WAR AND ARBITRATION.

Lecture by J. D. Hazen, M. P., Before the N. B. University Students.

Scholarly and Thoughtful Treatment of the Subject-His Honor Judge Vanwart in the Chair A Large Attendance.

Fredericton, Dec. 4.-Influenced by the consideration that this course arise from the violation of existing instruction rather than amusement, and by the fact that it was his duty as an old alumnus of the university of New Brunswick, to accept the invitation extended to him, Mr. Hazen addressed the students of the university tonight on the Remedies for War and the Possibilities of Permanent Peace.

Judge Vanwart presided and the attendance was large.

In the government of the world from the earliest age to the present, war, said Mr. Hazen, had been a necessary agent in the evolution of national life. Prussia owed to war the eminent polition occupied by herself and by Germany. So did the kingdom of Italy, Russia, the United States of America, and even Canada would not have occupied her present proud position as the fairest jewel in the diadem of Britain had not her loyal sons rallied around the gallant Brock at Queenston heights.

But while wars have done their part in building up nations and, perhaps, in promoting the Christianity of the world, there was no more reason for continuing their existence at this stage of the world's history, now that their work is done, than there is for perpetratng the practices of duelling

and bull-fighting. After a brief reference to the causes which produce war-the internal development of any state outgrowing its external relations; hereditary jealousies and antipathies existing between states: the existence of vast' standing armies, and the doctrine of intervention, or the interference of one country in the internal affairs of another country, or in a dispute between two or more states-Mr. Hazen turned his attention to those forces and influences which are making themselves felt against war. Many causes which formerly made for war do not exist now. Wars for the sake of conquest belong to the days of Caesar and Alexander. Wars in the name of religon, wars to extend commercial privileges, in defence of colonies or of the advantages of colonial trade, wars of dynastic succession and wars proceeding solely from chronic international hatred or jeal- arbitration in the world's history, England and France, have

become obsolete between civilized states. "Many reasons," continued Mr. Hazen, "at the present time are operating against war. It goes without saying that the views of the thinking men of the age are opposed to it, and I make this statement without in any way meaning to convey the idea that the people of any country are in favor of 'peace at any price,' no matter what the sacrifice to national honor and prestige may be, but rather believing that the tendency of the age is opposed to war and that the best thought of all countries is being directed to finding a remedy for it. The causes that have been instrumental in producing this feeling against war are gress of civilization is antagonistic to war, and for hundreds of years the modes of conducting war have been undergoing radical changes in the direction of diminishing its direct miseries and its evil effects on neutral states. Then again, said Mr. Hazen, "I think it is clear beyond the necessity of demonstration that the principles of Christianity must ultimately tend to peace. Christian principles are advancing hand in hand with the progress of civilization towards the goal of permanent peace." Another great factor operating in the same direction was the amicable intercourse petween nations, the effect of which as a preservative of peace could not well be over-estimated. Year by year and almost day by day the express trains and ocean greyhounds are bringing the nations and communities of the world closer and closer together, and when Mr. Maxim's air ship is completed the distance measured by the time occupied will be still less than it is now. This reduction in distance has materially had an effect in promoting intercourse of an amicable character between the people or different countries. St. Petersburg and other European capitals are nearer London than Edinburgh was at the beginning of Victoria's reign. Then, the Queen of England is the grandmother of the Emperor of Germany The present czar of Russia is a nephew of the Princess of Wales and the first cousin of a future king of England. The king of Greece is a brother-in-law of the Princess of Wales. Many of the English aristocracy are married to daughters of American citizens. Lord Randolph Churchill, who a few years ago held the conservative party in the house of commons, is wedded to a daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York. The Countess of Craven was one of the Bradley-Martins of the same city, and the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the leader of the liberalunionist party, and one of the ablest of British statesmen, a few years ago was married to Miss Endicott of Boston, a descendant of an old Puritan family. The effect of all this visiting

likelihood there is of trouble. The influence of education and the diffusion of knowledge were factors for peace that Mr. Hazen discussed at some length, but the most potent factors of all were, he considered, international trade and the fact that war caused a great waste of national wealth. For war was fatal to trade. Even a suspicion of war was injurious to it. During the last half century international trade has gone forward by leaps and bounds, and the influence of manufacturing and trade has been ever increasing, while that of land has been on the wane. Trade and commerce rule the world today as

and mariage between the people of

different countries is that the nations

of the world are becoming better ac-

quainted with one another, in fact are

becoming related, and the more inti-

mate people become socially the less

they never did before, and both are dramatically opposed to war. Mr. Hazen next took up the special causes that may disturb the world's peace, here remarking that so closely interwoven were the commercial and social relations of Great Britain and the United States that war between these countries was out of the ques-

tion. The causes which might lead to war in Europe were of a three-fold character; 1st, those which might arise out of the jealousy existing between France and Germany over the possession of Alsace-Lorraine; 2nd, those which might arise from the eastern question; 3rd, those which might

lectures was designed for treaties with regard to the integrity rope. The most acute of these causes was the first, and many statesmen believe the peace of Europe will never be placed on a stable foundation until Under the second head Mr. Hazen dis-Germany to possess that land would compel Great Britain under her treaty obligation to go to war in its defence. The eastern question he considered the most dangerous of all because of its endless complications and the fact that every attempt made to settle it only produced a new stock of difficul-The solution of this question, which will probably be finally obtained, Mr. Hazen thought would be the creation of a federated nation with Constantinople as its capital and comprising Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and the present European possessions of the Turk. Guaranteed by the European powers for a limited

> come strong enough to preserve its own independence. A resort to war at the present day may be prevented, said Mr. Hazen, 1-By asking or acepting a third

period, such a nation would soon be-

power's good offices. 2-By proposing or accepting the mediation of a third power and receiving at its hands a proposal of settlement, retaining the power of accepting or rejecting the same. 3-By leaving the dispute to arbitra-

Resort to arbitration is by no means a new method of preventing war, as Mr. Hazen showed by reference to the history of the Greeks, the Romans, the Persians, Carthagenians, and on down through the middle ages to modern days. In 1783 a question of boundaries between England and the United States was left to arbitration. In 1872 the "Alabama claims" were settled in the same way. Mr. Hazen gave a table covering 79 cases from 1784 to | inet rupture is imminent are inven-1890, to show that in the last 100 years the application of the principle has been rapidly increasing. He gave an interesting sketch of the last great ousy, as were many of the old wars known as the Behring sea arbitration, in the workings of which Sir John Thompson and Sir Hibbert Tupper the cabinet to challenge the upper took no unimportant part.

In concluding his thoughtful lecture Mr. Hazen said: The result of the Behring sea arbitration and of the arbitration at Halifax when \$4,500,000 was awarded as compensation to Canada for the unlawful trespassing upon her fisheries by citizens of the United States, have fully demonstrated the wisdom of Great Britain in practically giving to Canada the management of international questions in which Canadian interests are involved. In a recently published letter of Sir John Macdonald's to a friend while he was acting as one of the British commissioners on the Washington treaty he complains that one of his chief diffinot difficult to find." The whole pro- | culties was to convince the British commissioners of the unreasonableness, to use his own words, of these Yankees. And in a subsequent letter referring to his colleagues, he says: "They seem to have only one thing in their mind; that is, to go home to England with a treaty in their pockets settling everything, no matter at what cost to Canada." Though we do not in theory, make our own treaties, and though international questions in which we are concerned are settled, theoretically too, through Downing street, we need have no fear that Canadian interests will not be quite as well safeguarded and protected, should difficulties again arise, as they

were at Halifax and Paris. If it is true, as stated by statesmen and diplomatists, that no war can justifiably be entered upon except in defence of an ascertained right either violated or menaced, there can no longer, in view of the many great questions that have been settled by arbitration, exist any just reason for war-for there is then no question that can be settled by war which cannot be equally well determined by arbitration. During the next 50 years wars will decrease as submisions to arbitration increase, the trend of events tending to bring about the

When the war drums beat no longer, and the battle flags are furled In the parliament of man, the federa-

tion of the world. Mr. Hazen closed his admirable address by quoting some portions of the final argument of that gifted Can-

adian, the late Samuel R. Thomson before the Halifax fishery commission. L. O. A. OFFICERS.

Last evening the annual meeting of Verner L. O. L., No. 1, was held in the market ner L. O. L., No. 1, was held in the market building. The reports of the officers showed the lodge to be in a healthy condition, both financially and numerically. The followin officers were elected: John Kenney, Jr., W., Wm. Ellison, D. M.; G. Foster, Chap. T. S. Hill, R. S.; Wm. Grant (P. M.), F. S.; D. McArthur (P. D. M.), Trass.; G. Willigar, lecturer; James McDonald, D. of C.; Thomas Hill, F. of C.; K. McLeod, F. Mahoney, C. B. Ward (P. M.), J. E. N. Holder (P. D. M.), committee; G. Goldsmith, inside tyler; Chas. Sears, outside tyler. The officers were installed by District Master Neil J. Morrison. All the newly elected officers made approall the newly elected officers made appro

The annual meeting of Dominion L. O. L. No. 141, was held in their hall, Simonds street, last evening. When the general routine business had been transacted, the folowing were elected and duly installed by lowing were elected and duly installed by the W. C. M., Wm. Rogers, as officers for the ensuing year: Jas. McCallum, W. M. (re-elected); Geo. H. Saunders, D. M.; E. C. Stackhouse, R. S.; John N. Parlee, F. S.; Thos. M. Corbett, Treas.; Chas. Parlee, D. of C.; Alex. Moore, L.; Robert Hamilton, F. of C.; H. Kilpatrick, H. Sellen, Wm. Beckett, Chas. I. Cooper, combuittee: H. Parlee Chas. J. Cooper, committee; H. Parlee, I. S. After the installation, addresses were delivered by the R. W. Grand Master, James Kelly, C. M. Rogers, P. C. M. Stockton, "J. A. S. Mott, C. Chap. Robt. Wills, the newly elected officers and others, after which the meeting was closed by singing God Save the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BRITISH POLITICAL BUDGET.

More Talk About Rosebery and Radicals-Russia to Come to London for a Loan.

Elgin's Talk to East Indians - The Paris Press Scandals-Municipal Elections.

New York, Dec. 3.-The special correspondents of the local papers send the following news by cable from of some of the smaller nations of Eu- | London: Last week saw the last of the cabinet councils at which the government programme for the coming session was decided. It is now generally admitted that the ministers that contest has been fought out have resolved upon the policy of presenting to the lords a number of recussed the position of Belgium at form measures, some of which they some length, showing that any at- will be sure to reject, and then tempt on the part of either France or appealing to the country upon the issues thus raised. The Parnellites, in the pursuance of their new scheme for embarrasing the government in every possible way, are fiercely denouncing this policy, but the nationalist majority has wisely approved of it. The latest grievance discovered by the Parnellites is well founded, and is calculated to win them general sympathy in Ireland. It is that the lord lieutenant is an absentee. It is a fact that Lord Houghton spends as little time as possible in the country from which he draws his salary of £20,000 a year. The Irish people could very well do without his lordship, but they naturally grieve to see that good money is spent out of the country, especially as they have provided it out of funds none too ample at the best of times. It is not surprising to learn that his lordship contemplates retiring. It is believed that the proposed successor of Lord Houghton was young Lord Drumlanrig, who was shot while

hunting, under such sad circumstances, a few weeks ago. The government now have some difficulty in finding a liberal peer qualified and willing to accept the Irish viceroyalty, dignified sincure though it be. The minority of the cabinet, which was in favor of giving to the resolution limiting the power of the house of lords precedence over other measures at the coming session of parliament, has accepted the decision of the majority, and will now favor a long legislative programme, winding up with the resolution on the eve of dissolution. The reports that another cabtions of the conservative party. Though the radicals urge that the house of lords question be immediately dealt with, they will shrink from causing a split in the party or move for a delay of a few months, for it is now known that it is the design of house upon the first rejection by it of any great bill, like the measure for the disestablishment of the church in Wales, the Irish land reform bill etc.,

commons. Parliament will reassemble the first week in February. The exposure of the venalities of the Paris press has reached the proportions of a great national disgrace, says a London correspondent. M. Girard, the manager of the Nineteenth Century, of Paris, was one of those arrested. He was the head of one of those blackmailing syndicates. well known banker relates that, in the interest of his establishment, he thought it advisable to yield to M. Girard's extortion. He invited him to lunch, and over the coffee and cigars he gave him 20,000 francs. M. Girard pocketed them and said: "This is for articles that have already appeared. What are you going to pay to stop those that are ready?" The banker then gave him another 20,000 francs. Extortion of the grossest description has been for some time accepted. It is said even highly creditable establishments make regular monthly payments to stop unfavorable comments, while the hushing up of social scandals is another fruitful source of income. A recent suicide was caused by the inability of the victim to pay enough to stem the torrent of disgrace with which he was threatened by the emissaries of certain papers. Of course foreigners have long ago learned to discount the party press, and its worst enemies could wish nothing more humiliating than the blackmail exposures which are now unfolding around it. Apparently great pains are being taken to prevent the expose from becoming too complete. Much more than is now being discovered was openly described and detailed at the outset of the Panama canal, and has been a matter of common information in Paris quite as long. The so-called press club never pretended to be anything but a blackmailing plant fastened upon one of the biggest games of baccarat going on in Paris, and four-fifths of the Paris papers not only shared in this, but energetically pursued, with scarcely any concealment, all sorts of evil ramifications of piracy spreading out from this fountain head of rottenness. It remains to this day a mystery how the part which the Paris press played in robbing and scuttling the doomed Panama venture managed to be suppressed. It had, beyond doubt, the largest individual block of plunder, and there must have been extremely important and influential criminals in the deal to have secured silence about it during the investigation. It may be worth remembering that Deputy Dreyfus did try to raise the question of this notorious press corruption during the Panama de-

meet without subsidies which are paid in cash to earn the good-will or silence the ill-will of the journals thus bribed. This is never to be forgotten in estimating the value of the Paris press opinion on any subject. George W. Smalley cables the Tribune: In England last week was one of very little political activity, except perhaps, in the cabinet, and except one strong speech from the Duke of Deovnshire. The cabinets are understood to be over for the present and the prime minister has gone north. The programme of the next session is settled so far as it is in the power of the ministers to settle it. Certain | the water for safety.

bates, and perhaps it is also worth

noting that a relative of his is now

in prison as a result of a savage jour-

nalistic onslaught on him as a traitor.

It is a notorious fact that very few

Paris papers could make both ends

bills have been agreed on in the outlines and the order of the precedence. Even the famous resolution which is to demolish the house of lords must be supposed to have been framed, presented to the cabinet and approved with more or less cordiality. It is no secret that on this,, as on some other important subjects ,the cabinet is divided against itself. Half of Lord Rosebery's colleagues were against him on the question of the second chamber. He is in a position to enforce his views if he chooses but Mr. Asquith has not been, so far as the public know, disciplined for his Birmingham speech. Men of far less ability and importance than Mr. Asquith are still allowed to proclaim publicly and privately that they differ from their chief on this question. They all know, nevertheless, that Lord | His text were the words contained in Rosebery is inevitable; that he cannot be turned out without an appeal to one as thou, Father are in me and I the country; that he cannot be superceded as the party leader any more than he could be replaced as prime minister. Except by bringing in the country he could have his own way. The fact that he lessens the bonds and relaxes his authority is taken to mean that he has other means of attaining his real goal than those which lie on the surface. It is evident that the radicals do not trust him. Sir Charles Dilke, who knows well what the radicals think, though lead them he cannot, has come out against Lord Rosebery and against his house of can to establish the fact throughout lords programme and against his second chamber. He implies, if he does not say, that Lord Rosebery is betraying his party or that wing of his party with which Sir Charles is identified and discredited and distrusted as he is, Sir Charles' testimony on this and that we should labor for. Not point is of value. The dispute on the sessional programme goes on. The party that wants to fill the cup of the lords' iniquities and the party that regards the cup as filled are also at odds. So insignificant an item in the cabinet as Mr. Shaw-Lefebvre is allowed to write a letter to the papers announcing that in his view the government still has a session before it in which to enact the Newcastle programme into law. In vain did the prime minister demonstrate at Glasgow that such a programme was impossible. Mr. Shaw-Lefebvre believes that he and his little squad of friends can achieve what the head of the government regards as impracticable Nobody quite sees toward what this ministry is drifting. Everybody sees that it is drifting, and Lord Rosebery himself, for one reason or another, seems content to drift with the rest, The World's London special says "The political situation in Great Britain is beginning to assume a serious aspect, for the Rosebery government's defeat in the Forfarshire election has produced a very unfavorable impression. It is confidently expected that this will be followed by another reverse in the Brigg division of Lincoln

sects are created. which votes next Friday. . Now that the Redmondites have definitely allied themselves with the Unionists, the working majority of the government that shall be passed by the house of in both Forfar and Brigg the liberals is reduced to 10 or 12. The fact that are suffering, not for their policy, but other bodies had overlooked, and tobecause the unionists have strong local candidates as against carpetbaggers on the liberal side, does not lessen the moral effect of such a reverse either in the country or in a | these parts seen from different angles division in the lobbies. If the liberals lose Brigg it is a question in the minds of Lord Rosebery's leading supporters whether even if the governuniformity. ment should be able to continue with an attenuated majority it would be politic to do so. Provided the Redmonites attend parliament regularly the government could not long escape defeat and the liberals think it would be the less of two evils to voluntarily dissolve. The expectation in ministerial circles is that disolution cannot be deferred later than spring and may be forced immediately after the opening of parliament. A general election will be a leap in the dark, as the might permeate every member of His country has given no indication of a church. A great deal of the wickeddecided drift of feeling on any important political question. The cabinet is perfectly united, the only sha-

dow of foundation for recent stories

being that Sir William Harcourt is

HOW HE WORKED HIS DAD.

want you to make a mistake."

and Delsarte lessons; never mind the

dancing and the small talk. When you

find a girl who can cook, my boy, it

will be time to think of marrying.

When you find a girl who can make

up her own bed, knows how to set the

table without forgetting something.

is able to put up the preserves, and,

"I have resolved, father, to seek

see the folly of seeking a wife in so-

have mother call on her, and-and"-

"Young man, I'll break your neck

"Never mind what I said; I've

Some naturalists say that the whale

"I'll try not to, father."

"Yes, father."

my blessing."

in about a minute!"

"But you said"-

changed my mind."-Judge.

electoral value."

meekly.

making a single speech supporting Lord Rosebery's anti-lords agitation. support are disgusted by his action, which has only injured himself. Lord Rosebery has been mixing in London socially during the past week. He is spoken of everywhere as being full of confidence and immensely elated over the progress of the Anglo-Russian unders'anding, to which the attaches more importance than any

anthem is sung every man sings it so loudly and loyally that you can't tell who is liberal or conservative. Well, if this is so politically, why is it not domestic questions. But its advanso religiously? When there is any tages are too vague to prove of much great question of reform to be dealt with, will not men stand shoulder to shoulder irrespective of party? Then why cannot the soldiers of Christ stand as firm for God's truth irres-"Have you carefully considered all pective of religious belief?

that I have said, my boy?" asked the old gentleman, the day after he bad given his son a little fatherly advice. gious life. Then we need example "Yes, father," replied the young man "You are getting near the age at which a young man naturally begins to look around for a wife, and I don't "No butterflies of fashion, my boy, but a girl of some solid worth; one who has some practical accomplishments." "Never mind about piano-playing

will uniformity be possible. Then we require instruction. The word of God is the basis of unity, it will bring together, it will hold to-

Suppose we were obliged to be in this church at a certain minute every above all, is good at sewing, go in and Sunday night. Some would probably be later than others. They would perwin her, my boy, and you will have haps claim they were on time by their watches. They could say "my watch is as good as your's, and perhaps a such a wife as you describe," said the young man, with determination. "I little bit better." How could we settle it? Why, we would regulate them by the sun. And so we will take ciety. I will go to an intelligence office this afternoon and see if I can find all these creeds and we will regulate, one that will answer, and then I'll we will test them by the sun of God's

> Another thing we want is candid expression from loyal hearts and minds. We want representative men from all denominations to step out and tell of their belief.

try I can't tell the story of others. I was once a land animal that took to have not been there, I do not know what other denominations stand for

CHURCH UNION.

Sermon by Rev. J. A. Gordon in the Main Street Baptist Church.

It Is Unchristian to Insist that Every Man Think Alike.

(Daily Sun, Dec. 3.) Church Unity, is it Unity or Uniformity? This was the subject of a sermon delivered by Rev. J. A. Gordon in Main street Baptist church last evening to a large congregation. John xvii., 21: "As they all may be in thee that they also may be one in us. etc. Rev. Mr. Gordon said: It seems to me there is no more live subject than that of Church union. It is discussed in nearly every pulpit throughout the land. It is thought about and it is talked about by adherents of nearly every church. It was the desire of Jesus Christ that not only the whole world should hear of His love, but that all who believed in Him should be united in one grand union. Seeing this, therefore, and believing it, we have need to do all we the world. But there is danger that we fail to understand what Christ prayed for and what we are to labor for, whether it is for unity or uniformity. I do not believe it was uniformity that Jesus Christ prayed for, that I would not have uniformity on earth, but that I do not believe it possible. We know only in part. apostle Paul claimed to be able to look at these great truths only in sections. He was ever looking forward to that time when he might have the mists removed, be know as he was known and be able to grasp the truth in its wholeness and entirety. Not until we are perfect, not until we are infallible, it seems to me, can we hope for uniformity.

The reason so many sects exist is that different men viewed the truth of God from different angles and caught glimpses of different parts of it, and there they built around those parts. This was right.

Sometimes a sect is created or organized because of the unbalanced state of some man's mind or because a man seeks notoriety, but I do not wish you to think that this always happens, or that it happens often. This is not usually the way religious

We have in the world what we call living organizations. The Episcopal church discovered a great truth and they organized and built around it. and it was right that they should so do. The Presbyterians discovered another portion of God's great truth and they are lifting this up before the gaze of the world. Then there are the Baptists. They discovered still another part of truth that the day they are holding it out to the world. As the colors of a rainbow meet and blend till we have one grand bow spanning the heavens, so must meet and blend until we shall have the whole circle of God's eternal truth, but until then there cannot be

The effort to secure uniformity has written the saddest page of the world's history. For what was the age of the rack and the thumb screw but efforts of men to bring about uniformity. Uniformity is illogical. It is unchristianlike to insist that every man think alike. It was not demand ed by Christ. He did not pray for it, but for something better and stronger, and that was union, oneness of aim, desire and purpose that this ness of the world grows out of overlooking the distinction between unity

and uniformity. Frequently people say the church is not a Christian body; that it is disulking still. He has refrained from vided. There are different political parties in this country, but it did not The make much difference whether a man radicals who furnished Sir William's | was a liberal or a conservative at the time of the Northwest rebellion. All were willing to step to the front if country. There is something that binds all together. When the national

> Unity can be secured in its fulness The first step is to obtain life-reli-We look for it in the life of Christ It'is said things equal to the same thing are equal to one another. When you conform to Jesus Christ, when you partake of His life, then you shall be like one another. We are today looking at ourselves. We should look at Christ as our example and accept of none other. Then it will be that we shall be like one another. When man and man standing at the foot of the cross can say, "Our Father," then

gether as will nothing else.

infinite truth.

It makes no difference how hard I

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as well as they know themselves. That is what has been holding people apart. The story has been colored. We have not been able to look at it squarely. But as the members of these other denominations come closer, as we become to know them better, we find they are our brothers after all. that they love Christ as we love Him. We want to take a more extended view, we want to lift ourselves up and take a broader view than ever before. The man who takes such a view will think no less of his home or of his country. The man true to his family is the man the community can trust. Learn to love God and to hate everything antagonistic to Him. The doctrine that love to God tramples charity under foot is not what the Bible teaches.

HOW FISH BREATHE.

Cold Blooded, They Require but the Minimum of Oxygen to Keep Up Temperature.

The gills of the fish are situated at the back part of the sides of the head, and consist of a number of vascular membranes, which are generally arranged in double, fringelike rows, attached to the parts by the base only. In some cases these membranes are feather-shaped; in others, mere folds attached to the sides of the gill cavities. The fish is a cold-blooded animal: that is to say, its temperature is dom more than a degree or two higher than the water in which it lives. This being true, the creature needs but a very small amount of oxygen to keep the blood at a temperature sufficiently high to sustain life. This oxygen is supplied to the blood of the fish by respiring large quantities of water, or, rather, drinking large quantities of water, and respiring the air separated from it by the gills. This explains why a fish cannot live in a tank of water which has been sifted through the gills time and time again any better than a human being or other animal can in air that has ben deprived of all its oxygen by being taken into the lungs and expelled without being aerated. Fish that die in the stale water of aquariums may be properly said to drown, because they perish for want of air, the same thing which occasions death by drowning in man and other lungbreathing animals.

THE LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET.

(Chatham World.)

A cable of today's date from a Liverpool correspondent says: "The import of deals to Liverpool for November was 14,000 stds., against 8,500 stds. for November, 1893; 7,200 stds. for November, 1892, and 3,200 stds. for November, 1891, showing a continued increase in the import. The consumption for the same month of 1894 was 11,000 stds, against 4,100 stds, for 1893, 5,750 stds. for 1892, and 4,100 stds. for 1891. The stock is 21,500 stds. for 1894, against 18,000 stds. for 1893, required to do so to defend their 16,000 stds. for 1892, and 16,000 stds. for 1891." The increased consumption for last month means, in the opinion of local lumber merchants whom we have interviewed, forced sales of stock. A rather discouraging outlook for lumber shippers.

THE WAY COFFEE IS SPOILED.

Bridget is an excellent cook, but, like most women of her profession, she is opinionative and insists upon making all her dishes strictly according to her own recipes. Her mistress gives her very full liberty, not only as to cooking, but as to the purchase of

supplies. The other day her mistress said to

"Bridget, the coffee you are giving us is very good. What kind is it?" "It's no koind at all, mum," said Bridget. "It's a mixter."

"I make it one-quarter Mocha and one-quarter Java, and one-quarter Rio. "But that's only threequarters.

"How do you mix it?"

What do 'you put in for the other quarter?" "I putt in no other quarter at all. mum. That's where so many people shpiles the coffee, mum-by putting in a fourth quarter!"

LESSER LONDON'S GROWTH.

London, Ont., Nov. 20.-The complete assessment returns for London show a population of 33,427, against 32,571 a year ago; inrcease 856. Real property has increased from \$12,905,-660 to \$13,201,110. In personal property there is a slight decrease, the figures now being \$1,650,150, against \$1,687,750 last year; taxable income is \$862,800, against \$778,500 last year. total assessment, \$15,654,060, a gain of \$282,150 since last returns.

