TEMPERANCE COLUMN

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

In beginning, I may say that in attempting to express a few ideas on this subject, it was not that I thought it possible to do justice to so important a theme, out rather because of a deep personal interests concerning it Moreover, I believe it to be one of the chases of duty that is not as plainly taught as it should be.

It is certainly a plain and undeniable fact that many give very little in proportion to their ability, and give that little in a very desultory and intermittent fashion.

If all professing Christians gave a just and due part of their material cossessions towards the advancement of Christ's cause, there would not be that lack of money which now so sadly hinder His work.

In view of this we may well ask, why is this lack of interest? Some of it at least is directly traceable to a lack of knowledge regarding the teaching of scripture concerning it. I well remember when my arrest of thought came.

*** Spending one of my summer vacations in a country place, I heard a sermon from that text which has done such good service in prayer and social meetings—Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now heremy house, and prove me now here-with, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour ye out a blessing, that there shall be not room enough to receive it Those who are familiar with the circumstances connected with that por-tion of scripture, know that the old prophet had direct reference to the giving of the tithe prescribed by the Jewish law and not to public religious testimony, good and necessary as

Let us look for a moment at simply giving. Important questions to arise are: To whom shall we give? and how shall our offerings be presented? In the verse just quoted we are told that our offerings are to God, himself, He who has said, the silver and the gold are to be and to whom he the gold are nine, and to whom be-long the cattle on a thousand hills. The Lord in whom we live and move and have our being, in whose hands

As to how we shall give.

In the olden days when God gave instructions to his servant Moses about the building of the tabernacle, about the building of the tabernacle, the first, as we find it recorded in the Bible, was: Speak to the children of Israel that they bring he an offering; of every man that giveth it willingly ye shall take my offering. By inference the unwilling offering would not be acceptable. Further on in the same narrative we read that they came both men and women, many as were willing hearted, and presented their offerings a great variety. Whatever they had that would be useful in the work, till at last they had to be restrained.

of the liberality of their Macedonian brethren, he says, that to their power, they were willing of themselves, praying us with prayer and much entreaty that we would receive the gift and that not as we hoped, but first gave their own selves to the Lord. This last was the keynote of their liberality. We also have it recorded in plain terms that God loves a chearful giver

terms that God toyes a cheerful giver.
Not long ago I read a little extract
from the pen of the late Dr. Gordon
regarding this text; it said that in the Greek, the word for cheerful and hil-arious was identical. One may well fancy how Zion would lengthen her ords and strengthen her stakes when large giving was a cause for much hilarity. But as the writer said this hilarity in giving is only possible when the spirit is dwelling rickly within us. For crly the spirit shows us the great-ness of that salvation which we have received through Christ and the great-ness of our consequent of ligations. Let us hear the conclusion of the

whole matter; if there be first a will-ing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath and not according to that he hath n t.

Professor Drummond says that if persons applied the same method to the spiritual life that they do to be better Christians. This is espe-cially true of religious financing, both as regards individuals and churches. as regards individuals and churches.

Some may object to systematic giving because of the idea that it hinders spontaneity and tends to formality. The same objection could with
equal propriety be urged against stated time for prayer and regular seasons

The proportion to be given must depend on personal conviction; but tak-ing the Bible as a gulde, one can hard-ly see how an enlightened Bible read-ing Christian can give less than one-

Writing on this point, Frances Ridley Havergal says: So as to money, though we place it all at our Lord's disposal and rejoice to spend it all for Him directly or indirectly, yet I am certain that it is a great help and safe-guard, and what is more, a matter of simple obedience to the spirit of His commands to set aside a definite and regular proportion of our income to His direct service. It is a great mistake to suppose that the law of giving the tenth to God is merely Levitical Search and look and you will find it like the Sabbath, a far older rule runming all through the scriptures and endorsed, not abrogated, by Christ

Turning to the scriptures, we find the first mention of the fithe in Gen-esis, 14, 20, where Abraham, returning from rescuing his nephew Lot, who had been taken captive, gave tithes of all to Melchisedek, priest of the Most High God. Again, in the 28th chapte of the same book, we find the account of Jacob, vowing, on account of bless ings promised, to return to God tenth of all that He gave to him. (To be continued.)

THE LUMBER TRADE. winter operation in this district is light, and the indicatons are for only a moderate supply of logs.

A feature of this year's business is the targe decrease in the exports from almost every New Brunswick and Nova Scotian port, showing a reduced shipment from the former province of 32 million sup feet and from the laster of 37 million sup feet. The shipment of lower port woods is yet, however, entirely too large for present market requirements, and a further curtailment of from 10 to 20 per cept, would give much better regulies for both shippers and producers. The prospects of improved markets in the United States, the West Indies and South Amorica are most promising, and if these consume even a limited additional quantity of the smaller sizes (such as they usually take) it will, to a large extent, curtail consugnments to Europe and have a marked beneficial effect on prices.

The stock of merchaniable spruce deals and logs wintering at this port is above the average, although 13 million sup, feet less than last year. This, with the decreased production of this winter and prespects of improved business on this continent, will, no doubt, strengthen sellers ideas of values. The shippers from the port of Miramichi for season 1898 were:

Sp. ft. deals, ends, scattling, and sends, scantiling, on the sends of the sends of the port of Miramichi for season 1898 were:

	pure, economics
	and boards.
J. B. Snowball	25.103.580
W. M. Mackay	24 944 666
Wm. Richards	11,000,100
G. J. Vaughan	13,308,150
D. & J. Ritchie & Co	
E. Hutchison	12,233,981
Geo. Burchill & Sons	6 315 000
Clark, Skillings & Co	
	1 796 659
F. E. Neale	1,120,000
於學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF
Total	113,167,105
There were also shipped	9 944 999 Pripope
paling, 160,048 birch squares,	and 9,919,014 ir
spool wood.	
OTHER NEW BRUNSW	
St. John, N. B., shipment	s of deals, etc.,
to Transatlantic ports. De	
Dec. 1st, 1898:	
W. M. Mackay	
A. Gibson & Sons, Limited.	39.374.785
Geo. McKean	
Andre Cushing & Co	
Attente Custituig & Co	+0 000 UTO

Other shippers 12,698,878 And 95 tors pine and 6,036 tons birch timber.
 Geo. Moffat & Co.
 8:100,811

 Price Bros. & Co.
 6,294,356

 King Bros.
 2,287,469

 Price Bros.
 806,271

 Prescott Lumber Co.
 4,789,502

 Gpo. Dutch
 1,826,000

 Wun.' Currie & Co.
 1,113,000

 Gpo. J. Vaughan
 976,154

 Nat. McNair
 1,528,000

 R. D. Blair
 409,000
 Also 171 tons pine and 85 tons birch.

d & Sons.....

12,159,857 Total ... Also 579,000 spools (pcs.) A COMPARISON.

Total transatiantic shipments of Brunswick 1898, compared with 1897: Sup. fit. Sup. fit.
deals, etc. deals, etc.
184,954,343 244,399,666
Miramichi 113,167,105 101,719,077
Monoton 29,649,783 58,187,304
Dalhousie 28,220,563 24,185,011
Campbeliton 16,249,172 14,960,287
Shediac 11,740,280 14,980,765
Sackville and Bale Verte 8,972,658 14,419,134
Richfbucto and Buctouche 7,455,880 1898.

HAMILTON MOUNTAIN. An Enjoyable Christmas Day Func-

tion—School Examination.

HAMILTON MT., Queens Co., Dec. 28.—The semi-annual examination of the school in District No. 6, taught by Wilbur D. Hetherington, was held on the 23rd inst. The examination showed that the pupils had made commen dable progress in all branches of study under the careful instruction of their very competent teacher. Mr. Hetherington will spend the holidays at his old home in Johnston and will

return to the school next term. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Derrah enter-tained a number of their friends on Christmas day. Among those pres-ent were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Derrah, Joseph Cochran and Miss Derrah of Petersville, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Northrup and R. Derrah of Green-wich, besides all of their children. A very enjoyable time was spent.

MILITARY TOPICS

and Army Illustrated.

The Afridis Know How to Shoot-How Highland Regiments Usher In the New Year.

Lieut. Colonel Ofter, commanding the R. R. C. I., is expected at Freder-leton early in January to inspect No.

4 Company.

An excellent likeness of Bugler F.

Alban Sturdee, 62nd Fusiliers, "the
youngest militiaman in Canada," appears in the Navy and Army Illus-

pears in the Navy and Army Illustrated of the 17th December.

A system of hot water heating will, it is expected, be shortly introduced at the Fredericton barracks. The hospital is to be remodelled and an officers' ward provided.

All officers of Military District No.

All omeers of Military District No. 8 who go to Fredericton for instruction must, in future, report themselves to the D. O. C. on their armival there, and, again just previous to their departure from that station.

It is rumored that Capt. Bell, A. D. C. at headquarters, will be appointed to the post of assistant military secretary to the

retary to the .najor general commanding, in addition to his other duties. He will ithus become the confidential staff officer of the G. O. C., and wil! be charged with all such subjects as the promotion, transfer or retirement of officers and confidential reports. In a recent lecture on Work With

X Rays on the Battlefield, delivered by Surgeon Major Beevor, Royal Army Medical Corps, before the Camera. Club of London, Eng., some interesting partioulars were given respecting the armament of the Afridis on the occasion of our last campaign aganist them. A braver enemy than the Afridi, he remarked, was never met in battle, nor, strange though it may sound, a more skilful artist in the use of firearms. The chief concern of the Afridi was to have a go at his enemy with something hard. He would use a stone for a bullet, or any sert of projectile he could lay his hands upon, and, above all, he was fond of outting the country with th and, above all, he was fond of outting up telegraph wire, so as to have a good scattered fire, being alive to the fact that ait close quarters such missiles would probably inflict greater injury than a single bullet. With these varied resources he would shoot a hostile Afridi or a "heathen"—i. e., a white man—with equal readiness.

At the close of a very interesting article on Christmas in the Army, contributed by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, chaplain to H. M. forces, to the December number of Cassell's Magazine, the reverend author describes the

the reverend author describes the ceremony of ushoring in the new year and bidding adieu to the old as observed in one of the Highland regiments. "At five minutes to midnight ments. "At five minutes to midnight on New Year's eve." he informs us, 311,865. "the band of the Seaforth Highlanders, 283,131. preceded by Father Time—the oldest scidier in the ranks, in costume, with hour-glass and scythe—plays across the barrack square and out of the gate, which is closed behind them. The strains of Auld Lang Syre bid fare
662,447 well to the old year. As the clock strikes the hour of midnight a knock is heard at the barrack gate. To the sentry's challenge, 'Who goes there?' comes the answer, 'The New Year.' 'Advance, New Year; all's well,' is the sentry's reply. The gates are thrown cpen, the guard turns out, and the 'New Year'—represented by the youngest drummer boy in full Highland costume—is carried on shoulders, preceded by the pipers of the regiment. After making a round of the barracks singing and Highland dancing are go-ing on."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Following Great Britain's Lead, France Will Strengthen Her Squadron:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 30 .- Sir Herbert Murray, the governor of New-foundland, despatched by the British cruiser Pelican, which sailed yesterday for England, important charts and data respecting the proposed forti-fications here and the establishment of a naval reserve among the fisher-men. The French government, fol-lowing Great Britain's example, will strengthen its squadron in Newfound-land waters next season, appointing to the command Commodore Hennique bureau chief at the French naval

hydrographic office.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Paris corespondent of the Daily Mail says that respondent of the Daily Mail says that there is no reason to believe the French government contemplates making any proposition regarding French shore rights in Newfoundland. The article in this morning's Matin suggesting that France would probably be inclined to remounce all rights along the Newfoundland French shore, provided the commensation were large viced the compensation were large enough, is regarded as a ballon d'assal,

and does not please the government. The Liberte suggests that England should give the whole right bank of the Niger and certain territory toward Lake Tchad as compensation. Mean-while the St. Malo fishermen are preparing for their annual season in Newfoundland waters.

INDIA.

Viceroy Curzon Right Royally Received at Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—Baron Curzon, BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—Baron Curzon, of Hedleston, the viceroy of India, who arrived here yesterday from England with Lady Curzon and their children, landed today. The warships in port fired a royal salute as the viceroy landed. The city was decorated with flags, and Lord Curzon was received by the heads of the military, naval, ecclesipstical, legal and civil naval, ecclesiastical, legal and civil departments. An address of welcome was presented to the new viceroy by the corporation of Bombay. It was the corporation of Bombay. It was enclosed in a silver casket of Indian

those present for the gracious wel-come extended to him and his wife, who, he added, came to India with sympathies as warm as his own, and who looked forward with earnest de-light to a life of happy labor in their

At the conclusion of the reception.
Lord and Lady Curzon were driven to the government house. Lord Sandhurst, governor of Bombay, and Lady Sandhurst, received them. The new Viceroy and Lady Curzon will start for Culcutta tomorrow.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Bombay correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Lord Curzon's speech made a favorable impression. His promise to 'hold and ruling communities was generally commented on. The Viceroy was ruddy and beaming in a white hat and gray frock coat, with the decoration of the Star of India. Lady Curzen was charming in a dress of pale

"On entering the native city there were no troops, the Viceroy preferring to meet the natives without a military

cisplay.

'General surprise was expressed that Lori Curzon should look almost bucolic, and the natives were struck by his youthful appearance. In travelling to Calcutta strict orders have been issued that no train is to pass the 'vice-regal special between stations. The party will not travel by might. The train will he shunted to a night. The train will be shunted to a siding, where the party will sleep until daybreak."

N. B. SHIPPING.

A Considerable Decline in Tonnage During the Year.

The decline in the registered tonnage of the province continues, the drop during 1898 being over 14,000 tons. The following is a comparative statement of vessels and tonnage for 1897 and 1898:

-1,937.No. Tons.
St. John. 395 83,323
Monoton. 16 2,708
Dorchester. 5 1,368
Sackville. 12 1,066
Richibucto 16 2,738
Chatham. 327 7,880
St. Andrews. 142 4,486 No. Tons.
392 71,945
15 2,591
4 1,514
14 1,130
16 2,738
326 7,219
136 2,838 The falling off of shipping registered

at the port of St. John for the past 25

The loss in St. John vessels during the year just closed was from the standpint of value, much greater than usual. The total value was \$305,000, compared with \$171,000 in 1897, \$118,420 in 1896, and \$162,050 in 1895. The vessels lost in 1898 numbered 25, of 9,771 tens, against 16 vessels of 9,466 tens in 1897, 23 vessels of 6,748 in 1896 and 15 vessels of 10,150 tens in 1895.

Shipbuilding, It may be remarked, is almost at a standstill, there being

little or nothing doing in that line at

THREE QUEER CITIES.

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on twenty-six islands. These islands are compected with each other by eighty bridges. The city has three hundred streets and thirty public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V. and of John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time-honored Lancaster;" and as the scene of the pactification of Ghent, November 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sleges, and executions of well known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there December 24, 1814, terminating the second war between Great Britain and the United States, known as the war of 1812. Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly three hundred bridges, and resembles Ventice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into ninety islands.

The city of Venice is built on eighty islets, which are connected by nearly four hundred bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The brides are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerable in the middle, but having easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined me Lombard league against the German emperor, and in 1177 gained a great victory in detence of Pope Alexander III. over the feet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederic Barbarossa. In graditude for this conty the pope gave the Doge Ziani a fifty and instituted the world famous ceremony of "Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea." In this ceremony the doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies, dropped a ring into the Sea svery year, in recognition of the wealth and trade carried to Venice by the Adriatic.

PULP AND LUMBER MARKET.

PULP AND LUMBER MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Forecasts for next year emphresize the fact that the pulp mills are rapitly crowding the saw malls out. By actual computation nearly 100,000, 600 feet of spruce has been blotted out from the annual lumber estimate, during the past two years, and diverted to the pulp industry. About 50,000,000 feet has been eliminated by the exhaustion of the supply that formerly kept certain mills in operation, while financial troubles have out out about 10,000,000 more feet from the list.

On the Androscoggin there is only one lumber mill of importance left, that of the Berlin Mills company. It has a capacity of about 40,000,000 feet annually, but this is dwarfed by comparison with the pulp mill capacity in that region, the estimate therefor being a consumption of 236,000,000 feet of spruce logs to go into pulp during the next twelve months.

There are only 39 mills, large and small, now comprised in the group known as car mills, supplying this market. Their output for 1899 may slightly exceed 350,000,000 feet, four big concerns furnish about one half of this amount. They are the Berlin Mills company, George Van Dykes' mills, J. E. Henry & Sons, and Stetson, Cutler & Co. Naturally they are much interested in the upholding of spruce prices.

An ancouruging feature of the outlook is round in the signs of a revival of the Maine shipbuilding intenests in the near future. Some large vessels are now approaching completion at Bath and Camden, and the recent storm, which destroyed so many coasting vessels, heir resulted in the placing of orders and drawing of plans for a good siezd fleet to replace the wrecked craft.

The Manchester Ship Canal was opened Monday, Jan. 2nd, 1894.

IN CHINA.

Power There is Waning.

The Viceroy of Nankin Greatly Chagrined at the Failure of Great Britain to Support His Policy,

LONDON, Dec. 31.-The Shanghai LONDON, Dec. 31—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"It is officially assented here that, in spite of the proteste of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Pekin China acceded to the demands for an extension of the exclusive French settlement in Shanghai. The result is due to pressure exerted at Pekin, and is likely to hamper the negotiations for the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement, in regard to which the Viceroy of Nankin is disesed to meet the views of the Brit-

posed to meet the views of the Brit-ish, American and German consuls, "The Vicercy is greatly chagrined at the failure of Great Britain to sup-port his determined policy in the val-ley of the Yang-Tse-Kiang at an im-portant crisis. Satisfactory conclu-sions are not likely to result from British paratiations appropriate in China British negotiations anywhere in China so long as the personnel of the Tsung-Li-Yamen remains, as now, actively hestile to British interests." LONDON, Dec. 31.-The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: 'The terms of the final contract respecting the concession to the Anglo-American syndicate of mining and railway privileges in the province of Sze-Chue i have been agreed upon, and are now being signed. Sze-Chuen is undoubtelly the richest as well as the largest province in China, Great Britain and the United States get the greater portion, the Chinese and other

THE IRRESISTIBLE.

nationalities getting the balance."

Princess Christian conversed with the admiral superintendent, Mr. Goschen, and Dean Hole. Some, more familiar with launches from private yards than with launches at Chatham, watched anxiously the hige mass of steel to move. But the officials betrayed neither excitement nor anxiety, and it was fully half an hour before an electric bell rang from the after end of the vessel, and the busy men along the alip beneath sang out, "All clear."

Then Mr. James, after one last look round, came up to the pleitform and gave the necessary instructions to the princers. She then took a boxwood mallet, beautifully carved with the emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a gold plated chiselout of the oaken casket that lay before her. Casket, mallet and thisel had been made in the dockyard, and the chisel bore the firstipping, "H. M. S. Irresistible, launched by H. R. H. Princess Christian, December 15, 1898." With two or three smart taps of the mallet upon the chisel the princers severed the cord which supported the dogshores, and the huge vessel was free. For a minute or two it seemed that she was in no hurry to aveid herself of her freedom, but then, quietly and at first imperceptibly, she began to crash and fall, and the Irresistible slipped down the ways, her bulwarks all but seraping the roof of the shed, and entered the water for the first time amid loud cheers. The entry was slow and stately, as befitted so large a vased. There was no swirl of the water, no dangerous wave upon the shore; and as the anchor crashed drwn over the bows, and the short beats crewded in to secure as much as might be of the tallow that had come down the ways, it was notloed that the Irresistible floated absolutely true. So a rotable spectacle, of a kind which never grows monotoneus however often it may be witnessed, was over.

Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, with other distinguished visitors, then took luncheon with the admiral superimendent, returning to London at 3.40 p. m., and remained for the

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

WHILE DERANGED.

Cause of the Suicide of Ethel Curry at Van-

Cause of the Suicide of Ethel Curry at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 22.—An inquest was held by Coroner McGuigan to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Ethel Gosselin, or Curry, this mornig.

After the evidence of Dr. Pearson and Mrs. Curry had been taken, Ingovi Johnsen, a boiler maker's helper to whom deceased had been paying attentions, testified that he had known her since July 3rd. They were not engaged, he said, but he met her twice a week. He had never proposed to marry her. He had stopped going with her for a couple of months for a certain reason. He never had a quarrel with her. When he parted with her on the last might he had told her that he would call the next night, and he had fully intended to de so. There were never any improper relations between them at any time. The conversation on Tuesday evening was the same as treval. He had called once two weeks ago and had agreed to come again, but he had been to busy. He had told her something on Tuesday night, something that had made him feel very had. She said that he was down-hearted. She hed not had a letter from home for three months. She had said that she bad done wrong against him. He said that he did not know of it, and that he forgave her anyway. The reason that he had stopped going with her six weeks ago was because she had sent him a letter saying that she would not go with him any more. This was due to a mistake, and it was all cleared when they met three weeks ago.

A verdict of suicide from taking carbotic and while temporarily deranged was delivered.

To clear up any possible doubt that might exist as to the cause of the quarrel between



soap for laundry purposes and general uses. That word Surprise stamped on every cake guarantees the highest

St. Craix Scap Mfg. Co., St. Stephens, M.B.

the dead girl and Johnsen, and to explain her words about having wronged him, it is only fair to state that it grew out of religious matters. That the girl had learned to love Johnsen there was no doubt. She made no secret of it, but she was told by others that she should break with him, as he was a Protestant and she was a Catholic. She was so worked up over it that she allowed another girl to write a letter which she signed. The letter said that she could not go with him any more, as he was a Protestant. "I am," read the note, "a Roman Catholic, and I am proud of it." Johnsen, feeling piqued, replied that he was a Protestant and was proud of it. Thus the trouble started which led to a bright young girl taking her life because she could not choose between her love and her religion.

LETTER FROM THE PREMIER. Sir Wilfrid efers to the Attacks on Mr. Tarte, d Warmly Commends the Course of His Colleague.

(Special to the Globe.) MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Senator Dandurand was read at a meeting of the Montreal Reform club last night. It is dated December 26:
"My Dear Senator—I regret very much that it will be altogether impos-THE IRRESISTIBLE.

Successful Launch of the Latest Addition to the British Navy.

The London Times of Decomber 16 gives the following account of the successful launch of H.M. S. Irresistible. A large and brilliant company assembled in Chatham dockyard yesterday to watch the launch of the Irresistible. Princess Christian performed the cerementy of naming the rew warship, and her royal highness, with Prince Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein left Victoria by special train for that purpose. The first lord and several admiralty officials traveled in the same train. A large number of privileged spectators also left Charing-cross by the Southeastern rable way at 11.15 a. m., but this train was a little late, and the issunching service had begun when the passengers arrived. The Princess Christian, who was salued by a guard of honor of royal marines and biucpackets from the Pembroke, depot sirp. Capit. Angus Mel.cod. was received by Admiral Superintendent Andoe, who esconted her royal pasty. Annong the representatives of the admiralty, naval officers and guests with flames to the enclosive reserved for a mirrolly Vices-Admiral Sir Chariellian. Lord of the royal pasty. Annong the representatives of the admiralty, naval officers and guests which are directed so persistently against him discloses their utter emptiness. The tories who astracked him and the Capustess of Chariellian, Lord of the Rayling. West-Admiral Sir Chariellian, Lord of the royal pasty. Annong the representatives of the admiralty naval officers and guests who altacked him late and the Charlestor, the Dean of Rochester, the Dean of St. Paults, Mr. Sames, chief constructor, and the mayors of Rochester and Creatian. The ceremony begun a few minutes after one of clock. A quaster of an hour earlier than the appoined time, and the religious service ended a two minutes after one of clock. Princess Christian hen reasod the custom ary bottle of wine with its garant of londers, and the treason the proposed time, and the religious service and co was only too happy not merely to open to him its ranks, but to place him at its head. I could cite any number of such examples. I only recall the most illustrious. However, I shall mention another, for it is well known in Montreal. The liberals of my generation have not forgotten that they rever had in their ranks a partizan more active, more valiant, more devoted than Alfred Perry, and yet he was an old burgenerat of 1827. When was an old bureaucrat of 1837. When the honesty and the courage which were the basis of his future made it clear to him that he had entered on the wrong path when he took sides with those whom he had opposed so vigorously, was there a single liberal from Mr. Dorion, the leader of the party, down to the humblest partizan, to reproach him with raving, sword in hand, ever stood against the men whose memories are most revered? No. The liberal party has never been and will never be a party of exclusion and ostracism. Above all, it is a parand ostracism. Above all, it is a party of progress, open to all intelligences, to all generous sentiments, to all noble aspirations. May it be closed only to base jealousy, odious envy and narrow selfishness. I pray the members of the Club Nationale not to give further the Club Nationale not to give further attention to the petty quarrels by means of which it is sought to divert them from the prosecution of the patriotic work which they have had on hand for the last twenty-five years. Let them return to serious matters, to the discussion of the problems and the questions which comern our country's future, and let them continue their confidence in a man who does nothing by halves, who, when an opponent fought me with all the ardor ponent fought me with all the ardor of his nature, who when a friend by my side in opposition supported me with perhaps more ardor still, and who when a colleague in the government has given me the most enthusiastic and most effective support. Accept, my dear senator, the assurance of my most sincere consideration."

WILFRED LAURIER.

BANKRUPT HOOLEY

Will be Charged With Various Offences by Official Receiver.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- The official receiver's report of the bankruptcy of Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, is shortly to be presented. It will show that Mr. Hooley's net loss in the flotation of twenty-six companies was £190,000. Various offences will be charged, including insufficiency of cases to have too child. sufficiency of assets to pay ten shillings on the pound, imperfect books, rash speculation extravagance in living, and, possibly, more serious allegations in connection with missing books

MIGHT

His Tro

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