

THE OLD RELIABLE**ROYAL****BAKING
POWDER****Absolutely Pure****THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE****News of the Week.****CANADA.**

Patrick Nearing, sixty-four years old, was killed at Sydney, No. 1 mine, Wednesday.

At Lindsay, Ont., the Flavelle Milling Co.'s grain elevator was badly damaged by fire. The loss on the building, machinery and grain is \$30,000; fully insured.

In St. John, Thursday, Herbert McGaw, seventeen years of age, was killed by the bursting of an emery wheel in the machine shop of the McAvity foundry. He was working at the wheel, and one of the pieces struck him just below the heart. He lived about five minutes.

Charles Smith, colored, stealing from vessels at Halifax, was sentenced to 12 years in Dorchester.

At Woodstock, Wednesday, Erlon Brooker, charged with arson, was acquitted.

So far this season, 137,000 head of cattle have been shipped from the port of Montreal. The present indications are that shipments for the season will run up to 160,000, or sixty thousand more than the greatest figure in the history of the port.

Dr. Bayard has resigned the chairmanship of the New Brunswick Board of Health.

The Northwest grain crop is now beginning to move more lively, and during the past week the demand for cars has greatly increased, and now more than a million bushels of wheat are in store at Fort William. Threshing is practically completed in southern and eastern Manitoba, and the estimate of the average yield places it at from 18 to 19 bushels per acre at least.

Sheriff Rice, of Madawaska County, died last week. He had held the office twenty-nine years.

The jury in the David Weston enquiry acquitted the Star Line of any responsibility, and made several recommendations. The principal one deals with the carrying of hay and straw.

A commercial course, including steno-

graphy and typewriting is now offered at the public high school at Halifax. Fifteen students have applied for leave to take this course.

A. E. Carter, of New Germany, was convicted on Thursday of burglarizing the store of the late J. H. Miller. He was sentenced to nine months in jail and \$50 fine.

THE EMPIRE.

John Morley's compensation for writing the biography of Gladstone is said to be \$50,000.

Statistics for the year ending August 30 show that the automobiles killed as many persons in England in a week as railroad trains did in a year. The accidents enumerated in England and Wales during the period mentioned were 3,991, the persons injured being 2,991 and the deaths 411. During the last twelve months the total number of passenger and railroad officials killed by accidents to passenger trains on British railways was 8, the injured being 224.

Australia has, as the result of last year's drought, bought, since January, 7,000,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in flour, from the Pacific coast, and 1,000,000 bushels from New York.

FOREIGN.

Two hundred and fifty lives have been lost in an earthquake at Turshiz, Persia. Thirteen villages were destroyed and some 5,000 persons are now homeless.

At Pittsburg, Pa., a dozen workmen of the American Bridge Company were killed Monday by the breaking of the ropes carrying five beams to their position, which allowed tons of iron to fall upon the movable crane at a bridge over the Monongahela river. The workmen were hurled to death by a fall of more than 100 feet.

There are seventy cases of small pox in Bangor known to the health authorities. There are probably other cases.

At Zanesville, Ohio, Mrs. Wm. Tate, a colored woman, twenty-three years old,

Wednesday gave birth to four girl babies—all of normal size, and weighing slightly more than six and one-half pounds each. The woman is the mother of three other children born singly.

At Superior, Wis., the post office was robbed Wednesday night. Over \$10,000 in stamps and currency is said to have been taken.

An extraordinary session of Congress is called for November 9 to consider commercial relations with Cuba.

A football game was being played at Baltimore, U. S. A. About the middle of the game one of the players fell dead, his heart having ceased to beat.

The Philadelphia Ledger has come to the conclusion that the longer the United States refuses reciprocity to the Dominion the greater will be the growth of Canadian manufactures, and the less the demand for United States manufactures.

The Missionary Evolution of Darwin.

Someone has recently started upon the rounds of the religious press the story of Darwin's conversion to faith in Christian missions. The great naturalist and originator of the theory of evolution visited Terra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire, in 1833. From all accounts of the low moral and intellectual condition of the natives it is not surprising that he wrote, "The Fuegians are in a more miserable state of barbarism that I ever expected to see any human being." Naturally he considered them beyond the reach of help.

Thirty-six years later he paid them a second visit, and in the meantime Christian missionaries had been at work among those benighted people. Again Mr. Darwin wrote upon the condition of the Fuegians, but this time he said, "I certainly should have predicted that not all the missionaries in the world could have done what has been done. It is wonderful and it shames me, as I always prophesied failure."

This was a general acknowledgment of his own dim vision of the power of Christ to transform lives, and he added to his testimony a substantial gift to the cause of foreign missions, for he sent twenty-five pounds to the London Missionary Society, and in the letter accompanying it, said, "I shall feel proud if your committee shall think it fit to elect me an honorary member of your society."

AN EDITOR'S REPLY.—Many people who never had it to do are sure they know just how a paper should be conducted. They ought to have a chance. They would not be so sure after trying as they were before. A western editor having received a letter criticising his work and containing numerous suggestions as to how the paper ought to be managed and what improvements should be made on it, replied to his critic as follows: "Yes, yes, my dear sir, I agree with you that the paper should be made and managed as you suggest, provided there was nobody to read it but yourself. Moreover, I am quite sure that if it was made each week according to that ideal, it would not be very long until nobody would want to read it but you." Critics are wont to forget that there are others to read the paper they criticise besides themselves, and that the things to which they object are the very things that are most pleasing to some others.

PARLIAMENT.

The redistribution bill passes the Senate Wednesday.

In the Commons a resolution setting forth the large expenditure for the year, and condensing it, was voted down.

The Premier laid on the table of the House a portion of the correspondence in the Alaskan boundary case. The correspondence consists of messages between London, Washington and Ottawa, which shows that Canada agreed to submit the question to a tribunal to consist of six impartial jurists of repute, and protested when Messrs. Root, Lodge and Turner were named by the United States. Mr. Chamberlain expressed his regret over the American nominations, but advised Canada to consent to the negotiations going on, rather than have them broken off. Apparently, before Canada could either give consent or refusal the agreement to arbitrate was signed in Washington by Sir Michael Herbert and United States Secretary Hay. Canada then intimated that there was nothing left her to do but to give what aid she could in the arbitration proceedings.

Parliament was prorogued Saturday.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most effective methods for "The Administration of Public School Systems" are set forth by Mr. C. B. Gilbert in the October-December *Forum*. He urges particularly that the business side of school work should be conducted on business principles, by persons directly responsible to those who appoint them.

The brisk attack on snobbery that was a leading feature in the October *Everybody's* has been followed up in the November issue by a significant article on "Successful Men who are not Rich." Success without money seems anomalous to the modern American; yet, on reflection, the most eager devotee of plutocracy cannot deny that such men as Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, President Eliot, of Harvard, Dr. Rainsford and General Joe Wheeler are, in the best sense of the term, successful. And the private income of the most successful man in the United States to-day—Theodore Roosevelt—is said to be well under \$7,500 yearly. It is good to be reminded of these triumphs that are not measured in dollars.

Consumption

The only kind of consumption to fear is "neglected consumption."

People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable.

At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses.

The use of Scott's Emulsion at once, has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

Neglected consumption does not exist where Scott's Emulsion is.

Prompt use of Scott's Emulsion checks the disease while it can be checked.

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