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WE FIGHT THE BATTLE OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE

VOL. XXXVIII No. 11

EDITORIAL

BOOSTING PRICES

Every little while we hear that prices must go up on some particular article. The cost of living has gone up and the workers and proprietors interested in the production of some particular article must get more for their output in order to share in the general prosperity. Therefore the price of the article is raised and the purchasing power of the general public is lessened by the increased price they have to pay.

With advanced prices on some of the necessities of life the purchasers find they have to have bigger incomes to live. An agitation starts for higher wages and salaries. Those who can force their employers to pony up get an increased wage. Then the employers begin to boast about fair wages they pay and the comfort in which their workers live. But there is something that must be remedied if the good wages are to continue. The employers say that if they are to maintain a high standard of wages they must be given protection against the importation of foreign goods. Paying big wages the employers must be given a high tariff in order that they may get big prices for their products. This protection is usually granted and the workers find the purchasing power of their big wages as small if not smaller than the purchasing power of their small wages before the boosting of prices and the imposition of protective tariffs.

In the competitive system as modified by government interference by means of protective duties and bounties there is a mad race for wealth through consistent hypocrisy and boosted prices. Those who can get the protection or bounties, and use them for the acquisition of great wealth at the expense of the public.

FREE TRADE

The remedy proposed by many is free trade. The free trader is almost absolutely extinct in Canada although he still flourishes in Great Britain. The average Canadian sees how the American people have been laid under tribute to the trusts of that nation and he fears that, should free trade be brought about, we would simply be an added territory to be exploited for the benefit of a few American multimillionaires. He prefers to suffer at the hands of his own industrial captains of industry than to pay tribute to foreign industrial potentates.

According to the free trader, prices would tumble under free trade and the consumer could buy goods very cheaply. All the illegitimate profit would disappear from protected industries and the old competition would revive over the world. The free trader is trying to apply the theories of Adam Smith to modern conditions. Adam Smith's philosophy in some respects is as unsuitable to modern economic conditions as the theories set forth in Machiavelli's "Prince" is to modern politics.

While we believe that free trade will eventually conquer it will not come as long as the manufacturers are the ruling class in Canada nor as long as the Canadian people fear the inroads of more powerful capitalists who desire to capture the manufactures of Canada in order to derive profit from them to the detriment of Canadian commerce.

COMPETITION

Competition means economic war. When Adam Smith wrote, the vast aggregations of capital of the present day were undreamed of. Commerce was in the same state in Adam Smith's time as were the political organizations of the Germanic tribes during the days of Julius Caesar.

In primitive times the political organization is loose and varying. The tribe is the political unit. Each local tribe is at war with every other local tribe at times. Within the tribe itself feuds may be carried on between individual members and men take the punishment of wrongs into their own hands. In such an organization the weaklings go to the wall. Gradually the primitive tribes coal-

ese into larger political units. The tribes coalesce generally because some strong leader arises who defeats a neighboring tribe and adds the warriors to his own band. In time arise counts and dukes who were originally leaders of warrior bands who subdued the workers and set them to work to keep his armies going. In such times the count must be a great warrior and the warrior counts fight among themselves until one becomes supreme. In France the Count of the Isle of France finally became absolute ruler. He kept his armies to keep his kingdom in order, and he had absolute power, until the people rose and cut off the head of a degenerate ruler. In Germany no one prince became supreme over the whole country. Consequently we have today a lot of small kings and princes. Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, are some of the principalities with their separate courts.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM

The same circle of events are taking place in the industrial realm. We have freedom of contract and our laws are based on the theory of competition. In former days we had guilds of independent workers. These have disappeared. We have passed through the stage of the small capitalist, and are coming into the era of the industrial prince. Canada is an economic territory to be exploited. Who is to get the benefit of the exploitation? Before France came under the personal rule of one man it was recognized as a separate entity and the counts within that territory would combine to keep out invading armies from the north and south. Today in Canada we have our big capitalists combining to put up a protective duty in order that invading manufacturers may be kept out.

In America a dozen men control the industrial life of the country. In Canada we are rapidly approaching the same state. The laborer, the storekeeper and the farmer all toil to pay tribute to the large multimillionaires who dominate our industry. And year by year the laborer, the storekeeper, and the farmer find it more and more difficult to live. By unseen methods the big capitalists are filching away the earnings of the small people. In France the political taxes became unbearable and the people rebelled. In Canada the exactions of the trusts are becoming heavier and heavier. Ask the merchant and the grain dealer how much he gets for selling grain? His profits are infinitesimal. In the Western States farmers pay three cents a hundred more for their bran than they get for their wheat. The day of the small dealer is doomed.

THE REMEDY

The remedy for the present condition of affairs is the education of the electors to a sense of their duty. Let the electors awake to the fact that good government means dollars and cents in their pockets. Let the electors study economic subjects and let them not be led by the nose by any individual party. Did the ordinary man know where his interests lay he would elect men who stood for right and right dealing and who stood for the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. Our government, like all modern governments, is torn between its duty to stand by the common people and the pressure brought to bear by the special interests who can make millions by the enactment of one clause in a verbose law.

Let the electors become awakened to their own interests. Let them look not to the welfare of a few rich men and applaud when the government, whether it be Liberal or Conservative, gives the public territory to a group of gasping exploiters. Let the electors keep a close eye on their member and if he goes wrong let him feel the weight of the electors' indignation. If the people do not look after their own interests, their paid servants who sit at the Ottawa benches will assuredly not.

Hon. Wm. Puley, Minister of Public Works, has declared that he has abolished patronage lists in his department. The declaration is good. Now all Canadians have to do is to find if the declaration is based on facts.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE

The people think they rule. This is a mistake. The people do not rule. They obey their masters. Once every four or five years parliament is dissolved. Two or three candidates go before thirteen of fourteen thousand people of whom only three or four thousand have the right to vote and ask them to declare which of the candidates they desire to have over them for the next four years. And the electors gather in bunches to hear the candidates spout and swell with importance when one of the candidates comes around to ask the voters to send him to Ottawa.

The people think they rule because once in four years they say who shall go to Ottawa. As soon as the candidate is elected he has little to do with his voters as he possibly can. He goes to Ottawa and there he finds the real rulers.

The lobbyist hangs around the Parliament buildings and wants a charter for some monopoly. He wants a railroad franchise with a big bonus. He wants protection for what he or his employer produces. The member is safe in his seat and the electors are foolish folk who can be cajoled in another four years. There are land deals and railroad stocks to be had cheap and there are a lot of ways of making money if the lobbyist can only get what he wants.

The lobbyist gets his charter and makes millions. The elector is told how the lobbyist or his master is developing the country and is tickled to death to think how much his representative is doing for the country. The elector may get a job hauling gravel at three dollars per day and then he is sure the man he helped send to Parliament is about the whole show. Thus the people rule once in four years and the Ottawa chartermongers get the cream. The people are easily fooled.

OPPOSITION

The opposition of our party system of government see the evil of the government members and complain. The country is being robbed by a gang of rascals who really ought to be in the penitentiary. This is the burden of the cry of the opposition members as they look out from the opposition benches at the actions of the government by means of its party majority.

Now while the opposition members may think that the reason of their indignation is the wickedness of the government members this is a mistake. The real reason is because they are not sharing in all the fat titbits going. Were the opposition members in power there would be but very little difference after a time. Of course there would be a great pretence of cleaning up and made so called grafters would go. But the dismissals would be so much for the purpose of getting rid of the gentlemen who took a commission as to make room for the friends of the incoming government.

This state of affairs is not peculiar to Canadian politics. It is the rule also in the United States and in France. There is an element in the Conservative party that is fighting for righteousness, but were the Conservatives returned to power it would be extremely likely that a strong effect would be made to force the right thinking Conservative leaders from their places of eminence.

COMPETITION DOOMED

The day of industrial competition is gone. Competition is a wasteful method. Cooperation will beat competition every time. The American trusts used this argument very effectively at the time the great combinations of capital and industry were being brought about. But the trusts did not intimate to the American public that prices would not be reduced. They kept that fact to themselves. When the trusts were made, many factories were closed down, hundreds of employees were discharged, great economies were effected, and prices were not reduced. The gain in saved expenses went to pay dividends on watered stock most of which was held by a few big men.

The men discharged at that time have formed a body of unemployed who are a curse to the country. Had the

prices of goods been reduced these men could have obtained employment in other walks of life. But the prices of goods being maintained there was no money saved by purchasers upon the price of goods which could have gone to give work to the unemployed. As for competitive establishments to arise which will give these out-of-works employment and reduce prices this state of affairs is unthinkable.

LAW REFORM

Some of the Montreal papers are advocating law reform. At present the Quebec law works an injustice against the poor in the collection of small accounts. A poor man may be sued for a two dollar debt and may have thirty dollars law costs to pay. Judgements hold for thirty years and run with five per cent interest. When the day labourer, with a family to support, once becomes sued and has a bill of costs to pay he will probably be chained down and the lawyers will live off him for many years.

The lawyers have made the laws and the public can rest assured that the lawyers have not neglected their own interests. In looking out for their own interest so well, the lawyers have made the general public frightened of law, and the poor man is more afraid of the lawyer than he is even of the terrors of the unseen world.

In a new country like Canada, one working man is of more benefit than a dozen lawyers. Canada needs development and it is the worker not the lawyer who will turn the waste places into habitations for the people. It is estimated that every young Canadian twenty-one of age and healthy is worth five thousand dollars to the country. It is a disgrace to humanity and also bad for business that legal bills of costs can practically drive five thousand dollars worth of human energy out of the country.

There is a simple remedy to this state of affairs. Let a law be enacted exempting from seizure salaries under five hundred dollars a year and property to the value of one thousand dollars.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Winnipeg government official says he would like to raid some of the fashionable residences of Winnipeg where the ladies carry on gambling. Winnipeg was the place where they arrested all the Ministers for working on Sunday and who knows but that the brutal officials will break up quiet games of bridge where the members of the fair sex are busy fleecing each other.

A suffragette of London went uninvited to a reception given in honor of Asquith. She sought out the Prime Minister from the gay throng and, taking him gently by the hand, led him into the middle of the room and tenderly asked him when he was going to give votes to women. The ubiquitous suffragettes have taken to heart the parable of the unrighteous judge and the importunate woman.

Mr. Carnegie has written an article declaring that the steel trust does not need protection, and the steel manufacturers are annoyed. There is too much water in U. S. Steel stock upon which dividends must be paid for the manufacturers to view with equanimity any curtailment of their powers to charge the consumers high prices.

The Industrial Manufacturer's Union of Germany is now supporting the Kaiser against the Radical demands. The manufacturers prefer to accept the drawbacks of the Kaiser for the drawbacks, from their point of view, of a workingman's socialistic regime.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture is in Naples and will probably visit the Pompeii. As he wanders around the ruins of that ancient city he will no doubt wonder how the deuce the inhabitants used to milk cows amid all those cinders.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. F. C. Mears has become a contributor to our editorial columns. Mr. Mears is one of the brightest minds among the younger journalists of Montreal, and has given deep thought to economic subjects viewed in the light of history and philosophy. He will give our readers some new view points on vexed questions. Among articles from the pen of Mr. Mears to be published concurrently during the next few weeks are: "Eliot and Education," "Emerson and Politics," "Hill and Reciprocity," and "Our Times."

CAPITAL AND PROGRESS

F. C. MEARS

Just as property is an intellectual production, just as riches are the result of the application of brains to circumstances, just as commerce is a game of skill, just in the same degree does wealth impose upon its possessors the responsibilities of intelligent stewardship. The acquisition of capital by those not already in possession of it does not necessarily involve the principle of the survival of the fittest, but it surely requires the presence and practice of intelligence. Emerson illustrates this fact by an observation that has now become self-evident, viz: Cultivated labor drives out brute labor. Without discussing the justice or injustice of the charges laid against capitalists in our day for the unscrupulous means they have adopted for the acquisition of their precious commodity we are constrained to accentuate the broad fact that without brains the acquisition of money is impossible.

Just as intelligence is necessary for the getting of money so it is essential that brains be applied to the spending and investing of money, if civilization is to be in any degree the gainer. Goethe, the eminent German writer, has truly said, "Nobody should be rich but those who understand it." More harm has been wrought to humanity by the indiscriminate disposition of wealth than can ever be measured; on the other hand, more enduring good has been done, a greater impetus has been administered to human progress by wise and studied investment than the race will ever know.

The higher opportunities of the wealthy are many and noble. They can immeasurably enhance the value of life for their less opulent brothers, if they will. President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, whose words to the wise and the less wise time cannot erase, has enumerated these large opportunities. He says, "It is obvious that very rich men have power to render services to the public which it is impossible for poor men or men of moderate means to render. They can endow churches, schools, universities, libraries, hospitals, museums, gardens, and parks with sums large enough to give these institutions stability and continuous usefulness. They can also come to the aid of private individuals who have suffered through illness, premature death of friends, or other disasters which justify helplessness. They can help widows and children bereft of their natural protectors and bread-winners. They can help young men and women to an education which will raise for the persons helped the whole level of their subsequent lives."

Just as poverty frequently demoralizes so do endowment and beneficence often pauperize. Men now realize the unwisdom of allowing fast young men to come suddenly into the possession of an estate or fortune. They soon run through it and further degrade themselves. The governors of universities through unpleasant experience have learned that the endowments of millionaires not intimate with the actual needs of such institutions often leaves the university worse off than it formerly was. Capital in the hands of comparative ignorance has wrought harm to people and institutions that has required long years to eradicate; intelligent beneficence has proved itself one of the greatest auxiliaries to human progress. The interests of capital and humanity are closely married; let us see to it that lack of intelligence does not effect a disastrous divorce.

CONTRIBUTED

INDIVIDUAL THINKING

F. C. MEARS

History teaches us the stern and sinister lesson that those who have dared to form their own conclusions on high matters of public interest and to carry those conclusions into action have been the martyrs, both in religion and in politics. So tyrannous was sacerdotal dominion in medieval days that men dared not form individual convictions not in strict accordance with the tenets of the Church, let alone express them either in words or action. Individual thinking was stifled and suppressed and the cosmogony of the time was thereby stultified. Until the French Revolution there was, strictly speaking, no science of government, no politics, save the policy of the church, because the institutions of that long dark period hardly bore the stamp of individual thought and action.

But such conditions are now happily obsolete. Mr. John Morley writes: "The belief that heresy is the result of wilful depravity is fast dying out. People no longer seriously think that speculative error is bound up with moral iniquity, or that mistaken thinking is either the result or the cause of wicked living." Through the dominating spirit of our times is competitive, yet there are evidences, more or less pronounced, of a spirit that is disposed, if not to encourage, at least to tolerate, individuality of thought and action and sometimes, if we are to take the declarations of extremists seriously, it is disposed to connive at mild heresies. To the evolution of human thought nothing can be more injurious than the belief in certain provinces that absolute consistency must be striven for and adhered to at the sacrifice, even, of progress. This surely is a fatal error and its prevalence is most deplorable. If what is popularly known as consistency precludes or in the least retards the growth of elasticity and the spirit of tolerance in the opinions of men then it should be thrown aside unhesitatingly as an obsolete and, therefore dangerous ideal.

There is no royal road to the scrutability of God. There is no stern and omniscient tribunal before which we must stand for the views we hold concerning Christ and His divine mission. There are no rights reserved on the publication of opinions concerning the place of the Founder of Christianity in the universe. There never was a time when it was easier for men to hold opinions, however out of tune with the dominant modes of thought, than it is at the present. Up until a century ago one was conjured to respect the beliefs of others, but forbidden to claim the same respect for one's own. To-day men are actually obliged to think and speak for themselves if they wish to avert the ignominy of being cast into the depths of mediocrity and oblivion. Let us see to it that we encourage the formation of individual opinions and thereby keep the ideals of our age elastic and progressive.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri has declared that the U. S. tariff was a universal game of grab. The big American fortunes are based on the system of grab and Clark by his denunciations is attacking the foundations of the present American social system.

Richmond is to vote on a bylaw guaranteeing a bonus-hunting concern's bonds to the tune of twenty-five thousand dollars. It is easy for a municipal corporation to put its nose into a bonus trap but it is mighty hard for it to get out again.

The Victoria Legislative Council has passed the bill empowering women to vote at state elections. This bill previously has been rejected several times. The women throughout Australia have now won the right of suffrage in both commonwealth and state elections.

Mr. Rockefeller says he belongs to the brotherhood of man. So does the hobo whom Rockefeller would not recognize as a blood relation.

WITH THE SOCIALISTS

The Personality, Aims and Hopes of a Rapidly Increasing Party

The Coming Man

Ah, not for the great departed,
Who formed our country's laws,
And not for the bravest hearted
Who died in freedom's cause;
And not for some living hero
To whom all bow the knee.
My muse would raise her song of praise
But for the man to be.

For out of the strife which woman
Is passing through today
A man that is more than human
Will yet be born I say.
A man in whose pure spirit
No dross of self will lurk,
A man who's strong to cope with wrong
A man who is proud to work.

A man with hope undaunted,
A man with a godlike power,
Shall come when he most is wanted,
Shall come at the needed hour.
He shall silence the din and clamor
Of clan disputing clan,
And toil's long fight and purse-proud
might
Shall triumph through this man.

I know he is coming, coming
To help, to guide, to save,
Though I hear no martial drumming,
And see no flags that wave.
But the great soul-travail of woman
And the bold free thought unfurled
Are heralds to say he is on the way,
The coming man of the world.

Mourn not for vanished ages
With their great, heroic men,
Who dwell in history's pages
And live in the poets pen.
For the grandest times are before us
And the world is yet to see
The noblest worth of this old earth
In the men that are to be.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A COMMON IDEA

A common idea of the Socialist, an idea which is happily passing, is that the Socialist is a wide-eyed individual, with tangled beard, whose chief occupation is to wave red flags and to throw bombs. This individual is presumed to have nothing and to desire to acquire by force the savings which the workers have laboriously earned.

It is needless to say that this idea is erroneous. There are two fundamental ideas underlying Socialism. These two ideas are the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, and the earth for the workers.

Civilized humanity gives an intellectual assent to these two propositions. But when the Socialist seeks to carry these two theoretical ideas into actual practice those who are not trying to practice them raise a great outcry and draw horrible pictures of the imaginary Socialist.

Socialism is a generic term like Democracy. When the idea of Democracy was first broached in its modern form, there was the same outcry on the part of kings, nobles and rulers as there is at present against Socialism and just as Democracy has triumphed to a greater or less extent over absolute kingship, so Socialism will triumph to a greater or less degree over industrial anarchy or absolutism.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SOCIALISM

The cry is raised against socialism that the Socialists do not know what they want. We hear of the Fabians, the Impossibleists, the Revisionists, the Immediate Demands Party; we hear of the Christian Socialist and the Socialist that belongs to a Godless party and the conclusion is hastily reached that the party is absolutely disunited and that therefore, it is quite impossible to hope for the ultimate success of Socialist ideals.

The same argument was raised against Democratic ideas among the rulers before the French Revolution and to-day although the Democratic form of government is firmly established, nevertheless we find a great diversity in Democratic forms of government in different countries and we also find a great diversity of political opinion among persons who are absolutely convinced as to the benefits conferred upon humanity by the overthrow of the ancient forms of absolute government.

The whole tendency of modern political thought is towards Socialism although in no country have the Socialists captured

the reins of power. As the socialists are endeavoring to put into practice a theoretical form of government it is only natural that many visionary persons should put forth views which would prove to be impracticable in actual political experience. All new movements have their visionary leaders and Socialism is a new movement.

ECONOMIC THEORIES

Carl Marx, the German economist, is the founder of the modern socialist movement. He wrote at a time when Adam Smith was considered as having said the last word in his wealth of nations upon economic topics. Carl Marx's philosophy is opposed to that of Adam Smith and was ridiculed at the time of production.

Adam Smith based his theory upon competition and the idea that things right themselves. He believed that in the struggle for business prices should be kept down to the cost of production and that any government interference with trade, either by monopoly or protection, was harmful. Adam Smith lived in an age of the small trader and keen competition and he took a passing phase of economic life as an eternal condition of human endeavor.

Carl Marx on the other hand, foresaw that the struggle for trade would one day disappear. He predicted greater and greater combinations of capital. He foresaw that the little man in trade was doomed to defeat. In short he recognized that the old struggle for power was to be worked out in the industrial world and that the great mass of workers would toil for the luxury of the few in the world of trade and that princes of industry would replace the old nobility and just as the old nobility had to be dethroned in politics so the princes of industry would eventually have to be dethroned in the same manner. If the workers were not to live in hovels or slums his doctrines must prevail.

Chicago 1908

The daily papers have had many accounts about the school children going hungry to school, and the following poem refers to it.

A pint of milk on the doorstep, a school-girl hurrying by—
But, oh, the flame of hunger that flared in her hollow eye!

A glance at the street and windows, a hand that flashed out and fell—
And the school-girls theft meant a cat bereft, and a soul on its way to hell.

What holds the golden future for her who must steal to eat,
Save rank with the little sisters who live by the unnamed street?

Oh, Gods of the full-fed, call it the prayer of a witless fool—
But whose the hand that may so command the soul of a girl at school?
H. B. Jones.

A Hint to Agitators

Here is a story that may be useful at the present time. When the Great Central railway was digging its big line from London to the north of England, the management had its inevitable labor troubles. The lazy good-for-nothing, chronic grumbler was there of course—every mile or two along the way.

I remember one of the engineers and myself having a long talk about political economy and labor saving devices. He clinched every possible argument as follows, in saying:

"I stood beside a gang of laborers, some skilled, some not, come from God knows where, but we had to get the work done. Near by was a great

steam shovel scooping out tons of earth.

"The chronic grumbler said to a fellow worker. 'Ain't it a shame, George, to shovel dirt that way?'"

"How so?" said George, a much younger man and an out-of-work clerk.

"Why, that there machine is taking the bread out of the mouths of 500 men that would be wanted to do the work with hand shovels."

"George laughed.
"Go on he said, 'you don't reason right. Look here if stopping steam digging would give work to 500 men with shovels, why not get 5,000 men to do the job with teaspoons?'"

THE LOOTING OF AMERICA

Morgan has more money in art and antiquities than any plutocrat of Rome possessed.

John D. Rockefeller's annual income is larger than the largest fortune of ancient Rome.

Alexander gained less by his conquest of the east than the Vanderbilt family has squeezed from the American people.

Cortez did not despoil Montezuma of such great treasure as Jay Gould took from Americans in his railway speculations.

Warren Hastings did not despoil Hindustan of as great treasure as Ryan and Belmont looted from the traction liners of New York.

Lucullus spent \$8,500 on a single feast and was considered extravagant, but now that much is often spent for the matter of flowers at swell parties.

Caesar when he conquered Gaul did not secure as great a tribute as J. P. Morgan secured from manipulation of the stocks of the Central Railway of Georgia.

Sylla levied a tribute of \$25,000,000 on the conquered cities of Greece, but the sugar trust in one year levied a greater tribute than that on the people of the United States.

Pizarro did not secure by torture of the Incas of Peru as much as Harriman has recently gotten from the people of America, and the sufferings entailed by his work exceed the sufferings that Pizarro inflicted.

Cleopatra dissolved in wine a pearl valued at \$400,000 and the world wondered at her wicked extravagance but in New York it is comparatively common to squander as much at a supper and nothing is thought of it.

DUTY

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread.

Where love ennobles all,
The world may sound no trumpet, ring no bells;
The book of life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life-working. A child's kiss
Set on thy singing lips, shall make thee glad;

A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

Browning.

Politics is mighty fine
If you can get it in line,
Sailin' onward, at your ease,
Same as in a summer breeze.

Sometimes there will come a squall,
But the harm it does is small;
Some harsh words an' repartee—
Then all quiet as kin be,
Once you are a candidate,
Peerless leader, proud an' great,
Then your future is assured
An' your place in life secured:
Got a good job if you win;
If you don't, you run ag'in!

Kindness is contagious. The spirit of harmony trickles down by a thousand secret channels into the inmost recesses of the household life. It is hard to be angry in the presence of imperturbable good nature. It is well nigh impossible to be morose in the face of a cheerful and generous helpfulness.—Henry Van Dyke.

Oh, idle rich,
Of idle ways,
The means by which
You pass your days
Makes many a guy
With anger throb,
And wish, Oh, my!
He had your job.

Don't lay away the things you don't need. Sell them. Put a little ad. in THE OBSERVER. Somebody else wants them.

GOOD BITS

From the Little Old "Appeal."

Small minds have great prejudices.

Life is a grind with a majority of people, and the result is a lot of sharpers.

Socialism will make it so every man and every woman may have and own a home.

Roosevelt is so sure that Socialism has been demolished that it is announced his first editorial utterance after he leaves the white house will be a jab at the corpse.

If the German kaiser were to join Roosevelt in his big African hunt, it would be a genteel way of getting rid of two desirable citizens who are a burden on the people because of overgrown tongues.

Mr. Carnegie is out in an interview in which he declares that at the death of rich people their fortunes should be dissipated by taxation. Anidy means this—as an advertisement for a new book he is having published.

It is reported that the kaiser has recently been fleeced good and plenty by an American wild-cat mining concern. American business has no respect for royalty. Just as no thoughtful man has any respect for American business.

Wise kings are going into commercial life as being more profitable than the king business. The emperor of Siam has recently granted himself a monopoly of the opium trade in Siam, and can proceed to coin money and kill his subjects on a far greater scale than formerly.

One of the best evidences of a revival of business is the new dreadnaught, the North Dakota battle ship, that has been launched since election. If business will not come otherwise we can send the mighty nimrod, Roosevelt, out, and let him shoot the thing and drag it back by the tail.

The superintendent of the charities commission of Cleveland, Ohio, declares that the average wage of the woman workers of the city is \$4.43 per week, and their average necessary expense is \$5. This is the capitalist conspiracy against home and marriage, in a nutshell.

Peepul who lack nolege have opinions. The wust thing about a Dogg iz, He don't care if he iz.

Men who blow their own Horns always inkore thairselfes.
A lie well stuck to beats a truth nobody keers about.

Every man likes too brag that he has maid sum uth'er feller a success.

George God Baer, head of the anthracite trust, who recently claimed that he had a deed from Deity for all the anthracite in the country, yet failed to put it on record, has been talking since election, which is another evidence of a revival of republican funny business.

He merely said: "Why shouldn't I fix the price of coal? Ain't I the president of the Reading Coal and Iron company?" That ought to be conclusive.

The Appeal has a picture of an out-of-work procession in London. Two of the mottoes that show clearly are: "work or riot—one or the other," and "Work, starve or steal—which is it to be?" The men in procession are chiefly noticeable for two things, their youth and evident intelligence. The situation must indeed be bad when they will make such demonstrations as these. In a recent demonstration, it is reported, they carried at the head a skeleton clothed in the English flag, with the motto, "Shall we starve in the midst of plenty?"

Charity

Upton Sinclair, in an address before a body of Chicago Socialists, said of charity:

"The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously, then they help them slightly. It is like the young lady angler.

"Why," said a man to this young lady, "do you always carry a bottle of liniment with you on your fishing excursions?"

She sighed.
"I am so sorry," she said plaintively, "for the poor little fish. And so when I take one off the hook I always rub its cut mouth with some liniment."

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For Temperance People

Editorial Views and Other News on the Great Prohibition Movement

Our temperance and prohibition page seems to have many interested readers judging from requests sent in to keep it going brightly. Many of our readers might like to contribute short articles to this page, and we hereby extend a cordial invitation to use our columns. The temperance sentiment is growing steadily, and is supported by all right thinking people.

The Perfect State

Where is the perfect state?
'Tis where no palace stands
Trembling on shifting sands
Morning and night;
'Tis where the soil is free,
Where, far as eye can see,
Scattered o'er hill and lea,
Homesteads abound.
Where clean and broad and sweet
(Market, square, lane and street,
Belted by league of wheat)
Cities are found.
Where is the perfect state?
'Tis where no lives are seen
Huddled in lanes unclean,
Crying for food;
'Tis where the home is pure,
'Tis where the bread is sure,
'Tis where the wants are fewer,
And each want fed;
Where plenty and peace abide,
Where health dwells heavenly eyed,
Where, in nooks beautified,
Slumber the dead.

TEMPERANCE BY COMPULSION

Every little while the daily press reports a news item of some railroad or business firm whose heads have forbidden their employees to drink or even to enter a saloon. This is what might be termed temperance by compulsion and shows that conditions and laws have a great deal to do with the spread of the temperance sentiment. A good many workers no doubt become enraged at the curtailment of their personal liberty at the behest of a soulless corporation. This is an age that demands men of strong character; the weakling is shoved to the wall. The man who cannot control his appetites will be hurled to economic destruction under the present competitive system.

The corporations insisting that employees shall not drink are simply looking to their self interest. But in so doing they are developing a strong race of men who will also look to their self interests. These men who are made to obey moral laws from above will one day develop a consciousness of their own interests. When they do that, they will perceive how crooked and corrupt present election methods are. They will perceive that morality in political as well as private life will pay them. When that day dawns there will be the full fruition of the present compulsory temperance movement enforced by employers for their own financial interests.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

No reform movement seems to go all alone. When we hear of a reform movement in some line, there will generally be reports of reform movements along other lines. To-day the world is going through a great period of practical measures for the harmonizing and uplifting of the conditions of life. China is awakened to representative government and also to the necessity for the suppression of the opium traffic. Turkey is awakened also to representative government. She is also awakened to the brotherhood-of-man idea and is leaving behind the narrow bigotry of strict Mohammedanism. India is burning with new thoughts and ideas and the zebras are being thrown open to Western influences.

In Great Britain and America a new spirit of morality is arising. Old shibboleths are failing and the people are looking for new maxims of right. In the crush of new hopes and ideas the liquor traffic has been found detrimental to progress. Therefore the liquor traffic is going. The harping of the temperance papers has had something to do with this advance, but the ad-

vanche in the temperance legislation, in the changing habits of the people and in the discredit now attaching to those engaged in the liquor traffic in all its form, rests deeper than the conscious application of moral precepts to practical life. The temperance movement is but one phase of a deep moral or psychological change of outlook.

THE SALOON AND PROSPERITY

Many merchants believe that the saloon is necessary for prosperity. They perceive that there is business activity where a saloon exists and believe that the saloon produces the good times.

To a certain extent the merchants have a certain amount of evidence upon which to base their views. The great majority of men are engaged in the exchange of products and any agency which can assist in that exchange is good for business. Very frequently the saloon or the hotel collects money from drinkers and disperses it among traders. This helps trade.

The foundations of this prosperity, however, are bad. A man who drinks might otherwise have a bank account. When he drinks and his income is limited, his bank account will disappear, his clothes become ragged, his wife and children will suffer. But every available dime that he can get hold of will be at once put into active circulation. The hotel keeper will purchase goods for his house and provender for his animals. The carriage maker will sell carriages to him and this whole prosperity of business activity will be based upon the desperate poverty of the drinkers.

The remedy for this condition of affairs is to teach the worker to keep himself desperately poor, not for the sake of assuaging a thirst, but for the sake of buying goods. The same business activities will be experienced if the worker will cease to drink and spend his money on livery teams, paste jewelry and shampoos.

The Old, Sweet Dreams

Sorrow, stay thy hand a while;
See!—the sunlight streams
Across the world whose gardens smile,
Giving me my dreams!
You have darkened every day—
Dimmed the night's faint beams;
Here are the memories of May—
All the old, sweet dreams!
Brief the space; so swift in flight
Are the wished for gleams,
Leave me in the later light
—In the vale of dreams.
—Frank L. Stanton.

Sir Victor Horsley, the well-known English physician, who visited Toronto at the time of the meeting of the British Medical Association, and gave a strong address during his stay there in favor of total abstinence, has been letting his voice be heard on a similar line whenever opportunity has occurred. Recently at the meeting of the Norfolk United Council he asked the question, if there was any such thing as moderate drinking, and himself answered it with a decided negative. The so-called moderate drinker was a drug-taker, and every time he took a drink he was really taking a sleeping draught. This nation

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spent, he said, nearly one hundred and eighty million pounds annually on sleeping draughts. This is surely strong talk from one of the leading physicians of the Empire.—Christian Guardian.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

There are 804 municipalities in Ontario, and in 312 of them the sale of intoxicants is prohibited under the Liquor License law of the Province.

It is estimated that 150 public houses will be put out of business in New Zealand as a result of recent voting. The New Zealander of all the colonists used to be counted most like the Englishman in his way of looking at things; but he is making an exception in the case of the beer bottle.

The executive committee of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Omaha, have decided on October 22 to 29, 1909, as the dates for the National W. C. T. U. convention. The last convention, at Denver, voted to come to Omaha next year, the date being left to the local union.

Temperance victories are the more cheering when it is considered how powerful is the foe from whom they have been won. The liquor traffic of the country has a capital of \$3,500,000,000 invested in 3632 distilleries, 17,111 wholesale houses and 225,000 saloons.

Five separate ouster suits have been filed at Indianapolis by Attorney-General Bingham against the Indianapolis Brewing Company, the Terre-Haute Brewing Company, the Home Brewing Company and the American Brewing Company. It is charged that the brewing companies are exceeding their corporate powers by leasing saloon buildings.

The Swedish painter, George Van Rosen, remarks: "Very far from believing that the use of alcohol helps to produce artistic ideas or conceptions. I am of the contrary opinion and believe they will only be hysterical and monstrous, and in most cases will lead to a weakening and finally to a break-up of all inspiring effort."

Behold Kentucky, the traditional cradle of all good whisky! In less than two years the liquor traffic has been practically obliterated, and yet this State has \$160,000,000 invested in distilleries. Only four counties are wholly wet at this writing, and the Jailers' State Association has petitioned the Legislature for regular salaries, because, under prohibition conditions, the empty jails do not bring them fees enough to live on.—Carrington A. Phelps, in Broadway Magazine.

The distillers of the State of Tennessee are in a panic over the outlook for prohibition. It has been given out that the gin mills have done no distilling for about six months, and that none will be done until after January next, when the Legislature is to meet; and that probably means that no more distilling will be done in the State of Tennessee, for it is confidently asserted that the next Legislature will abolish both the sale and the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the entire territory of the commonwealth. Surely there will be no more talk in Tennessee that "prohibition does not prohibit." We rather think if it gets a chance it prohibits most effectually.—Dominion Presbyterian.

A WOMAN'S PROTEST

A man at Joplin, Mo., was driving a team of sad-eyed horses, hitched to a wagon that contained a heavy load. The wagon went into a mudhole and the horses could not draw it out, although they devoted all their energies and talents to the task.

Then the man took a large whip, with a braided lash that would cut through sheet iron, and proceeded to flay his horses. He larruped away until he was tired, and the horses plunged and reared, but did not move the load; so the patient and strenuous driver took a shovel from the wagon and began pounding the horses' ribs, keeping time, time, time, in a sort of Runic rhyme.

With long and swinging strides there came a woman down the street; she took in the situation at a glance, and, without wasting time in argument or expostulation, seized the shovel and batted the man over the head and knocked him into the mudhole, and

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST TELLS OF PATENT MEDICINES

A graduate in organic chemistry, who has made a study of many of the best-known patent medicines on the market, states that many have virtue, but as a rule people have to pay for a lot of unnecessary expense. The following is the recipe of a well-known secret preparation, and is known by authority to be one of the best stomach and liver tonics. It is prescribed by many of the best physicians.

This mixture cures constipation and biliousness. The recipe:—
Fluid Extract Cascara..... ½ oz.
Syrup Rhuibarb..... 1 oz.
Carrarina Compound..... 1 oz.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla 5 oz.

Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.
An eminent authority, who has made a careful and scientific study of the relative values of drugs having a specific action on the kidneys, bladder, and liver, pronounces this an excellent combination.
You can buy the ingredients separately and mix at home.
Cut this formula out and save it.

pounded him until he yelled for the police.
If there should be any talk of sending a bouquet to that woman, the Gazette would like to contribute a few posies.
—From our Dumb Animals.

Character by the Face

The face will tell us a great deal as regards a person's character, and appearances will not be deceitful, but helpful. It is by the face that we, all unconsciously, base our judgment of one another. That we do so erroneously is not the fault of the face, nor of the rules of character reading, but of ourselves. In reading character from the face we must take the strongest or most prominent features and balance their proclivities well with the others, and it is in weighing and comparing the various qualities that your subject possesses that you get a true estimate of his character, both mentally and physically.

That the face in the mirror of the mind there is very little room to doubt but we must be careful not to look into the mirror with distorted glasses over our eyes, nor yet wear rose-colored spectacles.

Not long ago Chang Suho's Gardens, Shanghai, saw a strange sight, when a bonfire of opium pipes blazed merrily up. Coolies stripped the pipes of their metal work, while others broke the boxes used to hold the drug, or the brass lamps for lighting the pipes. The ivory pipes were sawn into small pieces and the wooden ones were dipped in kerosene, to facilitate their burning. Surely this is a "New China." Yet from this very land, now in death grip with its great opium enemy, comes the warning cry that already whiskey is being substituted for opium, and that the liquor traffic is obtaining a foothold. Surely this should, by international consent, be rendered impossible!

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A. H. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., of Oxford University, England, has recently said of it: "It is indeed a marvelous work; it is difficult to conceive of a dictionary more exhaustive and complete. Everything is in it—not only what we might expect to find in such a work, but also what few of us would ever have thought of looking for." An supplement to the new edition has brought it fully up to date. I have been looking through the latter with a feeling of astonishment at its completeness, and the amount of labor that has been put into it.

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FROM ALL OVER

Interesting Items from all Over the World

IN CONDENSED FORM

The Shah of Persia has revoked the constitution and has decided to call no more Parliaments.

The American Federation of Labor has decided to hold its annual convention in Toronto next year.

During the year 1907 the charitable donations in London, England, alone amounted to just five millions of dollars.

The Canadian trade returns for October show a total trade for the month of \$57,238,33, as against \$58,962,246 in October last year.

It is expected that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's Lake Superior branch will be in operation before the end of the month.

The Czar of Russia marched three miles through St. Petersburg streets in the funeral procession of his uncle, the Grand Duke Alexis, on Saturday.

Owing to the lack of water-power in the papermaking districts, a print paper famine is threatening in the United States.

Over 1,80 square miles of woodland are stripped yearly to feed the paper mills of the United States, while a million cords of pulpwood are imported annually from Canada.

J. H. Ahrens, of Sterling, Ill., owner of a \$40,000 stock of merchandise, says he received a wireless message from Jesus to sell his stock and become an evangelist, and he obeyed the command.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 319 vessels of 733,378 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of September, 1908.

The Asquith Government's license bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons on a division of 350 to 113. It is a sweeping measure, and if it becomes law will greatly reduce the number of licenses in the United Kingdom.

The Montreal bank clearings this week were the largest in the history of that city, being over forty million dollars, as compared with thirty-seven million dollars during one week in 1908. This is eloquent evidence that trade is broadening out, and that the march of prosperity has been resumed.

A copy of the famous Breeches Bible, published in London in 1599, said to be the identical book in which George Washington was obligated as a Master Mason, was last week restored to Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1, Q. R., A. F. and M. M., the oldest Masonic lodge in Canada, to which it originally belonged.

Fannie, a cat owned by Barreuther Bros., of Winsted, Conn., had a liking for lager beer. When the town recently voted "dry" her owner went out of business and Fannie missed her drink. For some days she went to her saucer and cried for beer, but as none was forthcoming she disappeared. It is suspected she has gone to the nearest license town.

A new divorce law, which has been framed by the Chinese authorities, provides that applications for decrees must be made in all cases to the courts, as in Western countries, and that a husband must not divorce a wife merely because she is ugly. It is hoped the new law will result in a decrease in the number of suicides among women, and diminish the frequency of husband-murder.

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the herds of New York and Pennsylvania may be a serious matter. Next to the rinderpest the malady is probably the worst to which cattle are subject. Not only the animals, but the vehicles and stables in which they have been carried or kept are liable to spread the infection. The governments concerned have acted promptly and with vigor and may be able to hold the outbreak within comparatively narrow limits.

A Swedish inventor has designed an apparatus for counting money and sorting the pieces into specified quantities. In the first place money of various denominations is put into the machine and separated according to value, these being sent into various tubes. When in the tubes the coins can be taken out in lots of 10, 20, 50 or 100 pieces, at the will of the operator. The apparatus is capable of separating, counting and di-

viding into the lots before mentioned 72,000 pieces in an hour. One machine under one operator is able to accomplish in one day as much counting as could be done by fifty experienced bank cashiers.

It is reported that the engineers who will design the new Quebec Bridge are considering the question of placing the new structure to feet higher above the St. Lawrence River than the bridge that fell. The clearance of the fallen structure was 150 feet above high water. The change is designed to accommodate ships that make Montreal a port of call.

Evidences of an extensive plot to smuggle opium to Manila from China have been discovered. Workmen employed on the military buildings at Camp Stotzenberg discovered a quantity of opium concealed in cement, which had been shipped from Hong Kong. Workmen engaged on the Manila forts, opened a supposed barrel of cement and found it to be half full of opium. The opium has been turned over to the Customs officers, and the Government is investigating.

The Youth's Companion for 1909 The amount of good reading given to subscribers to The Youth's Companion during the year is indicated by the following summary of contents for 1909: 80 Star Articles

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A full announcement of the new volume will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address on request. The new subscriber for 1909 living in Canada who at once sends \$2.00 will receive free all the remaining issues for 1908, including the Double Holiday Numbers; also The Companion's new Calendar for 1909, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in 13 colors.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANY 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

A Church Outrage

Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier and Attorney-General, has been requested to extend the protection of the government of the province to the little Anglican church at Nicolet. On October 27th, 1907, the church was broken into, dirt and ashes were strewn all over the floor, the Bible from the lectern was burnt in the stove, and over thirty panes of glass broken.

Last Sunday the church was found in a similar condition, and the local authorities seem unable to do anything in the matter. The authorities of the church therefore appealed to the Attorney-General to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent further outrages of the same nature.

A New France

Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, was the guest of the La Marmite Dining Club, at Paris, France which entertained aviators on Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Dandurand spoke enthusiastically in praise of France, and in referring to the affection for France entertained by his fellow Canadians, remarked that he was assured there was room on the banks of the St. Lawrence for a small France, which their grandchildren might some day get to know.

FIRE AT NOYAN

At about 12.30 p.m., Saturday, a serious conflagration occurred in the village of Noyan, and the Noyan Butter Factory was destroyed by flames in less than two hours. Every effort was made to save the household goods of the proprietor, Mr. J. Desreaulieu who lived over the factory, but as the wind was blowing from the southwest it was impossible to save anything, only a few articles being removed around the engine room. All the household goods together with their clothing were consumed. About 1,000 pounds of butter was in the cold storage.

The building was equipped with all the latest machinery for making both butter and cheese and had a large patronage. The building itself was about 40 x 80, and was the oldest factory in the country, being built 22 years ago. The loss is estimated to be around \$7,000; insurance, \$2,500.

THINGS PRACTICAL

The Latest Events in the Practical World

New South Wales has reason to be proud of the fact that during the past seven years out of a total number of passengers carried on her railways of 258,620,836, only one has been killed in a railway accident.

One of the latest inventions in Paris, the new reflecting spectacles, is creating a great deal of interest. The spectacles are used by the Paris police. The small concave mirrors fixed on the glasses are movable and can be so adjusted that the wearer of the spectacles can see what is going on behind his back.

Bronze medals are to be presented by the President of the United States to employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission who have served two years or more on the Isthmus. The medals are to be cast from metal collected from old French excavators, locomotives, and cars found on the works by the United States government when they took possession of the canal.

Two storage-battery railway cars are now in use on the Prussian state railways. These are the first of 57 such cars which will soon be in service. The cars can run 60 miles without recharging. They are arranged in pairs, each member of a pair being furnished with an 80-horse power motor and a battery of 84 cells, which is carried in front of the motorman's compartment.

The ancient Greeks recommended the use of sterilized water. In the first century of our era Rufus of Ephesus wrote: "The water of all ponds and rivers is bad, except that of the Nile. Stagnant water and the waters of streams which traverse unhealthy lands or pass near public baths are unwholesome. The best water is, that which has been boiled, in vessels of earthenware, allowed to cool, and heated again before drinking."

The American Navy Department has decided to change the color of their future warships from white to a dull gray. The first battleship to be so painted will be the "Maine," which has just returned from her cruise around the world. Slate gray, the universal war color, is adopted because of its comparative invisibility. The custom of painting warships white is costly, because the frequent coating of the ships quickly mars their appearance and, necessitates frequent repainting.

An electrically-propelled ferryboat has recently been put in service on the Rhine. This vessel is provided with twin screws which are driven by a pair of 50-horsepower interpole series motors. The electrical energy is supplied by a storage battery of 160 cells. In addition to the two driving motors there is a pair of motors used for operating the gang planks and another motor for operating a pump. At each side of the river facilities are provided for charging the battery.

Emigration to the cities and the cost of maintaining draft animals during idle times are two potent factors which have contributed to the use of power machinery in agricultural operations in Germany. German farmers have found it economical to introduce many electrically-driven machines, such as plows, mowers, harvesters, threshing machines, beet-pullers, weeder, etc. In the dairy, as well, the electric motor is used to drive the machines.

Lifting magnets are being used quite extensively in some of the large machine-tool plants of the continent. These magnets are not only employed for handling iron and steel castings, but also for cleaning up the small particles of metal from the floor or even from the yard around the plant. They are suspended from locomotive cranes and moved about the yard close to the ground. The amount of steel and iron they collect is astonishing. Often pieces that have mysteriously disappeared are resurrected by the magnet, sometimes showing that they were purposely buried to hide mistakes of the employees.

Editors are Born

A correspondent sends us the following pithy newspaper clipping, but omits to say where it is taken from:—

If an editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it. If an editor makes one, there is a lawsuit, swearing, and a smell of sulphur. If a doctor makes one, there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. A doctor can use a word a yard long, without

knowing what it means; but if an editor uses it he has to spell it. Any old college can make a doctor. You can't make an editor; he has to be born.

Try Our Bread

A crisp loaf of our choice Bread on your table will add much to the meal.

A GOOD NOSE

Would be tickled in our fragrant sanitary bakery, inhaling odors of our Tasty, Wholesome, Delicious baked Goodies.

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Know your eyes are right. The degree of sight range from perfect vision to the verge of blindness. We will test eyes free. We recommend glasses only when absolutely beneficial. FRANK E. DRAPER Jeweler and Optician COWANSVILLE, QUE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec } County 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 Farmham 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 Farmham, in the said County of Bedford, and District of Bedford, passed before Moses O. Hart, Notary, on the eighth day of January, 1898, 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 Farmham 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 525 and seq., and amendments thereto of the Revised Statutes of Quebec regarding Cemetery 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 Farmham, in said District of Bedford, and Moses H. Bode, of the Village of Knowlton, in said District of Bedford, and Robert H. Strang, of the Village of Cowansville in said District. J. E. PAY, Attorney for Applicants Knowlton, Que., Nov. 2, 1908.—13-8

THE NEW CUSTOMER

It is a great thing to get a new customer back to the store a second time if they're satisfied. Even if they are not satisfied its better to have them back all the same.

Exceptionally Good Value for the Money

Our Special Ceylon Tea at 25c lb. and our Special Coffee at 25c lb. has brought us many customers, and they have been coming back, not only the second or third time, but coming all the time.

We would not say so much about this "Special" Tea and Coffee if it wasn't for the fact that they are both exceptionally good value, and well worth more money. Just one Trial will convince you of this. Ask for Special Ceylon Tea and Special Coffee at 25c lb.

Choice Table Figs

We have just received another shipment of fine Table Figs, 1 lb. glove boxes, 15c per box, 2 for 25c. New Dates in 1 lb. packages, 10c, per lb, 3 for 25c. New Shelled Walnuts, 40c a lb. New Shelled Almonds, 40c a lb.

We are now receiving some very fancy California Seedless Oranges, large size, sweet and juicy at 40c per dozen.

A WORD ABOUT Semi-Ready

When the average man purchases Clothing, all he asks is to know what's Correct, and we think that with the 300 samples of Semi-Ready new Fall Suits and Overcoats, we can interest any buyer.

See our New Lines of \$12 and \$15.00 Tweed Suits, and finer quality at \$18.00, \$20.00, and \$22.00. Overcoats made to order \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00.

ED. GOYETTE The Store of Quality Cowansville

THE OBSERVER Is at the Head as an Ad. Medium

At the Head The man at the head of affairs, whether at home or in business, is the one whose attention you wish to attract. Our paper goes into the best class of homes and is read by the head of the family. That accounts for the results obtained by the use of Classified Want Ads.

Horse Blankets

Whips Lap Robes Halters Curry Combs Brushes. In assorted colors and sizes, and priced so they will sell. Whips, Lap Robes, Halters, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc. DO NOT FORGET That we carry a stock of Ammunition for the Mauser and Swiss Rifle. Our Plumbers are busy every day, but we will be pleased to give you estimates on this and other work and take care of it for you. Children's Sleighs soon to arrive. McCLATCHIE BROS. Hardware Merchants, Cowansville

East... A Resu... Mr. Donal... after a ten day... Mr. Chas... up this week... foot... Mr. Samuel... ingford was th... Sunday... The Staff... moved into the... change is mu... staff and publi... A skunk has... quarters some... block much to... doing business... The young... part in the ele... medal to be g... W. C. T. U.,... The contest wi... A lodge of t... Odd Fellows... Thetford Mine... Grand Master... with a charter... bers... The Emman... an afternoon te... church parlors... gth, from 4 to... time they will... articles for sale... A meeting is... ing next, at 8... ville and Swee... The meeting w... hall, Main-stre... a good attend... the old member... that the club w... once more... The ladies of... burg are formi... meet at the res... every second... the winter. Th... zation session i... Steven Baker's... next, December... The social giv... of Trinity Chur... Thursday eveni... and a pleasur... Rev. Mr. Lewis... the following to... Miss Jessie Fos... Webb, cornet... vocal solos; M... Miss Miltimore... L. Fuller recite... Hamlin." All t... received enores... of St George's c... ing the applaus... feet. The eveni... ed by a "T" con... erison-Smith was... best answered... Smith closed th... address, giving... of our great Can... an earnest man... a great church... lives right first... will visit Cowan... the winter to pr... ward with great... him in the pulp... persed after refr... and with the s... the King," to the... The young l... second meeting... and was greeted... ance. After busi... programme was... Mr. and Mrs... Thomas Jones... Miss Segree and... gave enjoyable... portion of the pr... rendered by Mr... ton, whose hum... and instrumenta... heard them, and... merriment. The... sketches and tric... and many funny... decided to purcha... McDowell and th... be installed in... programme for... consist of a deb... Resolved that M...

Eastern Townships News

A Resume of the Principal Happenings in this Corner of the Dominion During the Week

COWANSVILLE and SWEETSBURG

Mr. Donald Hawk is out again after a ten days illness.

Mr. Chas. H. Gleason has been laid up this week with blood poison in his foot.

Mr. Samuel McClatchie of Hemmingford was the guest of his sons over Sunday.

The Staff of the E. T. Bank have moved into the new building, and the change is much appreciated both by staff and public.

A skunk has been making his headquarters somewhere around the Hull block much to the annoyance of those doing business in that quarter.

The young people who are to take part in the eucationary contest for the medal to be given by the ladies of the W. C. T. U., are very busy practising. The contest will be held shortly.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been instituted at Theford Mines by Mr V. E. Morrill, Grand Master of Quebec jurisdiction, with a charter list of twenty-five members.

The Emmanuel Girls Club will give an afternoon tea in the Congregational church parlors on Wednesday, Dec. 9th, from 4 to 7 p. m. At the same time they will have a plain and fancy articles for sale.

A meeting is called for Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, of the Cowansville and Sweetsburg Literary Club. The meeting will be held in Smyth's hall, Main street, and it is urged that a good attendance will be present of the old members. It is to be hoped that the club will come to active life once more.

The ladies of Cowansville and Sweetsburg are forming a club which will meet at the residence of its members every second Tuesday evening during the winter. The first and the organization session is to take place at Mrs. Steven Baker's on Tuesday evening next, December 1st.

The social given by the Ladies Guild of Trinity Church in the church hall on Thursday evening last was well attended and a pleasant evening was spent. Rev. Mr. Lewis acted as chairman, and the following took part in the program: Miss Jessie Foster, violin solo; H. A. Webb, cornet solos; Miss Bulman, vocal solos; Miss Goff, piano solos; Miss Milmore, song; and Mrs. G. F. L. Fuller recited the "Pied Piper of Hamelin." All the artists did well and received encores. Dr. Patterson-Smyth of St George's church, Montreal, leading the applause with both hands and feet. The evening enjoyment was helped by a "T" contest, in which Dr. Patterson-Smyth was the prize winner for best answered card. Dr. Patterson-Smyth closed the program with a short address, giving some of his impressions of our great Canada, and appealing in an earnest manner to his hearers to make a great church by getting their own lives right first. Dr. Patterson-Smyth will visit Cowansville some time during the winter to preach, and we look forward with great pleasure to hearing him in the pulpit. The gathering dispersed after refreshments were served and with the singing of "God Save the King" to the tempo of 72.

The Young People's Club held its second meeting last Thursday evening, and was greeted with a good attendance. After business was over a good programme was given. Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Duboyce and Mr. Thomas Jones rendered a quartette. Miss Segee and Miss Edith Corby each gave enjoyable readings. The main portion of the program, however, was rendered by Mr. McDowell of Knowlton, whose humorous sketches, vocal and instrumental, delighted all who heard them, and created a great deal of merriment. They included, dialect sketches and trick-playing on a violin, and many funny stories. The club has decided to purchase a piano though Mr. McDowell and the instrument will soon be installed in the club-room. The programme for the next meeting will consist of a debate on the question, "Resolved that Marriage is a Failure."

SUTTON

The Clark Bros. have arranged to light their works from the Sutton electric light supply.

A sewing aid was held at Mrs R. T. Macdonald's recently to make clothing for four motherless children. Several Sutton ladies participated in the good work. Mrs Q. E. Chadsey was an active organizer for the work.

The C. P. R. has recently installed the long distance dispatchers telephone in the Sutton station, as well as the electric lights which makes the station quite up to date.

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs Will Hall at three o'clock on Friday, holding a pleasant session.

The Busy Bees met with Mrs Jane Hoskins on Saturday.

The box social at the Parish Hall, on Friday evening was a very pleasant affair—there was quite a large attendance and bidding on the lunch boxes was spirited and the cause of much innocent mirth. Mr L. E. Dyer was the auctioneer. The highest price paid being \$2.80 for a lunch box, and the lowest 15c. Quite a number of adults were in attendance and helped to make the affair a success, the pastor Rev. J. H. Bell, B. A. being one of the party. The Masonic Hall has been undergoing a thorough renovation. The hall has been newly decorated and made thoroughly up-to-date, at any expense of some \$200.

Mr Samuel Robinson has sold the Mountain View Livery to the Messrs. Frank and Fred Baker of Dunham, for \$2,000. They have already took possession.

Mr John Ralston, of Knowlton has hired Mr A. A. Robinson's big feed store near the C. P. R. station and has already taken possession.

IRON HILL

Departures are: Mrs F. D. Shufelt to North Troy, Vt., on professional services; Mr Pond to his home in Brimshire; Miss Annie McCrum to Bromo Corner; Mr Thomas A. Shufelt to West Bromo.

Last week three flocks of wild geese were seen in this section making their way south.

On Nov. 10th, Mr Peter Derush killed a large snake on his farm near Pine Mountain.

Rev. John Martin is progressing as favorably as could be expected under the circumstances.

EAST FARNHAM

A wonderful cure has been effected on Mr George Hawk. A lupus had formed on his face, and he has undergone treatment for it from Dr. Johnson of Kansas. The growth has been entirely removed much to the gratification of his many friends.

Mrs Cortez Buck and Miss Lucy have been visiting Mrs Chauncey Hawk at Brigham.

Mrs Catudel is progressing slowly towards recovery.

Mr Azro Collins is very ill at present. No hopes are entertained for his recovery.

FARNHAM CENTRE

Miss Gladys Blake from St. Albans, Vt., has been spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs A. E. Bell.

Mr John Powers and family from Sweetsburg, have moved in the Mansie for the winter.

The following of our townspeople have been indisposed: Mrs T. L. Burnett, Mrs H. Buck and Mrs Jas. Burnett.

FRELIGHSBURG

The measuring social at the Methodist parsonage was quite a success and enjoyed by all present.

There will be a shadow social in the Bishop Stewart Memorial Hall on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd.

The five hundred party given by Mrs. E. M. Shepard was much enjoyed by 55 or 60 of her friends, after which a very sumptuous lunch was partaken of. The large dining room was cleared and all had a change to trip the light fantastic.

The cheapest tea to use is not the lowest priced. You can buy tea a few cents a pound cheaper that will make a drink, but if you want an absolutely pure, healthful, cleanly prepared tea use "Salada." It is infinitely more delicious and decidedly more economical than other teas, because it goes farther.

WEST BROME

Mr Harry Ingalls sold his village property to his father, Mr Oscar Ingalls, last Wednesday.

A car of Xmas trees was shipped from West Bromo Tuesday.

Mr L. Soules has sold the Stowe property to Mr Charles Hunt of Gilman.

Mr D. Derby has bought a fine two-year-old colt from his father.

Mr S. Kathan has taken a contract to skid 800 logs for J. Murphy.

We regret to report Mr W. Spencer on the sick list.

Mr J. Murphy shipped 2 car loads of bark the 24th.

The Rev. G. S. Schagel took his first degree and chapter in Masonry last Saturday at Sutton.

Mr G. Short has sold his driving horse to Mr E. Paquette.

Master Gordon Durkee is unfortunately on the sick list.

Mr Watson Milmore spent last Sunday here, the guest of Mr and Miss J. Sweet.

Mr Diamond who spent last Sunday at G. B. Horner's took back his daughter Miss Eva with her.

Mrs and Miss Alma Draper spent Saturday at Frank Darrah's.

Mr J. M. Peites sold three "Blue Bell" separators last week.

Mr Homer Sweet has sold the mare "Molly O" to some one out East.

Miss Evelyn Milmore was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. L. Scott, last week end.

SCOTTSMORE

Mr Casper Scott has sold his colt to Mr Sam Fletcher of Bromo for \$110.

Mr Ira Scott's English boy was kicked by a horse last week and had his leg broken at the knee.

There was a social dance at Mr J. D. Scott's last Friday. A large crowd was there, and everyone report a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. Johnston who lives on the Merritt farm has been very unfortunate lately. Last week he lost his two horses and is not in a position to purchase new ones.

Mrs C. Johnston is taking up a subscription to help him out of difficulty and would be glad of any little help from friends and neighbors who would care to add to her list.

Mr and Mrs E. S. Milmore returned from a most enjoyable trip to Montreal on Tuesday.

SOUTH STUKLEY

A concert and debate was held in the Association Hall on Wednesday Nov. 18th, with a good attendance. The first three numbers on the programme were a piano duet by the Misses Peters and Purdy, a reading by Miss G. Whitehead, and a song by Mr A. E. McDougall. A debate followed, the subject of which was "Resolved, that the annexation of Canada to the United States would be beneficial." Both sides presented a strong argument. The judge decided in favor of the negative. After the debate followed a recitation by Mrs. Albert Getty, a piano solo by Miss F. Peters, and a song by Mr. A. E. McDougall. Rev. John Garvin was also present and addressed the audience. The proceeds are to be used for charity.

Recent arrivals and departures: Miss Balahe visiting at Mrs C. Tracey's; Mrs Ellsworth guest at Mr J. Thomas'; Miss M. Thomas recent guest at Mr J. Thomas'; Mr and Mrs H. O. Martin, the guest of Mr and Mrs C. S. Westover; Mr N. L. Bart to Sweetsburg; Miss Fern Marshall visiting at the home of C. S. Westover's; Messrs. D. Dudley and J. Dudley to East Berksbury on business.

The debate held at the school house was very largely attended and was decided in favor of the affirmative side, the subject being that the government should have been changed at the last general election.

A measuring social was held at the Methodist parsonage on Thursday evening.

The debating club at Abbott's Corner has united with debaters at Frelighsburg and debates will be held every two weeks. There will be one held at Frelighsburg Dec. 1st.

DUNHAM

Dyer & Son of Sutton are paying 30c in trade for all the new laid eggs they can get.

NORTH STANBRIDGE

Mr A. M. Kemp is making an extended visit in Manchester.

Mr D. N. Sweet is recovering from a very severe attack of tonsillitis.

Mrs Mary Hungerford is spending a few days with friends in Farnham.

Mr L. Thompson of Newport, is spending a few days here a guest of his grandfather, Mr John Thompson.

Mr A. W. Durocher has made a con-

tract with the Felton Lime Co. of Highgate, for wood, and expects to do considerable business as soon as sleighing comes.

BRIGHAM

Mr Pierce has decided to remain as pastor of the church until spring, to the great gratification of his many friends.

Mrs Woodward and Miss Saxe charmingly entertained the ladies of the Auxillary on Thursday afternoon. An enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Mr Carr of Montreal preached here on Sunday.

Mr L. H. Stowe of Silver Valley, Eastman, was a Thanksgiving guest of his parents, leaving his eldest son here for a few weeks.

Miss Seymour went to Montreal on Monday to visit relatives.

BOLTON GLEN

Mr Joseph Gauvin died at his home here on Monday of consumption after a year's illness. Deceased leaves a wife and eight children, a father and mother, besides other relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

USE THIS

WANT COLUMN

The Rates are Reasonable Results Sure

TO LET

HOUSE, two doors west of the old Bank Building, same side of Main street, Cowansville. For terms apply to

H. F. WILLIAMS, Cowansville

Nov. 26-11

Eastern Townships Bank

ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, December 2nd next. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of the board.

J. MACKINSON, General Manager

Sherbrooke, Nov. 16, 1908.

THE

Brome County Asbestos Company, Limited

Public notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and known as "The Companies' Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada bearing date the 17th day of September, 1908, incorporating Frederick A. Olmstead, Merchant, of the Village of Sutton, in the Province of Quebec; Charles A. Nutting, Advocate, of the Town of Waterloo, in the said Province; Herbert H. Williams, Mining Engineer, of the Township of Broughton, in the said Province; Albert C. Lytle, Railway Manager, of the Village of Eastman, in the said Province; and William Johnson, Broker, of the City of Montreal, in the said Province, for the following purposes:

- (a) To carry on a mining industry in all its details.
- (b) To explore, develop, work, improve and maintain gold, silver, copper, chrome, iron and asbestos mines.
- (c) To acquire, buy, possess and dispose of all mines and all property necessary for the working of their business.
- (d) To convert minerals into commercial products using for this purpose steam, water, electric or other motive power.
- (e) To sell the products of the mines in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.
- (f) To further acquire all movable and immovable property and timber lands.
- (g) To build boarding and other houses.
- (h) To acquire, construct, operate and dispose of mills.
- (i) To buy and sell goods, wares and merchandise.
- (j) To construct and operate railway lines for the purposes of their business on lands owned or controlled by the company.
- (k) To acquire chrome and asbestos lands, mines, claims, mining rights, rights of way, and other rights and properties and to pay for the same either in money or in full paid up shares or debentures or bonds of the company or partly in money and partly in such shares, debentures or bonds, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them.

The operations of the said company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "THE BROME COUNTY ASBESTOS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (LIMITED)," with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The chief place of business of the said company shall be at the Village of Eastman, County of Brome, in the province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State the seventeenth day of September, Nineteen Hundred and eight.

R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.

OGHTREED & PHELAN, Attorneys for "The Brome County Asbestos Development Company (Ltd.)"

Nov. 26-11

THE HUB

The Bargain Centre of Missisquoi and Bromo

Busy as Nailers

Fall Business is Very Good Thank You

Underwear Hosiery Gloves

We are doing our very best to keep up our assortments of Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves, which have a great run at present.

Furs

Are selling remarkably well and not only small pieces, but we have already sold large numbers of Coon Coats and Astrachan Jackets. We have sold so many Coats through this country during past years that they keep helping our fur sales, as we aim to sell the very most reliable makes.

We are also doing well with our Fur Lined Garments and special orders are coming in freely.

We have a good supply of Men's Coon Coats and some Women's Coon Jackets on hand, and a large supply of Women's Astrachan Jackets in all sizes. See us about your Fur orders. If we do not have exactly what you want we will get it for you and you are assured of getting reliable goods with our guarantee.

Women's and Children's Cloth Jackets

Our Cloth Coats have had a big sale and we are still in a position to supply all reasonable demands in this line. We have some very nice Beaver Garments on hand in the 7-8 length. See our Cloth Jackets for Women and Children.

Dress Goods

Are doing splendidly and we have just added a large number of new pieces to our assortment including some of the New Shadow effects.

More Groceries

We are increasing our Grocery Department and are making assortments in this line more complete. Ask for Salt Salmon, Salt Lake Trout, Codfish, Herrings, good Cream of Tartar at 30c per pound, and we continue giving 20 lbs Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.

We Want in Exchange

- 3,000 lbs. Maple Sugar in cakes at 7c per lb.
- New Laid Eggs at 28c per dozen.
- Fresh Dairy Butter at 26c a lb.
- Potatoes at 65c per 60 lbs.
- Hard Block Wood at \$2.00

We are too busy to devote as much time as we would wish to advertisement writing, but you all know it is hard to find a better place to trade than at THE HUB if we do say it ourselves. We have no doubt you have often thought so if you did not go so far as saying it. Everybody give us a call this fall.

The Hub, Cowansville

Carpet Sweeper FREE

From now until further notice we will give entirely free with every purchase of Furniture by one customer amounting to \$30.00 and over, a first-class genuine

Bissel Carpet Sweeper

This is a good offer, the Sweepers are on view in our show window, and we urge the ladies to take the opportunity of getting a great time and labor saver in the home by buying from us.

FOLDING CLOTHES RACK

We have a splendid hardwood Folding Clothes Rack. It is very roomy but takes up little space. This big household convenience sells at the small price of

\$1.25

Cowansville Furniture Store

JOS. KINGSTON, Proprietor

Picture Framing a Specialty

\$1.00 pays for Two Subscriptions to THE OBSERVER if one is new.

Curry Combs
Brushes

Woman's Page

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

We try to make this page very interesting to our women readers. We invite contributions on all subjects pertinent to woman's realm, as well as tested recipes, household time and worry savers, anything that will make life happier and brighter for our women folks and the little ones in the home. All contributions should be of a short nature. A particular invitation is extended to school teachers to contribute.

MY BABY

"Who comes on little, pattering feet,
Each night a weary man to meet,
And hath a voice as music sweet?
My baby.

"Who clambers on my knee or chair,
And pats my face, or pulls my hair,
And is without respect or fear?
My baby.

"Whose cheek of mingled pink and white
Is like the morning's rosy light?
Whose bright eyes shine like stars at night?
My baby.

"Whose tiny teeth are little pearls?
Whose pretty little flaxen curls,
Dear mamma round her finger twirls,
My baby's

"Who lies all night in slumber deep,
Or sweetly smiles amid her sleep,
As though of heaven she had a peep?
My baby.

"Who wakes as cheeful as the morn,
And hails with joy the day's return,
Each day some pretty way does learn?
My baby.

"Who sheds a sunlight o'er our home,
And helps each virtue there to bloom,
Gives brighter hope for days to come?
My baby.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The application of a bit of soap on the point of a lead pencil to a creaky hinge will sure its stiffness and silence its complaint.

The next time your blue-flame oil stove needs a new wick, buy a piece of asbestos; cut and use like a wick. It's much cheaper and easier.

Damp shoes are very difficult to polish. Try putting a drop or two of paraffin to the blacking, and you will find that they polish up at once.

When roasting or baking meat in the oven place the dripping pan on a dish of water. It will prevent the gravy burning or boiling away.

Half a lemon dipped in salt will do all the work of oxalic acid in cleaning copper boilers, brass teakettles and other copper or brass utensils.

Always keep on hand in the machine drawer a small whetstone, and if your needle becomes dull sharpen it on the whetstone. You can make it as good as new.

Fasten a common blackboard eraser to an old broomhandle. If the eraser is dipped into little coal oil, it will take up all lint and dust and polish the floor at the same time.

Meat will keep, even in the hot weather, for many days if it is hung in a current of air and covered with muslin which has been wrung out of vinegar. This should be renewed every day.

Try using two combs to prevent the window rattling in the high winter winds. I have used them for a long time without injury to either comb or woodwork. They are very convenient when traveling. Insert them on each side of the sash.

Keep a piece of white soap in the machine drawer, and when stitching anything with much dressing in the goods, rub the seams with the soap, and you will find cut stitch with ease and with no danger of breaking the needle.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted with-

out pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.

In making mustard, it is a good plan to add a pinch of salt before mixing in the water. A spoonful of vinegar should always be used to moisten the dry mustard in the first instance, while a better result can be attained by stirring in warm water instead of cold when the mustard is not haste.

A carpeted floor may be much improved by brushing it with dampened newspapers. The paper should first be torn into small pieces and soaked in a little water, the moisture being squeezed out as much as possible. The damp ends of paper may then be scattered over the floor—as is usually done with stale tea leaves—and a stiff carpet brush used in the ordinary manner.

When you want to boil anything quickly, like cider for apple butter, or sugar water in sugar-making time, just place a stick across the top of the vessel in the center, and it simply can't boil over. Try it and see. For a large open kettle out of doors it is better to quarter instead of halve the steam, using two sticks and crossing them. I always keep a smooth, clean piece of wood about eighteen inches in length, two inches wide by one half inch in thickness, but if I can't find it in a hurry, I substitute a piece of kindling. This would be a boon for campers and hunters who have to boil their coffee in an open bucket swung over the fire.

In Case of Accidents

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay a wet cloth over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime water.

Lighting.—Dash cold water over the person struck.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water or iodine.

Fainting.—Place flat on back; allow fresh air and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Cinder in Eye.—Roll soft paper up like a lamp lighter and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

Fire in One's Clothing.—Don't run—especially not downstairs or out of doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woolen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene.—Don't use water—it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woolen rug, tablecloth or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas.—Get into the fresh air as soon

MADE IN CANADA



MAGIC SODA

OR

SALERATUS

IS THE BEST

E. W. GILLETTY CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ont.

as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumblerful of water, at frequent intervals; also two to four drops tincture of nuxvomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

THE MOTHER AT HOME

Most children exist in a wonderland of their own making; much of what seems real and material to us is quite beyond their comprehension, and where we can only see the cold, hard facts, their vivid imaginations picture things fanciful and delightful.

One of these illusions is the belief in Santa Claus—or St. Nicholas, as he was originally called. What child does not write him letters specifying his or her wants?

The story of how his eight reindeers scamper over the frosty roofs under the starry sky of Christmas Eve, dragging the sleigh which is running ever with all the novelties ever made in Toyland, and how Santa Claus gets down the dirty chimneys without soiling his red robes trimmed with white fur, is told and retold among themselves. The grown up who could ruthlessly destroy such a potent illusion is indeed a materialist.

If we try to remember the days of our own youth and to realize all that Santa Claus means to a child, we can so order our conversation that the little one will begin to believe in him as a sort of "good brownie" who distributes the spirit of good will and kindness at Christmas time, rather than as a man who can be seen by the naughty ones who stay awake on Christmas Eve. By telling the story as a fairy-tale the gradual enlightenment as the years go on will be free from any unpleasant shock, or the reproachful accusation that "mother told an untruth."

Fairyland is very near and real to most children, and to them the supernatural is quite natural, and mothers should never refuse the child's appeal for a story. Story-telling on the part of the grown ups really constitutes what is a preliminary education for the child at an age when regular lessons would be harmful; they fill their minds with ideas upon which they can enlarge according to their brain development. In the case of children who are inclined to exaggerate, however, the strictest simplicity should be preserved in the stories told; there should be nothing of an exciting or morbid nature, as these children will sometimes turn the story completely upside down, and make of it a thing which is harmful to themselves and others to whom they may tell it over again.

In spite of every care, sicknesses of various kinds befall most children during their earlier years. With health and sanitary surroundings childish ailments cannot be avoided, and even when the sickness is slight the necessity for care cannot be too strongly emphasized.

A child that has been properly trained when well will likely prove tractable when sick, but the child who has always had his own way will be irritable and impatient when medicine, or perhaps some food which he dislikes, is offered to him.

Her Little Way of Putting It

Scribb and his wife were going to the theater.

"Will you please go upstairs and get my goats off the dressing-table?" said Mrs. Scribb.

"Your goats?" queried the puzzled Scribb. "What new-fangled idea have you women got now?"

"I'll show you!" snapped the wife.

Then she sailed away, and soon returned putting on her gloves.

"Are those what you mean? Why, I call those kids."

"I used to," replied Mrs. Scribb, "but they are getting so old I am ashamed to call them by that name any longer."

He took the hint.

Left-Over Pie Crust

When small pieces of pie-crust are left from making pies instead of forming them into tarts, as is usually done, secure some round hardwood sticks about four inches long, and, after the pieces of crust are rolled out thin, cut them into narrow strips with a jagged iron, flour the sticks and roll the strips around them letting one edge drop over the other. Place these on a tin and put in a hot oven to bake. When the crust has got partly cool, slide the stick out. When serving fill the spaces with jelly, whipped cream or marmalade, and the family will be delighted with a new dish.

THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH

Seem To Be Nature's Provision For Keeping Man Healthy and Warding Off Disease.

Cereals, vegetables and meat supply the elements needed for man's nourishment. Yet fruit—though it has very little food value—has proved to be absolutely necessary for perfect health.

Careful investigation has shown that all the common fruits act on the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin. These are the organs that rid the body of dead tissue and waste products, and the fruit juices stir them up to more vigorous action, thus keeping the whole body clean and healthy.

But few people eat enough fruit. Realizing this, after several years of experimenting, a prominent Canadian physician succeeded in combining the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes in such a way that the medicinal action is many times multiplied. Then he added valuable tonics and made the combination into tablets called "Fruit-a-tives." They are really Nature's cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Bilelessness and Stomach Troubles. Mild as Nature itself—but more prompt and effective. Sold by dealers at 50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50—trial size box 25c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HOW FASHIONS ORIGINATE

While doubtless the first modification of the merely useful garb which we call fashion was induced by the instinctive feminine desire to please the male eye, rivalry with her own sex has subordinated this aim. A severely plain head covering is useful; when the fair wearer put a feather in her hat she surely won masculine approval—for there was the decorative touch. But when other women, dominated by an ambition to excel, used the whole bird and several strange feathers, besides the original aim of pleasing the masculine eye was lost in a bitter strife to go a gorgeous sister "one better." Then the contest was on—a contest that has brought to an astonished and not utterly inartistic world such exhibits as the hoop-skirt, the puffed sleeves, the Merry Widow hat and the much-constricting corset. Indeed, in the making of women's fashions enters every motive that has ever impelled femininity—and the greatest of these is rivalry. This is merely one writer's opinion, but it has the philosophy of human nature to strengthen the theory.

In these latter days of combinations and industrial aggregations it is interesting to note that fashion has followed the current of the times. For were one fashion to run through two seasons whom would the makers of feminine apparel profit.

Two-thirds of the sex would surely wear the same garb till it was "called in"—for he it said, the "better half" of the world does not spend good money without pronounced ocular results.

So we have the yearly or semi-yearly change of fashion. From some strange quarter of Paris or Vienna or London comes annually the news of the "proper thing." The Queen of England, perhaps, has designedly or unwittingly put a plum-colored belt on with a dark blue riding habit, and presto! the wires carry the news to the world's fashion centres, the facile fashion artists devise a costly combination of this "the latest," the fashion magazines bear the tidings to the waiting feminine world. A new fashion has sprung into existence, the fashion dictators reap a financial reward, the dressmakers add to their bank account, the world of women wearing plum-colored belts and blue riding habits add to their spiritual contentment—and may be the surprised Queen of England, who has changed her belt, looks on in amused wonder.

The Rev. Irl R. Micks Almanac

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PSALMS.

Psalm 18

47 It is God that avengeth me and subdueth the people under me.

48 He delivereth me from mine enemies; yea, thou liftest me up above those that rise up against me: thou hast delivered me from the violent man.

49 Therefore will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, among the heathen; and sing praises unto thy name.

50 Great deliverance giveth he to his king; and showeth mercy to his anointed, to David, and to his seed for evermore.

Psalm 19

1 The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handywork.

2 Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge.

3 There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard.

PROVERBS.

CHAPTER 10.

22 The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it.

23 It is as sport to a fool to do mischief: but a man of understanding hath wisdom.

24 The fear of the wicked, it shall come upon him: but the desire of the righteous shall be granted.

25 As the whirlwind passeth, so is the wicked no more: but the righteous is an everlasting foundation.

26 As vinegar to the teeth, and as smoke to the eyes, so is the sluggard to them that send him.

27 The fear of the Lord, prolongeth days: but the years of the wicked shall be shortened.

28 The hope of the righteous shall be gladness: but the expectation of the wicked shall perish.

29 The righteous shall never be removed: but the wicked shall not inhabit the earth.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A WOMAN'S HOSPITAL

A woman's hospital has just been opened in Berlin and has a staff composed entirely of women. Two sisters, Franziska and Henrietta Tiburtius, both doctors, conceived the plan and created the hospital. At present it contains nineteen beds, and any woman doctor in Berlin can send her patients there for attendance and for surgical operations. The United States has had such a hospital for upwards of twenty-five years, the Telfair Hospital in Savannah. This hospital was built and is conducted according to plans set forth in the will of Miss Mary Telfair, who left it the bulk of her large property. It has in the neighborhood of fifty beds. For a number of years its nurses' staff represented the best families in the South. It is said to be one of the best equipped and most beautiful hospitals in the world.

AMONG THE LINENS

A good housekeeper sometimes is apt to glory in her linen even more than in her clothes, as frequently ordinary qualities of gonnings may be well made and furnished up to make a brave appearance; not so with linen; it must be of the choicest and she who foolishly thinks that elaborate table appointments will cover a multitude of economies in linen will greatly regret her ignorance when experience will have opened her eyes to the true value which nice discrimination places on the quality of the essential things. The old custom of dowering a bride with linen might well be more observed in these days of extravagance in dress, when one so frequently happens on brides literally burdened with an abundance of clothes and giving little thought to the linen chest.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1908

NATURE AND SOCIALISM

F. C. MEARS

Socialism will not down. It seems to be a mode of thinking that's here to stay. There is an element of permanency attached to this philosophy of social relations that cannot be obliterated. It is daily adding to itself new disciples and apostles recruited not only from the circles of more or less intelligent labor but also from the higher planes of society. It is a significant fact that eminent scholars in by no means inconsiderable numbers are identifying themselves with this new cult. A recent writer on the subject has declared, and truly, that there are enough highly educated persons now identified with the movement to prove that socialism and the higher culture are not incompatible. Whether or not the permanent attitude of Science toward this new, living issue will be one of conservatism it is difficult to say with confidence, but the fact has now been firmly established that Socialism as a theory of human society, if not a practice, has now become so thoroughly incorporated into the minds of the present generation as to be independent of the censures pronounced upon it by the savants.

Socialism merits serious and careful consideration. Is it a reasonable theory? Is it workable? If generally adopted would it retard or accelerate human progress? All these questions at once suggest themselves to all seekers after the truth of things, and are of sufficient weight to deserve deliberate answers.

Nature demands progress. Growth, evolution, development, improvement are the never-changing passwords into her desirable society. Emerson says, "We are strong as we ally ourselves with nature, and weak as we fight against her or disregard her." Nothing is to be gained from opposing nature, or coercing her or attempting to supersede her methods. She is sublimely superior to human influences and it is well. Were human beings able to alter the lunar orbit to satisfy their sub-lunary caprices, were stellar firmaments sensible to mundane agencies the music of the spheres, the universal rhythm would cease abruptly and the regularity of our day and night would become a comfort of the past. It is supremely well that the things and powers not ourselves should live and move and have their being in a sphere eminently distinct from the sphere of human activities. A clash of human and super-human powers would spell extinction for one of them, at least. Nature sits enthroned in majesty, intelligence and serenity transcendently superior to men, and her administration of this sub-lunary sphere is infinitely wiser, more just and more progressive than it would be were it in the hands of our inconsiderable selves. The folly of interfering with nature's methods will be fully appreciated by those people or institutions that have ever dared to resist the Cosmic Urge or to disturb the Universal Poise. It is suicide to tamper with Nature's tools.

Socialism by demanding a reduction of the present inequality in the distribution of the world's wealth, the abolition of industrial monopolies and the decentralization of administrative power seeks, perhaps not deliberately, to either accelerate nature's speed or to supersede her by forcing her hand.

Just here Socialism errs. Nature knows her own business best. The world is not yet in complete readiness for the wholesale adoption of a communistic philosophy as a practical system of human relationship. If it were, the power inherent in the Divine principle of universal economy would be brought to bear to carry this system into adoption.

It is a notable fact that Socialism has never been successfully experimented with. There is a vast difference between the theoretical and actual aspects of a problem. Socialism as a theory, as a system upon the principles of which the activities of human society might be based, has been carefully weighed in the balance of scientific scrutiny and has been found not wanting. It has been experimented with in the actual daily affairs of men and has presented discrepancies and what might almost appear insurmountable difficulties in the way of satisfactory adoption. As someone has said, some country must turn itself into an experimental laboratory for testing the collective mode of production and distribution, before the world can definitely know what the process would involve. Socialism has never been tried out on national dimensions and, therefore, no one is in a position to know what would result from experimenting with it extensively.

Theoretically Socialism possesses to a high degree those elements that make for permanency because it stands for the recognition of broad and progressive principles. But Utopia is never realized; it recedes as humanity presses forward to attain it. This is neither a flimsy nor a sorry conclusion. The fact that the race has set up for itself ideals so high as to be really incapable of realization, rather than proving the vanity of human wishes and the inconsequence of human power and endeavor, supplies a splendid testimonial to the race's high cultural achievement and its strength to resist and survive the buffetings of capricious censure and derision.

"A man's reach should be beyond his grasp. Or what's a heaven for?"

ARE UNDER COURSE

Methodist Ministers and Laymen Exchange Criticisms at Conference

A special spiritual conference of the Methodist pastors and five delegates from each Methodist Church in the West Toronto district was held last Friday says the Toronto World.

Mr. Pemberton Page, speaking of the pulpit from the church members' standpoint, declared that the pew demanded that the pulpit should live up to the teachings of its own preaching.

Dr. A. H. Thornton gave an address on "The Pulpit as Seen by the Man on the Street." The man on the street, he said, has a right to expect the preacher to be a better man, a better type of Christian than the Christian man in the pew. A man should be good up to the measure of his knowledge and ability. The man on the street hears a sermon on "Self-denial" and almost unconsciously asks himself: "Do ministers practice self-denial?" Preachers have been known to have been led by the spirit to accept a call to a higher salary.

The oft-repeated assertion, that a man is called of God to the ministry has had the effect of making of the ministry a "class apart." He believed the power of the pulpit would be enhanced if the "special call" were dropped and preachers discarded their distinctive dress.

There is an opinion very widely held, and very openly expressed, that many men in the pulpit to-day have a very decided preference for the people "who fare sumptuously and dress in purple and fine linen."

One criticism very frequently heard is this: "Why cannot the men in the pulpit be natural in their manner of address?" There is not any great amount of piety in a lugubrious voice.

The average man is not disposed to limit the scope of the pulpit as long as the themes discussed have some relations to the activities of human life.

There is perhaps nothing in the pulpit which does not find its counterpart in the pew. But spiritual stock-taking can be made a profitable exercise, and the work of the church will conform more largely to correct standards if pulpit and pew will reason together.

Rev. Dr. E. N. Baker's topic "The Church Member and Adherent," elicited the statement that the man who enters or stays in the ministry for the money there is in it, is under the curse of heaven. If the pew wanted more spiritually-minded ministers, the pew should relieve them of personal, and church business cares to the greatest possible extent.

Rev. J. E. Sanderson expressed the view that the pulpit of the present needs to become more direct in its preaching with greater concentration in the cardinal truths of the Gospel.

SHEAR WIT

Amusing Stories to While Away the Lighter Moments

Senior to Photographer - Which way shall I turn my eye? Photographer - Toward that sign, please. (Sign reads) - "Terms cash."

The minister had just been giving the class a lesson on the Prodigal Son. At the finish, to test what attention had been paid to his teaching, he asked: "Who was sorry that the Prodigal had returned?" The most forward youngster in the class breathlessly answered, "The fatted calf!"

"My grandfather," said the new neighbor, who was making a duty call, "was a great portrait painter. With one stroke he could change a smiling face into a sad one." "Huh!" exclaimed small Johnny, who happened to be in the parlor. "Our teacher can do that."

An ambitious young Torontonian recently called upon a publisher of novels in that city, to whom he imparted confidentially the information that he had decided to "write a book," and that he would be pleased to afford the publisher the chance to bring it out. "May I venture to inquire as to the nature of the book you propose to write?" asked the publisher, very politely.

"Oh," came in an offhand way from the aspirant for fame, "I think of doing something on the line of Les Miserables, 'only livelier' you know!"

He was a collector for an installment system establishment, new at the business, and very sensitive about performing his unpleasant task. He was particularly embarrassed, because the lady upon whom he had called was so exceedingly polite and beautiful. Still the van was at the door, the lady was in arrears in her payments, and he remembered his duty.

"Good morning," said the lady. It is a beautiful day, is it not?"

"Beautiful, indeed," he agreed.

"Won't you take a chair?" she said.

"Er - no, thank you, not this morning," he stammered. "I think I'll take the piano."

The customs of military service require officers to visit the kitchens during cooking hours to see that the soldiers' food is properly prepared, says Good Health. One old colonel, who let it be pretty generally known that his orders must be obeyed without question or explanation, once stopped two soldiers who were carrying a soup kettle out of a kitchen.

One of the soldiers ran and fetched a ladle and gave the colonel the desired taste. The colonel spat and spluttered. "Good heavens man! You don't call that stuff soup do you?"

"No sir," replied the soldier; "it's dishwater we was emptying, sir."

Master - What is the date of the battle of Waterloo? Pupil - I don't know, sir.

Master - It is a quite simple matter, if you haven't a good memory, to employ some mechanical method to aid you. In this case, for instance, take the twelve apostles and the half of their number, which makes eighteen. Multiply them by 100; that makes 1800. Now, take the twelve apostles, again and add a quarter to their number, which makes fifteen. Add it all up together, which makes 1815, the date you want. Quite simple, you see, and you can always remember dates by using that system.

Sam Porter and Hiram Brown were out rowing on the Merrimac when the boat capsized, spilling both men in the water. Sam was a fine swimmer, but was not very bright, while Hiram was bright enough but could not swim a stroke. When Sam found himself in the water he struck out lustily for the shore, while Hiram clung to the overturned skiff.

As soon as Sam reached the shore he was about to plunge into the water again, when a man standing near said: "What are you going back into the water for? You just swam ashore."

Sam paused a moment, then said: "Wall, I had to save myself first; now I'm going back to fetch Hi!" And he proceeded to bring Hiram ashore.

NEW INVENTIONS

Novel Type of Plow

A plow has been invented which is designed to open up the ground below a furrow, so as to form a conduit in which the moisture will be retained and

an excess of moisture will be drained off. In times of drought, the circulation of the air beneath the roots of the plants will draw down any moisture in the atmosphere, and promote their growth. After a fairly good rainfall, the conduit below the furrow will accumulate a certain amount of water, which will be sufficient to keep the roots of the plant moist. The plow is of very simple construction, and quite similar to the ordinary. We are informed that this plow has been in use, with very favorable results. The crops which have been grown over these underground conduits have shown a remarkably increased yield. The plow can be attached behind an ordinary rotary plow, thus reducing the expense of operating it. The inventors of this plow are Messrs. S. F. Vose and C. R. Harryman of Shawnee, Okla.

Frying Pan Cover

An inventor in Chicago has devised a frying pan with a cover which may be raised, whenever it is desired to examine the contents of the pan, without danger of burning one's fingers. The cover is formed with an extension, which passes through the handle of the pan. A thumb piece is attached to this extension, and passes vertically through to the upper side of the handle. The cover may then be opened by depressing the thumb piece. Hinged to the handle is a catch, which may be swung over the thumb piece to hold the latter in its depressed position when it is desired to keep the cover of the pan open.

Kettle Tilter

A simple device which may be used to tilt a kettle in which vegetables or other food is being cooked, so that it may be drained without scalding the hands has just been patented. It consists of a pair of wire arms, which may be fitted to grip the edges of the kettle. These arms are provided with a pair of handles which are crossed under the bail of the kettle. A third handle may be seized in one hand, while the other two handles are grasped in the other hand. The kettle will thus be firmly gripped, and it may be tilted to any desired degree with perfect safety.

Plow for Turning Surface Soil

A plow which has just been patented, is arranged to cut two slices of soil as it passes through the earth, one from the surface soil and one from the subsoil. The first layer is turned over into a ditch cut by the previous run, while the second layer of subsoil is turned over on to the first layer. In this way seeds and weeds are completely buried, while the rich subsoil is brought to the surface. The plow is formed with two shares, one placed in front of the other, and the rear one making a deeper cut. The forward share is of such form as to force the layer of soil it cuts to one side, and at the same time turn it over. - Scientific American.

The Main Chance

Here is a good story that comes from a reliable exchange:

"We were hard at work building a new church out in Columbus," said Jack "and all of us that belonged gave what we could to it. One day the priest went to Riley, who kept a saloon. 'Riley,' he says, 'Riley, you ought to give the church a handsome stained-glass window. You're doing well here and c'd afford it.'"

"I will," says Riley.

"Next day he went to a place where they sold stained-glass windows. 'I want to buy one for our new church,' said he.

"Here's one at \$100, Mr. Riley," said the clerk. 'Too cheap,' says Riley.

"Would a \$500 window be too dear, Mr. Riley?"

"'Tis a cheap windy," says Riley. 'I want the best ye have in the house.' So they sold him a \$900 window. 'And what will you have on it, Mr. Riley?' they asked.

"'Nawt'in," says Riley. 'Nawt'in at all.'

"But, Mr. Riley," says the clerk, 'it's customary to have something on an expensive window like this. Some nice design or motto, you know.'

"Well, all right," says Riley. 'Ye might put on the bottom of it, 'Drop into Riley's Afther Mass.'"

THE PROMOTER'S COMPLACENCY

The stock was water that you bought from me, 'tis true, on gilt-edge terms. And yet, young man, you surely ought to thank me since it holds no germs.

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