weaver produces 706 yards, but he or she works only nine hours a day; the wages are 16s. 3d. In America each weaver produces 1,200 yards and works ten hours a day and gets 20 shillings a week. "The low-paid, long-houred labor of the Italian factories are easily undersold by the higher paid and more effective labor of England and America."

The writer discusses the whole question fully, and shows that to come to an intelligent conclusion as to the economy of high wages and as to the limit to which it is safe to go, many elements must enter into the calculation. The subject is a difficult as well as an interesting one. The writer, however, makes it sufficiently clear that the "pauper labor," of which so much is heard on this side of the Atlantic, is really nothing more than a bugbear, the pauper labor being, as far as the manufacturer is concerned, the dearest kind of labor.

THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

We see that some of our contemporaries in Eastern Canada are chuckling over the alleged dissolution of the Imperial Federation League. We must confess that we cannot see what there is to rejoice at in the breaking up of that organization. The object of its members was a glorious one. To unite Great Britain and her colonies into one vast closely-knit commonwealth is as great and as noble a work as any statesman or any patriot of any nation, in any age, was ever engaged in. Such a union, if effected, would ensure the permanence and the prosperity of the British Empire, and every member of it would be a partaker of its greatness.

Although the Federation League may have died, the "Imperial Idea" still lives and is cherished by some of the greatest men in England and the colonies. Such practical statesmen as Lord Rosebery and Sir John Lubbock do not generally advocate visionary schemes, and such thinkers as Mr. Leckey are not in the habit of entertaining ideas that are merely chimerical. It is as certain as anything on earth is certain that the idea of uniting the different parts of the British Empire more closely than they are now united, will before long revive and assume a practical shape. The change of feeling in Great Britain towards her colonies that has taken place within the last twenty years is but the precursor of the greater change of which indications are already visible both in the Mother Country and her colonies. A lecture recently delivered at the Imperial Institute by Mr. Leckey, the Prince of Wales being in the chair, contains the following passage:

The reign of peace has not come. National antipathies and jealousies play about as great a part in human affairs as they ever did, and there are certainly not less than three and a half millions—there are probably nearly four millions of men—under arms in what are called the peace establishments of Europe. It is beginning to be clearly seen that with our vast, redundant and ever-growing population, with our enormous manufactures and our utterly insufficient supply of home grown food, it is a matter of life and death to the nation, and especially to the working classes, that there should be secure and extending fields open to our goods; and in the present condition of the world we must mainly look for these fields within our own Empire. We have learned to feel how valuable it is in an age in which international jealousies are so rife, that there should be vast and rapidly growing portions of the globe that are not only at peace with us but at one with us; how unspeakably important it is to the future of the world that the English race through the ages that are to come should cling as closely as possible together. As the distinguished statesman who now represents the United States in England lately said with an admirable point, if it is not always true that trade follows the flag it is at least true that "heart follows flag," and the feeling that our fellow subjects in distant parts of the Empire bear to us is very different from the feeling of the most friendly foreign nation.

If it is becoming clearer and clearer every year that the colonies are necessary to the Empire, it is equally clear that the Empire is necessary to the colonies. None of them alone is able to withstand the force that may be brought against it by one of the Great Powers, but closely united with its fellow colonies and the Mother Country, it could safely bid defiance to the whole world. This conviction is growing, and will continue to grow, and so far from the Imperial Idea dying out, we would not be at all surprised to see it extend and develop into a scheme of Union for all national purposes of the English-speaking nations and communities of the world.

"NOT PROVEN."

The Scotch verdict of "not proven" is often much more satisfactory to both juries and the public than the English alternative of "guilty" or "not guilty." It not unfrequently happens that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a strong presumption that the accused has committed the crime laid to his charge, but not sufficient to convince the jury that he is, beyond a reasonable doubt, guilty. The conscientious English or Canadian juryman in such a case is in a most unpleasant dilemma. He cannot conscientiously declare that the accused is "not guilty," and he is not altogether convinced that the evidence is sufficiently conclusive to justify him in agreeing to a verdict of "guilty." But he must decide one way or the other, there is no way of escape except by holding out and refusing to come to any decision. But the Scotch law opens up to him a way out of the difficulty which he can conscientiously take. It allows him to say to the Court that the charge is not proved. This is exactly his opinion, and he can agree to a verdict of "Not Proven" without doing the slightest violence to his conscience.

This was the verdict rendered in Scotland a few days ago in a trial that attracted much attention. The parties concerned were in what is called in England "high life." Mr. Monson, who is a nephew of Lord Oxenbridge, Master of the Horse in the Queen's Household, and grandson of the late Earl of Galloway, was accused of murdering Dudley Cecil Hambrough, the son of Major Hambrough, an English country gentleman. The crime was committed in Ardlmont, in Argylshire.

Hambrough was a young man who, it appears, had sowed a rather heavy crop of wild oats. He was placed under the care of Mr. Monson to reform and recruit. Mr. Monson and Mr. Hambrough with an attendant went out shooting one day and in the evening Hambrough was brought home dead. He was shot and the bullet had entered the back of the head. It was believed that the young man had not shot himself either intentionally or by accident. Who shot him, was the question? There were circumstances that pointed to Mr. Monson his guardian and host, and he was arrested. There was also a person named Edward Davis, known by the name of Scott, a sporting character of somewhat doubtful reputation, mixed up in the case. This man was on very intimate terms with both Hambrough and Monson. Immediately after Hambrough was killed, this man disappeared and could not be found. This made the case more mysterious still. Then it was found that Agnes Maud Monson, wife of the prisoner, was connected with some heavy life insurance transactions, which made the case look rather dark for her husband. Proposals for insurance on the life of Hambrough, some of them by Mrs. Monson, had been made to the amount of upwards of $450,000, and it was said that insurance to the amount of $100,000 had been effected. It was discovered that although Monson lived in good style he was in a rather impecunious condition, and it is supposed that it was to get possession of the insurance money that Hambrough was killed.

The evidence adduced at the trial must have been strong, but it did not satisfy the jury that Monson had murdered Hambrough, and so they, after less than an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Not proven on both issues." The trial was concluded only five days ago. The telegram containing the news of the result of the trial mentions the disappearance of Scott or Davis, but does not say whether or not he was found in time to give evidence. Monson's story was that Hambrough was shot accidentally while climbing over a fence.

AN IMPARTIAL OPINION.

The Toronto Globe has interviewed several gentlemen, clergymen and others, who were prominent in the Equal Rights agitation of 1890, as to their opinion of the Protestant Protective Association. Prominence is very properly given to the views of the Rev. Principal Cavan on the subject. The most prejudiced as well as the most malignant of that gentleman's enemies—if he has any enemies—will not accuse him of being too tolerant of Roman Catholicism. This is a passage from the interview:

It is surely unnecessary to say that Roman Catholics may be good citizens; and that nothing can be more unjust or foolish than the attempt to fasten on them, en masse, the reproach of disloyalty, and to exclude them from all places of trust in the State or the community. No such attempt can or should succeed.

Should any action be taken, either by Roman Catholics or any other class of persons, contrary to good government, we should strenuously oppose; but it is preposterous to think of putting the adherents of any church, as such, under the ban. The spirit of political justice and of the Christian religion equally forbid. The intelligent friends of equal rights will not hesitate to apply their principles impartially to all creeds and classes. Should any church intrude into the domain of the State they will resist it with all their strength; but should the adherents of any church be proscribed on religious grounds they will do their best to defend their rights.

IN A POETIC VEIN.

The gifted editor of the Regina Leader is Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P. Mr. Davin is a bachelor, and he is not very young. In a two-column article on "Christmas and Its Pleasures" he thus discourses about toys and those for whom toys are made:

But, as regards toys at Christmas time, there need be no beating about the bush, no half-measures, no qualified acquiescence as to their reality. In the first place, we have to pay for them, and first-class toys are nearly as expensive as first-class meat. Mankind is always ready to believe in that which costs money. In the next place, our children believe in their toys much more firmly than a Chinaman believes in his Joss. The most practical of Yankee little maidens—a young lady who, at eight years of age, may have some very definite things to say about the origin of species and the vestiges of creation—never harbors a doubt as to the fact that on *New Year's Eve*, while she lies snugly in bed, the good St. Nicholas will come down the chimney and fill her stockings with toys and sweetmeats, and our less precocious but sweeter little Canadian girls have the same beautiful belief. Why shouldn't he, honest man? To delight the hearts of little children is braver work for a Saint than to walk about with his head under his arm, like St. Dennis, or preach to the pigs, as St. Anthony did. If Saints can patronize toys, sinners may well be pardoned for pinning their faith to them at Christmas time. Just now is the sway of the children's kingdom. Grown up people must submit to be deposed from authority until after the New Year; and while the little ones declare their toys to be actual and responsible entities, how are we to gainsay them?

A GOOD DEAL TOO FAST.

At the meeting held in Nanaimo on Saturday evening the Hon. Mr. Davie, among other things, spoke of the coal trade of the Province. On this subject he is reported in the Telegram to have said:

The coal trade was our most important industry. At present our market was confined entirely to the Pacific Coast. Nanaimo is the chief coal producing centre of the Province. Were it not for the coal mines of Nanaimo and Wellington, British Columbia would be in a very backward state indeed. The coal trade makes more than three-fourths of our export trade, for which San Francisco and the local trade are about our only markets. It might be said that none of the coal from here reaches the interior or across the mountains. Amongst the various Provincial enterprises which the Government has decided to assist is the railroad from Spence's Bridge to Nicola, which traverses a country containing vast coal fields, and will open up a coal trade on the Mainland, and which will not in any way come into competition with the Nanaimo coal. When these new fields were opened up an extensive trade would be done with the East, and employment would be furnished to many hundreds of people.

In our telegraphic report of the speech, which was necessarily a very brief condensation, the corresponding passage in the Mainland edition is worded as follows:

"Referring to the coal trade Mr. Davie said that if the trade of Nanaimo were confined to San Francisco it would be an advantage to the Province and open up trade with the East. In order to do this the Government would assist in building a road between Spence's Bridge, in the Nicola Valley, traversing valuable coal fields."

Anyone who reads the above at all carefully must see that it contains typographical errors, and does not give anything like the true sense of what the Premier must have said. The most glaring of the mistakes was corrected in our Victoria edition.

But the inaccurate report was exactly what the News-Advertiser wanted; he pounced upon it and wasted two columns of editorial space in commenting on what Mr. Davie did not say and could not have said. Its editor could not reserve his strictures until the extended reports of the Premier's speech should appear in the local newspapers. There would have been some fairness in such a course, but it is abundantly evident that he has an invincible dislike to acting with anything like fairness in political controversy. If he had waited until he had seen the full report of the speech, he would have found that, instead of expressing a desire to limit the trade of Nanaimo and other coal-producing districts of Vancouver Island, the Hon. Mr. Davie, signified his willingness to aid in extending the coal trade of the Province and in opening up new fields for the employment of coal miners.

THE ETHICS OF FOOTBALL.

Football has its enemies as well as its friends. Those who disapprove of football as a sport condemn it as dangerous, and declare that its tendency is to make young men coarse and rough, and unscrupulous as to the means they use to attain their ends. They contend that these evils more than counterbalance any good that may be derived from it as an athletic sport. It is admitted by the judicious lovers of football that there is some danger in the game, and that when men engage in it professionally they are apt to resort to practices unworthy of gentlemen and true sportsmen. When played in a manly way by amateurs, players receive no hurts that a lad who is not a milksop would complain of, and that the discipline which requires youths to bear pain without whining or complaining, is as necessary and as wholesome in these days as it was a thousand years ago.

With regard to the risk that the enthusiastic football player runs of getting hurt, Dr. Almond, headmaster of Loretto, in the Nineteenth Century says:

Generally, from all the evidence I can collect, the following conclusion seems justified. Amateur football, when the public opinion of players condemns foul play and the infliction of wilful injuries as criminal and odious, is not more dangerous than almost any winter game or sport which is active enough to promote vigorous muscular development and high animal spirits. It is less dangerous than hunting, and infinitely less dangerous in the long run than abstinence from open air exercise on the part of those who lead a generally indoor life. In a word, by developing the chest and limbs, by quickening the circulation and purifying the blood, football saves far more lives than it destroys.

This teacher of boys is a lover of football and he places a very high value upon it both as a moral agent and a preserver of health and vigor.

It is an incalculable blessing, he says, to this country that such a sport is enthusiastically beloved by almost all that part of our boyhood whom Nature has endowed with strong passions and overflowing energies. Its mere existence and the practical lessons which it preaches are worth all the books that have been written on youthful purity. I can say for myself that, under the circumstances of the luxurious and self-indulged habits in which boys are unceasingly brought up at home, the constant panic lest they should suffer any pain, the absence of apprehension lest their moral and physical fibre should become feeble by disuse, and the tendency of the examination system to make the development of character a secondary consideration, I would not care to face the responsibility of conducting a school were there not rooted in it, as I hope, an imperishable tradition, an enthusiastic love of football.

The danger to football in Great Britain, according to Dr. Almond, is from professionalism and from "cup ties." He would have the game played merely for its own sake, and he sets his face against prizes of all kinds. He would have football to be and to remain purely a pastime. He would not have it degenerate into a business. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which football has become a profession in Great Britain when it is known that in the course of a single year £1,000,000, or $5,000,000 is paid as salaries to professionals, and $25,000,000 taken as gate money.

A great deal of what Dr. Almond says of football in England applies to lacrosse in Canada. The qualities and the virtues which both games can cultivate and strengthen are the same, and the dangers to which they are exposed are as nearly as possible alike. Those who wish to see lacrosse continue the pastime of manly men, must do their best to cultivate the true spirit of sport and sternly discountenance improper practices of all kinds. The lacrosse player, like the footballer, should before all things be fair, honest and manly. He should not brag when he is successful, neither should he whine when he is beaten.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Commenting upon the alleged dissolution of the Imperial Federation League, the Toronto Empire says:

Sir John Lubbock has issued a circular proposing the reconstruction of the Imperial Federation League. Speaking of the dissolution of the League a few weeks ago, The Pall Mall Gazette said: "Anyone who knows anything is perfectly well aware that the Imperial Federation League started with, and has accomplished, an educational purpose. It wanted to familiarize the patent fact that we are interested in more of our heritage than these right little, tight little islands. It has done so. And though the League were doubly dead, there are more than hundreds of educated Englishmen whom it has brought to see eye to eye—hand to hand, if need be—with the fighters and the thinkers that have made Great Britain into a Greater."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26.—(Special.)—E. E. Harley, bookkeeper for Hough & Campbell, lawyers, decamped two weeks ago, $8,000 short in his accounts. The police have been working quietly, and traced him from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, from where he returned to Regina, and was arrested there this morning.

D. E. McKinnon, of the police force, has gone to Chicago to give evidence in the Coughlan trial. Mr. McKinnon was a witness for the prosecution when Cronin's murderers were having their first trial.

SAVAGE SOCIALIST FIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—Two thousand men out of employment parade the streets to-day under Socialist auspices. They were repeatedly dispersed by the police; but quickly gathered again. Finally 100 policemen were ordered to charge the paraders with swords. The police were received with volleys of stones, and a savage fight ensued. A Socialist named Geel was badly injured and had to be taken to the hospital. Three members of the Socialist committee and one policeman were also severely injured. Many others received slight wounds.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 25.

THE CITY

"Above our heads the joy-bells ring,
Without the happy children sing,
And all God's creatures hail the morn
On which the holy Christ was born!"

OFFICER HUTCHISON yesterday arrested a couple of Kyuquot Indians with liquor in their possession on board the schooner Fawn.

AT the Clover Point hotel, on Saturday, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge performed the interesting ceremony which made Miss Annie Henly the bride of Mr. W. H. Cox.

CHRISTMAS will be celebrated at Fort Simpson with a grand holiday entertainment by the children of the public school, who are to present charades and other specially attractive features.

A CHANGE has been made in the running of the Esquimalt-Fort street trams. All cars now run through to Esquimalt, a twenty-minute service being given between that place and the Jubilee hospital.

CAPTAIN MEYERS, of the C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Danube, was waited upon by a deputation of prominent residents of the North and presented with a New Year's remembrance in the shape of a well-filled purse and an address expressive of the signers' appreciation of his ability and his uniform courtesy and kindness to the traveling public.

STEAMERS arriving from the North report immense quantities of ice at Gardner's Inlet. The Danube on her last trip down passed through five miles of floes and cakes, a very unusual circumstance at this time of the year. Large quantities of ice have also been running in the Skeena, and there have been continual snow storms for the past four weeks.

AMONG the passengers by the steamer Boscowitz yesterday morning were Special Officer Charles L. Matthews, of Fort Simpson, and a prisoner known as Habit Nasse, the Turk. The latter had been committed for trial by Justices Bolton and Alexander on a charge of stealing property and money, valued at $350, from Nasse Fillias Antonias, a fellow countryman. The property consisted of a trunkful of silks.

W. A. WALKER and F. Cullon, from Coche creek, at the northeast of Vancouver Island, who recently arrived in the city, report a flourishing community well established in their remote part of the world, and say that very soon there will be a large Scotch settlement there. In prospecting for food fish they have found halibut, cod and seals in plenty. The land in the neighborhood of Coche creek is low and undulating—very suitable for a settlement of white people.

THE match on Saturday between the Victoria Wanderers and Wellington United was spoken of as the finest Association match ever played on the Pacific coast and, though played in pouring rain, was a hard fought one from start to finish. The Wellington captain won the toss and chose to play against the wind and rain. The Wanderers were not very long before they settled down to some pretty passing, and the first half ended with the score four to nothing. In the second half they scored one more, and Wellington managed to get three, the game thus ending in the Wanderers' favor by five to three. It would be unfair to single out any one player as deserving of special mention, as each and all played a splendid game.

GEORGE ELLEFSON and Mrs. Mary Kebark, who recently eloped from Fort Howard, Wis., are said to be making Victoria their home at present, although Mr. Kebark, who was in the city yesterday, did not succeed in locating them. The couple were arrested in Tacoma upon telegraphic request from the sheriff of Fort Howard, but secured their release upon *habeas corpus*. Friday, no crime being specified in the telegraphic message by authority of which they had been arrested. As soon as the writ was issued the elopers left for Victoria, just missing by a few hours Mr. Kebark and the Fort Howard officer who had accompanied him West. The former states that the funds upon which the elopers are travelling belong to him, and it is for larceny that he will have Ellefson arrested.

THE inmates of the Old Men's Home will enjoy their Christmas dinner at 1 o'clock today, when it is expected that a number of the aldermen, as well as the committee of the home, will be present. Among the contributors to the feast were the following: Wilson Bros., bunch of bananas; Watson & Hall, box of oranges; Simon Leiser, box of apples; Brown Bros., box of raisins; H. Saunders, 2 geese and 1 turkey; Dixi H. Ross & Co., 1 case extract meat, 1 case sweet corn, 2 tins corned beef, 4 plugs T. & B. tobacco, 1 bologna, 1 tin soup, 1 box fruit ginger snaps and 2 tins Indian meal; Victoria Phœnix Brewing Co., 2 dozen beer; Ald. Munn, box of cigars; W. Denny, box of tobacco; Munroe & Hughes, box of apples; L. Goodacre, prime roast of beef and goose; John Parker, side of mutton; Pither & Leiser, 1 dozen cordial; Sabbath schools of the city, Christmas letter for each inmate.

LITTLE Albert Corona, a brown-eyed lad of thirteen, is spending a very unhappy Christmas at the City Police station—not as a prisoner, but as a guest. He came here from San Francisco on the Walla Walla, Saturday, expecting to be met at the dock by his mother, who had been a resident of Victoria for the past two years or more. She was not there to welcome him, however, and the kindly police officers could only assure him that they would do their best to find her, and make his waiting as comfortable as possible. Inquiries were made among the Italian residents by Sergeant Hawton and other members of the force, the name seeming to indicate that Mrs. Corona was from sunny Italy. The name was unfamiliar to all, however, and as the hours went by the lad grew anxious, expressing the fear that something had happened to his mother, whom he had not seen for years. Later in the evening, two COLONIST reporters started out to see what could be ascertained in regard to the missing mother. They discovered that Mr. Corona some time ago passed to the great beyond, his widow subsequently marrying a San Francisican named Lowenthal. They soon after separated, the woman coming here. Her children she had placed in a private school at San Francisco, an agent named James Merwin paying the bills. Lowenthal on several occasions is said to have interfered with this arrangement, taking Albert, the eldest, away and shipping him to his mother. It is believed that he is responsible for the lad's present appearance in Victoria. When the Walla Walla left the Bay City a telegram was sent ahead to Mrs. Corona's address here, telling her to meet the boat. She had left for California a fortnight before and as the telegram was undelivered. Now the boy is here and his fate remains to be decided, for the mother's address is not known. A relative in Nanaimo will be communicated with to-day; in the meantime Albert will eat his Christmas dinner with the prisoners at the city jail.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

Large Congregations, Handsome Decorations and Especially Enjoyable Music.

Midnight Mass Ushering in Christmas Day—The Special Announcements for This Morning.

The two days' Christmas festival which commenced yesterday morning filled to overflowing all the churches of the city, for none had neglected to make the celebration of the anniversary of Christ's nativity a noteworthy occasion. The Episcopalian churches and the Roman Catholic were tastefully decorated with artistic combinations of flowers and foliage, the floral arrangements at Christ Church Cathedral, St. John's, St. James', St. Mark's, St. Saviour's, and St. Barnabas' churches being worthy of all the compliments which their authors received. At St. Andrew's (R.C.) Cathedral, the "Crib"—a symbolic representation of the scene at the birth of the world's Redeemer—was, of course, the central attraction. At the side of the "Crib" was found a donation box, into which dropped many a dime and quarter-dollar during the day, the silent reminder that Christ was born of the poor and lowly not passing unheeded. In all the churches the music for the Sunday Christmas eve was of a high order, the sacred works of the best composers being generally selected and receiving harmonious interpretation.

Christmas Day was ushered in with the usual midnight mass at St. Andrew's Cathedral, celebrated by Rev. Father Nicolaye, Rev. Father Van Nevel being the assistant priest and Rev. Father Leterme the sub-deacon. The music was of the usual excellence and the attendance exceptionally large. The sermon was by Rev. Father Nicolaye, upon "The Feast of Christmas." During to-day the services will be as hereunder:

8 a.m.—Low mass.
8:30 a.m.—Low mass.
9 a.m.—Low mass.
10:30 a.m.—Solemn high mass, with sermon by Rev. Father Verbeke. The celebrant will be Rev. Father Leterme; deacon, Rev. Father Nicolaye; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Van Nevel.
7 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Musical Programme.

Kyrie.....Coupe
Gloria.....Coupe
Credo.....Ceruti
Sanctus.....Generalis
Benedictus.....Generalis
Verbum Supernum—Trio ladies' voices ....
.....Rossini
Noel—Solo and chorus.....Adam
Adeste Fideles—Solo and chorus. Bishop Lutens
Agnus Dei—Solo, duet and chorus.....Marzo

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services for Christmas Day:

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion, and sermon by the Bishop.
5 p.m.—Evensong, with Christmas carols.

Musical Programme.

Eight O'clock.

Hymn....."Christians, Awake."
Hymn....."And Now, O Father."

Eleven O'clock.

Processional Hymn,.... "Christians Awake."
Venite.....Dr. Crotch
Psalms.....Special
Te Deum.....Ketschmar
Benedictus.....J. Turle
Anthem.....'Thus Speaketh the Lord of Hosts".....Stainer
Hymn.....'Hark, the Herald Angels Sing"
Kyrie.....Mrs. Harpley
Hymn.....'O Come All Ye Faithful."
Offertory Solo—"Christmas Morn."....Gounod
H. Kent.

Evensong.

Pro. Hymn.....'Rejoice Ye Pure in Heart"
Magnificat.....Dr. Woodward
Nunc Dimittis.....J. Turle
Anthem.....'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"
Hymn.....'Thou Art Coming, O My Saviour"

Carols.

"O lovely star that shone so bright."
"It came upon the midnight clear," (with soprano solo).
"Good news we bring and peace."
"O so sweetly they are ringing"
"The star that now is shining," (with baritone solo).
"When Christ was born."
"Carol, sweet carol."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Matins.

Voluntary—"Christmas prelude"..W. Lockett
Proces Hymn—"Hark the Herald Angels Sing.....60
Proper Psalms.....19,20,21
Te Deum.....Dykes in F.
Solo—Noel.....sung by Madame Laird
Anthem—"The Angel Gabriel".....Smart
Hymn—"Christians, Awake!".....61
Offertory—"Interludes".....Spark

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The usual Christmas services will be held to-day at St. James' church, James Bay, the special music of yesterday and the carols by the children being repeated.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Holy Communion with sermon.

Musical Programme.

Hymn.....60
Psalms.....13, 45, 95
Te Deum.....Ouseley
Jubilate.....Tonus Peregrinus
Anthem—"Arise Shine for Thy Light.... has Come".....Blocy
Hymn.....62
Hymn.....63
Carols.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
9 a.m.—Matins.
11 a.m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Repetition of Sunday's service.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Special Christmas service.

Musical Programme.

Te Deum.....Gladstone's
Anthem—"Come all ye Faithful"
Anthem—"Hark the Herald Angel Sing.
Anthem—Christians Awake."

Burdock Blood Bitters CURES CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.

"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains.

Nursery, St. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road. Seed Store, 42 Douglas street.

Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. oct-dy&wky