

News of the Week.

CANADA.

At Woodstock, Thursday, Thomas Commack was found guilty of the murder of Wm. Doherty, and was sentenced to be hanged January 12th, inst. In the case of the son, Walter Cammack, the jury failed to agree.

Louis N. Champaigne, ex-M. P., has been appointed judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

Kentville, N. S., is to have an Apple warehouse for 12,000 barrels.

Manitoba wheat is being imported into the United States, and paying a duty of 25 cents a bushel. It is used to improve the flour made from U. S. wheat.

The funds of the Pilotage Commission of Sydney Harbor aggregating about \$4,700 are missing. The funds were in charge of one of the commissioners who left the city some time ago.

The harness-making shop of W. H. Charlton, five miles from St. John, on the Loch Lomond road, was burned on Tuesday.

Frank Good, of Kingsclear, is under arrest charged with stabbing Paul Beataugh. Beataugh is in the hospital at Fredericton, and will probably recover. John Gilbert Fraser, employed at the Sydney Mines as brakeman on the Nova Scotia Steel Coal Company trains, was killed instantly Monday night while shunting.

The growth of the business of Winnipeg is illustrated by the record of bank clearings. For the week ending October 13, 1902, the amount was \$4,142,102; for the corresponding week in 1903 it was \$4,013,017; and, for the corresponding week this year, \$5,949,073.

William Fisher, of Woodstock, has been gazetted clerk of the Carleton circuit in place of J. R. Murphy, deceased.

Bernard McMillan, a lad of 15, was instantly killed Tuesday in the Sydney Mines colliery, being run over by runaway cars.

At a Truro hotel a few days ago, Wm. Johnson, of Yarmouth, who operates a canning factory at Apple River, and also until lately had a factory at Buctouche, N. B., dropped dead.

St. George has voted in favor of the incorporation of the town.

THE EMPIRE.

The candidates for the general election in Newfoundland were nominated Thursday. The government party is led by Sir Robert Bond, the Opposition by former premiers Whiteway, Winter and Goodridge. The polling will take place on October 31st.

British defense is still being discussed by experts through the press. The problem is how the highways of the seas are to be kept safe for British commerce and how the coasts are to be defended: Is it necessary to have forts and fortresses commanding all the principal harbors? Is it necessary to keep up an army that shall be able to give account of the invader suppose him to have secured a landing? At this moment Great Britain spends somewhere about \$140,000,000 a year on her army. Half of the amount is expended on home defences. The question is pertinent. If the navy be strong enough to command the seas, why these coast defences? For us who are far away from England, the navy is of paramount importance. When Canada has time to consider maturely her interests and obligations as part of the Empire, she will gladly offer to assist the navy in guarding the ways of the sea.

The gale of Saturday and Sunday created havoc along the Newfoundland coast. Eleven schooners, so far, have been reported ashore, and much fishing property along the seaboard has been destroyed.

Eight Boers who were formerly prisoners in the Bermudas have arrived at Cape Town last week. They refused to swear allegiance to King Edward, and were not allowed to land, as, apart from the oath, they are subjects of no country and have no means of subsistence.

FOREIGN.

In Brookline, Mass., Monday, Harry Boles shot and killed his wife, and a few moments later killed Patrolman Joseph McMurray, who attempted his arrest. Boles was drunk.

At the time of the census, France's population was 38,961,945, which figures is an increase of 444,613 souls between 1896 and 1901. The excess of births over deaths in the same period was, however, only 220,042 souls. In the country districts the population is remaining stationary, or is tending to decrease; the increase of population is confined to the towns and cities. It is likely still true that the native French population tends to decrease.

In a desperate fight at St. Louis, Friday night between five detectives and three suspects they were endeavoring to arrest, one detective was killed and two seriously injured, and one of the suspects was killed and the other two badly wounded.

THE MAGAZINES.

The instalment of "Frenzied Finance" in the November number of *Everybody's Magazine* offers what is probably the best account of a financial war ever printed. The Lawson article is but one feature of an excellently balanced and readable magazine. There are seven short stories, and a large instalment of "The Prodigal Son." The article on "New Fighting Machines," describes the latest devices of war. *Everybody's Magazine* has now the largest news-stand sale in America.

Our Dumb Animals, the monthly published by George T. Angell, Boston, is a faithful and effective teacher of merciful treatment of dumb animals. For many years it has been doing its good work, and deserves credit and support.

MAKE MEN MORAL BY LAW.

You can. It's done continually. It's the great function of government.

Thousands of men live honestly, handle other people's money without pilfering it, keep their contracts, pay their debts, and die in the odor of business sanctity who would not have done that but for law.

If you go into matters of the heart, it is true that law cannot put the deep love of right for its own sake into a man's heart. But law can secure moral conduct—which is the chief thing we know about. When we undertake to judge other men's hearts we are generally on the wrong track. Law can control conduct and make it a great deal more moral than it would be but for the law, and organized society deals with conduct and not with hearts.

It is time to send that cheap platitude, "You cannot make men moral by law," to the limbo of dead sophisms. Its whole power is in using the word "moral" in one sense, in order to have it understood in another sense. It says in effect, "You cannot make a man moral (in deepest heart) by law; therefore it is useless to try to restrain him from immorality (of conduct) by law." Yet this latter thing is just what all our laws are made for, and what they are continually doing, and the denial that law can do this, if generally accepted, would wipe out all statutes and paralyze all government. Law can secure outward morality of conduct to a very con-

siderable extent, and is doing it all the time. We want it to do more of just that thing. We will leave God to deal with the heart.

Yet we do also say that law has very much to do with creating moral sentiment. How often we hear a man say, "There's no law against that," or "There isn't law enough to stop me." Statute law is his very ideal of moral obligation. Let that law down and his standard of duty falls. Bring it up and his idea of right and responsibility rises accordingly. To exalt people's ideals of morality is to make them so far forth more moral, and in that sense you can make them to some degree moral in heart by law. Civil law is one of the mightiest of educators, and there is no way so effective of bringing moral obligation home to the hearts of the majority of men as by enacting it into law.

It is just this that prohibition aims to do, and in doing this it is simply taking one step further in the well-worn path of the protective legislation of the ages.—*The New Voice.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN SWEDEN.

As Sweden is a strongly Protestant country, it may be surprising to many to be told that the Sunday-school as an institution has never been widely favored there, and at times the opposition has been a disgrace to an intelligent state.

When, after the Sunday-school movement was started by Robert Raikes, schools began to multiply in England, efforts were made to establish the Sunday-schools in Sweden; but so hostile did the clergy prove, and so bitter was the opposition to any form of religious training, save by pastors or parents, that the early Sunday-schools opened in Sweden were compelled to close.

It was not until as late as 1853 that a school which was able to survive the persecution was opened, it being still in existence in the Lutheran church in Stockholm. It was not until 1894, ten years ago, that the Swedish Sunday-school Union was formed.

During the long struggle for the establishment of this means of bringing the gospel to children, persons foremost in the work were actually sent to prison.

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

For nearly thirty years Scott's Emulsion has been the great giver of human flesh.

We will send you a couple of ounces free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



**Make Weak Hearts Strong.
Make Shaky Nerves Firm.**

They are a Sure Cure for

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Brain Fog, After Effects of La Grippe, Palpitation of the Heart, Anæmia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run down system.

They regulate the heart's action and invigorate the nerves.

This is what they have done for others! They will do the same for you.

GREAT RELIEF.

I have taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for palpitation of the heart and shattered nerves, and for both troubles have found great relief.—Mrs. W. Ackert, Ingersoll, Ont.

FEELS SPLENDID NOW.

Before taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was all run down, could not sleep at night and was terribly troubled with my heart. Since taking them I feel splendid. I sleep well at night and my heart does not trouble me at all. They have done me a world of good.—Jas. D. McLeod, Hartsville, P.E.I.

Nevertheless the work goes on, and to-day there are 2,500 schools in the country. Though ill supplied with books and with but one small weekly paper, they form a nucleus about which a mighty organization may later grow.

BRIBERY.

Here is a timely word from the *Presbyterian Witness*:

"Bribery is immoral and criminal, and the person who accepts a bribe is not less unworthy than the person who offers a bribe. There is another way in which morality comes in: the electors ought to avoid supporting men who are personally immoral. There are enough men of stainless lives in our constituencies to make it inexcusable to vote for a man who is a drunkard or a debauchee. Electors usually know the record of the men who ask for their votes. Well: vote for the man who 'fears God and keeps his commandments,' and do not vote for the man who tramples on God's laws."

MISSIONARY SHIPS.—Since the day when on the lake at Galilee our Lord asked his disciples to provide a small ship for his service, a great many vessels, large and small, have been commissioned to do Christian work in the world. Four vessels bearing the name of the Harmony have been employed by the Harvians of Europe for their work in Labrador and Greenland; also four ships called the John Williams have been built by the London Missionary Society for the Southern Pacific. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has sent several vessels to work in the southern seas, and the American Board has just sent out its fifth Morning Star for service in Micronesia. At present there are several missionary steamers on the inland waters of Africa, Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyassa, as well as on the Congo.