

LESSON 1 .- JAN. 5, 1913.

The Creation-Gen. 1: 1-2: 3. Print 1: 1-5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 21, 25

27. 31. Commentary. I. The beginning of ereation (1:1, 2). I. In the beginning -The foundation is laid for a clear statement of the origin of the universe. God -No effort is made to prove the existence of God. That fact-is assumed. The Hebrew word here used is plural in form, and denotes fullness of power and excellence. Early Christian scholars saw in this plural form a reference to the Trinity, a plurality of persons in the God-The inspired writer does not here say, "In the beginning matter," or "In the beginning force," but "In the beginning God." Back of matter and back of energy is God. Farther back than our thought can by any possibility reach to God. The first sentence of divine revelation makes known to us his eternity of existence. Created-The word here used means to cause that to exist which before had no existence. In this sense it can properly be used only with respect to God as the Creator. The heaven and the earth-These words include all inanimate matter. The first verse of Genesis presents to us God as the Creator of all things. The word for heaven is plural and means all the expanse above and about the earth. 2. Without form-"Waste."-R. V. Matter was created, but it was not yet arranged into its destined form. Void-Empty. The earth was void of form, of light, of life and of the conditions essential to the existence of life. The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters-The Divine Spirit hovered down upon the deep, as the mighty agent by whose power the darkness will be made to vanish, and beauty and order arise out of desolution and emptiness.-Whedon. II. The earth fitted for man's abode

(ve. 3-25). 3. God said-The narrative passes from the general statement of the fact of creation to a description of the steps involved in the preparation of the earth for man's abode. It was only necessary for God to will, or to decree, and the work was done. Let there be light-The words were simple, but when uttered by the Omnipotent One they produced marvellous results. The sources of light had not yet been brought forth, but God is infinite in his resources, therefore he was able to diffuse light at his will. 4. Saw-Regarded, or observed. Good-God was pleased with the light which he had created, for it met the desired end. Divided the light from the darkness-A period of light succeeded a period of darkness, as now day follows night. 5 The evening and the morning were the first day. A natural day, se the mention of the two parts clearly determines; and Moses reckons according to Oriental usage, from sunset to-sunset, saying not day and night as we evening and morning. J., F. & opinion is largely prevalent that of creation were periods of great and indefinite length, correspond

ing to the periods of modern geology. This may be true, and yet there is nothing to prove that they were not days of twenty-four hours each. It is reasonably believed that the heavenly bodies were created in the beginning, but their rays did not reach the earth because the atmosphere was laden with fog, or vapor. And when God said, "Let there be light," he caused the light from the sun to be diffused to the extent that the darkness was dispelled. In such case the rotation of the earth on its axis would occasion the succession of day and night. In studying the creation we are studying a succession of miracles, and we are not competent to say what could or could not have been. 7. Pirmament—The expanse above the

earth. It would appear that the dense mist which hung over the deep was cleared away in part. Divided the waters—The waters under the firmament clouds and vapors. 9. Let the waters ... he gathered together From the second verse we learn that the waters over spread the earth. By this command of God portions of the earth's surface were elevated above the level of the water, thus bringing about a separation between the land and water. 10. God called the dry land Earth—He gave a name to the results of his work. God extled the light "Day," and the darkness "Night" (v. 5), and the dry land "Earth" and the bodies of water "Sers." In this separation of the land from the waters an additional step was taken in the preparation of the earth for the abode of man. Il. Thus far in his creative acts God had dealt with inanimate objects, but now his word went forth that life should exist. 12. The earth brought forth grass-There was nothing in the soil or in the other combitions then existing to produce vegetable life. This was a distinct creative act.

13-15. The sun, moon and stars now. at the command of God, apepar for the first tim. They were to give light, to determine days and years, and to cause the charge of seasons. 16. The greater light de sun. The lesser light-The moon. II. God created .... every living eresture .... and every winged towl -When God had everything prepared to receive and sustain animal life on the earth, he spoke the word and that life came into being in abundance. After his kind-God created animal life in great variety, and provided that each variety should reproduce its kind. 25. heast of the earth-Wild beasts. Cattle Domestic animals Every thing that creepeth Insects and reptiles.

III. The creation of man (I: 26-2: 3.) 27. God created man in his own image: -Man is the only being named as being created in God's image. This indicates the place which God designaed him to occupy in the world. The divine image in which man was created is spiritual. Man possesses will thought and feeling. He was "created in rightcourses and ing instruction, it was announced true holiness" (Enh. 4: 24), and "in that the Canadian Pacific Railway knowledge" (Col. 3: 10.) 31. It was very good-The expression, "And God saw that it was good," is repeated five times with reference to various acre of creation, and at the close of his work he prenounced it all "very good." 2: 1, 2. The work of creation was completed and God ceased his creative acts. "God did. not rest because he was weary, but he cause he had finished his work."—Whe deat family stee? that he

ne institution, the Sabbath. Quections .- What is included in the erm "created"? How is God's eternity hown? What is meant by "the heaven and the earth"? What was created on the first day? What is the firmament? What are the waters under the firmament? By what agency were the waters separated from the land? On what day was vegetation created? State the order in which animal life was created. What was man's character at creation? What attributes of God are shown in this lesson?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-The record of creation.

I. Proclaims the eternity of God. II. Proclaims God and Creator of all

I. Proclaims the eternity of God. The devout recognition, of God as a living, personal, eternal Being, apart from and prior to all human thought is found in the opening yerse of the Bible. He, the one Divine Being, is represented as the sole suse of the universe, Creation had its origin in God. We find no argument on the being of God, but this account of creation reveals His power and personality and the beginning of the revela-tion of God to man, He is first. All things begin with Him. The direct statemen that God created all things, carries with it its own conviction, for does He not stand at the beginning of all thought and argument? The first verse of the Bible gives us a most satisfactory knowledge of the origin of the universe. As regards the time of creation we are told nothing. There is no account of date or time until after the creation of man, Six successive periods of creation are spoken of without any indication as

to the length of each. Just how the writer of this ancient document received these primeval truths we are not told; but the far past may have been disclosed to him in the same way as the remote future was disclosed to the later prophets. That the Creator was to be worshiped rather than the material things which he had created, was the esson which God's chosen people needed to have impressed upon them when Moses, their leader; brought them out of the land where men worshipped the physical universe. This chapter was not meant to tell us all the varied processes through which God carried on his great creative work. We are given only a rapid and suggestive sketch of the great outlines of God's creation, a glimpse into God's order and method, that we may reognize Him as the God of wisdom, love and power, and be led to worship

II. Proclaims God the Creator of all things. For proof of the doctrine of ereation we may rely wholly upon scrip-ture, and besides this the heaven and earth reflect their Maker. The existence of the things around us is a most emphatie assertion of the existence of God. All theology is wrapped up in the majestic word "created." The revelation of God and the revelation of nature are seen in this brief narrative of the creation. Here we find answers to all our questions direct, positive, complete, and withal, simple, sublime and sufficient. Here we find the first article of our ereed that God the Father Almighty is the maker of heaven and commanded and it stood fast. The work of the creation advanced from the less to the greater, There were first inorgan-ic dements, then life. First, the life of the plant, then of the animal, and then of man. There is a special grandeur in the account which is here given of the origin of man. His creation is introduced with solemnity and a manifest distingtion from the rest of God's work, God had before said, "Let there be light," but upon the creation of man, the word of command was turned into a word of consultation, Man was a revelation of his Maker in a very high degree. To him was given a living soul. He was created to enjoy fellowship and communion with his Creator. God's delight in his highest order of creation found expression in the ereation of the world and all the lower orders of being. The contemplation of so mazvelous a transaction as the creation of a world, so vast and so complete, fills the mind with awe. The thought of the creation of life from the lowest form to the highest perfeetion, as it was first given to man, awakeng in the human breast the spirit of adoration and trust, which involuntarily acknowledges God as the Creator of all things from their beginning. The soul of man craves fellowship with God. This shows that he was created in the divine image to enjoy such commun-

## CATS VS. MONKEYS

## U. S. Battleship Witnesses Weird Fight.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30 .- The battleship Minnesota, which arrived at League Island yesterday, was the scene of an exciting battle between eight monkeys and thirty cats while the Minnesota was in a heavy storm off the Florida coast three days out from Vera Cruz. The monkeys which had been collected by junior officers, got loose and made a concerted attack on the thirty cats. which are pets of sailors and whose duty

is to keep the big ship free from rats. The monkeys, according to the diary of a junior Lieutenant, pursued the cats all over the ship and despite many scratches persisted in baiting them. Two of the cats were thrown overboard.

## TEACH SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Winnipeg. Dec. 30 .- At a meeting of citizens sast night to consider the plans for emerging the scope of the existing correspondence school located here for handling scientific farmand the Manitobs Government are about to embark on a scheme for planting, demonstration farms and giving instruction in farming by mail. The existing school is said to be the firstof it is kind in the world

dos. This was the beginning of that di- forty-first hirthday.



TOP GRAFTING APPLE ORCHARDS.

For eight or ten years I have been earnest in advising the planting of orchards and renovating old ones, by proper trimming and top grafting. This Lake Huron district is destined to be equal, if not superior, to any other tract of land in Canada, for well flavored and good looking fruit. What is wanted is suitable kinds and proper sttention, comprising cultivation, spraying and fertilizing, or perhaps I might better say manuring, for trees require modtrately rich ground to bring fruit to perfeetion.

In a letter by A. McNeill, regarding top grafting on Tolman Sweet, the writer casts a littli doubt upon the benefit. derived. Probably in a sense he is correct, but there is one point in grafting on Tolman stock that I have never seen mentioned, and that is the matter of having the stock comprising from six to eight feet of stem of Tolman, and beneath that stem we know not what the root may be. It may be a lizzdy and thrifty root, sending a vigorous growth to the grafts on top, or it may be the opposite:

A thrifty Tolman will flevelop a better tree than the average root, but how can it be obtained?

In general, grafting for nursery stock the roots are grown from seed, and the small apple plants are taken up, and a scion whip grafted below the line of the surface, which may be easily known by the grafter.

The scion, if of proper quality and cut. is quite likely to form roots, if placed deep enough in the nursery row, and if the soil is of that nature that it will encourage the formation of roots from the scion. Thus in time we might have a Tolman root on a Tolman stock. If this is so, we have the grandest top in time that can be got, unless it may be the Tetofsky.

After the head is formed the time to put on the graft is during some of the wam days of spring, before the bark is too loose, and there will be a strong head at the trunk, where there is little danger of limbs breaking and destroying

For trees whose limbs are liable to split off at the erotch, pailing or bolting is usually recommended. It is not alwavs wise to tire wire around, although I have seen some doing fairly well, but there is danger of injury to the trees by wiring. It is said that the Portuguese the Pacific slope in California have adopted a practice of using the living tree for stavs and braces, not by cutting props to hold up the overladen branches, but by grafting the branches amongst themselves in such a way that these grafts act as braces or guys.

To illustrate: Before the tree is overgrown this system is begun by a careful study or an understanding of the requirements some years hence. Having decided where these strengthening grafts are required, two thrifty sprouts are taken, at opposite points from whence this living cable is to start. These two twigs are brought together and twisted round each other and tied if found necessary. In many cases these two branches will grow together without further care, making a substantial living support while the tree lives. If it is thought necessary the joining of these sprouts may be helped by artificially grafting them together, which may be done at some point of contact by cutting through the bark of both branches and tying firmly together, and applying wax as in regular gfarting. To keep trees from splitting down the trunk, sprouts are taken in the same way from limb to stem, making a solid wooden contact that cannot be split.

The advantages of the living props and guve are that it lessens the injurious effects of heavy winds by checking the switching of the limbs, and conse quently much of the bruising of the fruit, and that they (the props) never slip out of place, nor are the least unsightly.

In regard to Tolman stock, to top graft upon, the stem is clean and healthy, and if it is made to develop roots at the bottom or happens to be on as thrifty a bottom, then there will be a growth that, with proper pruning, will develop fruit on younger trees. Take our best apple when the tree has come into bearing I mean the Northern Spy) upon its own stock, it is from ten to fifteen years before bearing, and often twenty years before a fair crop is harvested, but when top grafted on a Tolman, bearing trees may be obtained many years earlier, especially if grafts have been taken from well-known bear-

ing trees and from bearing branches. By top grafting the quality and appearance of the fruit of the parent tree may be known. This, then, is a worthy consideration, for a full grown tree is a valuable product, the real profit of which may exceed that of the best cow on the farm.

To wait for so many years before re alizing a profit, or even known whether the fruit is what was ordered or even of good quality, should make every one pause and think before planting an orchard.-Wm. Welsh, Kincardine, Ont. in Canadian Horticulurist. WHY GROW CORN.

It is a good cleaning crop where weeds trouble. It is a good moisture conservation crop. It keeps a surface mulch of loose dirt over the ground all season which prevents evaporation. In the dry season of 1900 wheat after corn crop produced 25.4 bushels per acre, and after small grain 4.7 bushels per acre. This was the result of retaining the moisture. In 1910 results of the more sort were secured, but they were less marked than in 1900 .- J. H. Sheppe Dean Agricultural Department, N. D. Agricultural College.

SULPHUR GOOD FOR PLANTS. Boullanger an European investigator

ation of sulphur under ordinary carrots, bes potatoes, onion arees with the has been di

of land plaster Sulphur is al-

to the plant as any other unt food, and the supply in the soil is more apt to be seas we have been in the habit of thinking.

TO THE FARMER.

Remove the male birds from the flock immediately after the breeding season and market no fertile eggs. Provide roomy nests and plenty of

clean nesting material, preferably dry shavings or cut hay. Keep the nests clean and sanitary. Collect the eggs regularly at least once.

better twice a day in moderate weather and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather. Remove at once in clean utensils to a

cool, dry cellar.
Cover with clean cloth to prevent dust from settling upon them and also to prevent evaporation and fading. Do not pack loose in a box when taking them to market, but rather secure a suitable egg case and thus aveid break-Market as frequently and as directly as

#### TO THE MERCHANT.

Buy on a loss-off basis, if possible, and encourage other merchants to do the

Keep in mind the perishable nature of the product and do not hold eggs on a rising market without proper facilities for storing them. Realize that fresh eggs at any season of the year are much more valuable than stale eggs, when prices are higher. When shipping, pack carefuly in strong, clean cases and fillers.

### TO THE EGG-BUYER.

If buying direct from the farmer make regular and frequent collections.

Pay a premium for quality and do not hesitate to condemn bad; dirty, small and Encourage the farmer to keep better poultry and more of it.

If buying from the country merchant,

encourage frequent shipments and possible buy on a quality basis.

TO THE RAILWAYS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Handle eggs with care. Provide suitable accommodation.
Guard against undue exposure to heat

Deliver with all reasonable despatch to the consignee.
TO THE DEALERS AND PACKERS. Indicate to the producer that, financi-y, quality counts far more than quan-

ity.
Adopt without delay a basis of "quality payment." The system of "average payment" on a case count basis permits of a great deal of the carelessness and dishonesty that exists in the egg trade. If the packers were to adopt the method of "quality payment" in its fullest sense the storekeepers and collectors could not afford to take eggs from producers regardelss of quality.

## TO THE RETAILER.

Buy eggs of assured good quality. It is necessary to handle inferior eggs. sell them for what they are. Envourage producers to forawrd their shipments direct.

Establish, if possible, a brand of eggs which will, in itself, he a guarantee of Every city retailer must realize how

quickly the buying public of the better propertions as consumption eggs to the quality of the product. In fact, there is hardly any class of consumers, however careless, but which will increase consumption when the product

#### TO THE CONSUMER. Demand new laid eggs' of good size

Insist that they be clean. Learn to distinguish between a new

laid egg and a stale egg; a trest egg and a storage egg. If bad eggs are furnished, demand retribution.

Be willing to pay a premium for good

Having purchased eggs do not overlook their perishable nature and give them proper care. many consumers use the product of

unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary surroundings, rather than pay a cent or two more for clean, wnoissome eggs. This is a direct bid for poor eggs. eggs. This is a direct bid for poor eggs.

The responsibility for present conditions rest in part therefore with the consumer and the whole trade will reap the benefit when the latter insists that he be supplied with nothing but first class eggs. "The Care of Market Eggs" (W. eggs. "The Care of Market E A. Brown, B. S. A.), Bulletin A. Brown, B. S. A.), Bulletin No. 16, Live Stock Branch, Department of Ag-

## POULTRY BUSINESS'GOOD.

Though Thanksgiving is over, the average poultry-raiser who is in the business for a living has no cause other than to rejoice that the industry is what it is to-day. Due to the healthiness of the ousiness, there is a fair margin of profit in all branches of poultry, despite the fact that feeds, poultry equipment, lumber, etc., are higner. The average poultry-raiser is thankful that the experiment stations in the different States are working out problems, which, when solved, will be a big aid in obtaining better resuits. Already many things have been solved that have helped the poultry-raiser to make a better success than was pos-sible a few years ago.

There are yet many problems to be solved. This is to be expected in an industry so new as the poultry business. In only late years have any steps heen aken to aid the great army of those who have taken up poultry-culture as a living. We can remember when but a few years back that incubation was in a crude state. To-day the leading makes of incubators are satisfactory. The big incubator has come to stay-and is big incubator has come to stay—and is the proper equipment on any large poul-try farm. In brooding, progress has not been made as fast as in other lines of poultry. There yet seems much to learn in the art of properly brooding chicks, although much improvement has heen made in brooders. Again, as in the case of the big incubators, the large breeders are having a test, and some of them are doing satisfactory work.

In poultry house construction, grant and practical improvement has been suite. The Maine station some years ago blazed the way, and now with imprograments on the open-front house, fowls are housed in a manuer that the best of health can be maintained.

Of course, as in all lines of business, there are some people in poultry, and mostly beginners, who have their own mostly beginners, who have their own hobby" as to how a poultry house should be constructed. Unless built along the lines already recognized as proper the yare often apt to realize too late that the hobby failed to work by not obtaining the results that were look-

heen made. It is now a fact that grains heen made. It is now a fact that grains and mashes are so composed as to make eng production in large numbers a fact. Information free is given to the poultry valuer by the press that in many cases in safe and sane, and can in a measure be followed with practical results. So all along the line the poultry-raiser has much to be thankful for in this line of hashess, and the end is not yet. In the finery, and the outlook for a most war.



FARMERS' MARKET

remset nogs	. I2 0
utter, dairy 0 32	0 3
gra, iresu, doz 0 32	0 3
Do., new-rate	0 6
dickens, lb 0 18	0 2
uers, 10 0 17	0 2
cese, 10 0 18	0 2
urkeys, 1b	0 2
ppies, winter, bbl. 1 50	3 0
otatues, pag 1 00	1.1
mert, dozen 0 30	0 4
sonage, dozen 0 40	0 4
eer, forequarters 7 75	8 5
eef, forequarters, ewt II 00	12 0
Do., choice sides, cwt. 10 00	11 0
Do., medium, ewt 8 50	9 2
Do., common, cwt 6 50	7 5
utton, light, ewt 7 50	9 0
eal, common, ewt 8 00	10 0
Do., prime, cwt 11 00	13 0
amb 19 50	13 5

#### SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. . \$4.85 do. Redpath's . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.85

do., Acadia. 4.80 Imperial granulated 4.70 Beaver granulated ..... 4.70 No. 1 yellow...... 4.45 In barrels, 5e per ewt. more; car lots,

LIVE STOCK.	
Export cattle, choice \$600	\$ 6
Do., medium 5 23	
Do., bulls 2 75	
Butchers' cattle, choice 6 00	6
Do., medium 5 50	6
Do., common 2 75	3
Butchers' cows choice 4 3	) 5
Do. medium 3 50	
Do. canners 2 00	2
Do., bulls 3 00	
Feeding steers 5 25	
Stockers, choice 5 00	
De., light 4 00	
Milkers, choice, each 40 00	
Springers 40 00	
Sheep, ewes 4 56	-
Bucks and culls 2 50	
Lambs 7 00	
Hogs, fed and watered 8 25	•
Hogs, f.o.b 7 90	
Calve	

## OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIBEG MADEEN

WINNIPEG	MARK	ETS.	
Wheat — Oper	ı. Higi	. Low	. Close.
Dec \$13/4 May \$53/8 July \$67/8	85%	851/	81%b 85%b 87b
Oats— Dec 32 May 34 %	32% 35	32 34%	32%b 34%b
MINNEAPOLIS (3)	RAIN	MARE	CET

Minneapolis Close - Wheat - Dec., 81 -Se; May, S6e; July, 8734e; No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 northern, 92c to 831/2c; No. 2 do., 80c to 81c.

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 411/2c to 42c. Oats-No. 3 white, 301/2c to 31c. Rye-No. 2, 54c to 581/2c. Bran-\$19 to \$19.50.

Flour -First patents. second patents, \$3.90 to \$4.15; first No Substitutions clears, \$2.90 to \$3.20; second clears, \$2. 10 to \$2.40...

#### DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth-Close-Wheat-No. 1 hard,

84%c; No. Inorthern, 83%c; No. 2 northern, 81%e; July, 87%e, nominal; Dec., 325%c asked: May, 863%c bid. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch-Cattle Receipts 150 head; active and steady.

Veals—Receipts 75 head; active and steady, at \$4 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts 5,600 head; fairly active: higgs—receipts 5,600 head; fairly active; pigs 10 and 15 cents higher; others steady; heavy, mixed and yorkers, \$7.60 to \$7.65; pigs. \$7.65 to \$7.85; roughs, \$5.75 to \$5.90; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.25; dairies, \$7.40

Sheep and lambs-Receipts 1.200 head: active: lambs, 25 cents higher; yearlings, 50 cents higher; others steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.90; yearlings, \$4 to \$7; a few.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts 3,500.

market—Steady to strong.	
Beeves	
Texas steers 4 50	•
Western steers 5 75	
Stockers and feeders 4 25	
Cows and heifers 2.75	
Calves 650	
Hogs-Receipts 16,000.	
Market-Steady to strong.	
Light 6 95	7
Mixed 7 05	•
Heavy 7 00	
Rough 7 00	
Pigs 5 00	
Bulk of sales 720	
Sheep-Receipts 10,000.	
Market-Steady to 10c higher.	
Native 400	
Western	
Yearlings 5 99	
Lambs, native 600	
Western 6.35	
6 35	

Lamba marine	5 90	6 9
Lambs, native	6 00	8 3
		8 3
LIVERPOOL PRODU	JCE.	
Wheat, spot steady, No 1	7	71.
No. 2 Manitoba	7	5
No. 3 Manitoba	7	3
Futures steady, Dec.	7	41-
March	7	v l
March Corn—Spot quiet—		V 1
American mixed, old	6	2
Futures firm, Jan.	5	71
rebruary	4	10
Flour, winter patents	29	2
Hops in London (Pacific		-
coast	1 15	•
Hams, short cut. 14 to 16		
-lbs	70	
Bacon, Cumberland cut,	10	
26 to 30 lbs	60	-
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.	65	•
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.	63	_
Long clear middles, light.	0.5	
28 to 34 lbs.	07	_
Long clear middles, heavy,	67	•
35 to 40 lbs	-	_
Short clear backs, 16 to	67	•
	-	_
20 ths	61	. 6
Shoulders, square, I to I3		
The.	64	r
Lard, prime western, in		,
tierees	55	
American, refined	54	
Cheese, Canadian, finest	1	_
white	62	
Colored	63	6

Gibbs You seem pretty encerful for a sick man. Dibbs Well, you see, the doctor has put me on diet and I'll save enough on food to settle his bill. Bos-

Tallow, prime city . ...

Turpentine. spirits .....

Resin. common .....

Petroleum. refined ... ..

Linseed Oil .......

# AFLOAT IN A TREE

## Jamaican Boy Has Mirach lous Escape.

New York, Dec. 30. "There's a co econut tree drifting ahead, off the port how. I do believe there's a human being

In the trail of the recent West Indian lurricane, while the steamer Forton Hall was passing debris of the sturm sixty miles off the Jamaican coast the vessel's first officer made this discovery, and was so sure of it that he sent a lifeboat to the tree.

Half an hour later the boat crep was lifting a half-conscious, half-ched pickan-inny tenderly from its branches. The lad called himself "Willie Gee." He was a beach comber at Port Antonio. When the hurricane came he sought refuge in a deserted hulk, but with it he was blown to sea. He swam to the cocoa tree, where he drank milk from its nuts and finally, exhausted, fell askep in its branches. He believed he floated for two

The little fellow is now on beard the Foxton Hall, which is discharging its eargo in Brooklyn, but on Christmas Day the steamer will start back with him to his home among the beach comb-

# TWINS BORN JOINED

## Holyoke, Mass., Girls Like Siamese Couple.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 30.-Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gibbs are the parents of two girls which in many ways are like the famous Siamese Twins. They are attached to each other at the hips, but in ery other way are perfectuly normal. The twins are seven months old and have

developed splendidly since their birth Where they grow together it seems to be just a large mass of ligamenta, but the surgeons interested in the case have decided not to make any extended examination of the twins until they get older, as the surgeons declare it would be dangerous to try to separate them by an operation until they reach the age of six years at least.

There are many experts who feel that that it will be impossible ever to separate them, as has been the case with such peculiar freaks of nature in the past.

It has been noted that the Gibbs twins are different in a great many ways. Often when one desires to sleep the other is wide awake and shows a strong desire to be playful. They new seem to agree on the eating hour, while one cries for her food the othe one pushes the bottle away.

## THE SAME BOXES

# of England

London, Dec. 30 .are as far as ever from mystery of the theft of from a consignment of from the Bank of England a short t ago to the offices of the Credit Ly nais at Alexandria. It will be ren bered that the boxes which contain the gold arrived at Alexandria appe ently the same as they had been from London, and even the seals of the Bank of England were intact.

The rifled boxes, which arrived in London a faw weeks ago, have been closely examined by a firm of city seesors in the presence of the underwriters, detectives and representatives of the victimized banks and Lloyd's. Contrary to the expectation, it has been found that the boxes undoubtedly are the originals, and thus the robbery appears to be even more daring and elever than it was first supposed.

## THE POOR FELLOW?

## Pittsburg Has the Champion Hennecked Man.

Pittsburg, Dec. 30.— The cham henpecked husband of this state vealed himself to-day to the com sioners of Washington county when appealed to those three persons for 2 lief. James M. Stahl asserts, with boasting, that he has all other conf ers beaten when it comes to the 2 henpecked article. Mrs. Ida Stahl a latchet, bottle, razer or most thing that is not nailed down, the hand says, when she wishes to see a make hurried exit from the house. "She often runs me out of the with a butcher knife or hatchet.

said. "Frequently I have to sleep in the yard all night, and it get cold these nights. Recently Ida got mad at me and cut all my clothe with my best razor. "I have to do all the house wor

the dishes, and prepare the mea if this does not eatisfy her she dishes at me. Once she even thre food at me because something disple her. Married life ain't all that people think it is, and it's a who more than some others imagine."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA TRAGI

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 30. surrounds the death of Ed Ar mechanical engineer at the Brita the Britannia mines, fifteen mile of here. His body was brought couver Monday, and the Provin lice are investigating. The susp that he was murdered with his volver in his shack Saturday nig lowing trouble among the mine Lind, Gus Swanson and E. Malm. foreigners, who were present at time of the shooting, are being held the police. They declare Armitage es mitted suicide. Armitage died from bullet wound in the head, and never gained consciousness. He was a man and unmerried.