BEST WASH DAY

Grocer

TTAWA NEWS

. Dec. 18.—The Canada Gr... row will contain the result service examinations. A postmasters regarding pic- cards, says when the back is covered by a picture may be reserved for com- on the face of the cards of the address.

sportation commission an- will commence its sittings e new year, Halifax and St. the first places visited.

d Trunk Railway Company ed one million pounds of nteed bonds as security for t the agreement, subject to tion of their shareholders meeting. Inasmuch as the quires cash or government or deposit, legislation will to confirm the acceptance rities which have been de- ough such securities are y more than par, and their estionable. Such was the nouncement to the Sun's cor- at the conclusion of today's the cabinet. It confirms despatch in which it was the Grand Trunk Railway n induced to act as spon- e Grand Trunk Pacific Co. eeting of the Grand Trunk will be held in London new year. The agreement is the agreement of last ween the government of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The legislation referred to ch required the Canadian to legalize any deviation ntract, which, as has been explained, calls for a de- 00,000 in cash or approved securities. The guaranteed e Grand Trunk Railway day are quoted in the Lon- at one per cent over par of the cabinet minister ur correspondent that it essarily follow that the k Pacific promoters could ing in the way of further- ject until legislation from was secured. Some here e mere suggestion of leg- necessary meant that be a session of parliament diately, but the statement ter is that this is not es- he present, as the legisla- just as effective in April in January or February. Trunk Pacific people are d with their surveys, and as much as they can do at

ST. JOSEPH'S.

COOK, Dec. 18.—His lord- Casey of St. John, accom- ather Chapman, arrived at Memramcook, on Thurs- e into holy priesthood M. S. C., and bestow minor John T. Brady of Phila- J. E. Reilly of New Jer- hom are efficient members rsity teaching staff. His s enthusiastically greeted ents and professors, and French and English were D. Leblanc and J. Barry, s lordship feelingly and sponded. His lordship, in his remarks, paid a high e college and the work it r the education of the

ING IN MONCTON.

, N. B., Dec. 18.—Hon. W. reached Moncton this af was in consultation w nd members of the l His word was to ough it was intimate party in this province shape, he repeated so far as known w Fielding left tonig me of the faithful ved that the election l towards spring, but est declaration has ch is.

AN AT HALIFAX.

N. S., Dec. 18.—The Al- Parisian arrived fro evening, after a rou ht days, her fastest day miles, and her slow ngs 1,342 tons of cargo here, and will load ke The Parisian's passe ed 190 steerage, 73 second saloon. Of the steerage ers and the others Eng bound for the Canadian Northwest, with a few d Springhill mines.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Nfld., Dec. 20.—During ard yesterday the schr. ven ashore off St. Johns. er twelve hours in an ade port this morning, bitten. Several other ered in the gale, their terrible experiences. It schr. Dictator has foun- crew of seven men.

TORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

F WAR IN SIAM.

16.— Despatches from report the massing of on the Siamese borders of war. The officials are quoted as saying ation of a large slice of decided upon.

es in Paris do not be- rupture with Siam will the measures taken are ignary.

TEACHERS' MEETING

Annual Convention of County Institute Closed.

Election of Officers Yesterday Morning—Paper by Miss M. Florence Rogers—Address by Dr. Bridges on School Government.

The third session of the St. John yesterday morning with a large attendance, over one hundred and seventy-five teachers being present.

Miss Alicia McCarron sang a solo in a very pleasing manner, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. Frank Owens, B. A.; vice-president, J. S. Lord; secretary-treasurer, Miss A. M. Hea; executive committee, Miss Edna Gilmour and A. Z. Dykeman.

Miss Florence Rogers, a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, addressed the meeting in a most interesting manner on the subject of Physical Culture. Miss Rogers emphasized the advantages derived from developing the relationship between mind and body and explained the necessity for strengthening the vital organs. She maintained that the development should commence the day on which the child first starts in to school, for what was required was a healthy body and to attain that end physical exercise carefully taught and illustrated should be indulged in. Miss Rogers had with her Miss Cushing, a young lady who has been under her direction only three weeks, but who went through a number of exercises with such ease and gracefulness that her efforts were highly appreciated by the audience.

Miss Roges' address besides being interesting was very instructive and showed that she understood her subject and was able to teach it with rare ability. A discussion followed in which Dr. H. S. Bridge and W. H. Parlee took part. Dr. Bridges said that he voiced all that Miss Rogers had said, and he would be pleased to have just such a system placed in the curriculum of the public schools. He referred to the Greeks and Romans as examples of physical culture and pointed out how few there were at the present time who knew how to sit, to breathe or to stand squarely on both feet.

W. H. Parlee said that he believed physical culture a necessity, but he deplored the number of systems of physical culture in vogue, mentioning the different views of Prof. McFadden, Dr. Stone, Delraite, Sandow and the editor of Vim, all different and all maintaining correctness and accuracy. He thought the board might issue a pamphlet to teachers explaining physical culture and its advantages. In closing Mr. Parlee moved a vote of thanks to Miss Rogers and Miss Cushing for their clear and interesting demonstration.

After a short recess, which was granted on motion of Inspector Carter, an address was delivered by Dr. Inch, chief superintendent of education, whose presence among them was a pleasant surprise. Dr. Inch spoke for about fifteen minutes, reminding the institute that all teachers attending Normal school had more or less instruction in physical culture. He believed that in a city as large as St. John, a special teacher should be employed for physical culture as well as for other special branches, such as singing, etc. A programme could be arranged so that ample time might be given to each subject. Dr. Inch referred to the committee which had been appointed a year ago last summer by the provincial institute to discuss the text books and the changes in the courses for study. He hoped this committee would be able to meet during the holidays. He also spoke of the Dominion Educational Association, which meets at Winnipeg next July and will be in session from the 13th to the 15th of this month. He trusted that many New Brunswick teachers would avail themselves of the opportunity and take in the convention. Dr. Inch said that the medal given by Lt. Governor Snowball for general excellence in the High and Grammar schools would be awarded by a special committee appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Parlee asked that the executive of the Dominion Educational Association should see that the tickets take in a round trip through the States.

Dr. Inch announced that the provincial institute would probably be held in St. John on June 28th, 29th and 30th. The meeting adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

The chief thing in the afternoon session was a very excellent paper by Dr. H. S. Bridges on "School Government."

About three hundred were present and all were deeply interested in the paper from start to finish. Dr. Bridges spoke in part as follows:

Every careful observer of the efforts of the friends of education cannot fail to discover this fact, that the spirit of the age is on the whole favorable to real advancement. Experiments, theories, plans and devices are multiplying almost without number; and though many of them when put to the test are found to be false or useless, yet on the whole real progress is the result. The demands of the age encourage improvement, and a spirit is therefore aroused to supply these demands. Genius and ingenuity are called out, with the result that in many things progress is quite evident; and, even though the times are marked with the ruins of exploded theories and of plans which have proved futile and impracticable, yet on the whole the educational atmosphere is being purified by these agitations which are constantly going on.

In my opinion the difficulties in the way of true progress are to be found not so much in the want of theories as in the want of proper ability to carry them out. What is required is not talent so much as tact. It must be admitted that very many of our educational experimenters are gifted with good intentions, that most of their efforts are well meant, even if they are not always well directed. It must also be admitted that there are many engaged in the cause of education, and in the work of practical instruction in this country who understand their work and are able to do it well; yet at the same time we must confess that a very large number of those engaged in the business of teaching have but inadequate ideas of their work, and display a great lack of ability in executing it.

If my observations are correct many of the difficulties in the way of true progress are to be traced in a great measure to the want of a real understanding of the nature and end of school discipline, and also to the use of appropriate means for securing such discipline. In presenting to you some thoughts which have been suggested by my own experience upon this important subject, it has been my desire to draw out the views of others and thus to be the means of adding to the stock of knowledge, which will be found helpful in carrying forward the great work of school instruction.

Discipline must be considered as one of the prominent objects of school training. So eminent an authority as Dr. Fitch expresses himself in no uncertain language on the subject and as follows: "Perfect discipline in a class or a school is an indispensable condition of successful teaching. It is necessary for the pupils, not only because by it they will learn in a given time twice as much and twice as easily; but because one of the things they come to school to acquire over and above certain arts and accomplishments which are generally termed education is the practice of obedience. The habit of subjugating one's own impulses, of constantly recognizing the supremacy of law, and bringing our actions into harmony with it, is one of the first conditions of an orderly and well disciplined life. He who does not at least acquire that at school has been under instruction to little purpose, whatever progress he may have made in technical learning. It is even better for the teacher to secure obedience by force than not at all, for without it the school is a place of torment to all concerned, and must always remain inefficient for every purpose which it professes to serve."

A school teacher may possess all other qualifications, but if he has not the art of government he will surely fail; nor can any person long satisfy the demands of the school or the public around him, no matter what his other qualifications may be, if he is unable to govern his school. The ability to govern well, therefore, is a most important qualification in an instructor. Nor is it always easy to obtain; indeed it is my firm belief—a belief, too, which is the result of much experience—that there is no item in the account of a good teacher more difficult to secure than this.

But someone may ask, What is essential to good government? We answer, authority. To govern well, a teacher must have authority. What then is authority, and how shall it be secured and maintained? Now, by authority I do not mean merely that which is obtained from a board of trustees, or a school inspector, or a city superintendent. These are all very well, each in its proper place, for they are necessary to give legal form to authority. But a teacher may have them all, and yet be lacking in the chief ingredients of authority. Nor is authority characterized by over-much speaking, for a teacher may be a person of many moods, and yet be wanting in authority; he may be a person of few words and yet possess it. Authority, then, is a power in the individual himself, independent of all circumstances, and rising superior to all mere conventional aids. We must all remember that example is far more powerful than precept, and that what we desire our pupils to be, we ought ourselves to be.

Dr. Bridges went on to give some valuable advice to the teachers, especially those who were young in the profession, as to how they should conduct themselves both in and out of the school rooms, and said that for most cases of discipline the milder modes were quite sufficient, but he had to admit that there were cases that they would not reach.

Weak parents and Sunday school teachers who are not able to rule, and amiable theorists who have never tried to rule, say that children should be ruled by love and never by fear, but if children are well governed in a school and taught proper subordination, wise parents will not complain of the judicious use of corporal punishment. And strongly would I reprobate the practice in some cities of absolutely forbidding the teacher to employ the rod under pain of dismissal, a measure which is sure to give turbulent boys a triumph over their teacher, and tempt them into offences by the very prospect of impunity. No judicious board of trustees should ever put a person into the school room to train and govern a company of boys, and yet tie his hands on this subject. It is right, indeed, to say to a teacher, govern these boys, and yet not allow him the judicious use of such means as are necessary rightly to execute his work. Surely it is enough for a teacher to endure the vexation, weariness and anxiety, and toil incident to his position without being thus trammelled.

I am going to bring this paper to a conclusion by presenting to you two portraits, one of the ideal teacher the other of the ideal parent. The former was drawn by Quintilian, a Roman educator, nearly eighteen hundred years ago, and fills me with mingled admiration and humiliation—admiration for the wisdom of the author, and humiliation at the thought that with all our progress, we have not yet in some most important respects, come up to the standard which he then laid down. The latter is from the pen of a well known Harvard professor, a German by birth and education, who points out in kind, but unmistakable language, the wide difference that exists between the parents to be found in Germany and those in the great republic south of us.

These are Quintilian's words: "Above all things, let the teacher assume towards his pupils the disposition of a parent, and consider that he takes the place of those who consign their children to his care. Let him not himself commit, or in others suffer, what is wrong. Let him be neither too stern and austere, nor too lax and easy, lest one hand aversion, on the other disobedience, result. Let him often speak of what is honorable and good; for the oftener he advises, the more rarely will be punish. By no means given to anger, let him not, however, overlook the faults which need correction; simple and clear in teaching, indefatigable in work, steadily persistent rather than urgent overmuch. In praising the compositions of his pupils, let him be neither niggardly nor lavish; for that makes labor irksome, this produces carelessness. In correcting what needs amendment, not harsh, and above all, not insulting, for to reprove as some do in personal bitterness quenches in many all love of learning. The teacher, then, ought to avoid asperity, especially in reproof, that so remedies which are naturally painful may be by gentleness alleviated; to praise some things, to bear with some, to change others for reasons assigned and by introducing something of his own, to give his pupil further light. Daily let him say something, nay many things, which his hearers may bear home with them." Is not this a truly noble picture, and worthy of the man who says of the great aim of education, "The whole of life consists in our doing willingly ourselves what in others we approve?"

Let us now turn to the other picture given by Prof. Hugo Munsterburg, in his excellent essay on education, in which he seeks to disclose some of the secrets of the efficiency of German education. After showing that the German parent reinforces in his child respect for the school, and that the home atmosphere is filled with belief in the duties of school life, he goes on to say: "Our parents did not need mothers' clubs and committees for that, and there was little discussion about what children need in abstract; but they made their children feel that the home and the school were working in alliance. We boys took all that as a matter of course, and what it meant I never quite understood until I crossed the ocean. I feel inclined to say that what our school children need is not only good teachers, but also good parents. They need fathers who feel the responsibility to be the ultimate moral guides of the youth and who do not undermine by carelessness the patient work of the teacher. They need mothers who through all their love and indulgence steadily insist on the seriousness of duties, and who are not misled by the superficial theories of half-educators to believe that persuasion only and never command has to enter the nursery. They need parents who understand what they are doing when they keep their children at home from school on rainy days or let them omit the school work when guests are coming, when they allow their youngsters to be idle through the whole long vacations, when they urge the school to reduce and reduce the daily home work, and when they enjoy the jokes of the child on the teacher."

I need scarcely add that if we could all approach Quintilian's ideal in our teaching, and have for pupils the children of such parents as have just been described, we would soon realize the ideal in school government.

After Dr. Bridges had finished his paper, W. A. Nelson spoke briefly, endorsing all that he had heard and moving a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Bridges for his excellent paper.

It was then resolved that the thanks of the institute be tendered to the retiring president, Mr. Brown, for the able manner in which he had conducted the business; also to the press and to the trustees for the use of the building. Ten dollars was voted to the High School orchestra, and $3 to the janitor.

The meeting then adjourned by singing God Save the King.

NO HANDSHAKES.

Senator Hoar Wouldn't Recognize Scott—Resented an Ancient Slur.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon and editor Harvey Scott of the Portland Oregonian got on the senate elevator in the subbasement today.

When they reached the basement floor Senator Hoar of Massachusetts entered. Senator Mitchell introduced Mr. Scott to Senator Hoar in a pretty little speech. Mr. Scott put out his hand to shake hands.

Senator Hoar put his hands behind his back. Both Scott and Mitchell were much surprised and looked inquiringly at Senator Hoar, who said:

"You notice I did not shake hands with you?"

"Yes," replied Scott, "and why?"

"Because your paper said some years ago that Senator Morrill of Vermont was staying alive merely to save funeral expenses."

Scott didn't know whether to laugh or get indignant. He said:

"Of course that statement may have been printed in my paper, but I have no recollection of it. I had a man from Vermont working on the paper once, and he may have written it, but I do not remember it."

"You are responsible for what appears in your paper, are you not?" inquired Senator Hoar, very seriously.

"Yes, sir," Scott replied.

"Well, sir, then I shall not shake hands with you."

"Very well," said Scott, "I shall turn my back on you."

He did, and the elevator went up in an atmosphere so cold that frost gathered on the bronze work.

EYESIGHT PARALYZED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—Howard M. Richards, a sophomore at Wesleyan College, was taken to the New Haven hospital today suffering from a stab wound in the right temple inflicted by Frank B. Taylor, of Cambridge, Mass., a Wesleyan freshman. Richards was one of a party who attempted to haze Taylor at Wesleyan on Tuesday night. Richards is in a serious condition. His eyesight is paralyzed, and tonight a consultation of specialists was held to decide whether it will be possible to save his sight. Richards is the son of William E. Richards of Howard avenue, the presiding elder of the Methodist church of this diocese.

Young Richards was one of the upper classmen who on Tuesday night initiated the freshmen into the Wesleyan secret societies. Taylor charged into the crowd, using a screw driver for a dagger.

DUKE OF NORFOLK TO WED.

Premier Earl of England to Marry a Second Time.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The betrothal is announced of the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel, the premier duke and earl of England, whose first wife died in 1887, to Gwendolen, daughter of Lord Herries. The lady is 27 years old, while the Duke is 56.

A NEW IRELAND.

The Ireland of Intellect, of Poetry, of Patriotism.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, Irish Poet, Essayist—A Genius Who Strikes the Note of Poignancy.

(Montreal Witness, 17th.)

Mr. Yeats will be heard tonight at McGill University. He will talk about Irish poetry and the Irish awakening. Perhaps there are many who do not know what the Irish awakening means. It means, then, a mental recovery. When Parnell died something strange happened in Ireland. The people, though they hated the English government, had adopted the English ways. They wore English clothes. They read English books—the worst kind; they copied English manners. Irish industries languished. There was no real national spirit.

Mr. Yeats is, primarily, a poet. He says, laughingly, that he knows nothing about political economy, but he has noted that sentiment can be wedded to trade and that if there is national sentiment it can be allied to the practicalities.

Mr. Yeats is a nationalist, but he is on the side of intellect. He belongs to the young generation which seeks to make Ireland better, not so much by political nostrums as by the aid of literature and language—coupled, at the same time, with the practicalities. And this is the curious thing. Mr. Yeats says that poetry and the utilities may go hand in hand. Before the revival of language, certain industries languished. Today these are flourishing. Irish frieze, for instance, stained glass, pottery, sculpture—all these have been benefited by the revival.

Take Ulster. Ulster is not poetical. Ulster has thriven wonderfully. But Mr. Yeats declares there is a good deal of Highland blood in Ulster, and points out that Wolf Tone turned the Ulsterites into rebels.

Now, there is the land bill, which will have this effect: The landlords will, for the most part, sell out. But they will keep their mansions and their demesnes. They will turn to the people.

They will throw in their lot with Ireland. They will become the social, the intellectual leaders. For the Irish landlord loves the country, loves the scenery, and does not desire to expatriate himself. But, of course, the land bill is only the forerunner of home rule. Mr. Yeats does not believe that home rule will be a universal panacea, but he does believe that people should have national expression, and it is no use in beginning with local government in Ireland. You should begin as the English began, with central government, which might percolate to the town pump, congruously.

But Mr. Yeats is interested in the uplifting of the Irish people upon their intellectual side. He is the president of theatrical organizations whose object is, not to make money, but to give refined presentations of Irish history and legend. These plays have been performed by shopboys and shopgirls in Dublin and elsewhere with wonderful success. In regard to Gaelic, Mr. Yeats said that the movement did not hope to kill the English tongue, which had been in use for seven hundred years, but the idea was to make Ireland bi-linguist, which would be a great benefit to any country.

"I wear clothes today," said Mr. Yeats, "which are all of Irish manufacture, as a result of this intellectual revival. I maintain there is no incompatibility between sentiment and the utilities."

"But, bless you," said Mr. Yeats, "I am not a practical person at all."

Mr. Yeats described the great awakening. A movement was set on foot for the re-birth of the Gaelic tongue. It spread. The people caught fire. A new hope was born. Language is wedded to sentiment and sentiment is wedded to trade.

Mr. Yeats remarked, with a smile today, at the residence of Prof. Moyse, the Dean of the Arts Faculty of McGill University, whose guest he is, that you might not think so. But what happened? Once this movement was started, the people began to wear Irish clothing of Irish manufacture. They began to feel a new pride. They began to read Irish history. They became a proud people. They ignored the English ways. They wanted things which were Irish. They encouraged Irish industries; they began to make, for the first time, stained glass windows in Ireland, instead of importing wretched fripperies from Italy; they began to establish Irish sculpture, and what was more important from the moral point of view, this new awakening, which was intellectual in its character, and which had educated priests of the church on its side, had the effect of making men sober; for last St. Patrick's day in Dublin all the public houses, except six, closed, in deference to the wish of the Gaelic League, and for the first time in history, thousands of Irishmen spent the day without drowning the shamrock in the old way.

Now, as to poetry, and especially Irish poetry: Primitive poetry is always sad. Why, Mr. Yeats did not know. Or, rather, thought he thought he might know a little about it, he felt that he could not properly explain why. Irish poetry, in its primitive expression, was sad—sad at death. Greece? Well, but did not Greek poetry deal with tragedy, though there was, concurrently, a love of life and sunshine and objectivity? There was, in early Irish poetry, an infinite yearning. And in regard to modern Irish poetry, that was written, for the most part, by patriots, whose lives did not fall in pleasant places. That accounted, in large part, for the note of melancholy.

But all beauty was allied to sadness, and sadness seemed incompatible with strenuousness. At the same time, Mr. Yeats desired to point out that among the men and women in Ireland today who were writing the most tender, the most yearning lyrics, were those who did all in their power to establish peoples' banks and the like.

As to peoples' banks Horace Plunkett had done much in this direction. A number of farmers pledged their united credit and then they borrowed from each other. One man wanted a suit of clothes one day. Was a suit of clothes productive? That was always the test. The farmer said that if he got the suit of clothes there was a rich farmer's daughter whom he could marry.

The committee debated the thing for a day and then decided that under the circumstances the clothes might be said to be productive.

"The first thing that Ireland would do, under home rule, would be to erect a protectionist tariff, which accounts, no doubt, for the remissness of England in giving us responsible government," said Mr. Yeats, laughingly.

"Not that responsible government will ever be a panacea for human ill, in any country," he added.

HORSE SENSE IN A BLIZZARD.

A Christmas Sketch, by Alberta Platt.

Myra Barton spent a year with Uncle Fred on a ranch in the west. On the ranch there was a horse called Dynamite because he was the awfulest "bucker" that ever was. When one went to mount him he just rounded his back into a ball, put his feet together and jumped straight up into the air, coming down stiff legged upon all four feet in a bunch. It was enough to throw almost any rider off his back, and that was precisely what Dynamite wanted. He was a holy terror, and no mistake. Nothing could tame him or break him of the terrible habit of bucking. Only two or three men on the ranch could ride him.

"Why don't you get rid of him and be done with him?" asked Myra.

"Because he's the best saddle horse on the ranch," replied Uncle Fred. "I wouldn't give him for a dozen common brutes. That's the way with buckers. They are often the best saddle horses a man can get hold of. It's their high spirit and horse sense that make them fight against being mastered and ridden."

The day before Christmas Myra and Uncle Fred went to visit a relative who lived distant about three hours' ride by horseback. Myra rode her pony astride, as most women ride in that region. Her pony's name was Jaysie. She mounted him and waited for Uncle Fred, who had a perfectly awful time getting Dynamite steadied down to his paces. You could just see his wicked back hump up under the saddle, while Uncle Fred clung to him as if he were a part of the horse.

"I never saw him cut up so," remarked Uncle Fred.

They visited the relative, remained all night and started home next morning. The weather looked a little squally, but Fred said he would never be forgiven if he did not get Myra to the home ranch for Christmas dinner. It was a very great occasion, only there is not time to tell you what there was for dinner. Fred and Myra rode briskly for an hour and a half. Then the wind sharpened up. Fred looked anxiously at the north, then at the little girl, and said they must hurry on. Half an hour more, and it began to snow. The wind blew harder. The snow felt like needles as the gale drove it into their faces.

"Uncle Fred, I'm so cold I can't go any farther," said Myra presently.

"Hurry, hurry on; don't think about it," said Uncle Fred, rapping the pony smartly to hasten it.

Fiercer and more piercing came the blast; it shrieked and whistled. The snow was now so thick you could not have seen across a street, if there had been any street. The famous Christmas blizzard of that year, when thousands of cattle perished and a number of people, too, a blizzard that none who lived through it will ever forget, was on the riders, and they were miles away from home, and the Christmas dinner was awaiting them. As Fred spurred on Dynamite and led the pony he began to wonder, not whether they would reach home in time for the Christmas dinner, but whether they would ever see home again at all. Matters were desperate.

"Uncle Fred," said Myra, "I'm just so sleepy I can't hold my eyes open. I'm warm now, and I'm going off to sleep. It's night now, isn't it?"

She was near freezing and did not know it. Fred could scarcely see her through the blinding snow, but he drew her off the saddle in his arms and put her up before him upon Dynamite's noble and strong though wicked back. He wrapped the horse blanket around her.

"I can't see where we are," he said to himself. "I can't see to guide the horse, but he can guide himself. I'll give him the rein and let him go."

Now, a horse can find its way home over a strange country for a hundred miles or more. Some animals seem to have an inner sight. Fred was completely lost. Old Dynamite was not at all lost. Always in the night or in a blinding blizzard cowboys give a horse its own head, and the horses guide them to safety. Fred let the reins lie loosely upon old Dynamite's neck and let him go where he would. The horse went home straight as a bee could have done, and just as Fred was giving up hope of saving Myra's life the horse rubbed his nose against his own stable door and gave a friendly whinny to let the folks know the party had arrived for Christmas dinner. Horse sense had saved their lives.

TRAPPED IN BURNING MINE.

Miners Facing Horrible Death—May Be Two Weeks Before They Can Be Reached.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 19.—The Isle Royale is burning fiercely and trapped north of the burning shaft are two miners and a drill boy. About 140 miners, who are working in the two shafts, escaped. Air is being sent down into the north drifts where the fire is burning, in the hope that the imprisoned men may reach a point in the workings to which the gas from the flames cannot reach.

They cannot be rescued, however, until the fire burns itself out, and there is little hope for them.

Both shafts of the Isle Royale are 2,400 feet below the surface and 1,500 ft. apart. They are connected on the tenth and eleventh and twelfth and thirteenth levels and as the natural draft of the shaft is downwards the majority of the men had no trouble in escaping. It may be a week or two before the mine can be re-entered so as to reach the entombed men.

LIPTON WILL CHALLENGE

Again for the America's Cup—The Gallant Sir Thomas

Said He Never Had Any Difficulty "in Raising the Wind" Except Off Sandy Hook.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton announced his readiness to again challenge for the America's cup when the silver service subscribed for by the people of the United States was presented to him at a dinner held at the Hyde Park hotel tonight. The dinner was attended by several members of the house of commons, the the members of the London presentation committee including John R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy; Captain Charles H. Stockton, U. S. naval attache, and Major John R. Beacon, United States military attache, and by nearly a hundred Americans resident in London as well as several who are now visiting here.

Consul General Evans presided and in presenting the service, said that it was unprecedented for such an honor to be paid a foreigner by the people of the United States, but Sir Thomas Lipton had won the golden opinions of those from whom he had tried to wrest the America's cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton replying, said he was a proud man to be the recipient of such a splendid gift, adding: "It will be cherished by me as my most valued treasure."

Referring in a humorous vein to the value of the gift in "raising the wind," Sir Thomas said he never really had any difficulty in so doing except at Sandy Hook. He had hoped to add an interesting item to the fiscal controversy by increasing British silver imports with that interesting import, the America's cup. Having failed to do so, he found in this silver service a splendid substitute.

Speaking with much feeling, Sir Thomas said that if any action of his had tended to the development of a better feeling between Great Britain and the United States, it would be a source of sincere happiness to him to the end of his days, though what he had done was merely a slight return for the generosity and courtesy showered upon him by the American people. Continuing, Sir Thomas said:

"The love which always exists between a true mother and a true daughter, however wealthy and aristocratic that daughter may become, including duchesses and other Americans, should keep the two countries together. America's progress toward the southern pole was only hindered by the newly founded republic of Panama, and we must work together for the peace of the world. 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' quoted Sir Thomas, who amidst laughter, finished the quotation, 'for they shall inherit the earth.'"

Sir Thomas said that he had sent a letter to the New York Yacht Club dealing with another possible challenge for the cup. He added that he was quite willing to have one last try, "providing I have a reasonable chance of success, especially as the next Shamrock will be a lucky four-leafed one."

An entertainment by American artists brought to a close a thoroughly successful event.

CHINA SIDES WITH JAPAN.

May Insist that Russia Leave Manchuria—Japanese Consuls Prevailing at Pekin.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai says that a native paper asserts that China is determined to follow Japanese advice and open Manchuria to foreign trade and insist that Russia fulfil its evacuation convention. The statement is not confirmed, the correspondent adds, but it is significant of the attitude of many Chinese officials.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Times' correspondent at Pekin cables that the Russians are still employing every means, direct and indirect, to induce China to come to an agreement with rgard to Russian occupation of Manchuria. The Chinese ministers at St. Petersburg and Tokio have both telegraphed the government urging it to agree with its adversary quickly on the ground that now or never is the opportunity. The Chinese government think, however, the correspondent adds, that the messages were prompted by the Russian foreign office and by Baron Von Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, and is not deceived, though, undoubtedly, the correspondent continues, a prolongation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations favors Russian intrigues at Pekin. Luchida, the Japanese minister to China, has held a long conference with Chang Chih Tung, director of commerce, whose influence may be depended on to dissuade Prince Ching from signing the agreement legalizing the occupation of Manchuria by the Russians until the result of the Russo-Japanese negotiations is known.

The French minister at Pekin, the correspondent concludes, declares the negotiations promise a pacific issue.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Russia has made another move toward avoiding a rupture with Japan and there is reason to believe that it will be followed in a few days by the submission of a second proposition tending to ameliorate the present strained situation.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NO MORE SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.

All Children of Present Slaves to Be Made Free—Talk With King Menelik.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—William N. Ellis has arrived in London from Abyssinia and will sail for the United States in ten days. Upon his arrival there he will proceed direct to Washington and deliver to the department of state a letter from Emperor Menelik welcoming Americans to Abyssinia "in peace and without fear." Mr. Ellis said that Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general at Marseilles, who is now in Abyssinia, would find the negotiation of a treaty with Menelik very easy. The emperor is very favorably inclined to establish business relations with the Unitd Stats. Menelik extended a very cordial welcome to Mr. Ellis upon his arrival at Addis Abeba, the Abyssinian capital, and allotted a palace to him for his residence. During his stay Mr. Ellis was granted twenty audiences. He found that Menelik was alert and intelligent and conversant with European affairs, knowledge of which he gathered from the diplomats of the respective countries, but his knowledge of America was deficient.

TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

He was very much interested in Mr. Ellis' narrative concerning American affairs, especially the development of the colored race from slaves to the status of the whites. Upon hearing of President Lincoln's liberation of the slaves tears came into his eyes, and he insisted that the story be told to him a second time, exclaiming, "What a great man." He explained that he was abolishing slavery gradually. He said: "I cannot do as Lincoln did; it would upset things too much, but I have decreed that while those at present slaves shall remain such, their children shall be free. Thus will slavery disappear."

What above all impressed Menelik favorably said Mr. Ellis, was the attitude of the Americans. They did not seek territory in Abyssinia. On this subject the emperor said: "Other nations came to Africa like sons of their fathers, saying, 'Father, you are going to make a will and leave us something!'" He added that America was alone without land in Africa, and wanted none. She only wanted liberty of trade.

NOTHING SUGGESTING BARBARISM.

Mr. Ellis was emphatic in declaring that there is nothing suggesting barbarism at Menelik's court. The emperor wears European clothes, and a felt hat of American shape. The empress and court ladies were dressed in Paris models. The palace is a comfortable frame building of Swiss architecture. It has baths and other modern conveniences, and furniture of the Louis XVI. period is predominant.

Mr. Ellis was impressed by the commercial possibilities. The country, he says, is admirably suited to cotton-growing. Minerals, including gold and coal, are abundant, and the deposits are practically untouched. There are some 120 articles that could be exported from the United States to Abyssinia, but cotton would be the staple. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth of American cotton was imported in 1902 from France and England. There is no reason why this amount should not be quadrupled in three years under the management of enterprising Americans. The Abyssinians are willing to adopt western materials and dress if they can be obtained. In bidding farewell to Mr. Ellis the emperor said: "God surely sent you here. Come again."

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Carrying Butter from Montreal to Sell in P. E. I.

(St. John Star.)

Arthur J. Beffin, of Charlottetown, commission merchant, passed through the city today on return from Montreal, where he has been on business of a rather peculiar nature. Mr. Biffin purchased one thousand tubs of butter for shipment to Prince Edward Island. This appears strange in consideration of the fact that many tons of butter are sent from the island every year. Dairy produce is one of the principal exports and shippers are now buying butter in the island for twenty-one cents. Much of this is sent to Cape Breton, for since the Sydney boom the island people have been making the best use of markets near at home. In doing this they have neglected the local trade, and, as a result, butter has to be imported for home consumption. St. Dunstan's college, in Charlottetown, has purchased a ton of Montreal butter, as there was no home product to be had.

Commission merchants can go to Montreal and other Canadian points and purchase butter which is shipped to Charlottetown, and then sell it in Sydney at a greater profit than is made on the island product. This applies also to cheese, beef, and other products.

SAVED GEN. WASHINGTON.

Francis K. Murray, Descendant of Woman Who Delayed Lord Howe Dead at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 17.—Francis King Murray, who died at his home 30 Maple street, today, of bronchial pneumonia, was descended from one of Scotland's most aristocratic families. Lindley Murray, the famous grammarian, was his great uncle, and Murray Hill in New York city was named after one of his ancestors.

His great-great-grandmother, Mary Lindley Murray, saved Washington's army from an ambuscade in New York in 1776. When Lord Howe, the British commander, reached the hill on which Mary Lindley Murray and her two accomplished daughters lived, Lord Howe and his staff were so sumptuously entertained that Washington and Putnam were able to retreat without molestation to where the main army was encamped.

Mr. Murray was born in New York, May 4, 1864. He had lived in Springfield about five years, being employed in an art establishment.

Gertrude—Poor Madeline! She outmarried herself. Blanche—Indeed? Gertrude—Yes. She married a duke, you know, and didn't have enough money to pay his bills.—Town Topics.