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WE FIGHT THE BATTLE OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE

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PASTORS SALARIES

The average small denomination, whether Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican or Congregationalist, thinks it must have a separate church and separate pastor. No matter how small the congregation, its spiritual needs must be satisfied just to its taste. It must have the church it likes and it must have its own peculiar brand of doctrine.

These things cost money and the little church usually does not like to pay the price. As the pastor is usually a meek and Christian individual who will not fight for himself his congregation proceeds to impose upon him in the name of Christ. First of all, they give him a salary at which a first class mechanic would turn his nose up. Upon this salary the minister has to wear clothes, the most expensive that can be got. He must give good sermons which necessitate hard mental labor. He must receive all callers any time they want to come. He is supposed to be at the beck and call of every parishioner whenever the parishioner takes the whim. Moreover the pastor's wife is supposed to be hired along with the pastor and is supposed to listen graciously and sympathetically to the chit-chat of every church gossip and all this is paid by a beggarly pittance with which any decent man would be disgusted were it offered to him as his remuneration.

CHURCH SELFISHNESS

The average church in its corporate capacity is a most cold and selfish entity. The average minister is filled with enthusiasm for the cause of right and the average church proceeds systematically to squelch the minister's enthusiasm. The church wants everything and wants to give mighty little in return. The average church member wants his religious needs taken care of for next to nothing. He is willing to praise the minister as long as it costs him little, but the moment he is requested to pay his share towards giving his pastor a decent salary, he waxes highly indignant.

Very frequently those who give the least want to run the church and, giving little themselves, their conscience pricks them for their own meanness. The pricking of their conscience makes them disagreeable and ugly and they are ready to make the minister's life uncomfortable in so far as it lies in their power.

The concentrated religious selfishness that crops out in a church at times is colossal. No wonder pastors get discouraged and leave for new fields. They can at least rest assured that when they seek a new field their new charge will conceal its selfishness for a while for very shame. There are many good workers in churches upon whom heavy burdens fall but until a church as a body awakes to its own duties and is willing to pay its minister a living wage in return for his giving his very life to it, God help the minister.

CHRISTIAN SNOBBERY

Many Christians are snobs. There is as great snobbery in religion as there is in society and one of the principal reasons for this snobbery is the over-accustomed idea of personal salvation. The idea of conversion means a turning away from that which is evil. Too many Christians mistake esthetics for religion and develop into the cultured cold morality of the ancient Jewish leaders.

The Pharisees were good men. They were cultured and good and moral, but they wrapped themselves up within themselves and would not admit any to their charmed circle who did not believe as they believed and who would not adopt their moral and esthetic atmosphere. The hot indignation of Christ was raised against their religious snobbery and He denounced them.

To-day the same snobbery has crept into many churches. The members are moral, esthetic and cultured and they will not admit into their charmed circle any who do not believe as they believe and who will not adopt their moral and esthetic atmosphere. These church members are firmly convinced, in the same way as were the

Pharisees, that they are the depositaries of all truth and everybody must see the truth as they see it in order to enter the charmed circle of the personally saved. The religious snobbery has caused many cruel wars and it is what is causing workingmen to-day to curse the churches while they praise Christ.

REASON FOR THE CONGO ATROCITIES

In the December number of the North American Review the underlying reasons for the Congo atrocities are given. It has been recognized by the great powers of Europe that the basic troubles are rubber and profits. The natives have been exploited and the atrocities have been committed in order to force the natives to bring in more rubber. Any scheme of reform to be successful must do away with the enormous profits which now go to the King of the Belgians from the rubber trade.

The United States and Great Britain are working along these lines and Leopold is likely to see his rubber profits disappear. Kind Leopold wants to get from under the impending calamity and is trying to unload on the Belgian nation. The Belgians are anxious to acquire the Congo State, but before the transfer will be recognized by the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin, the profits must disappear from the rubber trade. The King of the Belgians will likely find that his iniquitous profits will vanish into thin air.

In reading the Nineteenth Century article it struck us that the writer was imbued with a spirit half way between the ancient Solomon and the Socialist. The modern Socialist says that all profits are iniquitous. Old Solomon says that he that hasteth to be rich sinneth.

THE TURKISH SITUATION

The young Turks hold the power in Turkey to-day, but their power is as yet insecure.

When any country adopts a system of government the various classes find a niche and the country possesses a peaceful government. There may be many grave oppressions under the system adopted, but the oppressed have little to say and no one will listen to the ragged and emaciated wretches. Witness our Canadian treatment of the ragged and emaciated out-of-workers.

In Turkey under the regime now passed away, there were many people drawing great incomes in return for their services. They were the guards of the palace who were always well paid to protect the Sultan. They were a host of official spies who drew large salaries in return for their services of hunting out and causing to be assassinated modern reformers. They were pashas who governed provinces after the same manner. All these people, who drew large incomes from the former regime, find their occupation going and they are not going to give up their fat revenues without a struggle. If they can prevent the carrying out of modern government they will do so and they will attract to their help ignorant soldiers from the hills who revel in disorder and pillage and who will be forced to hard work either in the army or in some industrial occupation should a new democratic and stable government be brought into existence. There is great danger ahead of the Young Turk Party. But the Young Turks are showing great caution and intellectual capacity. If nothing untoward happens the revolution will be carried to a successful conclusion.

The brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God is the way modern revolutionaries are talking. This sounds suspiciously like loving the Lord well and your neighbor just like yourself. The first, however, is not regarded with favor in high quarters. The latter is highly praised, after it has been duly interpreted by those in high quarters, and the proper construction put upon it to suit vested interests.

If the newspapers of a great city were to tell the truth as they see it half the advertisers would withdraw their patronage and the newspapers would go into bankruptcy.

THE DIAMOND OUTPUT

So far South Africa has been the great diamond producing region of the world. The Transvaal has been the chief country of production and the De Beers and the Premier are the two chief companies. These companies, holding a monopoly of the supply, have raised the price of diamonds and have made them more valuable. The Transvaal Government has raised no protest against limiting the output of diamonds. They agree in the policy of high prices and charge the companies a tax of sixty per cent on the output.

Other diamond fields are being discovered. It is expected that Northern Canada around Hudson Bay will become a great diamond producing centre. In German South West Africa, diamonds have been found and the Brazilian fields are just beginning to be worked.

The Brazilian stones are as good as the South African and the supply seems to be large. In South Africa the diamonds are found in limited areas. Diamonds are formed at high temperature under great pressure and they are found in a natural state in the pipes of old volcanoes. In Brazil these pipes have not been "located," but diamonds are found in the river beds, having been washed down from the original pipes. They are found quite freely over extensive areas and the Brazilian government exacts no tax from the fortunate possessors of the diamond bearing river beds.

THE SILVER OUTPUT

The value of precious metals naturally depends upon their preciousness. In the Middle Ages in England, the wages of workers were two pennies a day. In the time of Henry VIII, the price of wages had risen to five pennies. In old Palestine, wages were a penny a day. To-day, wages are a dollar and a quarter a day and the average day-labourer's lot is harder than it was six hundred years ago when he was getting but four cents a day.

The precious metals have become less precious. With modern mining methods and with the discovery of great fields of silver, easily worked, the price of silver has dropped. There was one mine of silver in the Western States whose enormous output depreciated the price of silver the world over.

The commonness of silver is working its own destruction. Formerly great quantities of silver were used by governments for a currency and as a standard of value with gold. When silver became common, the bi-metallic nations were forced to give up silver and become gold nations. This liberated more silver which had to be used in the arts in competition with silver fresh from the mines.

Cobalt has been discovered and Gowganda also. The North of Eastern Canada is rich in silver deposits and there is considerable danger of silver becoming a drug in the market. No shares in Cobalt stocks for us.

Samuel Gompers, president of two million American laborers, has been condemned to twelve months in jail for contempt of court. The two million American laborers will probably see that Gompers does not go to jail. The American courts have been so run by political bosses that many honorable men hold them in continual contempt.

Present social conditions cannot last. Society is turning too many of its members into criminals, tramps, broken spirited shufflers and anxious suicides. The world is either becoming too populous and we should as a matter of charity chloroform the superfluous members, or our social organization is on a wrong basis and should be revolutionized.

The King of England has written a letter to Carnegie praising the philanthropic activity of the little iron master. The King is a great diplomat. It takes one to hold the job he has got of pretending to rule a great people who have a habit of ruling themselves.

CHURCHLY TOLERANCE

A case has arisen at Parry Sound that deserves more than a passing notice. A young man who is a Roman Catholic, married a Protestant girl. They went to the Anglican minister of the town to have the ceremony performed. This being contrary to the rules of the Roman Church the parish priest took the unusual course of publicly denouncing the marriage as null and void. His medium of expression was the weekly newspaper of the town. Not content with that, he is said to have visited the young couple at their home, and caused them to be turned out, because he said it was a disgrace for anyone to harbor them.

In his letter he threatens the young man with loss of his soul, and warns the wife that it is, and must be, the duty of her newly-wedded husband to separate himself from her, if he wants to keep his peace with heaven. In fact, this priest—Rev. Father Artus—has done all he could to destroy the happiness of the couple. He has endeavored to make the man desert his lawfully wedded wife. The terrors of hell are employed to bring him to obey the priest. Further than that he has planted in the mind of the young woman the fear that some day the influence of the Church will be strong enough to take her husband and natural protector from her and leave her a deserted wife with a blighted life to live. We trust the young man is made of better stuff than the priest, and that he will prove himself superior to the influence of such a suggestion.—The Sentinel, Toronto.

THE ORIGIN OF CRIMES

There are certain fundamental rights which civilization must accord to its citizens or crime will become prevalent. England possessed savage laws against those who violated the rights of property a couple of hundred years ago and yet crime was as prevalent under those savage laws as it is at present under much milder methods.

Sir Thomas Moore declared: "If you do not remedy the evils which produce thieves the rigorous executions of justice in punishing thieves, will be in vain."

All our modern civilized governments have passed strong legislation against those who steal. Yet the economic trend of society has been concentrating property more and more into the hands of the few. The proportion of those who pay rent is rapidly increasing and those who pay rent are usually none other than those who depend for their daily bread upon their labour alone. When a man is dismissed and mills shut down, the worker can earn no money. He cannot pay his rent and himself and family are evicted from a place of habitation. A man to live under such conditions must get bread and the only way he can get it is to steal. Our laws and economic conditions force men into crimes, and society then puts the criminals into jail for doing what they had to do or perish. Change the conditions and criminals will disappear.

THE GALICIAN AND THE ITALIAN

The Galician and the Italians have recently come to Canada in large numbers. They are two types for which the average Canadian possesses little friendship. A beneficent government has imported the Galicians to fill up our North West and our beneficent railway companies have a special liking for the Italian because he will work hard on poor fare for passable wages.

The Galician comes from the North of Austria where civilization, as we know it to-day, has hardly touched. He is a stolid creature and will take impudence from a section boss. He has hardly begun to think, and lives close to nature like a beast; but he has the elements of civilization in him, and the second or third generation will develop into a splendid type of Canadian manhood.

The Italian, on the other hand, has been a civilized creature for centuries. He has lived under the splendor of Italian skies and possesses the patient

weakness of a long civilized race. He is quick to resent injury with a swift thrust of the knife.

The Italian type will never become assimilated to our Canadian civilization. In time the Galician will become an honored and respected citizen.

SAMUEL GOMPERS

Laws are made for individuals. They are not made for big men backed by a large party. Edmund Burke remarked "You cannot indict a whole nation."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for contempt of court. He was responsible for the publication of an unfair list in the organ of the Federation. The Bucks Stove Company of St. Louis refused and still refuses to employ union laborers. The Bucks Stove Company was placed in the "We don't patronize" column of the Federationist. The matter was taken to the courts and Gompers was enjoined from publishing the name of the Bucks Stove Company in the above mentioned column. Gompers paid no attention to the injunction, hence the present jail sentence for contempt.

There are two million organized laborers who will back Gompers. There are two million Socialists who will back him. The big corporations and the lawless trust magnates will try to back the courts, but the American courts have been too often the playthings of the big corporations to have this backing count for much in the eyes of the people.

The President will probably pardon Gompers. He is too big a man to punish and it will look better for the authorities to exercise their clemency of their own free will than for the authorities to refuse clemency and to be flouted with impunity.

PITTSBURG GRAFT

The lid has been removed from Pittsburgh's municipal affairs and the public is allowed to look into the mess. Municipal councillors, bank managers and prominent business men whom citizens were taught to regard with respect were found to be men of very common clay. In fact the higher up in the scale the investigation goes, the more corrupt and loathsome do the leading citizens appear.

Minneapolis, San Francisco and Pittsburgh have been investigated and exposed. There are many other large cities whose leading citizens the public know to be corrupt. So far exposures have not struck Canada, yet there are grave doubts as to the incorruptibility of many city fathers of Canadian cities.

The ordinary person is taught to look upon the multimillionaire as the apotheosis of business acumen. Yet over and over again it is being proven in America that the multimillionaire is the result of special privileges corruptly obtained, and in Canada the same conviction is gaining ground.

The Pittsburgh exposure is another eye opener for the American public. In the States and in Canada the conviction is strong that for a man to remain strictly honest means for that man to remain poor. The majority are getting their eyes opened. There is a hard time coming for many prominent rich men on both sides of the border.

The prisoners in Sing Sing, New York city, had a great Christmas dinner. In New York it evidently pays better to go to jail than it does to be honest and hunt for work and starve in the process.

Revolutions must work slowly, but the average man wants a revolution to work so slowly that he will be dead before anyone hears it is on its way.

A Scotch elder of a kirk once prayed, "Oh Lord, please keep our minister humble and we'll keep him poor." His breed is not all dead yet.

What of the new year? Is it to be a year of mental, moral and spiritual advance, or is it to be a year of narrow bigotry?

ROYCROFTISM

F. C. MEARS

In the paragraphs on nature and Socialism which recently appeared in this publication a grave error of omission was committed. It was stated that Socialism had never been experimented with successfully. The readers' indulgence is asked in making a correction. For some years past and up to the present time a successful Socialistic experiment has been conducted in the town of East Aurora, N. Y., about an hour's ride from Buffalo. The Socialism or communion of that little city is of a very high order. As the members of that community are called Roycrofters, we may term their social philosophy Roycroftism. Elbert Hubbard, the eminent writer and lecturer, is the leader of this admirable experiment.

The Roycrofters would have every man a priest, every home a shrine, every school a temple, every factory a college, every workshop a church, and every church a workshop.

Roycroftism would run the world on a sunshine basis. Roycroftism would abolish poverty, disease and vice, and thus make alms houses, hospitals, jails, asylums, orphanages, and homes for the "fallen," superfluous. Roycroftism does not so much seek to save sinners, as to stop their manufacture; it does not so much seek to heal the sick, as to make health a habit. It holds that prisons, hospitals and asylums are all indictments of our so-called civilization. It holds that society supplies the candidates for prisons, hospitals and asylums, for she spins the psychology and makes the environment that produces them. It teaches that work, and work for everybody, with head, hand and heart, under ideal conditions, mixed with pure glory, in right proportion, will bring about the cure of souls. To set the rich and educated classes to work in the task the poor will follow. The impulse of reformation is beginning in the Kindergarten. But we should not let it die there, manual training must be in every public school, and should also be carried into the Universities. The Roycrofters summarize their aspirations in these words, "Let our desire be to serve, and not to be waited upon, and then we will be well out on the highway to the Beautiful City of the Ideal."

The leading organs of the Roycroftism are the Philistine and the Fra. The circulation of both since their first issues have increased at an enviable rate. The platform of the Fra; Health, Happiness, Good Roads, Brotherhood, Co-operation, Equal Suffrage, Human Service, Dietetic Righteousness, Universal Peace through Arbitration, Manual Training in all public schools, Tree-planting and Forest Preservation, Good cheer and courtesy even under provocation, the keeping of promises made to those who cannot enforce them, the Kindergarten system and its introduction into the higher grades, a Patriotism that will include other countries with no lack of love for our own, no war of aggression excepting on a popular vote of all people including women, disarmament through mutual agreement, a square deal for horses, cows, cats, dogs, birds, rabbits, guinea-pigs, guinea-hens and all other animals wild and domesticated; tax church property and all educational or philanthropic institutions not supported through and by taxation.

This programme looks to be a comer, and one that will help human progress some. It will be discussed further.

The electric street railway system recently completed in Shanghai, China, is one of the forerunners of the mechanical era which is bound to shake that country out of its sleep of centuries. The advent of the horseless cars moving smoothly up and down the crowded streets, occasioned no end of surprise and wonder on the part of the native population. The concession was granted to a Scotch company in 1905 and called for 25 miles of railway.

Make your friends a present of a year's subscription to COTTON'S WEEKLY. \$1.00 will pay one new and one old Canadian or English subscription and \$1.50 a Canadian and new American subscription.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA

Devoted to the Study and Discussion
of Problems Incident to the Growth

OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

The Man-God

From form to form the spirit bids us climb,
Through round on round of strife, of
sorrow and of sleep,
As up the valley of forgotten time
Insensibly we creep.
Slowly, how slowly! From the prime
shape,
The ancient tube, the fish that dart
on glassy fin,
The lizard, the keen fox, the hound, the
ape,
Slowly our way we win.
From ape to savage man, another
stride,
And then the shepherd, and at last
the man of toil,
The hand that strikes the mountains of
their pride
The master of the soil.
The artisan of cities and of dreams,
The architect of tombs that last from
age to age;
The harnesser of winds, of clouds, of
streams,
The ruler and the sage.
Yet deep within our souls there lies a
dream
Which brings its own fulfilment, and
the powers vast
Which shaped us to the universal
scheme.
Shall guide us to the last.
We are not that alone which now we
are,
But that we are to be, into the sky
of Time,
Above the verge of Night our being's
star
Has scarce begun to climb.

—Robert R. Logan in Forum.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

The idea of the brotherhood of man has been a heritage of the human race for nearly nineteen hundred years. It is an idea that all men with a few exceptions want to see brought into actual practice. Those few exceptions have been produced by our present system. These exceptions are of two classes. The first class is composed of those men who are getting too much from the toil of others. It is a nice thing to live in luxury and do nothing. If the brotherhood of man were a reality these individuals would have to work and would only get their fair share of the things produced. Consequently, the rich are opposed to Socialism and in order that they may continue to live on the toil of others, legislators are bribed, cities are corrupted and immoralities of all sorts are committed against the public weal. The second class of those who do not want Socialism are those who have been crushed in the struggle, whose spirits have been broken, and who have learned to crawl through life without work, in crime and listlessness. The tramp, the thug, and the professional burglar do not want Socialism. It would spoil their business. But the average hard working citizen is anxious for the day to come when all men will live in comfort. These men are ripe for Socialism. They are ready, when their little fears have been dissipated by study, to join the ranks of the Socialists.

THE FRIENDS OF SOCIALISM

Rockefeller is the greatest friend of Socialism that the American continent has produced. He has no use for the Socialists and he believes them to be a nuisance, confiscators of the rights of others, overturners of civilization and everything that is bad. Nevertheless, he has done more for the Socialists of the United States than any other living man. He has been the most brutal in economic warfare. He has crushed more competitors. He has organized his business in the most scientific manner and he has gathered into one organization vast businesses. He has done all this for his own gain and he has shown the people of America how great are the profits when useless competition is eliminated and business is run on a scientific basis.

Carnegie is another friend of Socialism, for he also has taught the American people how foolish competition is and what benefits arise when large businesses are run scientifically. The other great capitalists and trust builders

are also the friends of the Socialists for the same reason.

When the workers shall own their own mills and take all the profit to themselves, they will see to it that their mills are run on a business basis for the same reason that Carnegie ran his shops on a business basis. Their incomes will vary in proportion as the mills are run in a business-like manner and cold dollars and cents will teach them to be business-like in the same manner as cold dollars and cents teach the members of the Eastern Townships Dairyman's Association to run the board for all that there is in it.

WORKERS

Under a Socialist system all those who would be considered workers who did any work, mental, clerical or physical in the manufacture and distribution of goods. Thus workers would include business managers, railroad presidents and other business officials as well as the men who do the actual work in manufacturing the necessities of life by actual manual labor.

When the necessities of life are produced for use and not for profit a good many people who are now necessary under the present capitalist regime will have to find other work to do as their present occupations will be gone. The great mass of lawyers will have to find something else to do and the commerce of the country will be free from the terrible incubus placed upon it by attorneys whose chief occupation now is to interpret our intricate laws regarding proprietary rights. Commercial travelers will find their occupation gone as competing houses will be done away with. Instead of there being several stores in a small village or even in a large town, one large emporium will be managed for the public good and goods will be sold at wholesale instead of at retail rates. Doctors instead of looking to private patients for their remuneration for particular services, will be paid a salary to look after the general health of the community. Rich idlers will have to work as well as tramps and all the workers will do the world's work with four hours a day labor and will enjoy the comforts that can now be obtained only on a salary of two thousand dollars a year.

AN UNJUST SYSTEM

Any system of trade, government or commerce, whereby certain individuals draw large sums of money without giving a return and where the actual toilers are forced to work long hours for the enrichment of others, is unjust. It is the law of life recognized from the earliest dawn of history that men must work to live. When men must work to live it will be found that men can live by work. Under our present system of capitalist domination many are surfeited with large incomes without work. These men live without work. On the other hand, great masses of men are paid beggarly sums for ten hours of hard work a day. These workers cannot live by work. They exist in wretchedness on the verge of starvation and when mills shut down they starve. These men cannot live by work.

Shareholders in joint stock companies, mill owners and all the parasites who are fed by them will not change the system. They think it is to their interest and profit to keep the present system going. The workers see their small pay and wonder what is the matter, but it has been drilled into the minds of the workers by religious teachers who are paid by the well-to-do classes and it has been drilled into the minds of the workers by their bosses and by their political leaders that the present system is the only possible one. They must be obedient to their masters and if they are real good they may get a ten per cent. raise in their pay. The farmers and labourers and clerks and small store keepers form the mass of workers. When these voters awake to their own interests, the legislative halls of the Provinces and of the Dominion will be packed with Socialist members.

Dark Side of Montreal

The Rev. G. Paterson-Smyth, rector of St. George's, was the speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Canadian Club

of Montreal on December 21st. His subject was 'Social Service in Montreal,' and he said people who had given much thought to the subject expressed the opinion that there ought to be something different for the poor of 65 and upwards, than the destitution which usually faced them. He knew something about the needs of the poor in Montreal, for he did not think there was any worse or more utterly slum parish in Montreal than St. George's. There were many single-roomed families in his parish. The lassitude, ill-health, and inevitable degradation was terrible. The Rev. Mr. French had called attention to the 'social evil' in Montreal. What else could be expected from such conditions. The hovels and rack-renting in Montreal were most deplorable.

'Oh,' he remarked, 'I do think we must do something to alter this. Look at the drink-sodden women you can see about these slums. Look at the poor little boys and girls who are to be seen selling newspapers in the streets after eleven o'clock at night. Think of the misery of this for the children, and of the after-life of beggary, prostitution, and crime, and God knows they can hardly help it.'

When he came here first Dr. Paterson-Smyth said he thought it was a splendid place, and he wrote home telling the people to send out all the young men they could. But he had seen the other side of the picture since, and now he was having a constant procession of immigrants—men who would do anything, which meant they could do nothing—implored for even the meannest of jobs to earn a little money. There were laws restricting people from entering Canada without a certain amount of money, but these laws were being evaded. The immigration department should see to this.

He spoke of the great evil of drink, which yielded a princely revenue, and caused a great spread of poverty and misery, and asked whether it was not possible to lessen this evil, and even to deter the drunkard. —Montreal Witness.

THISTLEBURS

Lang 'oors at the loom mak short days in the land o' the living.

Grand folk hae grand ways and muckle gear, but paur Sandy that daes the wark day in and day 'oot, makes it a' and has naething.

It's an ill day when the bairn's at the loom and the mon o' the hoose, gangs frae door to door, huntin' wark and comes hame wi'oot siller.

It's a far cry tae Lochow, but it's no a far cry frae millions oot o' wark tae reid revolution.

Oor ain poet Burns tells, in yin o' his sangs, that "we daur be poor a' that." But I'm thinkin' o' a finer grit than that. I'm thinkin' o' a grit that will gar warkin' folk rise up and tak their rightful inheritance intae their ain hands.

Ye're aye tauld in the kirk that man suld eat bread in the sweat o' his broo, and I dinna find fault wi' that. But it's nae written in my Bible that he suld eat bread in the breakin' o' his hair.

Kings hae lang hands and sae hae the men they ca' the capitalist class. But when the mon keels oot o' the meal-barrel wi' a tear in his e'e, they'll need a pickle sojers tae keep folk quiet then.

I'm wearyin' for the days when the bairns need nae langer strive at the loom, but can gang, yin an' a' tae the school, syne can rin oot on the brae tae leap and play. And I'm wearyin' for the days forbye, when ilka body gets their ain. —Jamie MacSaunders, in Wage Slave.

Equally Useful

A widower had long laid siege to the heart of an elderly spinster, but finding his protestations of love met with but cold response he solicited the aid of a vicar, who, after some demur, promised to do what he could in the matter.

Having occasion to visit the lady shortly afterwards, the reverend gentleman went straight to the point.

"Have you ever thought of taking a husband, Miss?" He would be a protection here," he remarked, his eye taking in at a glance the valuable furniture and ornaments adorning the room.

"Husband!" ejaculated the spinster icily. "I have three pets which together answer the purpose quite well. I've a dog that growls all the morning, a parrot that swears all the afternoon and a cat that stays out all night."

The vicar is no longer a matchmaker.

GOOD BITS

From the Little Old "Appeal."

It takes a hundred failures to make one big success.

The Smart Set hatches a great deal of very dull mischief.

The full dinner pail now looks very much like an oil can.

Capitalists want peace between capital and labor—the biggest piece.

In trying to stand up for their rights many tread on the toes of others.

Carnegie's new book is dedicated to Roosevelt. He wants it to make a Big Noise.

Watered stocks are drawn from the veins of labor, and the water means blood.

The trouble is that so many who give, take; and take a blame sight more than they give.

As Mr. Rockefeller has declared, the trust has just begun its work, it is clear he expects yet to call this his country.

Long Island is to have a millionaires' church. Poor people will be excluded. Possibly an attempt will be made to buy up vacant property in the New Jerusalem, next, in order that the undesirable may be excluded from heaven.

The "big magazines" have given an amazing amount of space to articles on Socialism the past year. This doesn't necessarily mean that their editors have become Socialists. It means simply that Socialist sentiment has grown so that the magazines can't afford to ignore it. Sort of a matter of economic determinism forcing the issue.

A conference of the powers has just formulated something that the press calls a "code of laws for naval warfare." You see, war is merely a game of the great, and it must have rules to govern it, just as football has. The pawns in this game of capitalist chess are living toilers—until after the game is over. Then they are maimed or dead.

No wonder Shakespeare makes Puck say, "What fools these mortals be!" The fact that they have just anointed a boy of three to rule over the 200,000,000 people of China, and that, in an effort to do honor to emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, many people were trampled to death, only emphasizes the fact that the world has not yet gotten over the sillies.

It is announced that there are now a million pounds of butter in cold storage in Chicago. In consequence, the price of butter is soaring, and some will make great fortunes without producing a pound of butter. It is needless to say that it is not the farmers who are manipulating the corner on butter. The farmer is practically out of it, even now.

Labor organizations desire to determine what part of their products shall come to its members, and are very bad things for the nation. But capitalist organizations, which are for the purpose of determining what part of labor's products shall go to their members, are the salt of the earth! That is capitalist logic. But just why one is right and the other wrong is for you to find out.

While not fully socialized, the public schools and the public highways are the most nearly socialized of all institutions in America. In the aggregate they involve the employment of many and the expenditure of vast sums of money. Yet, because they are managed locally instead of by the "general government," there is no bureaucracy in them, and grafting is reduced to the minimum. Real Socialism would eliminate from them the objectionable features that remain.

The postoffice department of the United States is the biggest business in the country. Because it is operated under state capitalism, it is susceptible to being worked by grafters, and is, but it illustrates, nevertheless, that big things can be run by other than private owners. Removed from state capitalism and run on a strictly socialistic basis, it would cease to pay the railroads double what it is worth to carry mail, and would cease to be a bureaucracy upholding the administration.

We'll be auld and we'll be died soon enough. Why for should we wear oor lives making gear for grand folk.

PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to, and support of the principles and programme of the revolutionary working class.

Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master; the worker a slave.

So long as the capitalist class remains in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the State will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working-class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, as follows:

1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads etc.) into the collective property of the working class.
2. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.
3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

TWO HEIRS

Picture to yourself a magnificent apartment with soft velvet rugs, beautiful curtains and everything as luxurious as money can buy. 'Tis the sleeping apartment of a young and beautiful duchess.

There is a hushed quietude over everything. A trained nurse in spotless white glides noiselessly about, laying soft wool and silken garments on a chair near the open grate fire that casts a warm glow over the room. She places folded linen towels and purest of soap in readiness. These tiny garments speak for themselves; they are waiting to wrap the tender little body of an heir to the Duchesse of B.

Only one thing mars the picture I wish to draw. The young duke, father of the prospective heir, had died suddenly during the first months of the honeymoon. How or why he died we will not say, as he is dead.

Everything is in perfect order and the mother of the young duchess (who by the way is an American woman) paced anxiously up and down the adjoining room. She is dressed in a costly morning dress which shows her perfect form to be well preserved and beautiful.

Oh, will this suspense ever end? What if it is a girl, my daughter would lose her right to the title of Duchess. No! It cannot be other than a boy! She might have added that the title had been bought with the sweat of millions of American toilers.

At last the door opened and the doctor who had been brought from the United States to officiate on this occasion came into the room where the duchess' mother awaited feverishly. He put a set bundle into her arms and said: "A son and heir."

"Thank God," said the grandmother, "my daughter is still the Duchess of B." The bells ring merrily out! A son and heir had been born.

The picture changes to an American city. A little girl with a ragged shawl around her thin young shoulders, accosted a doctor on his way to make a call in the crowded tenement district of a large city.

"Say, Mister, you're a doctor, ain't you?"

"Yes, child, what is the matter?"

"Oh, please, kind doctor, come quick, poor mamma is sick. She cries and moans and granny sent me for to find a doctor."

"Where is your father, child?" asked the doctor.

"Papa just coughed and coughed himself dead," answered the child, her eyes filling tears.

Consumption thought the doctor to himself. This conversation took place as the child and doctor hurried along. At last they stopped at the door of a typical tenement house and the child

almost flew up the three crooked flights of stairs and the doctor trying to keep up to her finally reached the top floor very much out of breath.

"I've found him, Granny," the child said as she opened the door of the one room these poor people called home.

Again picture a room barren of all luxuries. On a bed in one corner of the room lay the sick mother, covered with a much worn, but clean blanket.

A prematurely old woman, bent from years of toil and misery, not far past middle age, was trying to coax a blaze into the disreputable stove. She was picking some pieces of cheap coal out of a basket beside the stove and trying to make it burn so as to heat the room in preparation for the new life to come.

On a chair lay a piece of coarse blanket and a few pieces of infant's clothes, donated by a poor but charitable neighbor. These spoke again of the coming of a soft little body that would soon come into the world (heir to a life of slavery). The poor woman on the bed could only bear her pain and cry, "No father to provide for my child!"

In the course of an hour he placed a helpless, protesting mite of humanity into the arms of the grandmother. "A son," the doctor said. "Where, Oh, where, will my daughter get bread for this new life?" The tears rolled down her wrinkled cheeks!

No bells rang out to let the world know that another slave had been born—heir to poverty—while another master had been born in the palace. —Mrs. J. Bernard in Chicago Socialist.

Experience has cost me dear.

That's why I'm seldom gay.

I've never had a good time yet

For which I didn't pay!

We Sell

Vinol

on the positive guarantee that if it does not give satisfaction we will return the entire amount of money paid us for it.

We ask all those who are run-down, nervous, debilitated, aged or weak, and every person suffering from stubborn colds, hanging-on coughs, bronchitis or incipient consumption to try Vinol with this understanding.

Geo. W. Johnston, Druggist
COWANSVILLE

The Temperance Movement

Editorial Views and Other News
on the Great Prohibition Question

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SHORT ARTICLES INVITED

THE POOR HOTEL KEEPERS

We are half sorry for the poor licensed Hotel Keepers. They are having a hard time of it. The churches are denouncing them. The doctors are down on their business of peddling rum. The ladies are down on the business. They are being attacked from all sides and they have their own conscience to reproach them. The cry of little children must ring in their ears. The desolate homes they have created must visit them when sleepless nights bring imaginative scenes to their brains. Poor devils, they are having a hard time.

And yet as long as there is a licensed hotel we must fight them. As long as they continue their vile occupation of turning men into beasts for money they must be shown no consideration. As long as they sit or stand behind their bars, either personally or in the person of their bar-keeper, and arouse the flaming passions of men with their compounded poisons, every man who has a spark of true manhood in him and a desire to save men from themselves, must join in the fight against the hotel keepers.

The poor devils have a hard time and will have a harder, but until they cease to prey on the weak and the drunkard, the persons most needy of help, they must be fought as you would fight rattlesnakes with undrawn fangs. Poor devils.

A DISREPUTABLE BUSINESS

Licensed hotel keeping is getting to be a disreputable business. The hotel-keeper is no longer looked up to as an authority on morals and politics. He is sinking below the level of those who perform personal services.

Those who perform personal services for others do not rank high in the social scale. It is unjust perhaps and when Socialism comes probably we will look upon things differently. But at present those who perform personal services are not regarded highly. Domestic servants, barbers, and other like classes are looked down upon. Stokes, of New York, married a girl who worked in a cigar factory. He lost less caste than he would have done had he married a domestic servant.

It seems to be regarded as slavish to be forced into an occupation where you have to do the personal bidding of another. All who can will avoid such occupations.

But the licensed hotel keeper ranks lower in the social scale than even the barber, valet, or domestic servant. These classes perform a service which is not detrimental to the hirer. But the licensed hotel keeper when he sells whiskey is performing a personal service for the drinker, just as much as does the domestic servant for her mistress or the valet for his master. But the licensed hotel keeper does not perform a service that benefits the recipient. He performs a service that is detrimental. He gets his employer drunk. Hence the business of licensed hotel keeping is being regarded as one of the lowest occupations in the social scale.

MUNSTERBERG AND THE SALOON

It now turns out that Professor Munsterberg of Harvard, who was recently acclaimed by the whiskey interests as a knight coming to their rescue, is against the bar-room. He believes that bar-rooms, saloons, and the treating system should go. This is sorry news for the whiskey interests whose financial receipts will be reduced to the vanishing point if the bar-rooms, saloons and the treating system are abolished.

Professor Munsterberg believes that alcohol is necessary in certain cases for the finer efforts of genius. He is against alcohol in its stronger forms and believes only in light wines and beers. Although he is against the bar-room, he is of the conviction that humanity has not arrived at the stage of self-control and that the temperance might as well take the form of alcoholic excess as any other form.

Munsterberg is an anti-saloon man, and, as the great fight now on is against the saloon, Munsterberg can join in the fight leaving the question of the total prohibition of the consumption of alcohol to be settled when all the saloons have been closed.

HOTEL VALUES

The value of hotel property has been going up. The price paid for hotels with license attachment have been climbing skyward. To many thoughtful persons it looks as though many hotel buyers will be sorry for their purchases unless they can unload on some one else at a higher figure before hotel values begin to drop.

Even in the Eastern Townships men are ceasing to drink. Commercial travellers are cutting out the booze and business men are following their example. It is only discouraged workmen, who see a long life of poverty before them, who fall into the habit of drinking. They want temporary happiness and a forgetting of their hard lot. As wages rise these men will cease to drink.

Moreover, a license is very precarious and any year may see the license in a village cut off. With the cutting off of a license, hotel values must drop.

There is only one thing that can justify the high values recently obtained for hotel property. This thing is an industrial awakening of the Eastern Townships and a deadened moral sense as to the evils of barrooms. Our own impression is that hotel values will not be justified and that men who sink a lot of money in the acquisition of an hotel will find that their money stays sunk.

PROHIBITION NOTES

(American Ass. Prohibition Press.)

It is announced that Russian Statesmen propose to restrict the consumption of vodka by decreasing the capacity of the smallest measure that can be sold to one-fortieth of a kilberkin or about one-half gallon, and by reducing the number of places where liquor can be sold.

At a convocation of liquor men in Chicago the other day, called to consider by which bootstrap the trade had better try to pull itself out of the bog it has got into, one sapient representative of the traffic declared thusly: "The key to the situation is to drive the ministers out of the fight. If this is their only hope the saloonists might as well buy crape wholesale while it's cheap."—The Interior, Chicago, December 10, 1908.

A decision by the supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia at Richmond, December 3rd, declares that while common carriers must receive shipments for delivery to parties in no-license territory, wholesalers, brewers, distillers and manufacturers cannot avail themselves of that right.

"If they did so," concludes the decision, "it would be possible for violators of the law to compel common carriers to aid and abet violations owing to the consignees receiving the liquor when shipped in large quantities and then selling it contrary to law."

PROHIBITION IN TEXAS

George W. Carroll, Prohibition candidate for Vice-president in 1904, and one of the best known business men of Texas and the whole Southland, in a recent interview declared that the cool, common-sense view of business men is crystallizing for state prohibition in the Lone Star Commonwealth. Continuing, Mr. Carroll says:

"Business men are coming to realize that here are two wealth producers on earth—one is the hand and the other the head. All wealth is created by work. For a State or city to be prosperous two things it must have—men and women with steady hand and cloudless brain who are at work. These are our only money-makers. Saloons make no money. They gather in a lot of it from those who do make it, but wealth is produced only by those who toil with the hand or head. The saloon is the greatest curse to the business interests of a city—the wealth producing interests—that is known to civilized man, and the business men are coming to realize it. They know that it unnerves the hand and paralyzes the brain of every one under its influence.

Friend—"Why were you so civil to that good-for-nothing rascal?" Master Glazier—"He breaks more windows in his house than any other man in the city."

Some Difficulties of Socialism

By W. B. Hall, Ed. "The Day" Winnipeg, Man., (formerly of "The Kansas Prohibitionist."

EDITOR COTTON'S WEEKLY:

Dear Sir—Will you give place for some thoughts on the above subject by one whom you do not know to be a Socialist. I would premise by saying I have lived a quarter of a century in that hot bed of socialism, Southern Kansas; within 100 miles of Girard, "The Appeal to Reason's" home, and 18 miles from Winfield, the home of Granville Lowther, an able Socialist editor with whom I had some acquaintance. I have read both papers and listened to several grades of Socialist orators, always ready to accept and act upon any good thing they offered.

Some questions arise in my mind, some of which I have seen asked before, but usually they are pooh-poohed and called immaterial by socialist leaders, and I believe this is the reason the party fails.

All men know that a sovereign State cannot be brought to trial except by revolution. All know that Socialism must have a sovereign government, with a far larger complement of officers than any other ever had (unless each officer performs far more labor than any other ever has), if it comes in its fulness, and many are "shy" of inviting revolution. The most common citation of early Christian (so-called) socialism is to Acts 2: 44, but we find (Acts 6: 1), that before a year had passed there was a "murmuring," and more officers had to be "selected for appointment." It was a "gourd" that sprang up while the twelve were flagrantly disobeying Christ's pre-circumfixion commands, and like the selection of Matthias, made during that time, soon disappeared.

Christ prescribed the number of hours for a day's work, and most Socialist plead to win that they may reduce it one-half, and some two-thirds to five-sixths. He will not bless such efforts. Until his enemies are made his footstool he wants a full day's work each day from all who are "joint heirs with him" in the battle against evil. When "we that are strong" stand between the many headed beast, selfishness, and elect the judges of this world to judge it with truth (Christ) we can go where the enemy is (in politics) and no "filth of lies" will stick to our "robes." Until we do, it will make "merchandise" of us, and sell us.

With free booze (which most Kansas socialists demanded) would not Socialism find many content with a crust-and-a-pallet (or stack) of straw? Sixty years ago we had those conditions. Would not "bootleggers" trade their weak brothers booze for part of their food, and enjoy it in secret? Or must we have enough officers to watch all such. Outside of the Booze-ites gamblers and bawds how many are there that do not do an average amount of work, if you exclude farmers from the average. We notice many merchants, perhaps most, do as much selling as their clerks, often because they can sell better. True there are many rich men who do not work besides Booze-ites, but if the laborers saved the money they spend for Booze they could buy them all out in five years.

WHAT DO DOCTORS SAY?

CONTRIBUTED

Doctor Gregory says "I never got a patient by water-drinking, but thousands by strong liquors." The experience of this doctor is true of every medical practitioner. Alcohol is a prolific source of disease, and a large amount of the work of the physician is due to this cause alone. Sir William Gull said: "I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol." According to a statement made by the late Dr. Clarke, "more than three-fourths of the disorders in what we call fashionable life, arises from the use of alcohol."

Dr. Rogers says, "The great bulk of ailments that come under observation, are traceable to the evil consequences of drinking."

Dr. Norman Kerr says, "Alcohol vitiates the blood, inflames the stomach, over-taxes the heart, destroys the kidneys, hardens the liver, softens the brain, and very often prevents recovery from diseases."

Dr. Todd says, "The habitual drinker recovers with difficulty from severe wounds, or from fevers; and is always the first to fall in epidemics." I think this weighty announcement of this celebrated doctor worthy the thoughtful considerations of every non-abstainer.

Nox-Ex.

Peel and parboil potatoes until they are half done, then bake until tender, basting with butter from time to time. Sweet potatoes are also delicious thus served.

INCURABLE HEART TROUBLE

LOOKED FOR DEATH IN A SHORT TIME.

Entirely Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

"Gentlemen,—The days of miracles are not all past and I feel that my complete recovery, from that seemed inevitable death, is practically a miracle. I suffered from severe indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress and I became almost a skeleton as the result of the suffering. I could not do any work and became so run down and weak that I could hardly walk. I was attended by two experienced doctors. They both pronounced my case heart failure and incurable, and I looked forward for death in a short time. I not only had the doctors but after they gave me up I tried many remedies and treatments but got no better.

At this time my son asked me to try "Fruit-a-tives," and from the outset taking these wonderful tablets I was better and gradually this medicine completely cured me. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. I am now so well that I have sold my farm and bought 200 acres more land. I make this statement voluntarily for the sake of humanity, and I am convinced that "Fruit-a-tives" is a wonderful remedy that will cure stomach trouble where doctors and everything else fail."

(Sgd) Henry Speers, J.P.

The doctors were all wrong. Mr. Speers had what we call "Irritated heart." Indigestion and dyspepsia completely upset the stomach. Poisonous gases were formed which swelled the walls of the stomach and pressed against the heart.

"Fruit-a-tives" immediately strengthened the stomach, insured sound digestion and regulated the bowels. There were no poisons—no noxious gases remained in the system, and the heart was no longer irritated. Then the pain and fluttering stopped.

"Fruit-a-tives" is put up in two sizes 25c and 50c. If your dealer has not both, write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Through Bookland

When the dim presence of the awful night
Clasps in her jewell'd arms the slumbering earth,
Alone I sit beside the lowly light
That like a dream-fire flickers on my hearth,
With some joy-teeming volume in my hand—
A peopled planet opulent and grand.

It may be Shakespeare, with his endless train
Of sceptered thoughts, a glorious progeny
Borne on the whirlwind of mighty strain,
Through vision lands forever far and free;

His great mind beaming through those phantom crowds,
Like evening sun from out a wealth of clouds.

It may be Spenser, with his misty shades,
Where forms of beauty wondrous tales rehearse,
With breezy vistas, and with cool arcades
Opening forever in his antique verse:

It may be Chaucer, with his drink divine.

His Tabard old, and pilgrims twenty-nine.

Perchance I linger with the mighty Three

Of glorious Greece—that morning land of Song—

Who bared the fearful front of Tragedy,

And soared to fame on pinions broad and strong:

Or watch beneath the Trojan ramparts proud

The dim hosts gathering like a thunder cloud.

No rust of time can sully Quixote's mail,

In wonted rest his lance securely lies.

Still is the faithful Sancho stout and hale,

For ever wide his wonder-stricken eyes:

And Rosinante, bare and spectral steed,

Still throws gaunt shadows o'er their every deed.

Still can I robe me in the old delights

Of Caliph splendid and of Genii grim,

The star-wealth of Arabia's thousand nights

Shining till every other light grows dim:

Or wander far in broad voluptuous lands

By streams of silver and through golden sands.

Still hear the storms of Camoens burst and swell,

His seas of vengeance raging wild and wide;

Or wander by the glimmering fires of hell

With dreaming Dante and his spirit guide:

Loiter in Petrarch's green, melodious grove,

Two for One

WE have decided for a Limited Time to make the offer of Two Subscriptions to COTTON'S WEEKLY for the price of one. But

ONE SUBSCRIBER

MUST BE NEW

Here is a chance for friends or neighbors to club together and buy to advantage, or for subscribers renewing to make a sensible present to friends or relatives in Canada, England or the United States. Note the offers below.

Two Canadian Subs. for the Price of one \$1.00

One Canadian and One English Subscription \$1.00

One Canadian and one American Subscription \$1.50

COTTON'S WEEKLY has mapped out a line of progress for the coming year, and subscribers will get very generous value. Important changes are in store, as Cotton's Weekly will become a paper appealing to all Canada in general, and the Eastern Townships in particular.

GET ENROLLED NOW ON OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Or hang with Tasso o'er his hopeless love.

What then to me is the gay sparkling dance,
Wine-purpled banquet, or vain Fashions blaze,

Thus roaming through the realms of rich Romance,
Old Bookworld, and its wealth of royal days:

Forever with those brave and brilliant ones
To fill Time's channel like a stream of suns!

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec)
County of Brome)
District of Bedford)

Public notice is hereby given that after the expiry of two months from the first publication of this Notice, application will be made to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to confirm to or in favor of the hereinafter named applicants two certain deeds of gift or grants from "The New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends," and "The Farnham Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends," two corporations duly incorporated according to law, the former having its chief office and principal place of business in the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and the latter in the East Part of the Township of Farnham, in the said County of Brome, and District of Bedford, passed before Moses O. Hart, Notary on the eighth day of January, 1906, of the following pieces or parcels of land, for the purposes of a Protestant Christian Burial-ground or Cemetery, the said pieces of land being lots numbers twenty-nine (29) and two hundred and fifty-three (253) of the official plan and book of reference of the East Part of the Township of Farnham in the said County of Brome and District of Bedford, and to incorporate the said applicants into a burial society to be known as "The Friends Union Cemetery Company," with power to take over said lots of land and to acquire such further land adjoining said lots as may become necessary, the whole in conformity with articles 523 and seq., and amendments thereto of the Revised Statutes of Quebec regarding Cemeteries Companies.

The names and residences in full of the said applicants are as follows: Philip W. Taber, Merritt Stevens and Eli W. Hall, all of the East Part of the Township of Farnham, in said District of Bedford, and Moses H. Beddoe, of the Village of Knowlton, in said District of Bedford, and Robert H. Strange, of the Village of Cowansville in said District.

J. E. FAY,

Attorney for Applicants

Knowlton, Que., Nov. 2, 1908.—12-91

ACCORDION FREE

A sweet toned and deep voiced instrument with which you can play beautiful music for home amusement. Good size has eight keys. GIVEN for selling only \$2.70 worth of loveliest picture post cards ever seen in Canada. Send your name and address and we'll mail you the cards to sell at only 8 for 10 cents. Write to-day, a postcard will do.

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Dept. A, Waterloo, Ont.

The Story of Progress

In the quality of printing is too long to tell you here. Suffice it is to say that printing has reached and must keep a high standard to please the demands of customers today.

Those who want

The Best In Printing

make no mistake in sending their orders to

J. J. BARKER

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COWANSVILLE, P. Q.

All the latest styles of Printing produced in a manner not to be improved upon,

This Steam Engine



For Selling Our Postcards
Boys, here is a stationary Engine with sheet iron box, polished brass boiler and cylinder, has safety valve and whistle, double wick spirit burner and round base, that runs just like any big engine. It hisses, puffs and whistles, while the fly wheel revolves at a great speed, all complete, for selling only \$3.00 worth of Lovely Picture Post Cards. They just go like hot cakes. Send your name and address and we will mail you the Post Cards to sell at only 8 for 10 cents. Write to-day. A postcard will do.

THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO.
Dept. A, Waterloo, Ont.
(References Molsons Bank)

A SEA VOYAGE

Miss Muir Writes Interestingly of the Trip to Barbadoes

Third Letter—Guadeloupe and Martinique

On board S. S. Gilman,
November 21st, 1908.

These are the two principal islands of the French West Indies and they are the largest of all the Windward group. In shape Guadeloupe is like two saddles, one of volcanic origin and mountainous, the other flat with rich sugar plantations; through the narrow strip of land that connects them is a salt water passage. The town before which we anchored is at the southern mouth of this salt river. It is called Point à Pitre, and is quite a good sized town. Our first visit as usual, was to the post-office for stamps, then for picture post-cards. So having thought of our absent friends who are interested in these things, we sought out a gentleman, for whom we had a message, and he kindly showed us the points of interest. I thought the coloured people much better looking than at the other islands. From the time of landing I kept exclaiming about the trees, how strange it was to see such enormous trunks with so few branches or leaves. In the public square were immense trees with large bunches of roots just above the ground, "fine places for squirrels," Grace remarked, but so stunted in appearance. Then I learnt from our guide that a hurricane, last September, had torn the branches off the trees, and left them in the mutilated condition they were. There is a very fine Cathedral, and when we drew near the market square, what a babel of sound. Most of the goods for sale seemed to be on trays on the ground. Women were walking about with trays on their heads calling out their wares. In the street were small carts drawn by two or three donkeys, about the size of a three months calf. Just outside of the town is the second largest sugar factory in the world, the other being in Egypt. As France gives a bounty for sugar it is more profitable to grow it here than in the English islands. There are 180,000 people in Guadeloupe; almost as many as in Barbadoes. It has also the distinction of having one of the largest and most active volcanoes in the West Indies, 5,000 feet above the sea. There has been no great eruption since 1815. There are several French ships in the harbour. One which has just come from Paris on the way to Panama, 547 feet long, makes our Genaira, which is 350 feet, look small. We are always glad to return to our ship and our comfortable quarters, after being on shore. She is built up several storeys, to use a land term, in mid-decks for passengers so they will not feel the vibration from the propeller. Our staterooms are large, with electric fans to keep them cool and are on the main deck. On the promenade deck is the dining saloon with good sized windows and a sitting room off it always cool. On the hurricane deck is the music room, beautifully furnished, and the smoking room, and all the decks are covered in so are protected from the sun.

Unfortunately we passed the north of Martinique in the night so we could not see Mount Pelee and the ruins of St. Pierre. From where we are anchored, opposite Fort de France, we cannot see anything of either. Before the awful catastrophe of 1902 when 35,000 people were overwhelmed, Martinique was a very prosperous island. As there is yellow fever at Fort de France, no one can come on board; lighters come out to receive the cargo. They are light barges, open at the back, where two men sit and row, and strange to say, although the barges have pointed bows they row the barges with the broad open stern forward. No one on board could tell why they did what seemed such a stupid thing. I sat and watched the men rowing the heavily loaded barges, and wondered why they did not turn them round, and put the bow first, especially as we were a mile from shore. In a valley not far from Fort de France is the house where the Empress Josephine was born.

Having discharged our cargo in the afternoon, we were off again, and as we passed the southern end of Martinique, I noticed a strange looking rock, about a mile from the mainland, shaped like the pictures I have seen of an African hut, precipitous sides and a roof like an inverted saucer. On inquiry I was told that it was Diamond Rock, 574 feet high. At one time, this rock was registered as H. B. M. Sloop-of-war Diamond Rock. I am sure the readers of "COTTON'S WEEKLY" would like to hear how that came to be. Dur-

ing England's great struggle with Napoleon, Admiral Sir Thomas Hood, who had served under Rodney, conceived the idea of taking this rock which had never been scaled by man. A large kite was flown to which was attached a line which they managed to stretch across the crag. By this line a cable was drawn over the pinnacle and made fast to the vessel below, which had been lashed to the rock. A crew of brave men were then hoisted to the top of the rock, guns and provisions were sent aloft, and soon the Union Jack was flying in full view of the surprised Frenchmen at Martinique. From their sea-girt citadel Hood's sailors blazed away with their longtom at every kind of craft that came near. It was held for twelve months. Finally, a squadron of two sail of the line, one frigate, one brig, and eleven gunboats manned by 1500 men, was sent against them. I cannot imagine why the sailors were not all blown off the rock, so unprotected as they were, but they managed to defend themselves for three days; then water and ammunition having given out, the 180 sailors under Captain Murry surrendered, but on honorable terms. They stacked their arms on their own deck, and were to be taken to Barbadoes by the French government free of expense.

Martinique soon becomes dim in the distance and St. Lucien is getting larger. The best idea I could give the readers of "COTTON'S WEEKLY" of these islands, is to suppose the country between Cowansville and Knowlton stretched out about 20 miles, the hills made much higher and surrounded by sea. Cover the hills with beautiful tropical trees, with ferns and palms in bewildering variety, and gardens full of roses, lilies and rare plants of all kinds, hedges of hibiscus a blaze of crimson, vines of all kinds some covering the tall trunks of palms, and you will have some idea of the beauty of this part of the world.

A. MUIR

TOWNSHIP NOTES

Mr. George Garland, a former resident of Sutton and Potton, is dead at Derbyshire, Vt., aged 83 years.

Reports from merchants all over the Townships indicate a good Christmas trade.

An earthquake took place at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16th, lasting nine seconds.

Five hundred dollars worth of goods were stolen at the recent wreck at Glen Sutton. The guilty parties are now in the hands of the law.

Through some mishap, not only Sutton, but all the stations on the line from Farnham to Newport, including Cowansville, and from Farnham to Sherbrooke, on the C. P. R., went without their usual mail on Saturday night last.

No case of foot and mouth disease has been found in New York state in the last two weeks, and both state and federal authorities are so confident that they have the outbreak smothered that orders have been issued modifying the quarantine regulations.

BRIGHAM

The annual Christmas tree was held on Dec. 23rd and as usual was a decided success, owing to the untiring efforts of our popular teacher Miss Buck, who trained the children and played their accompaniments.

Rev. Mr. Pierce was presented with a purse of \$25 as a slight token of the esteem of his parishioners. Mr. Pierce is spending his holidays with friends in Ontario.

Mr. J. T. Tucker of Montreal preached here on Sunday.

Mr. F. M. Morey and family, who have recently moved here from East Farnham, are making extensive repairs on their buildings.

Miss Seymour returned on Monday after a five week's absence in Westmount.

Mr. Primmerman lost a horse this week.

The death occurred here recently at the home of Mr. Alonzo Ring of Mr. Orison Ingalls a former resident of this place and latterly of Boston, Mass. The funeral was held in the Congregational Church, Rev. W. E. Baker of Cowansville, officiating. Interment in the Riverside cemetery, East Farnham.

NORTH STANBRIDGE

Mr. George Thompson spent Christmas with his father here.

Mrs. John Scott and Mr. Stanley Scott of Farnham, were among recent visitors.

Miss Nina Stone is home from her school at St. Constant.

Miss Kate Newell is the guest of Miss Mable Schoolcraft.

Mr. A. M. Kemp is home again.

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

DUNHAM

Mr. B. M. Miner of West Shefford, spent Thursday last with his brother, H. H. Miner, helping him over his Xmas trade and also doing considerable shopping himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Jones of Bedford, spent Christmas at H. H. Miner's.

The Oddfellows have finished plastering their hall which is going to be a credit to them. Don't forget that Dunham is gradually improving.

Mr. Hibbard and wife of Montreal, and A. Rykert and Miss Rykert spent Christmas at Mr. Jos. Baker's.

Mr. Robert McElroy of Knowlton, and Mr. Albert McElroy from the West were with their parents over Xmas.

Berard Bros. have just put a very fine new milk vat in their factory. They intend sparing no money or time in keeping things thoroughly up to date, sweet and clean so as to make a first-class article for the coming year. The farmers can aid by doing their part.

Mr. J. N. Gailor has been on the sick list for a few days.

The All Saints Sunday School exercises took place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29th. The cantata, "Christmas on Grandpa's Farm," was finely rendered by the boys and girls in the presence of a large concourse of people. At the close, the prizes were distributed from the Christmas tree.

The rector of all Saints Church desires to express sincerest gratitude to those good parishioners who joined with the Ladies Guild in presenting him with such valuable and useful Christmas gifts. The suitability of the articles add to the appreciation already felt of the kindly feelings which actuated the givers.

Services at All Saints—Thursday, Dec. 31st, 7.30 p.m., to close the old year. Friday, Jan. 1st, 10.30 a.m., to ask a blessing on the new year. Sunday, Jan. 3rd, 1909, holy communion at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m., and at East Dunham at 3 p.m.

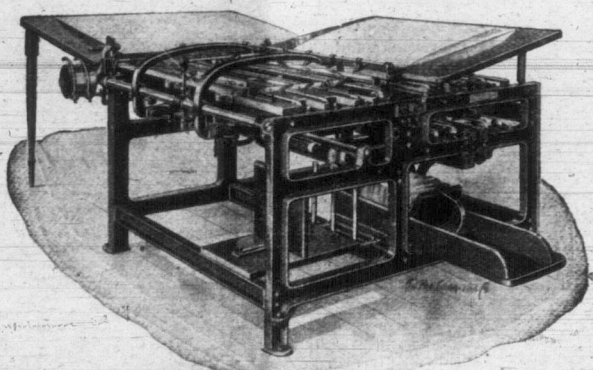
A grand clearing sale is on the tapis at H. H. Miner's, Dunham. It will commence Wednesday, Jan. 6th. Tables of goods will be laid out at astonishing low prices. If you want bargains, lay for this sale.

General Bell, Chief-of-Staff, declares that the infantry arm of the United States army is inadequate, while the cavalry arms is antiquated.

Many newspapers get a great reputation for reform by hunting around for some unpopular evil and hitting it.

M. B. JUDSON
Undertaker and Embalmer
Personal attention. Prices moderate.
Calls attended Day or Night
MAIN STREET COWANSVILLE
PHONE NO. 47

OUR NEW FOLDER



THE above is an illustration of the No. 2 Eclipse Newspaper Folder which we have just installed in our office. It handles 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pages of any size newspaper sheet, trimming where necessary and delivering at the third or fourth fold. It handles the work neatly and satisfactorily and folds the sheets as fast as the press delivers them, so that we have no difficulty in making the mails. The time saved by this machine is a matter of twenty hours per week, and enables us to give that amount of time to the improvement of this paper.

Start the New Year Right

There is a tale of Righteousness following our work of Heating Plumbing and Tinning

You get "Value Received" for your Money.

WE are in a position to supply your wants in the Hardware Lines and quote you "Living Prices" for any work done. Get your order in early for what you expect to need next Sugar Making.

McCLATCHIE BROS.
Hardware Merchants, Cowansville

LEND US YOUR EAR

For a minute or two. We want to do your Plumbing and other jobs of this nature. Our staff will take charge of any Roofing, Steamfitting, etc., in a creditable manner, and our prices are very reasonable. Come and talk it over with us.

Canada Dairy Utensil Co., Ltd
Buzzell Block, Cowansville

To Our Customers OLD AND NEW

We would here acknowledge our grateful appreciation of the generous patronage bestowed on us during the past year, not forgetting the Christmas trade. Our sales greatly exceed all previous years.

FOR RETURN GIFTS

We have still a good selection of

Neckwear, Gloves, Mufflers.
Silk, and Linen, Handkerchiefs, Ties.
Fancy Suspenders, Umbrellas.
Dressing Gowns, Sweaters
and Fancy Vests.

TWENTY PER CENT REDUCTION ON THE FOLLOWING LINES.

Dressing Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Sewing Sets, Perfume Collar Cases, Necktie Cases, Toys, Dolls, Games, Fancy China.

DINNER SETS

We offer an extra full line to select from of . . .

Our price runs from \$5.00 to \$40.00 for 12 persons.

FURS

If you are thinking about Furs come and see what we have to offer before buying. If we cannot give you better value than you can get elsewhere, don't buy from us.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

We extend the heartiest greetings of the season. Should we continue to be favored with your patronage, as we hope to, we can assure you of the same attention to your slightest commands which has characterized our dealings and made pleasant and cordial relations in the past.

ED. GOYETTE

The Store of Quality

Cowansville

WATCH FOR THE GRAND Clearing January Sale

AT
H. H. MINER'S

Posters will be put out. Sale will commence

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6th

In which we will have tables laid out with Shoes and other goods we want to clear at astonishing low prices. If you wish to save money, this will be your chance.

THIS SALE IS TO BE CASH AND GOODS NOT RETURNABLE

A Heavy \$3.35 Skirt at \$1.75.	Shoes less 20 per cent. except the jobs on tables which are net.
A Heavy \$2.25 Skirt at \$1.25	Rubbers less 1 per cent
Lots of Misses skirts at very low prices.	Underwear less 15 per cent.
Groceries at the usual low prices.	Dry Goods less 15 per cent.
Best Flour at \$3 25 a bag.	All Fancy Goods less 2 per cent.

Don't forget the place and come at once. Small Posters will be sent out first of week.

Clothing at great reduction. We are going to give you a great reduction of 25 per cent, except on Overalls and Smocks, on which we only allow 10 per cent. This brings Clothing below cost, but they must be sold.

Come one and all to the great sale.

H. H. MINER
DUNHAM

E. T. NEWS

COWANSVILLE AND SWEETSBURG

This is the last day of the old year 1908. Divine service will be held in Trinity Church on New Year's Day at 10.30 a.m.

Miss Nellie Dunlaye spent Christmas in Montreal visiting her sister, Miss Alice, who is ill and in the hospital there.

A banquet is to be tendered to Dr. Pickel and Mr. F. X. A. Giroux at the Sweetburg House on or about January 15th, by their Conservative friends.

Thirty pictures for 25c in five positions at the Ping Pong Studio, Kerr's Block, upstairs. Open on Thursday, Jan. 7th.—21

Mr. A. B. Johnson returned to his duties in Syracuse, N. Y., on Sunday last, after a week's holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson.

Some excitement was caused in this staid village on Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, owing to a fire in the Cotton house occupied by Mr. Chas. Bull. Prompt action on the part of the fire brigade soon had the fire under control, the water pressure being good. Mr. Bull's furniture was somewhat damaged by water, and the damage to the house was covered by insurance.

Among holiday visitors in Cowansville were: Mr. and Mrs. L. McClatchie, Mr. Thomas McClatchie, Mr. Andrew Halliday, Miss Prudentia Church, Miss Jessie Gilman, Miss Jane Cotton, Mr. Kenneth Turner, Mr. Rogers Lawrence, Mr. R. P. and Miss Beryl Duboyce, Miss Edith Soles, Mr. T. H. Harper, Miss Evelyn MacConnell, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mr. Dick Hollingshed, Mr. Scott; and Dr. and Mrs. Nash, of Kingston, visiting M. B. Judson.

The annual Methodist Sunday school concert and Christmas tree was well attended and was a success in every particular. Following is the program: Opening chorus by the school children; Greeting song by eight young ladies; duet by Masters Buster McClatchie and Jack Judson, which was charmingly rendered and brought down the house; Goodnight drill by eight little misses led by the Misses Myrtle, McClatchie and Leah Judson; a sword drill by sixteen of the young men of Cowansville, attired in regulation red coats and helmets, which was well done, especially the arch of swords, under Captain the Honorable Sir Thomas Halliday, expert in the peaceful platform fighting business; recitation nicely rendered by little Miss Belle Johnson; a dialogue by Miss Ella Lawrence, Miss Donna Scott and Mr. Ernest Laduke, in which Miss Lawrence made a decided hit as the mother-in-law; and last but not least the Grand cantata "The Holidays," in which all the parts were well taken and the singing inspiring. It wound up with the crowning of Santa Claus, who was represented in splendid shape by Mr. Ernest Laduke. Santa Claus then distributed the presents on the tree which represented genius and hard work on the part of Supt. A. L. McClatchie, and all young hearts and many old ones were made glad. During the distribution Rev. Mr. Brown came in for the presentation of a purse substantially lined, and well deserved by the genial hard-working pastor. Mr. P. C. Duboyce also received from his class a nice gold watch fob.

Card of Thanks

I beg to express my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the many friends who so kindly assisted in removing my household effects at the fire last week.

CHAS. A. BULL
Cowansville.

EAST FARNHAM

Miss Hamilton has gone to reside in Farnham Centre.

Mr. Belanger and family have moved back to their farm outside the village.

Mr. James Dougall of Brigham, has bought Mr. Bullard's large barn, and is moving it to Brigham.

EAST DUNHAM

Mrs. Albert Bobard who has been in the Montreal General Hospital, has arrived home much improved in health.

Miss Della Strong is confined to the house through illness.

Mrs. Orin Lavery is recovering from her recent illness, and is able to be out.

"Make a good article and tell the people of its goodness and the people will buy it and continue to buy it." The truth of this statement is proved by the success of "Salada" Tea.

SUTTON

Rev. W. H. Hamilton goes to the District Ministerial Association of the Methodist church at Knowlton on Monday.

A week of prayer will open in the Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Brown is the Brome County Historical Society's agent for Rev. E. M. Taylor's History of Brome County, that is just coming out. Mr. Brown is taking orders for the book for delivery sometime in January. The book is of much interest and should find a place in every reading home in the County.

"An evening with Longfellow" in the basement of the Methodist Church on January 7th, promises to be an interesting event.

Mr. A. E. Jennie is at home for a few days from Montreal.

Mr. George Manuel of Richford, Vt., was here on Monday on business connected with the veneer mill the Manuel Company are to build here in the spring.

Mr. C. Beard of Mansonville, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Macdonald has recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. Tuddenham of Montreal, will occupy the Methodist Church pulpit on Sunday evening next.

The Annual W. C. T. U. Day of Prayer will be observed by a Public Meeting, to be held in the Olivet Church on Sunday, January 3rd, at 3 P. M.

WEST BROME

At the Xmas service held in the Church of the Ascension last Sunday afternoon, a new pulpit and lectern were dedicated to the memory of the late Miss Louise Pettes, who was a faithful Church and Sunday school worker here. The funds raised for the purchase of the above amounted to \$95.75 and were collected by Mrs. Casper Scott from old pupils and friends. The Church was very nicely decorated, and there was a much larger congregation than usual present.

Saturday last the Church of the Ascension held their Xmas tree in the basement of their building. It was very artistically decorated by Messrs. A. Pettes and R. Hartley with material provided by Mr. Jas. Pettes. A nice little luncheon was handed around after which a good short programme was given.

The annual Christmas tree entertainment and supper was held in the Methodist Church Hall on Wednesday evening, the 23rd of December. A record crowd was present and all enjoyed themselves to the full. The programme rendered by the little folks assisted by the choir, the orchestra and other kind friends, will be long remembered. At the close of the entertainment old Santa Claus appeared as usual and brought with him many presents for both young and old. A very pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the presentation of a flattering address to Rev. and Mrs. Schagel, accompanied with a gold watch to Mr. Schagel and a well filled purse for Mrs. Schagel, and an address and a pair of fur lined gloves and chest protector to Mr. J. M. Pettes, choir leader, from his many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Schagel were deeply affected by this striking testimony of the love and esteem of their people, and assured them that they could never forget their great kindness and loyalty to them during the past three years, and were as deeply grateful and honored, as much for their marks of continued sympathy and love as for their generous gifts.

Our Minister the other day while waiting for his mail in the post office noticed the advertisement of a recent theatrical company who were to play in Cowansville (The Devil) and laying his hands on the shoulders of one of his flock said "Look out he does not get hold of you." The quick rejoinder was "He's got hold of me now." Then we heard our minister's hearty laugh.

There is some talk going on in the village about building a new Hall. One is greatly needed here. The Methodists are always able to draw a larger crowd to their entertainment than they can accommodate, and judging by the numbers present at the Episcopal Xmas tree they too could do with a little more room.

SCOTTSMORE

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Miltimore gave a dinner for their children and grandchildren on Xmas day.

Mrs. P. J. Lavery entertained twenty of her nearest relatives to dinner Xmas day.

Miss Annie Metcalf left last Wednesday for Montreal, where she will probably spend the winter. Her services in the West Brome Methodist Church choir will be greatly missed.

Repeat it: "Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

EDITORIAL

ITS UP TO YOU COWANSVILLE

What are you going to do about it, Voters of Cowansville. There is a saloon in our village that must be got rid of. Are you going to get rid of it this year and join in the grand march of onward progress and keep step with community after community of our fair Dominion? Or are you going to remain stationary, a back eddy in the stream of advance? Cowansville is noted as being more or less of a progressive village. Will it still keep its name as progressive or will it remain sunk in intemperance?

We have a whisky council. There is no use mincing matters. We have a set of men as our village fathers who are heart and soul with our local hotel keeper. They want licensed whisky and will not refuse a license to sell whisky unless they are absolutely forced by the voters of Cowansville to refuse it.

Do such men actually represent the sentiments of the majority of the voters of Cowansville? We do not think so. They may represent a few barroom frequenters and a few of the older men who love their whisky. But the vast mass of the citizens of Cowansville are total abstainers.

There are two ways of freeing the village from the saloon. One method is to turn the present three retiring councillors out of office and replace them with pledged prohibitionists. The other method is to present a petition to the council against the saloon. If the petition be signed by a majority of the resident municipal voters the council will be powerless to grant a license. It is up to you, citizens of Cowansville.

COWANSVILLE AND SWEETSBURG

One of the favorite arguments of the so-called respectable element which favors a license continuation for Cowansville is that there is a license at Sweetburg a bare two miles away, and the argument is that if the license is taken away from Cowansville the drinkers will go to Sweetburg, buy a sufficient quantity of alcoholic beverages to get drunk on, and consume the beverage on the road home. This would result in a continuous stream of drunken men between Sweetburg and Cowansville, and the respectable and high-toned Main street of Cowansville would be rendered vulgar and disagreeable by drunken scenes. This is the argument put forth by the whiskyites of Cowansville. The argument is that the Cowansville license should not go until the license goes from Sweetburg.

It is impossible at present to pry the voters of Sweetburg free from their licensed bar. The majority of the voters of Sweetburg cling to their licensed barroom almost as closely as they would to a long lost brother and the Cowansville whiskyites know this.

Their argument is tenuous at best. A two-mile walk at night is a long way to go for a drink. If drunks become numerous along Main street, the village could put two constables on the street and station them at the outskirts of the village on the Sweetburg road. If any drunken men come from Sweetburg the two constables could arrest them and take them back to Sweetburg jail. It would be a sort of poetic justice were drunks on Sweetburg whisky returned to Sweetburg to be punished.

If Cowansville got rid of its license certain individuals no doubt who now patronize Cowansville for their whisky would patronize Sweetburg. This would be a gain for Cowansville, and after a year or two Sweetburg would become tired of being the meeting place of men who want to satisfy their bestial appetites.

VESTED INTERESTS

If the license were cut off from Cowansville there are certain men who would lose money. There is no use denying the fact. But, thank Heaven, we in Canada have not got down to the low stage of the English nation where the right to make your fellow men intoxicated is vested right.

The men who will lose money by a refusal of a license should not have put their money into the business. If men will go into the trade for the sake of becoming wealthy they should be the last to object when the moral sense of the community rises and spurs their business out of existence.

Licensed hotel life is low in moral tone. We have lived long enough in a licensed hotel to recognize this fact. A community is cleaner and purer and better by the elimination of the saloon. The hotel has got to go from Cow-

ansville as a licensed proposition. It may not go this year but in two years it will be gone. Those merchants and business men who hold that a licensed hotel is necessary for business will see their mistake. A licensed hotel is no more necessary for business than is an elephant for Canadian travel. Business will go where their is business and if commercial travellers say they will not come to Cowansville because there is no booze here, it will be ten chances out of ten that their firms will fire them for incompetency and insubordination.

There is no vested interests in an hotel for the ordinary business man. He loses money by its existence. And those who have paid big money for a licensed proposition in Cowansville ought to lose their money for their foolishness. They had plenty of warning of the feeling against them before they landed in our town.

COURT DUNHAM I. O. F.

At the regular monthly meeting of Court Dunham No. 4727 I.O.F., held on Dec. 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chief Ranger Bro. W. A. Doherty; Vice Chief Ranger, Bro. M. E. Baker; Court Physician, J. F. Yeats; Recording Secretary, Bro. G. W. Wilkinson; Financial Secretary, Bro. J. R. Pratt; Orator, Bro. J. E. Clewley; Treasurer, J. R. Pratt; Senior Woodward, Bro. D. W. Miller; Junior Woodward, Bro. J. I. Hunt; Senior Beadle, Bro. F. C. Fridlington; Junior Beadle, Bro. S. Fridlington; Court Deputy and Past C. R., G. W. Wilkinson; Finance Committee, D. W. Miller and F. C. Fridlington.

IRON HILL

Happy New Year to all. Mr. and Mrs. Eddie McCram who have lived in West Bolton for two years, are moving back to Mr. Geo. McCram's.

The Xmas tree at the Church Hall was a success in every way and drew a full house.

There are very few people in this vicinity who are not daily hauling water for their stock.

Repeat it: "Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."



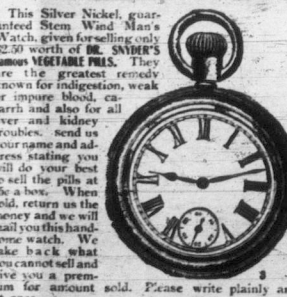
Are You Thin

Pale, weak and nervous people need a tonic that will build them up and make them well and strong. Celery King is the tonic that will do these things. Large package 25 cents, at dealers or by mail. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.



FRANK E. DRAPER
Jeweler and Optician
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

WATCH FREE!



THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO.
P.O. Dept. A1
WATERLOO, ONT.

A REMINDER

That BOOTS AND SHOES are Re-paired at

A. H. WOODMAN'S

Main Street, Cowansville

F. X. A. GIROUX

ADVOCATE

Sweetburg, P. Q.

1 9 0 9

JANUARY SALE

NOW ON

THIS is no January Discount Sale, but a Bona Fide Cut Sale of

Ready-made Clothing

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Leggings, Felts

Overshoes, Horse Blankets

Furs Underwear Carpets

Caps, Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery

Dress Goods, Corsets

Flannellettes, Prints

Fancy Goods

Stock Reducing

We must reduce this stock at least

\$2,000 BEFORE FEBRUARY

Don't wait until the stock is broken. It will pay you to buy now while the assortment is good.

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES

See for yourselves the advantage of buying now. Terms of this sale Cash.

WANTED—One Hundred Cords of good Hard Block Wood, dry preferred, in exchange at regular sale prices—Eggs and Butter also taken in exchange.

FRESH GROCERIES

Prices as Follows

20 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar, 1.00.	Good Dairy Butter, 26c
3 lbs. extra selected Raisins, 25c.	Fine Creamery Butter, 28c and 30c
3 lbs. extra cleaned Currants, 25c.	Fine Old Cheese, 16c
1 lb. best pure Cream Tartar, 30c.	Mixed Nuts, 5 varieties, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts and Brazil Nuts, per lb. 20c.
1 lb. mixed Candied Peel, 20c.	3 lbs. fine new Mixed Candies, 25c.
3 1/2 lbs. Pulverized Sugar, 25c.	One lb. Chocolate Cream Mixed Candies, 20c.
3 lbs. 40c Green Tea, \$1.00	One lb. No. 1 Chocolate Creams, assorted flavors, 40c.
3 packages Corn Starch, 25c.	One dozen good sweet Valencia Oranges, 20c.
3 packages Bee Starch, 25c.	One dozen fine large California Oranges, 40c.
1 tin fine Cooking Molasses, 10c.	
1 gal. Cooking Molasses, 40c.	
3 lbs. new fresh Dates, 25c.	
1 lb. new fresh Table Figs, 15c.	
1 lb. new layer Table Raisins, 20c.	

HULBÜRD & BELL

Main Street, Cowansville

A SEA VOYAGE

Miss Muir Writes Interestingly of the Trip to Barbadoes

Third Letter—Guadeloupe and Martinique

On board S. S. Gilman,
November 21st, 1908.

These are the two principal islands of the French West Indies and they are the largest of all the Windward group. In shape Guadeloupe is like two saddles, one of volcanic origin and mountainous, the other flat with rich sugar plantations; through the narrow strip of land that connects them is a salt water passage. The town before which we anchored is at the southern mouth of this salt river. It is called Point à Pitre, and is quite a good sized town. Our first visit as usual, was to the post-office for stamps, then for picture post-cards. So having thought of our absent friends who are interested in these things, we sought out a gentleman, for whom we had a message, and he kindly showed us the points of interest. I thought the coloured people much better looking than at the other islands. From the time of landing I kept exclaiming about the trees, how strange it was to see such enormous trunks with so few branches or leaves. In the public square were immense trees with large bunches of roots just above the ground, "fine places for squirrels," Grace remarked, but so stunted in appearance. Then I learnt from our guide that a hurricane, last September, had torn the branches off the trees, and left them in the mutilated condition they were. There is a very fine Cathedral, and when we drew near the market square, what a babel of sound. Most of the goods for sale seemed to be on trays on the ground. Women were walking about with trays on their heads calling out their wares. In the street were small carts drawn by two or three donkeys, about the size of a three month's calf. Just outside of the town is the second largest sugar factory in the world, the other being in Egypt. As France gives a bounty for sugar it is more profitable to grow it here than in the English islands. There are 180,000 people in Guadeloupe; almost as many as in Barbadoes. It has also the distinction of having one of the largest and most active volcanoes in the West Indies, 5,000 feet above the sea. There has been no great eruption since 1815. There are several French ships in the harbour. One which has just come from Paris on the way to Panama, 547 feet long, makes our Genaira, which is 350 feet, look small. We are always glad to return to our ship and our comfortable quarters, after being on shore. She is built up several storeys, to use a land term, in mid-decks for passengers so they will not feel the vibration from the propeller. Our staterooms are large, with electric fans to keep them cool and are on the main deck. On the promenade deck is the dining saloon with good sized windows and a sitting room off it always cool. On the hurricane deck is the music room, beautifully furnished, and the smoking room, and all the decks are covered in so are protected from the sun.

Unfortunately we passed the north of Martinique in the night so we could not see Mount Pelee and the ruins of St. Pierre. From where we are anchored, opposite Fort de France, we cannot see anything of either. Before the awful catastrophe of 1902 when 35,000 people were overwhelmed, Martinique was a very prosperous island. As there is yellow fever at Fort de France, no one can come on board; lighters come out to receive the cargo. They are light barges, open at the back, where two men sit and row, and strange to say, although the barges have pointed bows they row the barges with the broad open stern forward. No one on board could tell why they did what seemed such a stupid thing. I sat and watched the men rowing the heavily loaded barges, and wondered why they did not turn them round, and put the bow first, especially as we were a mile from shore. In a valley not far from Fort de France is the house where the Empress Josephine was born.

Having discharged our cargo in the afternoon, we were off again, and as we passed the southern end of Martinique, I noticed a strange looking rock, about a mile from the mainland, shaped like the pictures I have seen of an African hut, precipitous sides and a roof like an inverted saucer. On inquiry I was told that it was Diamond Rock, 574 feet high. At one time, this rock was registered as H. B. M. Sloop-of-war Diamond Rock. I am sure the readers of "COTTON'S WEEKLY" would like to hear how that came to be. Dur-

ing England's great struggle with Napoleon, Admiral Sir Thomas Hood, who had served under Rodney, conceived the idea of taking this rock which had never been scaled by man. A large kite was flown to which was attached a line which they managed to stretch across the crag. By this line a cable was drawn over the pinnacle and made fast to the vessel below, which had been lashed to the rock. A crew of brave men were then hoisted to the top of the rock, guns and provisions were sent aloft, and soon the Union Jack was flying in full view of the surprised Frenchmen at Martinique. From their sea-girt citadel Hood's sailors blazed away with their longtom at every kind of craft that came near. It was held for twelve months. Finally, a squadron of two sail of the line, one frigate, one brig, and eleven gunboats manned by 1500 men, was sent against them. I cannot imagine why the sailors were not all blown off the rock, so unprotected as they were, but they managed to defend themselves for three days; then water and ammunition having given out, the 180 sailors under Captain Murray surrendered, but on honorable terms. They stuck their arms on their own deck, and were to be taken to Barbadoes by the French government free of expense.

Martinique soon becomes dim in the distance and St. Lucien is getting larger. The best idea I could give the readers of "COTTON'S WEEKLY" of these islands, is to suppose the country between Cowansville and Knowlton stretched out about 20 miles, the hills made much higher and surrounded by sea. Cover the hills with beautiful tropical trees, with ferns and palms in bewildering variety, and gardens full of roses, lilies and rare plants of all kinds, hedges of hibiscus a blaze of crimson, vines off all kinds some covering the tall trunks of palms, and you will have some idea of the beauty of this part of the world.

A. MUIR

TOWNSHIP NOTES

Mr. George Garland, a former resident of Sutton and Potton, is dead at Derbyshire, Vt., aged 83 years.

Reports from merchants all over the Townships indicate a good Christmas trade.

An earthquake took place at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16th, lasting nine seconds.

Five hundred dollars worth of goods were stolen at the recent wreck at Glen Sutton. The guilty parties are now in the hands of the law.

Through some mishap, not only Sutton, but all the stations on the line from Farnham to Newport, including Cowansville, and from Farnham to Sherbrooke, on the C. P. R., went without their usual mail on Saturday night last.

No case of foot and mouth disease has been found in New York state in the last two weeks, and both state and federal authorities are so confident that they have the outbreak smothered that orders have been issued modifying the quarantine regulations.

BRIGHAM

The annual Christmas tree was held on Dec. 23rd and as usual was a decided success, owing to the untiring efforts of our popular teacher Miss Buck, who trained the children and played their accompaniments.

Rev. Mr. Pierce was presented with a purse of \$25 as a slight token of the esteem of his parishioners. Mr. Pierce is spending his holidays with friends in Ontario.

Mr. J. T. Tucker of Montreal preached here on Sunday.

Mr. F. M. Morey and family, who have recently moved here from East Farnham, are making extensive repairs on their buildings.

Miss Seymour returned on Monday after a five week's absence in Westmount.

Mr. Primmerman lost a horse this week.

The death occurred here recently at the home of Mr. Alonzo Ring of Mr. Orison Ingalls a former resident of this place and latterly of Boston, Mass. The funeral was held in the Congregational Church, Rev. W. E. Baker of Cowansville, officiating. Interment in the Riverside cemetery, East Farnham.

NORTH STANBRIDGE

Mr. George Thompson spent Christmas with his father here.

Mrs. John Scott and Mr. Stanley Scott of Farnham, were among recent visitors.

Miss Nina Stone is home from her school at St. Constant.

Miss Kate Newell is the guest of Miss Mable Schoolcraft.

Mr. A. M. Kemp is home again.

Repeat it: "Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

DUNHAM

Mr. B. M. Miner of West Sheffield, spent Thursday last with his brother, H. H. Miner, helping him over his Xmas trade and also doing considerable shopping himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Jones of Bedford, spent Christmas at H. H. Miner's.

The Oddfellows have finished plastering their hall which is going to be a credit to them. Don't forget that Dunham is gradually improving.

Mr. Hibbard and wife of Montreal, and A. Rykert and Miss Rykert spent Christmas at Mr. Jos. Baker's.

Mr. Robert McElroy of Knowlton, and Mr. Albert McElroy from the West were with their parents over Xmas.

Berard Bros. have just put a very fine new milk vat in their factory. They intend sparing no money or time in keeping things thoroughly up to date, sweet and clean so as to make a first-class article for the coming year. The farmers can aid by doing their part.

Mr. J. N. Gailor has been on the sick list for a few days.

The All Saints Sunday School exercises took place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29th. The cantata, "Christmas on Grandpa's Farm," was finely rendered by the boys and girls in the presence of a large concourse of people. At the close, the prizes were distributed from the Christmas tree.

The rector of all Saints Church desires to express sincerest gratitude to those good parishioners who joined with the Ladies Guild in presenting him with such valuable and useful Christmas gifts.

The suitability of the articles add to the appreciation already felt of the kindly feelings which actuated the givers.

Services at All Saints—Thursday, Dec. 31st, 7.30 p.m., to close the 'old year. Friday, Jan. 1st, 10.30 a.m., to ask a blessing on the new year. Sunday, Jan. 3rd, 1909, holy communion at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m., and at East Dunham at 3 p.m.

A grand clearing sale is on the tapis at H. H. Miner's, Dunham. It will commence Wednesday, Jan. 6th. Tables of goods will be laid out at astonishing low prices. If you want bargains, lay for this sale.

General Bell, Chief-of-Staff, declares that the infantry arm of the United States army is inadequate, while the cavalry arms is antiquated.

Many newspapers get a great reputation for reform by hunting around for some unpopular evil and hitting it.

M. B. JUDSON

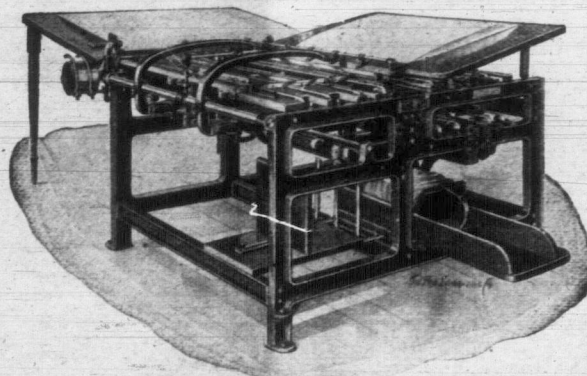
Undertaker and Embalmer

Personal attention. Prices moderate. Calls attended Day or Night

MAIN STREET COWANSVILLE

PHONE NO. 47

OUR NEW FOLDER



THE above is an illustration of the No. 2 Eclipse Newspaper Folder which we have just installed in our office. It handles 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pages of any size newspaper sheet, trimming where necessary and delivering at the third or fourth fold. It handles the work neatly and satisfactorily and folds the sheets as fast as the press delivers them, so that we have no difficulty in making the mails. The time saved by this machine is a matter of twenty hours per week, and enables us to give that amount of time to the improvement of this paper.

Start the New Year Right

There is a tale of Righteousness following our work of Heating Plumbing and Tinning

You get "Value Received" for your Money.

WE are in a position to supply your wants in the Hardware Lines and quote you "Living Prices" for any work done. Get your order in early for what you expect to need next Sugar Making.

McCLATCHIE BROS.

Hardware Merchants, Cowansville

LEND US YOUR EAR

For a minute or two. We want to do your Plumbing and other jobs of this nature. Our staff will take charge of any Roofing, Steamfitting, etc., in a creditable manner, and our prices are very reasonable. Come and talk it over with us.

Canada Dairy Utensil Co., Ltd
Buzzell Block, Cowansville

To Our Customers OLD AND NEW

We would here acknowledge our grateful appreciation of the generous patronage bestowed on us during the past year, not forgetting the Christmas trade. Our sales greatly exceed all previous years.

FOR RETURN GIFTS

We have still a good selection of

Neckwear, Gloves, Mufflers.
Silk, and Linen, Handkerchiefs, Ties.
Fancy Suspenders, Umbrellas.
Dressing Gowns, Sweaters
and Fancy Vests.

TWENTY PER CENT REDUCTION ON THE FOLLOWING LINES.

Dressing Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Sewing Sets, Perfume Collar Cases, Necktie Cases, Toys, Dolls, Games, Fancy China.

DINNER SETS

We offer an extra full line to select from of . . .

Our price runs from \$5.00 to \$40.00 for 12 persons.

FURS

If you are thinking about Furs come and see what we have to offer before buying. If we cannot give you better value than you can get elsewhere, don't buy from us.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

We extend the heartiest greetings of the season. Should we continue to be favored with your patronage, as we hope to, we can assure you of the same attention to your slightest commands which has characterized our dealings and made pleasant and cordial relations in the past.

ED. GOYETTE

The Store of Quality Cowansville

WATCH FOR THE GRAND

Clearing January Sale

AT

H. H. MINER'S

Posters will be put out. Sale will commence

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6th

In which we will have tables laid out with Shoes and other goods we want to clear at astonishing low prices. If you wish to save money, this will be your chance.

THIS SALE IS TO BE CASH AND GOODS NOT RETURNABLE

A Heavy \$3.35 Skirt at \$1.75

A Heavy \$2.25 Skirt at \$1.25

Lots of Misses skirts at very low prices.

Groceries at the usual low prices.

Best Flour at \$3.25 a bag.

Shoes less 20 per cent. except the jobs on tables which are net.

Rubbers less 1 per cent

Underwear less 15 per cent.

Dry Goods less 15 per cent.

All Fancy Goods less 2 per cent.

Don't forget the place and come at once. Small Posters will be sent out first of week.

Clothing at great reduction. We are going to give you a great reduction of 25 per cent, except on Overalls and Smocks, on which we only allow 10 per cent. This brings Clothing below cost, but they must be sold.

Come one and all to the great sale.

H. H. MINER
DUNHAM

E. T. NEWS

COWANSVILLE AND SWEETSBURG

This is the last day of the old year 1908. Divine service will be held in Trinity Church on New Year's Day at 10.30 a.m.

Miss Nellie Dunlavy spent Christmas in Montreal visiting her sister, Miss Alice, who is ill and in the hospital there.

A banquet is to be tendered to Dr. Pickel and Mr. F. X. A. Giroux at the Sweetburg House on or about January 15th, by their Conservative friends.

Thirty pictures for 25c in five positions at the Ping-Pong Studio, Kerr's Block, upstairs. Open on Thursday, Jan. 7th.—2i

Mr. A. B. Johnson returned to his duties in Syracuse, N. Y., on Sunday after a month's holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson.

Some excitement was caused in this staid village on Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, owing to a fire in the Cotton house occupied by Mr. Chas. Bull. Prompt action on the part of the fire brigade soon had the fire under control, the water pressure being good. Mr. Bull's furniture was somewhat damaged by water, and the damage to the house was covered by insurance.

Among holiday visitors in Cowansville were: Mr. and Mrs. L. McClatchie, Mr. Thomas McClatchie, Mr. Andrew Halliday, Miss Prudentia Church, Miss Jessie Gilman, Miss Jane Cotton, Mr. Kenneth Turner, Mr. Rogerson Lawrence, Mr. R. P. and Miss Beryl Duboyce, Miss Edith Soles, Mr. T. H. Harper, Miss Evelyn MacConnell, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mr. Dick Hollingshed, Mr. Scott; and Dr. and Mrs. Nash, of Kingston, visiting Mr. B. Judson.

The annual Methodist Sunday school concert and Christmas tree was well attended and was a success in every particular. Following is the program: Opening chorus by the school children; Greeting song by eight young ladies; duet by Masters Buster McClatchie and Jack Judson, which was charmingly rendered and brought down the house; Goodnight drill by eight little misses led by the Misses Myrtle McClatchie and Leah Judson; a sword drill by sixteen of the young men of Cowansville, attired in regulation red coats and helmets, which was well done, especially the arch of swords, under Captain the Honorable Sir Thomas Halliday, expert in the peaceful platform fighting business; recitation nicely rendered by little Miss Belle Johnson; a dialogue by Miss Ella Lawrence, Miss Donna Scott and Mr. Ernest Laduke, in which Miss Lawrence made a decided hit as the mother-in-law; and last but not least the Grand cantata "The Holidays," in which all the parts were well taken and the singing inspiring. It wound up with the crowning of Santa Claus, who was represented in splendid shape by Mr. Ernest Laduke. Santa Claus then distributed the presents on the tree which represented genius and hard work on the part of Supt. A. L. McClatchie, and all young hearts and many old ones were made glad. During the distribution Rev. Mr. Brown came in for the presentation of a purse substantially lined, and well deserved by the genial hard-working pastor. Mr. P. C. Duboyce also received from his class a nice gold watch fob.

Card of Thanks

I beg to express my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the many friends who so kindly assisted in removing my household effects at the fire last week.

CHAS. A. BULL
Cowansville.

EAST FARNHAM

Miss Hamilton has gone to reside in Farnham Centre.

Mr. Belanger and family have moved back to their farm outside the village.

Mr. James Dougall of Brigham, has bought Mr. Bullard's large barn, and is moving it to Brigham.

EAST DUNHAM

Mrs. Albert Bobard who has been in the Montreal General Hospital, has arrived home much improved in health.

Miss Della Strong is confined to the house through illness.

Mrs. Orin Lavery is recovering from her recent illness, and is able to be out.

"Make a good article and tell the people of its goodness and the people will buy it and continue to buy it." The truth of this statement is proved by the success of "Salada" Tea.

SUTTON

Rev. W. H. Hamilton goes to the District Ministerial Association of the Methodist church at Knowlton on Monday.

A week of prayer will open in the Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Brown is the Brome County Historical Society's agent for Rev. E. M. Taylor's History of Brome County, that is just coming out. Mr. Brown is taking orders for the book for delivery sometime in January. The book is of much interest and should find a place in every reading home in the County.

"An evening with Longfellow" in the basement of the Methodist Church on January 7th, promises to be an interesting event.

Mr. A. E. Jennie is at home for a few days from Montreal.

Mr. George Manuel of Richford, Vt., was here on Monday on business connected with the veneer mill the Manuel Company are to build here in the spring.

Mr. C. Beard of Mansonville, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Macdonald has recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. Tuddenham of Montreal, will occupy the Methodist Church pulpit on Sunday evening next.

The Annual W. C. T. U. Day of Prayer will be observed by a Public Meeting, to be held in the Olivet Church on Sunday, January 3rd, at 3 P. M.

WEST BROME

At the Xmas service held in the Church of the Ascension last Sunday afternoon, a new pulpit and lectern were dedicated to the memory of the late Miss Louise Pettes, who was a faithful Church and Sunday school worker here. The funds raised for the purchase of the above amounted to \$95.75 and were collected by Mrs. Casper Scott from old pupils and friends. The Church was very nicely decorated, and there was a much larger congregation than usual present.

Saturday last the Church of the Ascension held their Xmas tree in the basement of their building. It was very artistically decorated by Messrs. A. Pettes and R. Hartley with material provided by Mr. Jas. Pettes. A nice little luncheon was handed around after which a good short programme was given.

The annual Christmas tree entertainment and supper was held in the Methodist Church Hall on Wednesday evening, the 23rd of December. A record crowd was present and all enjoyed themselves to the full. The programme rendered by the little folks assisted by the choir, the orchestra and other kind friends, will be long remembered. At the close of the entertainment old Santa Claus appeared as usual and brought with him many presents for both young and old. A very pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the presentation of a flattering address to Rev. and Mrs. Schagel, accompanied with a gold watch to Mr. Schagel and a well filled purse for Mrs. Schagel, and an address and a pair of fur lined gloves and chest protector to Mr. J. M. Pettes, choir leader, from his many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Schagel were deeply affected by this striking testimony of the love and esteem of their people, and assured them that they could never forget their great kindness and loyalty to them during the past three years, and were as deeply grateful and honored, as much for their marks of continued sympathy and love as for their generous gifts.

Our Minister the other day while waiting for his mail in the post office noticed the advertisement of a recent theatrical company who were to play in Cowansville (The Devil) and laying his hands on the shoulders of one of his flock said "Look out he does not get hold of you." The quick rejoinder was "He's got hold of me now." Then we heard our minister's hearty laugh.

There is some talk going on in the village about building a new Hall. One is greatly needed here. The Methodists are always able to draw a larger crowd to their entertainment than they can accommodate, and judging by the numbers present at the Episcopal Xmas tree they too could do with a little more room.

SCOTTSMORE

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Miltimore gave a dinner for their children and grandchildren on Xmas day.

Mrs. P. J. Lavery entertained twenty of her nearest relatives to dinner Xmas day.

Miss Annie Metcalf left last Wednesday for Montreal, where she will probably spend the winter. Her services in the West Brome Methodist Church choir will be greatly missed.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

EDITORIAL

ITS UP TO YOU COWANSVILLE

What are you going to do about it, Voters of Cowansville. There is a saloon in our village that must be got rid of. Are you going to get rid of it this year and join in the grand march of onward progress and keep step with community after community of our fair Dominion? Or are you going to remain stationary, a back eddy in the stream of advance? Cowansville is noted as being more or less of a progressive village. Will it still keep its name as progressive or will it remain sunk in intemperance?

We have a whisky council. There is no use mincing matters. We have a set of men as our village fathers who are heart and soul with our local hotel keeper. They want licensed whisky and will not refuse a license to sell whisky unless they are absolutely forced by the voters of Cowansville to refuse it.

Do such men actually represent the sentiments of the majority of the voters of Cowansville? We do not think so. They may represent a few barroom frequenters and a few of the older men who love their whisky. But the vast mass of the citizens of Cowansville are total abstainers.

There are two ways of freeing the village from the saloon. One method is to turn the present three retiring councillors out of office and replace them with pledged prohibitionists. The other method is to present a petition to the council against the saloon. If the petition be signed by a majority of the resident municipal voters the council will be powerless to grant a license. It is up to you, citizens of Cowansville.

COWANSVILLE AND SWEETSBURG

One of the favorite arguments of the so-called respectable element which favors a license continuation for Cowansville is that there is a license at Sweetburg a bare two miles away, and the argument is that if the license is taken away from Cowansville the drinkers will go to Sweetburg, buy a sufficient quantity of alcoholic beverages to get drunk on, and consume the beverage on the road home. This would result in a continuous stream of drunken men between Sweetburg and Cowansville, and the respectable and high-toned Main street of Cowansville would be rendered vulgar and disagreeable by drunken scenes. This is the argument put forth by the whiskyites of Cowansville. The argument is that the Cowansville license should not go until the license goes from Sweetburg.

It is impossible at present to pry the voters of Sweetburg free from their licensed bar. The majority of the voters of Sweetburg cling to their licensed barroom almost as closely as they would to a long lost brother and the Cowansville whiskyites know this.

Their argument is tenuous at best. A two-mile walk at night is a long way to go for a drink. If drunks become numerous along Main street, the village could put two constables on the street and station them at the outskirts of the village on the Sweetburg road. If any drunken men come from Sweetburg, the two constables could arrest them and take them back to Sweetburg jail. It would be a sort of poetic justice were drunks on Sweetburg whisky returned to Sweetburg to be punished.

If Cowansville got rid of its license certain individuals no doubt who now patronize Cowansville for their whisky would patronize Sweetburg. This would be a gain for Cowansville, and after a year or two Sweetburg would become tired of being the meeting place of men who want to satisfy their bestial appetites.

VESTED INTERESTS

If the license were cut off from Cowansville there are certain men who would lose money. There is no use denying the fact. But, thank Heaven, we in Canada have not got down to the low stage of the English nation where the right to make your fellow men intoxicated is vested right.

The men who will lose money by a refusal of a license should not have put their money into the business. If men will go into the trade for the sake of becoming wealthy they should be the last to object when the moral sense of the community rises and spurs their business out of existence.

Licensed hotel life is low in moral tone. We have lived long enough in a licensed hotel to recognize this fact. A community is cleaner and purer and better by the elimination of the saloon. The hotel has got to go from Cow-

ansville as a licensed proposition. It may not go this year but in two years it will be gone. Those merchants and business men who hold that a licensed hotel is necessary for business will see their mistake. A licensed hotel is no more necessary for business than is an elephant for Canadian travel. Business will go where their is business and if commercial travellers say they will not come to Cowansville because there is no booze here, it will be ten chances out of ten that their firms will fire them for incompetency and insubordination.

There is no vested interests in an hotel for the ordinary business man. He loses money by its existence. And those who have paid big money for a licensed proposition in Cowansville ought to lose their money for their foolishness. They had plenty of warning of the feeling against them before they landed in our town.

COURT DUNHAM I. O. F.

At the regular monthly meeting of Court Dunham No. 4727 I.O.F., held on Dec. 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chief Ranger, Bro. W. A. Doherty; Vice Chief Ranger, Bro. M. E. Baker; Court Physician, J. F. Yeats; Recording Secretary, Bro. G. W. Wilkinson; Financial Secretary, Bro. J. R. Pratt; Orator, Bro. J. E. Clewley; Treasurer, J. R. Pratt; Senior Woodward, Bro. D. W. Miller; Junior Woodward, Bro. J. I. Hunt; Senior Beadle, Bro. F. C. Fridlington; Junior Beadle, Bro. S. Fridlington; Court Deputy and Past C. R., G. W. Wilkinson; Finance Committee, D. W. Miller and F. C. Fridlington.

IRON HILL

Happy New Year to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie McCrum who have lived in West Bolton for two years, are moving back to Mr. Geo. McCrum's.

The Xmas tree at the Church Hall was a success in every way and drew a full house.

There are very few people in this vicinity who are not daily hauling water for their stock.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."



Are You Thin

Pale, weak and nervous people need a tonic that will build them up and make them well and strong. Celery King is the tonic that will do these things. Large package 25 cents, at dealers or by mail. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

Ease For Eyes.
Seeing requires a muscular strain only from those with imperfect eyes. By perfecting sight we remove all strain, then fatigue and heaviness over the eyes disappear.

FRANK E. DRAPER
Jeweler and Optician
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

WATCH FREE!

This Silver Nickel, guaranteed Stem Wind Man's Watch, given for selling only \$2.50 worth of Dr. Williams' famous VEGETABLE PILLS. They are the greatest remedy known for indigestion, weak or impure blood, catarrh and also for all liver and kidney troubles. Send us your name and address stating you will do your best to sell the pills at 25c a box. When sold, return us the money and we will mail you this handsome watch. We take back what you cannot sell and give you a premium for amount sold. Please write plainly and at once.

The RELIABLE PREMIUM CO.
Pill Dept.
M.
WATERLOO, ONT.

A REMINDER

That **BOOTS AND SHOES** are repaired at

A. H. WOODMAN'S

Main Street, Cowansville

F. X. A. GIROUX

ADVOCATE

Sweetburg, P. Q.

1 9 0 9

JANUARY SALE

NOW ON

THIS is no January Discount Sale, but a Bona Fide Cut Sale of

**Ready-made Clothing
Boots and Shoes
Rubbers, Leggings, Felts
Overshoes, Horse Blankets
Furs Underwear Carpets
Caps, Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery
Dress Goods, Corsets
Flannellettes, Prints
Fancy Goods**

Stock Reducing

We must reduce this stock at least

\$2,000 BEFORE FEBRUARY

Don't wait until the stock is broken. It will pay you to buy now while the assortment is good.

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES

See for yourselves the advantage of buying now. Terms of this sale Cash.

WANTED—One Hundred Cords of good Hard Block Wood, dry preferred, in exchange at regular sale prices. Eggs and Butter also taken in exchange.

FRESH GROCERIES

Prices as Follows

20 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar \$1.00.	Good Dairy Butter, 26c
3 lbs. extra selected Raisins, 25c.	Fine Creamery Butter, 28c and 30c
3 lbs. extra cleaned Currants, 25c.	Fine Old Cheese, 16c.
1 lb. best pure Cream Tartar, 30c.	Mixed Nuts, 5 varieties, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts and Brazil Nuts, per lb. 20c.
1 lb. mixed Candied Peel, 20c	3 lbs. fine new Mixed Candies, 25c.
3 1/2 lbs. Pulverized Sugar, 25c	One lb. Chocolate Cream Mixed Candies, 20c.
3 lbs. our 40c Green Tea, \$1.00	One lb. No. 1 Chocolate Creams, assorted flavors, 40c.
3 packages Corn Starch, 25c.	One dozen good sweet Valencia Oranges, 20c.
3 packages Bee Starch, 25c	One dozen fine large California Oranges, 40c.
1 tin fine Cooking Molasses, 10c.	
1 gal. Cooking Molasses, 40c	
3 lbs. new fresh Dates, 25c	
1 lb. new fresh Table Figs, 15c	
1 lb. new layer Table Raisins, 20c	

HULBÜRD & BELL

Main Street, Cowansville

Woman's Page

Household Hints, Well-tried Recipes
and Useful Helps to Homekeepers

EDITED BY MRS. MARY COTTON WISDOM, MONTREAL.

THE ART OF SINGING

This is the third of a series of articles on singing written by Mrs. Mary Cotton Wisdom, for COTTON'S WEEKLY.

Mrs. Wisdom has studied singing under some of the best teachers of voice culture in the world, and is herself an authority on the subject.

These articles will prove interesting for all music lovers.

ARTICLE III

Singing does not, as many people suppose, depend upon the voice and throat alone. Good singing depends upon the whole body; one tense muscle will effect the quality of the entire voice. I have known vocalists who could not sing if they were handicapped, even to the small degree of a tight pair of gloves, or a snugly fitting pair of shoes; did they do so, the impairment in the quality of their tones would be quite noticeable.

A bird could not sing with happy freedom, if its wing or feet were bandaged; neither can a human song bird sing with constricting clothing.

A clever teacher once told me that if a voice student cared more for the dictates of fashion than she did for her art, the sooner she dropped the study of singing the better. The divine fire will never touch this girl, she stands as much chance of shining in the firmament of song, as does a wax figure in a shop window.

Realizing this the singer should avoid tight clothing, high collars, high heels, anything and everything that will interfere with the perfect freedom of her body.

A few lessons in gymnastics or physical culture would be of great help in acquiring a correct carriage. If this is impossible the student should bring her own intelligence to bear on the subject. She must stand erect with the chest held high; the head should be thrown well back with the chin slightly drawn in.

Walking or standing, the weight of the body should be thrown forward on the balls of the feet; especially is this true while singing.

It is very difficult to control the breath with the weight of the body resting on the heels.

A graceful carriage and a good stage appearance are necessary if the singer wishes for success in her career. Much depends upon first impression. When singing at a concert the vocalist should walk with ease and grace to the front of the stage, she should stand directly facing the audience; she must walk on to the platform with a happy smile, conveying to her listeners the pleasure she feels in singing to them.

The young vocalist should compare herself to a general. Before she takes up the serious study of her voice, she should reconnoitre, as it were, all her outposts. She should see that she stands and walks correctly. She should master to some extent her breathing, for without breath control a singer is about as helpless as is a ship without a rudder. She should see to it that her speaking voice is well modulated and that her pronunciation is distinct, with the vowel sounds slightly accentuated.

This gathering together of her forces will help her more than she knows.

A large mirror before which to practice is a help. Fifteen minutes practice, each night and morning, before a large mirror, in walking, standing holding her music, bowing and smiling pleasantly to her imaginary audience, will in a few months do much to change an awkward girl into a graceful woman, which is a thing greatly to be desired in itself.

We have the authority of Holy Writ that "a gracious woman retaineth honour."

When once the student has arrived at this preliminary stage of her studies, she has gained much that will be of help all her life. She is now ready to take up the actual study of the voice itself. In my next paper, I will give some ideas about how to practice.

MARY COTTON WISDOM

STYLES

When speaking about styles, on all sides one hears of nothing but Directoire and Directoire that and Directoire the other thing, till one quite wearies of the subject.

The fact cannot be denied that there

has been a radical change in the style of women's gowns in the last few months. The wonderful bargains one saw in the large department stores of beautiful waists with short sleeves, the full flounce under skirt and long kid gloves were but a forerunner of the present styles, styles of dressing which make those articles of the bargain counter hopelessly out-of-date.

Everything in the new style of dress goes under the name of Directoire; but this is not correct. The real Directoire gown, which was heralded in by the past spring, was a little too radical for even those among us, who wished to pose as fashionable. Most of the present styles are really patterned after those of the days of the Empress Eugenie, considerably more than half a century later than the Directoire period of French history.

HATS

The fashionable large hat, so popular and so extreme as to be joke for caricaturists of two continents, is quickly becoming a thing of the past. The smaller hat is taking its place.

As might be expected the reaction seems to be in the direction of the small hat. Toques are becoming the more exclusive style for head dress.

This is an age when fashion dictates seem to mean simply a wild scramble after something new and novel. The good old days of our grandmothers are ended, those days, when one's best dress was in style until it was worn out. Today, it is nothing unusual to see a very popular style, become hopelessly out-of-date in a few weeks. It needs a good deal of thought for the average woman to dress so that she will be able to wear her clothes a reasonable length of time. Those of us who have neither the time, nor the money to spend in a continual change of clothing, and yet who do not wish the style of our gowns to savor of the dark, must use great discrimination and always choose moderate styles.

The Divided Skirt or the Hoop? Which?

The popularity of style has ever been its death blow. Dame Fashion, when the mass of her followers has adapted any one particular style, always demands that the inner devotees seek something new.

A new style is generally a complete change from the prevailing mode, first adopted by the ultra-fashionable dame and debutante, then followed more or less quickly by the rest of us, as soon as our tastes and purses will allow.

The practical woman of moderate means always thinks twice before adopting an extreme style. She conforms to the extent of remodelling her old gowns. She debates wisely before buying the costume which must last her two seasons. Most of us are in the same boat as this practical woman. At this moment we are debating the advisability of purchasing a directoire street costume, with its entire absence of fullness and its draperies clinging to one's limbs.

We have all conformed to the extent of discarding our underskirts, but here we hesitate, for it is a question occupying more minds than our own whether the directoire is the forerunner of the divided skirt or the hoop.

The Directoire Umbrella.

The rage for things directoire, grows apace. Directoire gowns, bonnets, coats, belts, wraps, corsets, underwear, slippers and the newest addition, umbrellas. The Directoire umbrella is distinctive, with its long delicate handle and its old-fashioned looking top. In a few weeks, we will perhaps feel as hopelessly out-of-date shielding ourselves from the elements with our present umbrellas as we do now when wearing our last season's frock.

WELL TRIED RECIPES

Cream Cake

Mix a cup-cake without flavoring, bake in jelly tins, and when cold, spread between the layers this filling.

One egg, one cup of milk, one half cup of sugar, two rounded teaspoonsful of cornstarch, one teaspoonful of vanilla or other essence.

Scald the milk, wet the cornstarch

with a little cold milk and stir that over the fire until it thickens. Have the egg whipped light into a bowl; beat in the sugar, pour the thick hot milk upon this gradually, stirring fast; return to the kettle and boil (still stirring) to a custard. Let it cool before serving.

Frost the top of the cake, or put soft powdered sugar over it.

Jelly Cake

Is made by mixing as for cup cake, leaving out the flavoring and baking it in "jelly cake tins," turning these out, when almost cold, by running a knife around the edges, and spreading all but that intended for the top, with a thick coating of fruit jelly, sift white sugar over the top, or frost it.

Cocoanut Cake

Mix and bake as for jelly cake, flavoring with rose water. Whip the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth. Add one cup of powdered sugar, and two-thirds of a grated cocoanut. When the cakes are cold, spread between the layers. To the remaining third of the cocoanut add four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and cover the top of the cake with it.

A Good Cup Cake

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, powdered, four eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of vanilla, one half teaspoon of mace, three cups of prepared flour, or the same quantity of family flour, with one even teaspoon of soda and two of cream of tartar, sifted twice with it.

Two teaspoons of baking powder will serve the same end, mix well and bake in small tins.

Apple Cake

Mix and bake as for jelly cake, flavoring the dough with essence of bitter almonds. Beat one egg light in a bowl and beat into it one cup of sugar. Add to this the strained juice and grated rind of one lemon. Peel and grate three fine large-sized apples, directly into this mixture, stirring each well in, before adding another. When all are in put in a double boiler, and stir over the fire until the apple custard is boiling hot and quite thick. Cool and spread between the cakes. A nice and simple cake. Eat the day it is baked.

Afternoon Tea Scones

The following is a receipt for afternoon tea scones, received and tried with good success in the old country.

Materials: One pound of flour, one small teaspoon of baking soda, the same of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of syrup, a piece of butter as large as a good sized thimble.

Directions:—Put the butter and syrup into a bowl, and allow it to melt. Put into a basin all the dry ingredients. When the butter and syrup are melted, pour into it two teaspoonfuls of butter milk, and stir well, then pour it into the basin of flour and stir till all is well mixed. Have a floured board ready, and turn the mixture out on it, but do not knead it very much. Roll out till about one inch thick and either cook on a hot griddle or in the oven. These are delightful the second day.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

How to Lay a Fire

When laying a fire, place half a sheet of newspaper, torn in four lightly in the grate, and take a third of a bundle of dry wood and place each stick in an upright position, dividing them as much as possible with a few cinders. A shovelful of coal placed on top will always insure a bright looking fire.

Black Varnish for Iron

A good black varnish for cast iron and forgings can be made of half a pound of lampblack, half a pound of resin, one pound of asphaltum, one quart turpentine spirits and a small quantity of linseed oil. The lampblack is first mixed with the linseed oil, no more oil being used than necessary for this purpose. The other ingredients are then mixed with it thoroughly.

Care of Paint

The kitchen paint will soon acquire a shabby look from the frequent cleaning that is necessary in this apartment. The use of soap only increases the difficulty, especially if the paint is varnished. The best plan is to boil one pound of bran in a gallon of water for an hour, then wash the paint with the bran water, and it will not only be kept clean, but bright and glossy.

Economy in Soap

To be careful of soap, never leave it standing in water, because it wastes it. Never throw your shells of soap away,

but put them in a jar, fill up with water, put it in the oven and let the contents boil well, with a lid over the top. When the soap is all dissolved, take it out, put it to cool, and you will be able to cut it out; therefore, you can use it again. It is useful for washing flannels.

Simple Method for Dishes

New earthenware dishes are always rendered less brittle by the simple method of boiling them before they are used. To do this put a large fish kettle or preserve pan on the fire, fill it with cold water, and place the new ware at the bottom, taking care that the water completely covers it. Bring slowly to a boil, and then remove the pan from the fire, leaving the dishes to cool in the water before taking out. In the case of brown glazed ware, it is a good plan to add a handful of rye or wheat bran when the water boils. This will be found to give an extra hardness to the glazing, so that neither acid nor salt will have any effect on it.

To The Wives of Workingmen

As long as woman takes no interest in affairs that touch and often control her method of living and her children's living, things that determine whether her children shall be educated or go to work under a false affidavit, she need not expect much change in those conditions.

The conditions under which the father of the family labors do very vitally interest the wife, because dangerous conditions—and they are many—may render her children fatherless and herself a widow with no means of feeding her hungry family.

Again loss of employment may bring them to starvation. So it very nearly concerns the woman what the political conditions of the country may be. Nor is it hard for her to understand the political situation. She needs to apply but one test. Will the party asking support benefit the home and the children and keep the father at work at a wage sufficient to support the family well and educate the children? A woman is quick to understand and apply the principles of domestic economy, and if she will but consider that political is simply domestic economy on a larger scale and with a wider scope she should be eager to join her husband in his investigation of political situations and help him to decide what is best for the fortunes of their own family.

Time was when the wife had sufficient to occupy her spinning and weaving, cooking and making for the entire family; but different times, different methods; now she has had all that taken from her by the irresistible march of an all-conquering machine, and she sees her husband confronted with the hard problem of keeping himself employed.

It is time for the wife to realize that she needs now to bring her mind, trained in domestic economy and grown adept in expedients, to bear upon the situation and help her husband to understand for themselves and their children what is the matter with the political situation.

The enemies of the family are growing just as powerful and just as blood-thirsty—but quite in a legal way, oh, yes, quite in and entirely legal—as were ever the red Indians in the old pioneer days. It is therefore just as needful that the wife should stand shoulder to shoulder with her husband in his effort to beat back the enemy that threatens extinction as ever it was in the old days.

And the women of the country have in them the stuff to do it. In the past they have been a little heedless of their duty in this respect, a little inclined to be influenced by the old, conservative idea that the men could run the affairs of the country, but that was when the shadow of hunger and destitution seemed far off.

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and it is time for the women of the working class, and all women who sell their labor power, anyhow, anywhere, or are supported by sold labor power anyhow, anywhere, to rally to the sides of their fathers, of their brothers, of their husbands, and say:

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BY LAWRENCE L. LYNCH,

Author of "A Woman's Crime," "John Arthur's Ward,"
"The Diamond Coterie," "Against Odds," Etc.

CONTINUED

"You see, I didn't forget the carriage, Doc. Hope Miss Grant ain't none the worse for her sad sort of journey." And then as the two walked away from the platform together, and he saw the doctor's eyes glancing from side to side, Doran went on. "Looking for Mr. Grant, Doc? Well, I guess you won't see him; not before supper-time, anyhow. Fact is, I guess he's sort of fancy struck, on that pretty-faced widow-dresser at the Glenville House, and he's taken her out behind my eyes this afternoon. I don't know as I blame him any; she is a dainty little wid."

The doctor stared at him in amazement at his first words, and then broke into a hearty laugh over the last.

"Upon my word, Doran, you will be able to write a new dictionary of abbreviations some day! Doran's Original! A dainty wid, is very good in its way; only, is she a wid?"

"That's what they say at the Glenville. Widow and rich."

At the next corner Doran halted. "Have to tear myself away," he said, amiably. "See you later," and the two men separated.

"Well, old man, how have you fared during the lull in your business?" asked Dr. Ferrars as his man came to meet him. "You don't look overworked."

"I ain't been, neither sah. Your Mr. Grant or Ferrars, I ain't rightly got his name, I guess, he 'pears ter like the cooks down to the Glenville better than me. I ain't had no bother with him since you left, sir, 'cept to make up his bed."

"I know. He has found some friends there, I fancy, Jude. Any news or messages?" and the doctor became at once absorbed in his neglected business.

Ferrars made his appearance at "supper time," as Doran had described the evening meal, and the

was premeditated, and carefully planned. I have satisfied myself that the assassin, approaching from the south, made almost the circuit of that long mound, after making sure that no one was near, in order to reach the point, scarcely twelve feet from the place where the body was found, from which to fire the fatal shot."

"My God!" "It was a bold venture, but not so dangerous as might at first appear. I find that from a point half way to the top of the mound one might be quite concealed from anyone down by the lake shore while taking a long look up and down the road. And, in case of approach, there is at the south end of the mound a clump of bushes and young trees, where one could easily remain concealed while awaiting the victim or the passing of an interloper. From the town to a point not far south of the knoll or mound, as your people call it, the ground between the road and lake has been partially cleared of undergrowth for the comfort of picnickers and fishing parties. I am told."

"Yes," she sighed wonderingly. "But beyond that, a person wishing to be unseen from the lake or road could easily hide among the brush and trees. I believe all this was carefully studied, and carried out, and that, five minutes after the shots were fired, the slayer was on his way southward to some point where a

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confederate waited, with some means of conveying themselves to a safe distance.

"Ah!" she whispered. "The boat?" "Yes, the boat. It was a part of the plot, and rowed to that point by the confederate, I believe, for the purpose of misleading justice. Doran, who is an able helper, learned this morning that a farm hand, who was driving his stock across the road to drink at the lake, saw a man in a boat rowing up towards Glenville at half past seven that morning."

"Oh! And can you follow them? Is the trail strong enough?" "I think so. And there are other clues. There is much to be done here in Glenville, first of all. At the inquest the testimony was purposely left vague and uncertain at some points."

"And why?" "Because, somewhere, not far away, there is a person who is watching developments, and who may leave some track unobserved, if he can be made to think we are off the scent. I mean to know my Glenville very well before I leave it, and some of its people, too. And here you can help me as soon as you are strong enough."

"I am strong enough now. What more can I do?"

"You remember the foolish boy and his fright when questioned?"

"Of course."

"Well, as he's teacher, can you win his confidence until his fear is overcome? That boy has not told all he knows."

"He is very dull, I fear. He said he saw a ghost."

"Well, we must know the nature of that ghost, and why it has closed his lips so effectually. Seriously, I hope much from that lad."

"Then, be sure, I will do my best."

"You see, I am taking you at your word. And there's one more thing. I have been told that strangers go often to the Glenville when in town. Now it behooves me to know the latest comers, and the newcomers there, and chance having given me the opportunity to break the ice by being polite to Mrs. Jamieson, I have improved the moments."

I don't mean that I am studying the lady for any sinister purpose, but one can see that she is quite a social leader in the house, and through her I have already come to know several of the other inmates. Mrs. Jamieson very much desires to know you, and if you will allow her to call, as under the circumstances she desires to do, and if you will return that call—in short put yourself upon the footing of an acquaintance—it will really help me greatly."

For a long moment Hilda did not speak, then "I will do as you wish, of course," she said, but the note of eager readiness had gone out of her voice. "But I cannot even think of that woman without living over again our first meeting and the awful blow her news dealt me. Will I ever outlive the hurt of it?"

"It hurt her, too; I am sure of that. She is a keenly sensitive woman. She went from your school room really ill, so her friend has told me."

"I can well believe that. She looked ill when she came to me. And who can wonder?" her tone softening. "Mrs. Jamieson is certainly kind, and why should we not be friends? She is a lady, refined and charming. Don't think me unreasonable, Mr. Ferrars. I shall be pleased to receive her, of course."

"Thank you, and remember, that for the present Francis Ferrars becomes Ferris—Ferris Grant. You'll not forget your part?"

"I will not forget," she answered. And when he was gone, she smiled a sad little womanly smile. "After all, a detective is but a man; and that pretty, soft-spoken, dainty blonde woman is just the sort to fascinate a big-hearted, strong man like Francis Ferrars."

CHAPTER XIII.

"Has Doran been here, doctor?" These were the detective's first words when he entered the sanctum upon his return from the Marcy cottage, and before his host could do more than shake his head, Ferrars dropped into a seat beside him and went on in a lower tone.

"The fact is, doctor, I've got myself interested in a thing which, after all, may lead me astray. Do you take the 'Lake County Herald'?"

"Upon my word!" ejaculated the doctor. "I do. Yes. Want to peruse the sheet?"

"I don't suppose you file them?" went on Ferrars.

"File the 'Herald'! No, I fire them, or Jude does."

"I wish you had not. The fact is I want very much to get hold of a copy dated November last, the 27th."

Do you recall the bit of paper I took from Charles Briery's desktop to demonstrate that something had been hastily pulled from the letter file by that clever boy of whom Mrs. Fry could tell so little?"

"Yes, surely." The doctor now began to look seriously interested.

"Well, the stolen paper was a newspaper clipping, cut from the 'Herald' of November 27th, last."

"Upon my word! But there I won't ask questions."

"You need not. Did you not observe me looking over the papers in the rack?"

"Possibly you saw me with a paper in my hand soon after?" The doctor started and shook his head. "I've no eye for slight-of-hand," he grumbled. "Decidedly not, for I folded up that paper and thrust it in a breast pocket before your very eyes. I kept that tiny bit, too, which I picked up on my forefinger. It fitted into a column from which a piece had been cut, and that's how I know that the stolen article came from that paper. Very simple, after all, you see?"

"For you, yes." "The fact that the clipping was thought worth stealing, makes me fancy it worth a perusal. I tried for it here in town, in a quiet way, but failed. Then I appealed to Doran, and he has written to Lake, to the editor, whom he happens to know."

"It would be hard to find hereabouts a man of any importance whatever whom Sam Doran does not know. He grew up in Lake County, and has held half the offices in the county's gift."

"There may be a clue for us in that clipping. I discovered another thing in that room. The dead man wrote, or began, a letter to his brother. I learned this from a scrap dated and addressed, which I found in the waste basket, and I am led to believe the letter was rewritten, or rather begun anew, and sent from the fact that a fresh blotter showed a fragment of Briery's name, and the city address. That letter, if mailed, must have passed him as he came down. Did he mention getting it?"

Doctor Barnes shook his head. "He said nothing about such a letter," he replied. "Does he know about this—this newspaper business?"

"Not a word. No one knows it but yourself. If it should prove to be a clue in my hands, it may be better, it will be better, I am sure, to keep it at present between us two. I think, however, that I may decide to show Miss—my cousin—that anonymous letter, and tell her something about that mysterious boy and his visit to her lover's rooms."

And then Ferrars turned from this subject to explain to the doctor his present plans. How he had determined to continue his masquerade, and to remain for a time in Glenville; and though Mrs. Jamieson's name was not uttered, the doctor found himself wondering, as had Hilda Grant, if the detective had not found the place attractive for personal as well as business reasons, and if a detective's heart must needs be of adamant after all.

Next morning Samuel Doran, who knew the detective only as "Hilda Grant's cousin and a right good fellow," drove ostentatiously to the door to take "Mr. Grant" for a drive.

"I've had a line from Joe Howlett," he began the moment they were upon the road. "He was just setting out for a run out of town but he says he told the boys to look up that paper and send it along. So, I guess we'll see it soon, if it's in existence." And Doran chirruped to his team and promptly changed the subject.

He did not know why this man beside him so much wished to obtain a six-months old copy of a country newspaper, and he did not trouble himself to worry or wonder. "It was none of his business," he would have said if questioned, and Samuel Doran attended to his own business exclusively and was by so much the more a reliable helper when, his aid being asked, the business of his neighbor became known.

Ferrars was learning to know this man, and he knew that the time might soon come when Doran would be his closest confidant and strongest assistant in Glenville.

CONTINUED

A Way Out of It

A company of select colored artists were rendering a version of "Othello."

The scene between the Moor and Desdemona has been reached wherein Othello demands the handkerchief which he has given his wife as a wedding anulet. The actor who had been intrusted with the title role confused vociferousness with impressiveness.

"Desdemona!" he cried, "fetch me dat han'kerchief!"

But the doomed lady only babbled of Cassio, and her liege shouted again: "I ast you fo' de second time to gi' me dat han'kerchief."

Still the fair one parried the issue with talk of Cassio, and the lordly Othello, now thoroughly incensed, bel-lowed:

"Woman, fo' de third and las' time Othello demands the handkerchief Away!"

And as he was just about to open his mouth again a big leather-lunged patron in the top gallery shouted down at him:

"Fo' de Lawd's sake, nigger, why doan yo' wipe yo' nose on yo' sleeve an' let de show go on?"

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SHEAR WIT

Amusing Stories to While Away
the Lighter Moments

His Parable.

An old dorky, anxious to be a minister, went to be ordained. He was questioned thus:

"Can you write?"

"No, sah!"

"Read?"

"No, sah!"

"How do you know about the bible?"

"Ma niece reads it to me!"

"Know about the Ten Commandments?"

"No, sah!"

"The twenty-third Psalm?"

"Nebber heard of him, sah!"

"Know the beatitudes?"

"No, sah!"

"Well, what part of the bible do you like best?"

"Parables, sah!"

"Can you give us one?"

"Deed, yes, sah!"

"Let us have it, then."

"Once w'en the Queen of Sheba was gwine down to Jerusalem she fell among thieves. First they 'passed by on de oddah side, den dey come ova and dey say unto her, 'Fro down Jezebel!' but she wouldn't fro her down; and again dey say unto her, 'Fro down Jezebel!' but she wouldn't fro her down; and again dey say unto her for the fird and last time, for I ain't gwine to ax vo' no mo', 'Fro down Jezebel!' and dey fro'd her down for seventy times and seven, till de remaint were 'seven baskets; and I say unto yo', whose wife was she at de resurrection?" By-stander.

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,

Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,

Given to redeem the human mind from error,

There were no need of arsenals or forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!

And every nation, that should lift again—

Its hand against a brother, on its forehead

Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!"

—Longfellow.

Glory Everywhere

A Methodist minister was much annoyed by one of his hearers frequently shouting out during the preaching: "Glory!" Praise the Lord!" and the like. Though often reproved, the happy member persisted in expressing himself.

One day the minister invited him to tea, and to take his mind from thoughts of praise, handed him a scientific book, full of dry facts and figures, to pass the time before tea.

Presently the minister was startled by a sudden outburst of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and "Praise the Lord!"

"What is the matter, man?" asked the minister.

"Why, this book says the sea is five miles deep!"

"Well, what of that?"

"Why, the Bible says my sins have been cast into the depths of the sea and if it is that deep I need not be afraid of their ever coming up again. Glory!"

The minister gave up hopes of reforming him.

Its Very Queer

When you call a girl a kitten
You are sure to get a pat;
So why should you get the mitten
When you say she is a cat?

But you do.

If you say a girl's a vision,
It will fill her with delight;
So there should be no collision
When you say she is a sight.

But there is.

You call a man a sly old dog;
He asks you in to sup;
Why should it set his wrath agog
When you say he is a pup?

But it does.

Selected.

A certain prominent lawyer of Toronto is in the habit of lecturing his office staff from the junior partner down, and Tommy, the office boy, comes in for his full share of the admonition. That his words were appreciated was made evident to the lawyer by a conversation between Tommy and another office boy on the same floor which he recently overheard.

"Wotcher wages?" asked the other boy.

"Ten thousand a year," replied Tommy.

"Aw, g'wan!"

"Sure," insisted Tommy, unabashed.

"Four dollars a week in cash an' de rest in legal advice."

Wanted for Evidence

An Irish soldier on sentry duty had orders to allow no one to smoke near his post. An officer with a lighted cigar approached, whereupon Pat boldly challenged him and ordered him to put it out at once.

The officer, with a gesture of disgust threw away his cigar, but no sooner was his back turned than Pat picked it up and quietly retired to the sentry-box.

The officer, happening to look around observed a beautiful cloud of smoke issuing from the box. He at once challenged Pat for smoking on duty.

"Smoking, is it, sorr? Bedad, and I'm only keeping it lit to show to the corporal when he comes, as evidence agin you."

The small son of an electrician was spending his first summer in the country, at the home of his grandparents. One morning, while playing in the garden, he found a small yellow "bug," and, as his grandfather had promised to take him fishing that afternoon, he decided to catch it to use as bait. A few seconds later a most astonishing commotion, considering the size of the cause thereof, arose in the garden, and grandmother hurried out from the house. "Why, what is the matter, child?" she asked, taking the little fellow in her arms. He raised a tear-stained face. "I don't know," was the reply. "I was catching a pretty yellow bug, an' must have touched a live wire."

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PSALMS.

Psalm 20.

2 Sent thee help from the sanctuary, and strengthen thee out of Zion.

3 Remember all thy offerings, and accept thy burnt sacrifice; Selah.

4 Grant thee according to thine own heart, and fulfil all thy counsel.

5 We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners; the Lord fulfil all thy petitions.

6 Now know I that the Lord saveth his anointed; he will hear him from his holy heaven with the saving strength of his right hand.

7 Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.

8 They are brought down and fallen; but we are risen, and stand upright.

9 Save, Lord: let the King hear us when we call.

PROVERBS.

Chapter 11.

20 They that of a froward heart are abomination to the Lord; but such as are upright in their way are his delight.

21 Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished; but the seed of the righteous shall be delivered.

22 As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion.

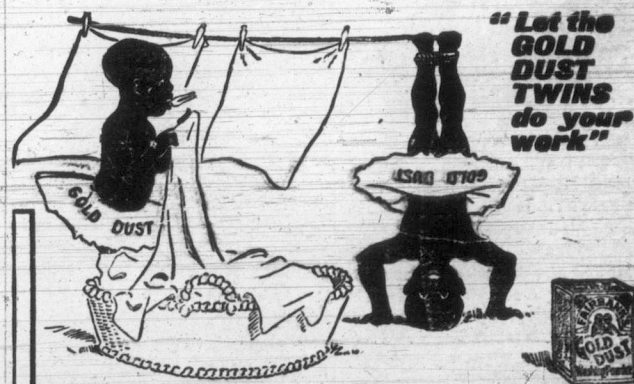
23 The desire of the righteous is only good; but the expectation of the wicked is wrath.

24 There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than he meet, but it tendeth to poverty.

25 The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.

26 He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it.

TO BE CONTINUED.



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This issue, 2,200

WM. U. COTTON, EDITOR AND PROP.
H. A. WEBB, BUSINESS MANAGER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908

EVERY MAN A PRIEST

F. C. MEARS

That isn't the case at present, for the church still exists and holds sway over the minds and emotions of men. But every man might be a priest, and, if we mistake not the signs of the times, two or three more strides of civilization will realize this Utopia.

In the eyes of the church a priest is a purveyor of religion by Divine appointment, and he therefore has the exclusive control of the output. By a species of what is nothing other than hypnotism the priest deprives the laity of the liberty, if not the ability, to think for themselves. He envelops their vision of true religion with the impenetrable fog of symbolism. He accentuates the importance of ceremony, gowns, prayer books, lectures, pews and processions, and his very innocent and docile listeners swallow his cloudy homilies without an apparent convulsion. The people attend church regularly and think themselves, therefore, invariably righteous and unimpeachably honest. But in our modest eyes that isn't religion, and they are not religious. As soon as people think that theirs is the only religion, just so soon do they become irreligious.

If you let a man alone and exercise no coercion upon him he will evolve a religion of his own which will supply to him all the solace and all the inspiration that he requires. Religion is essentially an individual, a personal affair. It is not a negotiable thing nor a commodity. You can neither give it, nor take it. You can only think it out for yourself, and then live it. Religion is a vital thing. It isn't a thing of Sundays only; you can't sing it, or repeat it unintelligibly in Latin or Greek. It will take the world a long time to learn that the Church and religion are not inseparable.

FORDYCE CORNER

The school closed here on Monday to reopen again on Jan. 4th and the teacher, Miss Tucker has gone home to Stanbridge East for the holidays.

Miss Ethel Ellison, is home from her school at Dunham, for the holidays.

Mr C. H. Tilson, of Montreal and Mr Frank Tilson of Cowansville, spent Xmas with their parents, Mr and Mrs H. A. Tilson.

Mr and Mrs C. M. Teel spent Xmas with Mr and Mrs J. M. Teel at Farnham.

Mr and Mrs H. E. Teel and family spent Xmas at Waterloo, with Mrs Teel's parents, Mr and Mrs Joseph Jones.

The Christmas tree here, on Tuesday evening, for the school was quite a success. Although the night was very cold, there was a large attendance with representatives from Cowansville, East Farnham, Brigham and Farnham Centre. A lengthy and beautiful programme of music and recitations by the scholars had been arranged by the teacher, Miss Lillian Tucker, under whose thorough training the scholars did themselves much credit. Mr G. H. Teel acted as chairman. At the close of the programme the chairman moved a vote of thanks to the teacher, Miss Tucker, for the pains taken in training the scholars, etc., which was promptly seconded by Mr H. N. Ellison. The vote of thanks was responded to in an appropriate speech by Miss Tucker, who thanked the audience for their kind attention, and wished them all, the

"Compliments of the season." The presents were then distributed.

FARNHAM CENTRE

The following marks were obtained by the pupils here, at the Christmas examinations, Miss Zina M. A. Jones, teacher:

Grade IV—Annie Crawford 675, Archie Shufelt 509, George Spaulding 467.

Grade III—Pearl Scribner 768, Elma Leggat 606, Curtis Moynan 522, Maude Clement 515.

Grade II, Jr.—Arlie Burnett 449, Hanson Crawford 293, Asa O'Brien 262, Ethel Leggat 212, Mable Vaughan 178, absent from part of exams, Effie Vaughan absent.

Grade I—Eric Burnett 329, Robert Moynan 247.

Mrs Chas. Burnett and two children returned Saturday from Fitch Bay, where they spent Christmas.

Mr and Mrs T. L. Burnett spent the Christmas holidays in Montreal.

Miss Alice Powers is at home for the holidays.

Quite a few from here attended the Christmas Tree at Fordyce, and report a splendid entertainment.

Roy Clement and Clark Powers, spent Christmas at their homes here.

THINGS PRACTICAL

The Latest Events in the Practical World

The use of the telephone for train dispatching on electric roads is becoming very common. Various systems are employed.

The largest induction motor in the world was started recently at Gary, Ind., where it is installed in a large rolling mill. The motor is rated to develop 6,000 horse-power. It is of the three-phase 25-cycle type, and two 3,000-kilowatt Curtis turbines generate the current necessary to operate it. The motor receives the current at 6,600 volts. By using a step-by-step controller starting at 1,350 volts, the motor was successfully started in the proper direction, coming to full speed in 45 seconds.

The enormous energy developed by a flat spot in a car wheel has been estimated by Prof. Hancock of Purdue University. He finds that a flat spot 2 3/8 inches long on a 33-inch wheel, carrying a load of 6,000 pounds at 30 miles per hour, will deliver a blow to the rail of more than a 1,000 foot pounds. The same flat wheel supporting a 55-ton interurban car running at 60 miles per hour, would deliver a blow with an energy of 9,500 foot pounds. Such a flat spot would be produced by wearing off less than 0.05 inch of metal.

Many farmers believe that dandelions increase the yield of milk and, consequently, that the presence of dandelions in pastures and meadows is rather desirable than otherwise. A Belgian investigator, J. P. Wagner, has shown the incorrectness of this opinion which he says, is founded wholly on a false analogy, suggested by the milky juice of the dandelion. According to Wagner, the presence of dandelions in large numbers in pastures exerts a very deleterious effect on the quality of the butter and is one of the numerous causes of the difficulty of making butter of fine flavor and good keeping qualities in spring and early summer. The presence of large quantities of dandelions in hay has a similar effect. Hence Wagner advises farmers to weed their pastures, whenever it is practicable to do so.

The use of axle lighting systems in railway cars has reached a greater perfection in England than in this country. Of the 30,000 cars thus equipped in England by a single company, none is provided with any auxiliary system of lighting. This fact makes it imperative that every attention be paid to the electrical equipment to keep it in order. In this country we do not show sufficient confidence in electric lighting systems to depend upon them alone. Other forms of light are invariably used with the electric lights, and the former are apt to be better cared for, because their operation is better understood by the unskilled workman. In England the axle car lighting system is so standardized, that each road makes repairs in any of the cars of a foreign road that may happen to run over its lines.

The license of every moving picture show in New York city has been temporarily revoked.

FROM ALL OVER

Interesting Items from all Over the World

IN CONDENSED FORM

Canadian

It is proposed to hold a Centennial Fair at Winnipeg in 1912.

A good flow of natural gas has been struck at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

Prof. Reginald W. Brock has been appointed Director of the Geological Survey.

The Sanderson-Harold screen works at Paris, Ont., have been burned. Loss \$50,000.

The new English sovereigns made at the mint, Ottawa, are being sold for \$25.

Cremation is growing in popularity in Canada. Fifty bodies have been cremated in Montreal the past year.

There will be an election of Rhodes scholars next year and several Canadians are eligible.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company has been incorporated with a capital of one million dollars.

Hon. Charles Devlin, Minister of Mines in the Quebec Government, collapsed at Aylmer on leaving church.

What is believed to be the largest Union Jack ever made is to be sent from Toronto to the Tercentenary celebration in Newfoundland.

A package of cayenne pepper thrust into the stove effectually ended a dispute in a Toronto Jewish synagogue and cleared the building very quickly.

It is reported at Winnipeg that the Manitoba Government has had a most profitable year with the telephone system, and will cut rates to users very largely.

John H. Coleman, jun., and George Sawyer were burned and suffocated at Joggins Mines, N. S., by a screen curtain catching fire, and Frank McNeil was badly burned and may die.

Striking evidence of the splendid climate of Southern Alberta was shown on Saturday last by sports carried on throughout the city. Tennis was indulged in by a large number. Opportunity for easterners to have positive proof of this will be given by several splendid photos of the gathering to be submitted to eastern papers.

Foreign

The nationalist movement in Persia is spreading rapidly.

Four million Christmas trees were used in the United States this year.

Temperance reform legislation is reported at 'flood tide' in South Australia.

Christmas in London was marred by the large numbers of unemployed and destitute.

The Social Democrats left the Russian Duma in a body because of the suspension of two of their members.

The J. B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia presented its employees with Christmas gifts amounting to \$200,000.

President Fallières of France was attacked by a crack-brained Royalist, who attempted to pull the President's beard.

Every city in California is organizing a mass meeting to protest against the proposed increase in transcontinental freight rates.

St Petersburg still continues to suffer from Asiatic cholera. Eighteen new cases and five deaths has been the daily average for the past month.

A serum which is an anti-toxine against hog cholera has been discovered by experimenters at the Missouri Agricultural College.

Leroy-Beaulieu estimates the wealth of the French people at \$45,000,000,000, or \$1,100 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Sir William Hartley has offered to give £5,000 to a fund to assist the dependents of breadwinners who give up their work to undergo treatment at the Liverpool Consumption Hospital.

The Secretary for Scotland has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the operation in Scotland of the law relating to inebriates and to their detention in reformatories and to report what amendments in the law and its administration are required.

As illustrating the absence of ambition towards a domestic career in the modern school girl, an instance is given by the headmistress of the Central Foundation Girls' Schools, Bishopsgate, London. Out of 222 girls to whom she

spoke 37 per cent wished to be teachers and 30 per cent clerks; 3 per cent aspired to needlework; 3 per cent to nursing or cooking; and only one little girl, a Jewess, said she wanted to 'keep house'.

The Rev. Cowden Cole, vicar of Thorley, Isle of Wight, has died suddenly at Portsmouth. He was known as the 'boycotted vicar.' He led a secluded life in the village, took little interest in practical affairs, and, except for the occasional visits of a lady organist and a few children, to whom he gave a few coins for attendance, he often preached to empty pews. He was his own sexton and organ-blower, and was without church wardens or sidesmen.

Conquest of the Air

The syndicate which has purchased the patent rights of the Wright aeroplane in France, has arranged for a 225-acre ground at Hyeres for a school of aviation. As soon as some of the fifty machines which are being built by the Société Navale de Chantiers de France are completed, instruction will be given to the purchasers at these new grounds. In this connection, it is interesting to note that M. Delagrangé will teach anyone how to operate a Voisin aeroplane for \$200.

Laurence J. Lesh, the Montreal boy aviator, who broke his ankle while being towed in a glider by an automobile at the Aeronautic Society's exhibition at New York, is slowly recovering. His ankle was improperly set the first time, and an operation had to be performed upon it afterward. Mr. Lesh is busying himself while recovering with inventing a new aeroplane. He expects to try a model shortly in the basement of the hospital.

The superiority of the Wright brothers' machine is attributed to the fact that they use two propellers, turning in opposite directions, and thereby get rid of troublesome gyroscopic action. French machines, as used by Farman and Delagrangé, are equipped with a single propeller, which is run at a very high speed. When the machine is turned to the right or the left, the gyroscopic action tends to make the machine turn over about a transverse axis, and this accounts for the difficulties which the Frenchmen have had in making evolutions.

Russia has a dirigible, and negotiations are being carried on with the Wright brothers for the purchase of some of their aeroplanes. The price proposed is \$100,000, with royalties on machines built in Russia. The government requires a three-hour flight, but Wilbur Wright thinks a one-hour flight a sufficient demonstration, provided he can carry fuel enough to remain aloft three hours.

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In the Superior Court

No 8066

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PLAINTIFF

The said HENRI DUPONT, DEFENDANT.

An action in separation as to property has been, this day instituted in this Court.

E. X. A. GIBRUX, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Su. est. 23rd of December, 1908.—31-41

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