MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid: 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

FIELD-MARSHALL HUGH HENRY ROSE is dead.

THE WHEAT CROP of France this year aggregates 85,000,000 quintals, a little less than in 1884.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN has rejected indirect overtures from Russia, and remains loyal to England.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has consented to the hiring of natives in Sierra Leone, Africa, to work as laborers in the Congo country.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM has pardoned the Polish poet Krasewki on account of the precarious condition of his health caused by his confinement.

THE FAMILY of the Earl of Shaftesbury desire to thank the American people for their expressions of sympathy and letters of condolence, which are too numerous to answer.

THE REV. DAVID IRVING, D.D., died on Sunday at Orange, N.J. He has been secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church for the past twenty years.

A HEAVY SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE was felt in Palermo on Thursday morning. The disturbance caused a three-story house to fall, burying its occupants. Eight corpses have been recovered.

MR. BOUTILLIER, formerly French vice-consul at Philadelphia, has been appointed to the consulship at Mandalay in place of Mr. Hoar, who has been recalled in consequence of a demand from Lord Salisbury.

THE FAMILY of Ralph Waldo Emerson say that a number of his letters to Carlyle have been stolen. They were all given by Carlyle to a member of Emerson's family, to whom the right of publication belongs.

ON MONDAY a train from Heidelberg, in which the Duchess of Edinburgh was travelling, collided with a goods train, and several waggons were wrecked. The passengers were not hurt. The Duchess remained at Darmstadt instead of going to Cologne.

THE QUEEN, it is said, has resolved to ask Parliament to pay the Prince of Battenberg's garter expenses, in spite of Ministerial warnings. It is understood that all the Radicals in the new House will vote against paying them, which, with the Parnellites, would make a majority.

THE NEW EDITION of the "Life of George Eliot" further recalls the transition of her religious beliefs. An appendix giving recollections of her associates and life at Coventry tends to show that her repulsion of Christianity was largely due to her perception of discrepancies between religious professions and practical conduct.

THREE MEMBERS of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression are reported to be going to visit Canada and the United States to investigate business affairs here. Mr. S. Storey, M.P. for Sunderland, a Radical newspaper proprietor, whose partner is said to be Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, is one of the three mentioned.

A STORY told to account for the rumored intention of Lord Hartington to retire from politics is that Mr. Chamberlain visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden in order to be recognized as the great man's heir to the leadership, at which Lord Hartington, whose rights to the succession are at least as apparent as Mr. Chamberlain's threatened to leave the ship of state altogether.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, who has just come of age, will probably fall a prey to Catholic ambition. The Catholics are strenuously seeking him. He is a monkish sort of man, and his chief pleasure is the study of cathedrals. He is a strong ritualist and is desirous of devoting his life and wealth to piety and charity. The family have always been Liberals, but he is a Tory.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Eramosa Agricultural Society was held in the fair grounds at Rockwood on Tuesday and on Wednesday. In spite of the very unfavorable weather the exhibits were an improvement on those of last year, especially in the roots, fruit and in the ladies' departments. The show of stock, grain, etc., is also good; in fact the exhibition is in every point a decided success.

MR. KAVANAGH, a young draper's assistant who eloped from Dublin with Miss Wilson, an heiress and ward in Chancery, has been released from custody. The charge on which he was held was contempt of court in seeking to marry a Chancery ward without the consent of the Lord High Chancellor. The latter has become convinced that the young people acted in ignorance of the law, and has released the expectant bridegroom and consented to the marriage on condition that the bride's fortune be settled securely on herself.

CANADIAN.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL will return from British Columbia at the end of the present month.

THE EAST DURHAM LIBERALS have filed a petition against the return of the Conservative candidate in the late election, Mr. H. A. Ward.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, in an address on Tuesday evening, declared that his father was in favor of excluding bishops from the House of Lords.

COUNTY JUDGE MCDOUGALL has been appointed Revising Barrister for Centre and West Toronto, and has notified the Government of his acceptance of the position.

THE ELECTION CONTEST for mayor came off in Brantford, on Wednesday, between C. B. Heyd and George Watt, and resulted in favor of C. B. Heyd, by 286 majority.

A PROCLAMATION appears in the *Canada Gazette* appointing the 26th of November for voting on the Canada Temperance Act in the united counties of Prescott and Russell.

JONATHAN WOODBURY, aged 93, of Halifax, N.S., claims to be the oldest Freemason on the Continent. He was initiated in the first lodge organized at Annapolis, sixty-seven years ago.

THE NEW YORK STATE AUTHORITIES have taken stringent precautions against the importation of small-pox from Ontario. This step has been caused by the outbreaks in Hamilton, St. Catharines and Toronto, rather than that in Montreal.

THE SUIT of Gordon Brown *vs.* Nelson, to recover 120 shares of the *Globe* stock, has been settled out of Court. Mr. Brown gets back fourteen shares at the face value and Nelson gets the remaining 106 shares. Mr. Brown also gets releases of $38,000 judgment against him in Nelson's favor.

THE BOARD OF DOMINION ARBITRATORS are in Halifax investigating a number of claims against the Government. These include one for $25,000 made by W. B. Hamilton for right of way for the Dartmouth Railway, $5,000 by Judge Palmer for land taken for a siding at Dorchester, and some ten claims on Section 16 in connection with the building of the Intercolonial Railway.

THE WILL of the late Mr. Robt. Walker, dry goods merchant, of Toronto, has been entered for probate. He leaves an estate valued at about a quarter of a million dollars made up of real estate in Toronto, Hamilton and London, bank and other stocks and cash. He bequeaths legacies to the Methodist Church superannuated ministers' funds, Carlton Street Church and several charitable institutions.

DR. WILSON, V.S., of Galt, Ont., reports that the hog cholera is spreading to a considerable extent in Essex County, having broken out in East Sandwich, notwithstanding the fact that so many swine have been quarantined. He believes it will be necessary to make a thorough inspection of the county and adopt the most rigid measures before the disease can be stamped out. The carelessness of farmers is assisting very much to extend the disease.

THE CONSENSUS OF OPINION among Toronto steamboat men is that the lake season just closing is the worst known for several years past. One of the few companies reporting a decided improvement is the Canadian Pacific Railway. Keen competition, with low rates and the small-pox scare, are all assigned as causes for this unfavorable state of affairs. The latter reason has affected trade in Ontario far more than the generality of people suspect, two or three lines having ceased running specially on this account.

DR. WILSON, President of University College, in his annual convocation speech yesterday, declared his determined opposition to any further concessions to religious denominations for the purpose of bringing about university federation. A great part of his address was taken up with an eloquent plea for non-sectarianism in higher education. The total number of new female students admitted this season, so far, is seven, only one of whom is not matriculated. The total number in attendance is fifteen, of whom only one is the fourth year and one the third.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.—The *Globe* published last week a long interview with Dr. Edmunds, of London, England, who takes a very sanguine view of the feasibility of the Lake Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Railway. He was over part of the ground with Mr. Shelford, an eminent English railway engineer, whose assistant, Mr. Mooney, is about to start on a minute exploration of Nelson River.

HOG CHOLERA.—Dr. McEachran, chief inspector east of Montreal, reports that hog cholera, which existed in Huntingdon and adjacent districts four or five weeks ago, has been stamped out by close quarantine under the act passed last session. In Essex County the reports are that the disease exists to a large extent, and measures have been taken by Hon. Mr. Carling to secure the complete isolation of the disease by strict quarantine.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE GALLOWS.—A man named Levecque, a native of Ottawa, who was found guilty in 1882, at Winnipeg, of murdering one Legault at White River, and sentenced to death has been pardoned. At the trial it was claimed by the prosecution that Legault had been killed by a blow on the head, but the doctors who gave testimony said they could not find the marks of any blows, and were of the opinion that death had resulted from apoplexy. Through some misconception, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Levecque was sentenced to death. A writ of error was procured, and eventually a new trial was granted, when the accused was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Certain facts fully establishing Levecque's innocence, having come before the Government, the Governor-General has now given him his liberty.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE TO AGREE—TURKEY PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

LONDON, October 15.—The startling intelligence comes from Constantinople that the Conference have failed to agree on the proposal to accept the union of Bulgaria and East Roumelia. The statement cabled from Constantinople that a collective note had been agreed to, recognizing the union, is now declared to be premature and conjectural. The true situation is that the Powers have failed to agree. A majority on the initiative of Lord Salisbury concur in the maintenance of the Treaty of Berlin, involving the restoration of the *status quo*. They propose a joint note to the principalities, urging them to respect the treaty. The Powers are still negotiating, with the hope of arriving at unanimity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15.—In view of the gravity of the military situation and imminence of hostilities, the War Council commenced continuous sittings last night. Three divisions are mobilizing—the Greek corps d'armee, 40,000 strong; Macedonian, 60,000 strong; Roumelian, 50,000 strong; total, 150,000 men now actually on the march. Levies of the first-class reserve Nizam are filling the place of the Redif sent to the front. The Redif is being brought up to a war footing.

ATHENS, Oct. 16.—Rumors are current here that Prince Alexander, at the head of an army, is marching from Philippopolis toward Adrianople. Belgrade advices state the Servian army will cross the frontier to-night. At a review of his troops yesterday, King Milan said, "In two days we shall know what we have to do."

As the outcome of the conference at Constantinople, the powers have sent a note to Prince Alexander at Sofia urging him to pacify Roumelia, and warning him that otherwise he will run the risk of losing. In any event he must recognize the suzerainty of the Sultan.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Paris, says:—England has refused to join with Austria in preventing Greece from interfering in the Eastern difficulty. Reports from various quarters say Austria is preparing for eventualities. The Porte has issued orders for a second levy of Redifs. The Turkish Admiralty has ordered five men-of-war to prepare for service in the Ægean Sea.

The *New Free Press*, of Vienna, says:—Russia and Austria have agreed to common action for the peaceful settlement of the Bulgarian question. The Turco-Montenegro Frontier Commission has disagreed and been recalled.

BELGRADE, October 16.—Servia has protested against the decision of the ambassadors on the Roumelian question and has commenced military operations against Bulgaria. A large force of Servian troops crossed the Bulgarian frontier from Nissa at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Servians crossed the Bulgarian frontier at Charkoi and are advancing towards Sofia and are now near the Dragoman Pass. King Milan is in command.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The ambassadors have presented a note to the Porte saying that further time will have to be afforded them so as to obtain a complete European understanding respecting the Roumelian difficulties, and advise the Sultan to continue his peaceful policy. They do not dispute the Porte's right to send troops into Roumelia to assert its rights. It is generally believed that the Powers have advised Bulgaria, Servia and Greece more strongly than heretofore to remain quiet.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Lord Salisbury announces that Parliament will be dissolved on November 17th.

INDIANS AND TREASON.

SOME RIGHTS OF THE RED MAN—CAN HE BE TRIED FOR TREASON?

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—"Lex Loci," who is believed to be the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, writing to the *Free Press* on the Indian tribes and the statutes of treason, strongly contends that the tribal Indians of the North-West Territories are not subjects in the true sense of the term, nor have they ever been regarded as such. He says that in the heat and hurry of political warfare even a responsible minister of justice may overlook or forget the legal boundaries of an English statute 532 years old, expressed in Norman French and framed to preserve the privileges of feudal lords against recalcitrant tenants who might compass or imagine the death or levy war against their *dominus legius*, but what excuse can be found for official lawyers who forget that tribal Indians in America have never been regarded as "subjects" and ought not, therefore, to be charged with treason. He shows by quoting authorities that, previous to the revolt of the American colonies, the English authorities invariably treated with the Indian tribes as nations, acknowledging them as sole owners and independent communities governed by their own chiefs and subject to their own laws and polity. He gives extracts from Sir William Johnson's treaty with the Seneca nation, concluded in 1784, which establishes that the political status of the Senecas at that period was not that of native-born subjects, nor did Sir Wm. Johnson's treaty deprive them of one tittle of their liberty or rights as a political community or nation. On the contrary their separate national independent status is assumed and acknowledged throughout. Another treaty, concluded the same year with the Delawares, Shawnees and Hurons under military pressure contains this remarkable article: "That if any Indian hereafter killed any Englishman or Frenchman whose country had been ceded to the English—the years previously were apparently not included—he shall be delivered up by his nation and tried by the English laws only, to have half the jury Indians. Under the American régime the political status of the Indian tribes has not been changed except in a few cases as the result of conquest or voluntary compact. Their rights of self-government and their freedom from the obligations of citizenship and, therefore, from prosecution as traitors have been judicially recognized and determined. That distinguished jurist, Chancellor Kent, in a case before him which involves the status of Indians, thus expounded the law. They have never been regarded as citizens or members of our body politic within the contemplation of the Constitution. They have always been and are still considered by our laws as dependent tribes governed by their own usages and chiefs, but placed under our protection and subject to our coercion so far as the public safety required it and no further. Goodell *vs.* Jackson, 20, folio 719. The learned Story in his commentaries on the Constitution, places tribal Indians in the category with persons of foreign birth who have never renounced the allegiance to which they were born. The aboriginal inhabitants of the country, he tells us, are not citizens. In conclusion, Mr. McDougall says lawyers of good standing have lately contended that the feudal statute of Edward III. never extended beyond the "Realm of England" and therefore affects only the descendants of the "vassals," for whom it was made. Even these, it is thought, are not amenable to its sanguinary code when they go "beyond seas." If this be so it is much to be lamented that the point was not taken in case of Count and Mathers and other victims of the insurrection of 1837. But I think I have shown that it will be an unprecedented construction to extend it to the Indian territories and subject the "untutored savage" to its false assumptions, unintelligible theories and vindictive penalties. He, at least, is a free man. If he steals his neighbor's property or kills a human being without justifiable cause, we need not import the statute of Edward III. or any later statute of treason to confound or punish him.

AN ORANGE PLAN

FOR SECURING INCORPORATION—MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT THAT WILL COMPEL THE GOVERNMENT TO COME TO TERMS.

TORONTO, October 14.—The *Orange Sentinel* of to-morrow will contain a stirring letter from S. W. Davis, P.C.M., of Murvale, near Kingston, appealing to Orangemen to withdraw their support from Sir John A. Macdonald, unless he grants them incorporation. He proposes:—1, that no man who holds office under Government shall be eligible for office in the Order. 2, that no Orangeman vote at elections for any candidate of any party who will not pledge himself to vote for Orange incorporation, and 3, that they put forward their strength in at least twelve counties where Orangemen are strong, twelve tried independent Orange candidates who shall be firmly pledged to vote on every occasion against any and every government which will not agree to grant Orange incorporation, and to make it a Ministerial measure by which they elect to stand or fall. Do this and within twelve months, he says, you will obtain your end or the men who deceived you will have met their fitting doom. Neglect to do this and you need never cherish the fond allusion that Britons and Orangemen never will be slaves. Neglect to do this and every French member of Parliament will be justified in believing what many of them say openly, that is, that we Orangemen do make a great noise and do crow very loud when nobody is by, but that we have never dared to show our noses in the streets of Montreal since Sir John came into power, and that if we did we would be chased home again very quick, now that there is no Mackenzie to order out the volunteers to protect us."

INVASION OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

BY CARDINAL MANNING AND OTHER CATHOLICS.

LONDON, October 14.—Yesterday, being the feast of St. Edward the Confessor, was especially observed by the worshippers at the Catholic Church of St. Edward. At High Mass Cardinal Manning officiated, and the sermon was for the most part a consideration of the probabilities of the return of the English nation to the Roman Catholic faith. In furtherance of this object, in the possible accomplishment of which His Eminence and other distinguished Catholics are confident believers, a pilgrimage was organized to the shrine of the Confessor in Westminster Abbey to solicit his intercession in the conversion of England. At the direction of the Cardinal the appearance of a demonstration was avoided as far as possible, but the sudden inroad of the band of devotees indulging in adoration at the tomb of the historic saint and king excited general curiosity. The vergers and authorities of the Abbey did not interfere with the devotions of the strangers. More practical minded, the police in attendance thought proper to inspect the bags and parcels carried by the inflowing crowd; but as no connection could be established between beads and explosives the emblems of intercessary prayer were allowed to pass. The question of the propriety of the proceeding was immediately taken under consideration by the dean and chapter.

LORD SALISBURY AT BRIGHTON.

HE DISCUSSES SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—In a speech at Brighton yesterday, Lord Salisbury said Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would be a fatal blow to capital and the interests of industry. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the Church and State question would not be mooted in the next Parliament, was without foundation. If the question was not settled in the next, it would be settled in the following Parliament. It would be the greatest conflict in English history. A wave of infidelity was passing over the land. Mr. Gladstone bowed to it. He was unable to consider it the great issue of modern civilization, higher than any issue of national destiny. Referring to Great Britain's foreign relations, Lord Salisbury said it was policy to shun quarrels where she was not concerned. He declared the French Government had disavowed the action of the French Consul in Burmah. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury urged his countrymen to show themselves worthy of the coming struggle.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Paisley, said: Notwithstanding denials there was some kind of compact between the Parnellites and the Conservatives.

NEWS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

MEDICAL BOARDS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—The militia general orders in to-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain the appointment of medical boards at London, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, for the purpose of investigating claims on the part of active militia men in the respective districts who received wounds or injuries, or contracted disease while on service in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion, which may incapacitate them wholly or in part from following their usual occupation. The Board at Montreal will consist of Dr. George E. Fenwick, president, and Drs. J. Guerin and L. Edouard Desjardins, members. The cases to be investigated are divided into two classes: 1st. cases of militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them wholly from following their usual trade or profession; 2nd, cases of militiamen who have received wounds or injuries or have contracted disease in actual service, such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their usual trade or profession. The boards will take such evidence as may be produced, and will report their own opinions thereupon either as to the total or partial disability of the claimant and the disability. If partial the Board will state the amount of injury or incapacity under which the claimant is suffering at the date of investigation and its probable duration. The opinion of the Board will, of course, be based solely on the evidence which is embodied in the "proceedings" which must be according to the form prescribed by paragraph 1,006 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883. The board will assemble on such days as may, in their opinion, be necessary for the purpose of investigating the claims which are laid before them by the Deputy-Adjutant-General of their districts. Each member of a board will receive surgeon's pay for the days he is present and in the discharge of his duties on the board, the claims for such pay to be certified by the president. Each case is to be investigated separately. The proceedings in each completed case are to be forwarded with as little delay as possible to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the district in order that they may be produced as evidence before the board of officers specified in paragraph 1,008, of the Regulations and Orders, 1883.

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The board of officers in the different military districts to take cognizance and report on the various claims which may be presented for consideration under the provisions of paragraphs 1,008 and 1,009 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, will consist of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the district or the officer acting in his stead for the time being and two captains residing at his headquarters to be named by him. The cases to be investigated by the several boards will be those of claimants who reside in their districts. It will be the duty of the Deputy Adjutant-General in each district to make himself acquainted with all the cases in his district which should be investigated by the board and to do all he properly can to facilitate the enquiry in order that those who are entitled to compensation, gratuity or pension, may have their cases properly verified and brought without delay to the attention of the Department.

COMMANDING OFFICERS NORTH-WEST SERVICE.

Officers who commanded corps in the North-West during the recent rebellion should bring to the attention of the Deputy Adjutant-General in their respective districts the cases of such of their officers and men as are entitled to be considered with a view to compensation, gratuity or pension provided by regulation. In some instances those entitled to consideration are not aware of the steps necessary to properly place their cases before the Department. The following is added as sub-section (3) to paragraph 1,000 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883, but section 3, as published in No. 2 of General Orders 22 of 2nd October, 1885, will become sub-section 4:—"3. Those suffering from disability contracted on actual service, who are entitled to compensation, can apply from time to time for a payment on account to the extent provided for in paragraphs 997 and 998 until their cases have been finally decided by the Department. In such instances the date and amount of the last payment must be shown and the certificates of two qualifying medical practitioners be appended to the claims."

THEBAWS RULE.

NEARING AN END—HIS ARROGANCE GETTING INTO TROUBLE WITH THE BRITISH—A MILITARY DEMONSTRATION AT MANDALAY.

CALCUTTA, October 14.—King Thebaw of Burmah has answered the communication sent by the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah in accordance with instructions from the Indian Government with reference to the dispute between the Burmese Government and the Bombay and Burmah Trading Association. The King replied in an arrogant and insulting manner and refused to discuss the claim of the trading company with the Indian Government. The chief commissioner has asked for 8,000 reinforcements before sending an ultimatum to Mandalay.

A despatch from Rangoon says the Burmese Government is increasing its forces on the frontier and actively preparing to resist any attempt the Government of India may make to force a suspension of the decree of confiscation of the property of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, in default of payment of a judgment of $125,000, alleged to be due Burmah laborers as wages. The Company deny they were ever in debt to the workmen, and claim that they never were allowed an opportunity of rebutting the charge. A majority of their men have signed a declaration that they have no claim on the corporation.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15—An ultimatum has been sent to King Thebaw ordering him to reduce the claim against the Bombay Trading Company, to remove restrictions against English traders and to accept a British resident at Mandalay. Gunboats have been ordered to Rangoon to await orders to enforce the Government's demands by a demonstration at Mandalay. A number of troops are being prepared for operations against Burmah.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is officially denied that Lords Salisbury, Churchill and Dufferin have disagreed respecting affairs in Upper Burmah.

A MODEST PETITION.

PRINCE ALBERT BANQUETS THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND THEN PRESENTS HIM WITH A PETITION—A FEW OF THE DEMANDS MADE.

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—A *Globe* special from the North-West states that the Hon. Thomas White was banqueted at Prince Albert on Wednesday night. He was asked to carry to Ottawa a petition asking that representation be given in the Dominion Parliament to the North-West Territories; for the formation of a local legislature; that the North-West Council be abolished; that the territories of the Saskatchewan be extended to Hudson's Bay, and Prince Albert be made the capital; that local legislature be given control of Government Lands; that connection be given with existing railways and work commenced at both ends so as to provide remunerative employment for farmers; that the Hudson's Bay be opened up, the charter of the Manitoban and North-Western Railway be amended and the road be bonused to Prince Albert; that there be a Court House and resident judge at Prince Albert; that the *Habeas Corpus* Act be extended to the territories; that a reduction be made in the Sheriff' fees, barracks be provided for the Government, military or police force; the non-exaction of timber dues and wood for domestic and homestead purposes; the opening of the old sections or homestead purposes; a money order office established; more frequent mail communication; Prince Albert be made a port of entry; public officials appointed from the residents; unoccupied Indian reserve be opened for entry; the Sioux to be placed on the reserves and seed grain given to the farmers next year.

LORD TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—It is rumored that Sir Charles Tupper is to be created a baron, in consideration of his valuable services in the interests of trade and commerce.

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

WINNIPEG, Man., October 12.—The heavy rainstorm of yesterday, it is believed, has thoroughly quenched the prairie fires in this section. Great damage has resulted from this source throughout the entire North-West. At Maple Creek no less than three lives were lost, while valuable property has been destroyed in many sections. Throughout Northern Dakota these fires have been very destructive, thousands of acres having been burned over, and many settlers next to ruined.

TO BE HANGED.

A Battleford despatch says the trial of the two murderers of George Dill, of Bresaylor, has been concluded. The evidence left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners, who were sentenced by Judge Rouleau to be hanged. Sixteen Indian prisoners, arraigned on minor charges connected with the rebellion, were released on their good behavior, there being no direct evidence available against them. The Court wil adjourn next Thursday.

METHODIST COLLEGE.

A movement is on foot for the establishing of a Methodist college in this city. The report of the committee appointed some time ago was presented and adopted at a late meeting in Grace Church. A committee from the different Methodist churches in the city was appointed to collect subscriptions, and it is expected that the sum of $5,000 can be secured in Winnipeg alone. It was decided to issue scholarships in the college on the payment of a fee. It is expected that the college will be opened in the autumn of 1886. The Grace Church property on Main street has been transferred to the college board, and at the coming session of the Legislature the necessary steps will be taken for incorporation.

A GREAT EXPLORATION FEAT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles received a telegram yesterday from Lieut. Henry T. Allen, of the Second Cavalry, stating he had arrived safely at San Francisco after his Alaska explorations, having completed the journey through the regions of the far north which, in the opinion of Gen. Miles, excelled all explorations on the American continent since Lewis and Clarke and the world's record since Livingstone. Lieut. Allen left Sitka last February and journeyed to the mouth of the Copper river which he followed until he reached the great Alaskan range of mountains. These he crossed on snow-shoes to the head of the Tennah river, in itself a marvellous accomplishment. For seven hundred or eight hundred miles he followed the Tennah until it emptied into the Takon, the great river of the north, to its mouth, a distance of four hundred or 500 more. Upon the completion of his great journey Lieut. Allen repaired to Fort Michel or Behrings and returned on the steamer "Corwin." The explorations of the Tennah and Takon rivers has been the ambition of explorers long before Alaska came into possession of the United States, but the Russians failed each time it was attempted. Since then several explorations by American officers have ended in failure until among army officers on the Pacific Coast the feat came to be considered well nigh impossible. Lieut. Allen's companions were a sergeant and an officer of the signal corps with Indians whom he persuaded to join him.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOSH BILLINGS.

MONTERY, Cal., Oct. 14.—Mr. H. W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," died here this morning of apoplexy. His body will be embalmed and sent east. About 9.45 this morning a physician was hastily summoned to the Hotel Delmonte to attend Josh Billings, who was sitting in a chair in the vestibule, apparently enjoying the best of health. When the physician arrived he complained of a severe pain in the chest, and remarked, "My doctors East ordered rest of the brain," and added, throwing back his long hair, "but you can see I do not have to work my brain for a simple lecture; it comes spontaneously." While he was talking he suddenly threw his hands over his head and fell backwards unconscious. He was carried to his room and in three minutes his life was extinct. His wife, who accompanied him on his trip to the Pacific coast, was with him during the last moments. His face has retained a perfectly natural expression and bears no indication of pain. He was to have lectured here on Friday for the benefit of a local lodge of Good Templars. He was a well-known former resident of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Before engaging in literary work he conducted a real estate office there, and was also an auctioneer. He had been a member of the common council. He leaves a wife and two daughters. His mother died in Poughkeepsie a year ago.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE OFFICE OF LORD-LIEUTENANT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said that all Liberals were agreed that the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland should be abolished. He thought that in time England would voluntarily yield home rule to Ireland, maintaining, however, the rights of the Crown.

MR. BRIGHT ON LAND REFORM.

Mr. Bright, in a speech, declined to pass an opinion on the subject of free education. Regarding the land question he said he only wanted the transfer of land made easy and did not approve of certain new fangled proposals on the subject. He deprecated the fact that certain politicians were teaching the masses that they were slaves. Statements made by these men were absurd. Mr. Bright concluded with a violent diatribe against a resort to arms as a means of settling international disputes. He attributed the prevailing war feeling to "Jingoism" in the newspapers.

THE RIEL APPEAL CASE.

LONDON, Oct 13.—The appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed insurrection in the North-West Territories, came up to-day for argument. His London lawyer, Mr. Francis Henry Jeune, asked for a postponement until the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadian counsel, who was bringing with him an important document respecting the matter. Mr. Attorney-General Webster opposed the request. The Court, however, agreed to postpone the case until the 21st inst. The Court-room was crowded, but no excitement prevailed.

LONDON, October 13.—Riel has been further respited to the 26th instant.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is understood that the sentence of death passed on Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed rebellion in Canada, will be commuted to life-long servitude.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The appeal of Riel, the Canadian conspirator, will be heard to-day.

THE AFGHAN BORDER COMMISSION.

Sir Joseph Ridgeway, the British Commissioner of the Afghan Joint Boundary Commission, with a British and native escort, has reached Meshed. By special orders of the Persian Government, native officials were in readiness to meet the commission. The reception accorded by the Persian officials is reported by Sir Joseph to have shown marked cordiality. The Joint Commissioner telegraphs that they intend to winter in quarters now being erected near Herat. The line from Zulfikar to Maruchuk will be completed before winter, and the open weather will see the commencement of the work in the direction of the Upper Oxus.

ATTACKED BY MOONLIGHTERS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—Aghadoe House, near Killarney, the residence of Mr. Samuel J. Hussey, agent for Lord Lansdowne, was attacked by moonlighters last night. A number of shots were fired, but no serious damage was done. The police force returned to guard the premises. No arrests were made.

OBIT.

PRESCOTT, Ont., Oct. 15.—Mr. John Gray, a prominent Conservative, and well known throughout Ontario, died here this morning at nine o'clock after a long illness. He was connected with the Inland Revenue Department. The deceased, who was about forty-five years of age, leaves a widow and family to mourn his death.

CANADIAN MISSIONS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The half-yearly meeting of the Executive of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church opened here to-day. Letters were received from the Rev. J. S. McKay, New Westminster; Rev. D. Fraser, Victoria; Rev. John Chisholm, Nicola, and Rev. T. G. Thompson, Vancouver City, regarding the progress of Presbyterianism in British Columbia, indicating encouraging results, and pointing out a number of new fields where the people were prepared to contribute very largely to the support of missionaries if sent out by the Church. The ministers at present located in British Columbia were appointed a committee to confer with each other and report as early as possible with respect to the fields in that province where there was a Presbyterian population, and where it was desirable to send missionaries from old Canada to prosecute the work. The committee decided to ask the Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Winnipeg, to visit the province to confer with these ministers, as well as ministers representing the Church of Scotland, with a view to the union of all Presbyterians there in one body. A letter was read from the Rev. W. McWilliams, of Prince Albert, indicating the progress there, and stating that all pecuniary losses which members of the church there had suffered from the rebellion had been made good by the Government. He further reported that, notwithstanding the troubles in the North-West, the mission work of the Church all through the Territories had suffered comparatively little. The following appointments were made: The Rev. Alexander Hamilton, a recent graduate of Knox College, missionary to the North-West; the Rev. D. Cameron, Lucknow, to Manitoulin Island, with headquarters at Manitowaning; the Rev. D. H. McLennan, of Tecumseh, to Thessalon, Algoma district; the Rev. J. S. Stewart, lately of Fort Erie to Eganville; Rev. D. L. McKechnie, to Mattawa; Messrs. James Miller, W. J. Hewitt, A. G. Jansen, C. B. Hemming, Hy. Knox, John Garroch, W. M. Robertson and John Gilmour, to the presbytery of Barrie, chiefly for work in the Muskoka district; the Rev. John Fraser and Mr. John McGregor, to the Quebec presbytery. Claims were passed for mission work in different presbyteries during the past six months amounting to $20,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.

TORONTO, October 14.—The Executive Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church, and the sub-committee on augmentation of stipends, met to-day. Most of the forenoon and afternoon sessions were taken up with pressing claims of the different presbyteries for augmented congregations for the last six months. These amounted to $13,282, with certain presbyteries in Manitoba whose claims will not be passed till certain errors are rectified. It was decided that circulars be sent to all presbyteries and members of the Church in Ontario and Quebec, urging the necessity of increased liberality in behalf of the augmentation. It was calculated that $32,000 would be needed for the present year, to which is to be added $4,000 taken last year from the reserve fund. Steps were taken to have the augmented congregations visited during the next six months with a view to a reduction of the grants they are now receiving.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—Aid for congregations was yesterday voted by the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee to the amount of $13,282, of which $1,475 goes to the Presbytery of Montreal, and $1,028 to that of Quebec. The claims of certain Presbyteries in Manitoba were left over for future consideration. The Committee estimate that $32,000 will be required to liquidate obligations maturing before April, 1886, exclusive of $4,000 to be repaid to the reserve fund. It is felt by the Committee that if there is a failure to raise this sum the scheme itself will be greatly endangered. The Home Mission fund proper went behind $6,700 during the past six months.

METHODIST.

HALIFAX, N.S., October 13.—The session of the Mission Board of the Methodist Church in Canada commenced to-day. The Rev. Dr. Sutherland read an elaborate general and financial report on the operations of the past year, and submitted memoranda on subjects receiving special attention. The requirements for next year include: Rents, $237,754; miscellaneous, $60,000; removal expenses, $5,000. The sums asked for by the various conferences are: Toronto, $420,354; London, $17,801; Niagara, $8,960; Guelph, $16,872; Bay of Quinte, $18,706; Montreal, $40,980; Manitoba, $33,282; Nova Scotia, $15,544; New Brunswick, $24,080; Newfoundland, $17,175. Discussing mission work in Manitoba, Dr. Williams declared that the Church must make much heavier expenditure or clear out of that field. The board discussed motions to give $150 additional allowance to missionaries in Manitoba and to place Newfoundland and Pembroke in the Montreal Conference on the same basis as Manitoba. The discussion was adjourned to enable members to attend Governor Richey's "at home." The annual missionary meeting was held to-night and a great success.

METHODIST.

HALIFAX, N.S., October 14.—The Methodist Mission Board to-day decided upon the following basis of appropriation: Married man, $750; single ordained man, $400; single unordained man, $350, and $100 additional to missionaries in cities and in Manitoba, while missionaries doing "white work" in British Columbia are to be paid $1,000. The Rev. L. N. Beaudry's request that the Board assume the $5,000 indebtedness on the First French Church, Montreal, together with other memorials relating to French-Canadian evangelization, were referred to a special committee. Salaries were fixed as follows: Dr. Sutherland, general secretary, $1,600, with $750 extra for rent and furniture; Mr. Shaw $1,600 and Mr. Peat $1,500, officials of Mission Board offices. The Hon. L. S. Shannon presented the Board with a $500 check from the estate of the late John King, and explained that an additional sum of $15,500 would be paid to the Board on the death of certain parties.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

HALIFAX, N.S., October 16.—The Halifax Methodist churches contributed $5,000 to the mission fund. The Mission Board to-day decided not to allow grants for salary to circuits whose receipts reach two-thirds of the basis of salary adopted by the Board, nor to give appropriations for salary, rent or removals to circuits whose receipts reach three-fourths of said basis, except in cities or towns. The committee on the sustentation fund consider it unadvisable, in view of the present financial condition of the church, to saddle it with another fund, and as the items for rent and removals will disappear by the sliding scale in a few years, such a fund is unnecessary. Dr. Sutherland made a vigorous plea for the starving missionaries.

On motion of Dr. Sutherland, it was resolved that the Board greatly deplored its inability to make larger grants to domestic missions, owing to insufficient income, and as no small amount of the present income is expended in fields that are strictly missionary grounds, the Board is of opinion that the time has come that missionary funds should be relieved of these calls for grants; therefore resolved, that the Board earnestly recommend to the General Conference such legislation as will provide for careful classification of dependent fields and the creation of a sustentation fund out of which aid may be given weak circuits and so relieve the Missionary Fund, to be applied to strictly missionary work.

The following miscellaneous grants were made:—French and Indian Missions, $12,500; Japan College, $8,900; to the Superannuation Fund of the Conference, $5,000. There were the usual number of minor grants. It was agreed that the total appropriation this year will be $180,000, and that nothing will be carried to the Building and Investment Fund.

PARLIAMENTARY NOMINATIONS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 13.—This being the day appointed for the nomination of candidates for the seat in the House of Commons vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Burpee, a large crowd assembled at the City Hall, and much excitement prevailed. Mr. F. Everett was nominated on the Conservative and Mr. McLeod on the Liberal side. There is much enthusiasm in the ranks of the Conservatives, who hope to redeem the constituency.

HUDSON'S BAY EXPLORATION.

RESULT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE "ALERT"—SUFFERINGS OF THE EXPEDITION.

HALIFAX, Oct. 18.—The Hudson's Bay exploration steamer "Alert" returned to-day. Captain Gordon gave the *Gazette* correspondent a detailed report of the voyage. The season was fully a month later than usual, and immense masses of field ice were met with after leaving Belle Isle and before Nachbak Bay was reached. Near that point on June 12th the "Alert" was jammed in a field of ice varying from fifty to eighty miles in width. On June 15th an attempt was made to force the ship through the ice in the Straits. The latitude was ten miles south of Cape Best, the south point of Revolution Island, and thirty-five or forty miles east. On June 16th she got into comparatively thin sheet ice, but averaging five feet thick, extending forty miles to the eastward and as far as the eye could reach in other directions. The ship drifted about in that field until July 7th, during which time she sustained so much damage that she was compelled to put back to St. John's for repairs. The ice, which the ship was in at that time, was evidently from Davis' Straits, where the winter appeared to have been especially severe. After effecting repairs at St. John's Nachbak was again reached on August 2nd, and made without any difficulty. At this time the men had been told off for the different stations, as follows:—Port Burwell Station, No. 1, Gilbert R. Shaw and the brothers Mercier; Skinner's Cove, Nachbak Bay, No. 2, was to be abolished; Ash Inlet, No. 3, J. Tyrrel, of Toronto, William Mills and Erechman; Stupart's Bay, No. 4, F. J. Payne, Toronto, Albert Bouthelier and Frank Paul; Port de Boucherville, No. 5, J. McKenzie, Pictou; Maurice Fleming and J. P. Grolay; Port Laperiere No. 6, Percey Woodworth, A. R. Bissett and J. Bowditch. The "Alert" left Nachbak on August 22nd, and fought her way up through the ice towards the other stations. At this time the Straits appeared as full of ice as it did a month previously. This was, doubtless, the ice that came down from the bay. Some of the pans were of

GREAT SIZE AND THICKNESS.

The tidal drift about this place was very strong, and ran from six to seven knots an hour. On August 7th they sighted the Hudson's Bay vessels "Princess Royal" and "Cam Owen." The latter broke her propeller in trying to make Ash Inlet, and drifted about for weeks. The observers, Messrs. Keating and Drysdale, came off on the ice and reported that Mr. Ash, the chief, was suffering from scurvy. Captain Gordon got them all aboard and left for Stupart's Bay, where it was found that Mr. Stupart and party had left the day before for Chimo Bay. The other stations were duly visited and relieved, but nothing of importance occurred, except that the ship experienced a series of gales of great severity almost during the whole of the time she was in the bay. She arrived at Nachbak on her way home on October 14th. Capt. Gordon said that his opinion that the Straits were navigable to properly equipped ships for four months of the year had been confirmed. The result of the observations showed that the climate was not nearly as cold as anticipated, nor as cold as Winnipeg was in winter. Dr. Bell said he had gathered many new geological, zoological and botanical facts, and spoke very highly of the richness of the fisheries and mineral resources. He thinks the experiments should be continued.

SUFFERINGS OF STUPART AND PARTY.

Interviews with returned observers give the inside history of Mr. Stupart's desertion of his post on Hudson's Straits. The winter at his post has been unusually severe, the hunting failed and famine prevailed among the Esquimaux. Mr. Stupart relieved their wants to the best of his means, but he only had two years' provisions for his party of three, and was not certain that the "Alert" would relieve him this year. Thirteen of the Esquimaux starved around the very door of his station. It was a sickening sight, and life amid such scenes was hardly worth living. A month passed by after the time the "Alert," with relief, was due, and there being no sign of her and fearing that the same fate that befell the Esquimaux last winter would overtake him and his party next winter, they determined to undertake the perilous journey to the Hudson's Bay post at Chimo bay. Stupart and his two men accordingly started in an open whale boat, and, after enduring great suffering from exposure and exhaustion, rowed and sailed, amid heavy seas and frequent gales, the three hundred miles to Chimo in fourteen days. Arriving there safely, they embarked in the Hudson's Bay trading steamer "Labrador," for Rigoulette, where they had left word at Stupart's station and Chimo for the "Alert" to call for them in case she came to their relief, and if not they hoped to get to St. John's in a whaler or fisherman. They left Chimo all right, but the steamer "Labrador" ran on the rocks before reaching Rigoulette, but was not a total wreck, and the crew and passengers were safe when last heard from. News of the disaster was sent by the Esquimaux to Nachbak Bay, and thence to St. John's, from which place the steamer "Hercules" was sent to their rescue. Capt. Gordon believes that the whole party will be saved and come home all right. One of the most peculiar incidents of the story is that the "Alert" arrived at Stupart's Bay to relieve them the very day after the adventurous party had left for Chimo.

STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, October 18.—The executive branch of the Irish Government is making a most determined effort to check, through the operation of the ordinary laws, the extensive system of boycotting which has been revived in Ireland. The long lists of prosecutions which are every day published show the activity of the police. In all cases wherein good evidence is procurable against them the boycotters are summoned and committed to trial or bound over to keep the peace. The license is revoked of every keeper of a public house who is proved of refusing supplies to persons. So many publicans have already lost their licenses on this account that the League now exempts publicans from obedience to boycotting orders, although in all other respects this method of punishing persons pronounced objectionable to the organization is pursued. So offensive has the boycotting become that the Government has determined to revive the "Whiteboy Act." The act inflicts seven years' penal servitude on persons found guilty of menace or conspiracy against the peace, person or property of Loyalists in Ireland.

WHOLESALE PROSECUTIONS.

DUBLIN, October 18.—In pursuance of the Government plan for the suppression of boycotting two hundred respectable inhabitants of Stradbally were arrested. The Dublin branch of the National League sent a lawyer to defend the prisoners, but the magistrate convicted all of them and ordered them to find sureties for their good behavior. The defendants elected to go to prison. The magistrate hesitated to commit them and finally gave them a fortnight to consider the matter.

THE CORK LOYALISTS.

CORK, October 18.—At a special meeting of the Cork Defence Union last night, a report was submitted proving that boycotting had been severely checked. A branch of the Union will be established in London to have charge of the finances of the organization. The Union enthusiastically resolved to equip strong forces of farriers to traverse the country for the purpose of shoeing the horses of boycotted persons; also to attend cattle sales and buy boycotted cattle at fair London prices.

DUBLIN, October 17.—The Dungarvan branch of the Irish National League has decided to put a stop to hunting, and has notified the masters of fox hounds to that effect.

EVICTIONS.

Trouble has occurred on the Duke of Devonshire's estates in Mallow, County Cork, in connection with the eviction of certain tenants. The tenants and their friends made a determined resistance and attacked the police with stones. The sheriff and police finally dispersed the mob at the point of the bayonet.

THE TENANT FARMERS' DEMAND.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of tenant farmers at Westpoint to-day a resolution was adopted demanding that the Government introduce a bill similar to the American homestead law.

THE PLUMBER'S FRIEND.

BY HELEN F. MORE.

It is I who am to tell the story, I find. The idea of telling it at all was Prim's in the first place, but, as usual, she has backed out and left me to do it all. There was only one occasion which I remember on which Prim did not back out and leave me to do it. Probably that was because I was not on the spot.

I have been talking of "me" and of "Prim and I," but you have no idea yet who we are. Let me introduce first myself, and then Prim. I am Violet Brand. I regret to say that our misguided parents christened us Primrose and Violet. It was all very well while we were young, but why do parents never think of giving their children names that will wear, and fit comfortably to the last? Well, I am not a parent, and I suppose that it is none of my business. Prim's name is better than mine, because it is a sort of double-barrelled one. When she was a young girl, with delicate features and soft blue-gray eyes and a wild-rose complexion, every one called her Rose. But when the golden hair had faded to a whity-brown, and the blue had gone from the gray eyes, and the wild-rose complexion was furrowed with a thousand tiny lines, why, then she gradually grew to be "Prim," to me first and then to all the world.

I am five years older than Prim, and five inches taller. I never was a pretty girl, therefore I have altered less than she. We have lived together in our own little house since Prim was thirty and I thirty-five, and it is nobody's business how long that was ago. In all that time we have never had but one dispute to speak of, and it is the rise and progress of that I am to tell now.

The beginning of it all was the morning when I came home from market to find Prim sitting on the floor weeping over a puppy which was sprawled out upon her lap. Few sights could have surprised me more, for if there is a thing upon earth of which Prim has a wild terror and abhorrence, it is anything in the shape of a dog. I remember that I stopped short and stared at her.

"Well, upon my word!" was all that I could say.

Prim turned with tearful eyes upon me.

"Oh, Violet," she cried, "I am so thankful that you have come in! What am I to do with this thing? I couldn't let them torture it, you know. They were stoning it, actually stoning it, those dreadful boys; and the poor little creature was crying and moaning like a baby. I had to go out and drive them away, and bring it in. It is only a puppy now, but it will be a dog some day, and then what shall I do?"

Actually Prim, that shy, timid little woman, had been so moved by the sight of the puppy's sufferings that she had, single-handed, charged a group of the worst boys in town, dispersed them, and rescued their victim. A most signal triumph of mind over matter, I call it. Having rescued it, however, natural feelings resumed their sway. She could not turn it out to undergo fresh sufferings, but neither could she endure it about her. The end of it was that I was obliged to take it under my protection, and before long it had learned to regard me as its mistress, and to manifest its devotion in every possible way. You can not well pet and protect a creature without growing fond of it; so I suppose it was not long before I began to make an old fool of myself over the little beast.

The next scene in the act was when our little niece Lulu Rivers, came to me with tears in her eyes and implored me to take charge of her great cat, "True Thomas the Rhymer," as the little witch called him. The family were going to Europe, and Lulu was distressed as to the fate of her pet. "Now if Prim is afraid of dogs, I on the other hand, hate cats. But though I did not like the idea at all, I could not resist Lulu's tears and entreaties. The end of it all was that True Thomas arrived that same night in a basket, and a very much dazed and bewildered cat he was when he was let out. Prim and Nancy, our old servant, were all ready with a pat of our very best butter to anoint his paws, having heard that it was an unfailing way of reconciling a cat at once to its new home. It may be an excellent recipe for cats in general. All I can say is that in the case of this particular cat it was a dead failure. The theory, you see, is that the cat will immediately sit down and proceed to cleanse his paws in a fastidious and methodical manner, but unluckily Thomas did nothing of the kind. What he did, as soon as the operation was accomplished and he released, was to make a flying leap to Prim's shoulder, thence to the curtain, to which he clung with frantic claws until he descended with a wild pounce in the very middle of the blue sofa, and rebounding from that, shot through the door and disappeared. Fortunately the windows and outer doors had been closed for the night, so that he could not escape from the house. We had no difficulty in tracking him, for those dreadful paws had left their marks everywhere. Chairs and sofas, beds and tables, carpets, and curtains all were covered with plenteous libations of greaze. When we came up with him at last he was cowering down in the midst of the plush table cover, which happened to be the sole piece of embroidery I ever accomplished, and the pride of my heart. The sight was too much for me.

"Take him away!" I said, feebly, sinking into a chair. "What does Lulu mean by sending me such a demon as this? Take him away. I won't have him about the house."

But here, to my surprise, Prim asserted herself. I began to think that she, like Dr. John Brown's dog, having once found her courage never intended to be a coward again.

"It is absurd to talk in that way, Violet," she said firmly enough, though with a curious little quaver running through her voice. "We promised Lulu to take her cat and keep it, and we can't back out now. After all, what Thomas has done was not her fault, but mine, for it was I who buttered her paws. You never liked cats, I know, so I shall keep her for my special pet."

"'Thomas' and 'she,' applied to the same creature, sound rather curiously, my dear," was all my reply.

Then Prim became herself again. "So they do," she said; "I know it; but what can I do? You can't call a cat 'he.' It would be—well, not exactly proper, you know. I suppose it would not do to change its name, for Lulu might hear of it, and be hurt; but at least we can ignore it, and call her Pussy. That is a generic name, and nobody can object."

"I shall not ignore it," I said doggedly. "I shall call the cat 'Thomas,' and 'he,' and you may be as shocked as you please."

For I had not forgotten the discussion in regard to the name of my little dog, which happened to be of the feminine gender. Prim, with tears in her eyes, had entreated me, in the interests of propriety, not to give it a distinctively feminine name, and to consent always to speak of it as "he." To this I had yielded a grudging assent so far as to call it Jonquil, for it was a curly yellow dog. Now, however, I firmly resolved in my own mind that henceforth, instead of "John," which Prim fondly urged, the dog's nickname should be "Joan," which is feminine of nothing.

Having affected our exchange of pets, we fondly imagined that everything would go on as smoothly as before their arrival; but alas! this was by no means the case. It was not long before Prim became insanely and idiotically fond of her pet, who returned her devotion in a manner which amazed me. Like most other people, I had always entertained a contemptuously low idea of the affection and fidelity of cats. It was no surprise to me that Joan should quickly learn to know my voice, should search for me in my absence, and run to meet me with demonstrations of joy upon my return. One expects such things from dogs; but when Thomas began to equal her in manifestations of attachment to Prim I was profoundly astonished.

Dogs and cats are not popularly supposed to agree well together, but Joan and Thomas, with a few exceptions, seemed reasonably indifferent to each other's presence. Thomas was a large gray cat, that, when his first panic was over, proved to be of a serene and placid disposition. Joan having forgotten her early tribulations, had promptly developed into a most audacious and impertinent dog, firmly convinced of her own supreme rights in the house, and resolute to resent any infringement of them. At first she was inclined to be jealous of Thomas, but observation having convinced her that his affections were fixed upon Prim alone, she soon dismissed all jealousy from her mind. Though they did not live in a state of active feud, there were few days, however, when some dispute, more or less trifling, did not occur. Each had its separate plate of food and its separate cushion, and I must say to Thomas's credit that he generally kept himself strictly to his own quarters. Not so Joan. I regret to say on the contrary, that she proved herself the greediest little pig in existence. It was the work of an instant to clear her own plate; two snaps and a gobble and it was done. The next that was seen of her she was standing beside Thomas's plate, with neck outstretched, forelegs braced, tail stiff as a ramrod, while a low growl very far down in her throat gave her first warning. If he retreated from his plate at this signal well and good; but if not the growl grew louder by degrees, until it ended in a snarl. Then one of two things happened.

Either Thomas retreated in haste and terror, while Joan gobbled up the food which she did not want, or else Joan's ears were boxed and she was sent about her business, while Thomas finished his meal in peace. Of course the quarrels between the pets were taken up by respective mistresses. As far as possible we kept them apart; but though Thomas was quite willing that this state of things should be maintained, Joan was not. Next to gobbling up Thomas's food, the chief ambition of her life seemed to be to appropriate his cushion, keeping at the same time a jealous eye upon her own, lest he should endeavor to retaliate in kind. Almost the only time within my remembrance when Thomas was moved to defend his rights was the day when Prim and I had both left the sitting-room to see a visitor to the door. We had left our pets safely asleep on their respective cushions, but just as we closed the front door behind our visitor the noise of conflict arose in the room which we had left. We hastened back to find Joan standing in the middle of the floor, a sob in her throat, and blood pouring from her nose, while before her sat Thomas, one ear up and the other down, head on one side, regarding her with an air of demoniac triumph from his half-shut eyes. Of course Prim and I took different views of the matter. Prim was sure that the instant we had left the room, Joan, finding the coast clear, had boldly advanced to dispossess Thomas who was only defending his just rights. I, however, though I had always before taken it for granted that Joan was the aggressor, found a new light cast upon the affair by Thomas's look of stealthy, malicious triumph. To me it was quite clear that it was Thomas who had made an unprovoked assault upon Joan the instant the door closed behind us.

"But it's nonsense," said Prim tearfully, when I laid my view of the case above her. "Pussy, the dear, patient thing, who never in her life showed the least temper, whatever that horrid John might do."

"All his slyness, my dear," I said cheerfully. "Cats are notoriously treacherous, you know. He only waited until there was nobody to tell tales, and then he went for her. Didn't he, Joan, my beauty? Hold up her little nose and let me fix the court-plaster over the scratch that cross old Thomas made."

"I wish you'd keep him on your lap," said Prim testily. "He make poor Pussy quite nervous. Just see how she acts. Come out, poor Pussy and get a bit of cheese to soothe your nerves."

But Thomas certainly did act in a very singular manner. He was crouching under the book-case, from which he would only bolt out to snatch a bit of the offered cheese, and instantly retreat again, to Prim's great amazement. It was less of a mystery to me, and I did not find it necessary to resort to Thomas's shattered nerves for an explanation of his behavior. After I had watched the scene for a few minutes I thought I might as well put an end to Prim's perplexity.

"Look behind you, Prim," I said.

Prim turned quickly enough to catch sight of Joan standing exactly behind her, neck outstretched, eyes glaring viciously at Thomas from under their lowered brows, lips curled up in a fiendish grin, going through all the motions of a growl, in short, without making a sound which could attract Prim's attention. Seeing herself detected, she bolted under my skirts, while I laughed, and Prim turned quite red with anger.

"That horrid John!" she cried, catching up Thomas, who, on the withdrawal of his adversary, crawled out from his lair. "Did he scare my poor Pussy out of her seven senses, standing behind me and making faces at her? Really, Violet, you ought to be ashamed to keep such a brute in the house—scaring innocent cats out of their wits."

"If you come to that, my dear," I said, naturally enough, "it is not I who am responsible for her presence here. If you object to her so much, why did you bring her in in the first place?"

"And if you come to that," retorted Prim, "Pussy is your pet, not mine. It was to you that Lulu gave her, and you might have regard enough for Lulu's feelings to save her from these constant persecutions."

"Fiddle-de-dee, my dear!" was the only retort that occurred to me, and then I found it convenient to go off and attend to things in the household department.

It was quite a new phase for Prim and me, for, as I have said, we never had any quarrels before. We had little differences of opinion, of course. For instance, I never could be brought to share Prim's insane dread of fire, nor could Prim be induced to believe with me that sewer gas lurked in the atmosphere and poisoned every breath we drew. Still, I only laughed when Prim persisted in prowling about the house in the dead of night in pursuit of sparks, and Prim was patience itself under the periodical inroads of plumbers. In these cases each of us was content to mount her own hobby without insisting that the other should mount *en croupe*. Now, however, our hobbies no longer consented to gallop in parallel roads, but were perpetually running foul of each other, and forcing us to fight their battles for them. As things were going, it really seemed as if there would soon come a time when the two families—I and my Joan, and Prim and her Thomas—could no longer live in peace under the same roof.

I think it was that same night that we were aroused from our sleep in the dead waste and middle of the night by Joan's frantic barking. She slept in the lower hall, and as all the doors were left open, she had free range of the house. Her barking was not an unusual sound, and I never took much notice of her outbursts. This time, however, the sounds were unusually vigorous, and continued until I began to feel annoyed. Presently I heard the little padlock upon her collar tapping against each stair in succession, and knew that she was making her way to my room. Thoroughly exasperated, I cried out:

"Joan, go back to your bed and behave yourself. You know there is nothing the matter, you wretched dog."

Joan stood a moment, as if in thought. Then I heard her paws clicking along the oil-cloth toward Prim's door. I laughed to myself at Prim's disgust, and was asleep again in a moment.

It seemed only a second later that a light flashed before my eyes, and Prim's voice, sobbing and laughing, was in my ears.

"Oh, Violet, I must tell you! I will never, never say anything against that blessed John again. We should all have been burned in our beds but for him. He came to tell you that something was wrong, and when you sent him away he came to me. I thought perhaps it was Pussy, and went down, but it was not Pussy. Oh, Violet, think of it! Nancy had left a chair in front of the range with towels hanging upon it. Whether she left it too near or whether a coal snapped out I can't tell, but they were all smouldering and just ready to burst into a blaze. Oh, you dear, blessed John!" cried Prim, sitting down upon the floor and fairly embracing Joan, "I will never, never abuse you again. And to think that it was I who brought you here after all!"

That was all very well, and I was extremely glad that Prim had come to her senses, but I did not see that I was bound to change my opinion of Thomas for that. Let Joan be what she might, it did not alter the fact that Thomas was only a cat, and a most lazy and useless being. Never had he been known to catch even a mouse. To be quite fair, though, it is possible that the fact that rats and mice were equally unknown in our house may have had something to do with that.

"Prim," I said, a day or two later, standing over the little sink in the corner closet of the dining-room—"Prim, my dear, I think I smell sewer gas."

As I made the remark on an average five times a week, Prim did not seem deeply impressed by it.

"I don't think it is worth while to send for the plumbers until you are quite sure," she said.

"I suppose not," I said, meekly, and for once tried hard to persuade myself that it was all fancy.

As the days went on, however, even Prim was forced to confess that it was by no means fancy, but grim, indisputable fact. Still the loathsome smell came creeping and curdling, till it seemed to my excited fancy to take visible shape, and stalk, a grewsome, grizzly spectre, through every room of our little house. Plumbers came and went, vowing that all was safe and secure, and still the loathsome smell came creeping and curdling around us. I strove to demonstrate my point by pouring essence of peppermint into the basin in the bath-room above, and showing them that the odor came out strongly on the lower floor, where no vent should be.

"'Oh, that,' they said, 'is no reason:
You smell a rose through a fence.'"

Or if they did not put it quite as poetically as that, they maintained that a drop of peppermint on the third floor would pervade the whole house. I left a cupful of the stuff on the third floor, and sent for them to prove that you could not smell it on the floor below. Then they said that the peppermint had lost its strength. I was nearly beside myself with the perpetual harassment, when one day Prim spoke. Prim had been serene as usual through all the trouble, never fretting her blessed old head about smells, or plumbers, or anything else. She was sorry for my annoyance, though, as she sat upon the hearth-rug stroking Thomas.

"Violet," she said, suddenly, "I've been thinking."

"So have I," I said. "It seems to me I have done nothing else for the past month, and much good it has done! If you could only hit upon a way to make plumbers think, it would be more to the purpose."

"I am not sure that I haven't," said Prim, laughing. "At all events, if you are right about your leak, I am pretty sure that I have hit upon a way to make even the plumbers admit it."

"Then you are an angel and a Solomon in one," I said, with a mixture of enthusiasm and dubiety. "How will you do it?"

"That is my secret," said Prim, rising to her feet. "All I ask is that you leave the door of the sink-closet open, keep Pussy here, and don't let John disturb her."

Then Prim vanished upstairs, and I sat still by the fire, with Thomas at my feet. For a while he lay there tranquilly opening and shutting his paws, and crooning a soft little satisfied purr, as he blinked lazily at the glowing fire; but suddenly a change came over him, his purring stopped, and his paws ceased their placid motion, his eyes sprang wide open, his ears erected themselves, and he turned his head sharply over his shoulder. Just as he arose and walked toward the closet, Prim came running down-stairs.

"Well," she cried, "does she smell it? Oh, she does! she does! Run for the plumbers, Nancy—run quick. See, she is showing us exactly where the leak is, the dear, clever creature!"

And indeed Thomas was acting very strangely. He had sprung from the little sink and sniffed eagerly about the boarding back of it, until he had found the place which suited him. Now he was rubbing himself gently against it, tail erect, back arched, eyes half closed, while a purr of satisfaction pervaded his whole body. As for me, I looked on bewildered, but Prim seemed to understand it all.

"Run for the plumbers—run, Nancy," she repeated, without deigning me the slightest explanation.

Fortunately, the plumbers were close at hand. In a few minutes the board which Thomas had designated was torn away, and an unmistakable leak stood revealed at last.

"But how did you do?" I stammered, in utter bewilderment.

"It was not I; it was Pussy," said Prim, tears coming into her eyes and voice, as they generally did in moments of excitement. "Most cats are crazy about valerian, you know. I went up to the bath-room and poured a little of the tincture down the waste-pipe of the basin. Then I poured down water and put in the stopper instantly, so that not an atom of smell escaped in the bath-room, and the plumbers could not say that the smell came down in that way. Pussy did all the rest, bless her sharp nose! and it is she whom you have to thank.

Need I say that my views of Thomas underwent a complete change upon the spot—as complete as Prim's views of Joan had undergone two nights before?

"After all, Thomas is my cat," I said. "It was to me that Lulu gave him. I think I shall resume my property. And by all laws, human and divine, Joan is yours. Shall we exchange?"

It was all very well to talk of such arrangements, but in this case four were required to make the bargain. Joan might not be my property, but nothing would convince Joan that I was not hers. Neither could Thomas ever be persuaded that Prim belonged to any one but him. Hearts are stubborn things, and we found it useless to fight against their dictates. But at least since that day peace and harmony have again reigned in our dwelling.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

A DELUSIVE HABIT.

The habit of writing and reading late in the day and far into the night, says the *Lancet*, "for the sake of quiet," is one of the most mischievous to which a man of mind can addict himself. The feeling of tranqulity which comes over the busy and active man about 10.30 or 11 o'clock ought not to be regarded as an incentive to work, it is in fact a lowering of vitality consequent on the exhaustion of the physical sense. Nature wants and calls for physiological rest. Instead of complying with her reasonable demand the night workman hails the "feeling" of mental quiescence, mistakes it for clearness and acuteness and whips the jaded organism with the will until it goes on working. What is the result? Immediately the accomplishment of a task fairly well, but not half so well as if it had been performed with the vigor of a refreshed brain, working in health from proper sleep. Remotely, or later on, comes the penalty to be paid for unnatural exertion—that is, energy wrung from exhausted or weary nerve centres under pressure. This penalty takes the form of "nervousness," perhaps sleeplessness, almost certainly some loss or depreciation of function in one or more of the organs of nutrition. To relieve these maladies springing from this unexpected cause the brain worker very likely has recourse to the use of stimulants, possibly alcoholic, or it may be simply tea or coffee. The sequel need not be followed. Night work during student-life and in after years is the fruitful cause of much inexplicable suffering for which it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a remedy. Early morning is the time for work, when the body is rested, the brain relieved from its tension and mind-power at its best.

DO OUR SCHOOLS TEACH MORALITY?

BY MISS L. T. AMES, BOSTON.

Of the many problems presented to thoughtful people in our day in regard to educational matters, no one has takan a stronger hold on the public mind than the question which stands at the head of this article.

That the rising generation are exceptionally deficient in the fundamental virtues of obedience and respect for authority, no one whose memory extends back fifteen or twenty years can deny. The causes of this are not difficult to trace. The ambition, energy, and individuality of character, developed in the last fifty years by the inventions, discoveries, and new possibilities opened to the human race, and the spirit born of scientific criticism and rejection of much that was held by the previous age,—have all united, indirectly, in producing a race of keen, active, nervous children, less reverent and docile than any previous generation, and craving an endless amount of attention and amusement. The new study and appreciation of child-life, the milder methods of discipline now in vogue, have all helped to banish much that was harsh and unlovely in the homes of New England a half-century ago.

To a certain extent this is a gain; but we are shocked and pained every day to see to what an extent the reaction from this has carried us. The child is now the important member in the family, whose tastes must be consulted in every matter, and whose whim and caprice in many instances is practically law for the household.

It is manifest that in this relaxation of parental discipline the fundamental virtues of silent submission to authority, and prompt obedience, being no longer taught in the homes of the majority of our children, some other agency must be relied on if the rising generation is to be educated in morals, and the school, far more than any other agency, must be relied on for doing what the church cannot and the majority of homes do not, do. For five hours a day, five days in the week, its influence is felt year after year, bringing the lawless, capricious, and careless under its beneficent sway, and doing in many instances far more for the child's morals than for his intellect.

"How is this done?" is the incredulous question. I reply that, first of all, the virtue which is insisted on is punctuality. It is only by careful attention to time that man can be taught to combine with his fellows and make civilization possible. No matter how procrastinating and tardy a boy may be about his home duties, he knows that when the school-bell rings he must obey. No matter how interesting the game, everything must be dropped; his individual whims must be set aside; he must yield to the summons. Moreover, everything must be planned with this in view. He has constantly before him the fact that certain duties are to be performed at certain hours; if he is wilful or forgets, he must suffer in consequence. Herein lies a constant and invaluable lesson in self-control.

As he enters the school-room there must be quiet and order; no crowding or pushing or interference with another's rights will be tolerated. He must have given attention to personal cleanliness, or he will be sent out in disgrace. He must give strict attention to what is told him, or he will suffer. The power to collect his scattered thoughts, to concentrate them on any subject at will, is a great gain in the direction of self-control, and therefore of moral power. Silence is enforced,—another test of self control. Exactness of statement, accuracy in work, is required, and all exaggeration or incompleteness criticized. All the maxims on the beauty of truth and the hatefulness of falsehood could never teach a child to tell the truth as this daily training does.

This, then, we claim, the public school teaches in regard to morals,—punctuality, silence, attention, clemliness, regard for the rights of others, and more than all, obedience and respect for authority. That the self-control thus insisted upon is not continued in the home training is a misfortune greatly to be deplored, and for which the next generation will suffer.—*Journal of Education.*

RAILWAYS AND TEMPERANCE.

The New York *Post* says: "The idea of a railway corporation exerting a reformatory influence will strike most people oddly, but it is coming to be a fact. The men who manage the great transportation companies would probably never feel any particular concern about the morals, still less the manners, of their subordinates if it were merely a matter of theory, but practical experience has impressed upon them the business importance of such considerations. An engineer whose hand has been made unsteady by drink may wreck a train, or a switchman whose brain has been confused by liquor may precipitate a terrible disaster. For this reason all the leading railway companies now make abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks during the hours when a man is on duty an invariable rule, while, if we mistake not, some lines insist upon total abstinence at all times, or—what practically amounts to the same thing—give the preference between two applicants for a vacancy otherwise on the same plane to the one who does not drink. It is only a step from restriction upon the drinking of liquor to interference with the use of tobacco, and at least one company has already taken this step. The Lehigh Valley line has this summer given strict orders to all conductors of passenger trains to see that tobacco is 'not used in any form by any person employed upon a passenger train while on duty.' The motive for this order is of course simply the comfort of passengers, who would find a journey much less agreeable if the train hands with whom they come in contact were constantly chewing tobacco or embracing the opportunity of a stop to smoke a pipe, and its issuance, like the regulations regarding the use of liquor shows that the railway corporation may prove, in unexpected ways, an ally of the reformers."

There is nothing more helpful to the temperance cause than such action as that mentioned in the paragraph quoted. But there are other institutions besides railways that are doing the same thing. We know personally that two of the largest hotels in New York employ a teetotaller to manage the sale of all their liquors, and employ and dismiss all help. They must have found, by experience, such a course necessary. There are many business houses that will not employ a man who drinks or uses tobacco in any capacity. The proprietors of such houses know the money value of a temperance man, other things being equal, is greater than that of a moderate drinker or a smoker. So it is coming about that selfishness and self-interest is helping temperance reformers. A young man anxious to get on in the world rapidly, and finding temperance principles and practice a help to him will live temperately for the help he gets in his own advancement.

It is to be hoped that this form of temperance help will increase and spread. The sick may refuse to employ doctors who either drink or smoke if they can get equally good ones who do not. Then is something very inartistic, to say the least, in a smoking physician having anything to do with a non smoking invalid; it must be very annoying to some of them, at least If such a practice should become general men would invest in temperance principles for the sake of success, if they did not for the principle itself.

Then, again, women may refuse intimate friendship, and especially love-making, from young men who either smoke or drink. This, I know, is a delicate matter to touch upon. Love is such an unreasoning faculty, and is so little under control of the highest principles, that it may be difficult to make it an aid to any reform. Still something could be done, no doubt, and let it once be understood that the best women can only be won by men with good habits, and the fashion, it is reasonable to hope, would spread.—*M L. Holbrook, M.D. in National Temperance Advocate.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Buxton Market Hall has been completely destroyed by fire, together with its contents.

The North Staffordshire Miners are pressing for an advance of 15 percent in their wages, and as the employers are not disposed to concede it, a strike seems to be probable.

A Centenarian.—There is now living in Manchester an old lady named Drake, one hundred years of age, who accompanied her husband to the field of Waterloo, and assisted the doctors in attending the wounded.

A Public Park, named "Harold Park" after the late Mr. Harold Gathorne-Hardy, has been opened by Viscount Cranbrook at Low Moor, near Bradford. The occasion was made one of considerable rejoicing in the neighborhood.

Soldiers and the Franchise.—At the Winchester Revision Court Mr. Murch gave decision as to the claims of seventy-six officers and soldiers residing in barracks. He said soldiers were under several restrictions, and were not householders under the service clause. He therefore disallowed seventy of the claims, but admitted the six officers. A case for the Court of Appeal was granted

The Fishing Coble "Annie and Matthew," whilst off Robin Hood's Bay, near Whitby, the other day, was overtaken by a sudden squall and upset. Three men were on board at the time of the accident, and two of them, James Clark and Matthew Dryden, were drowned. The other man, who has a wooden leg, saved himself by swimming.

Misnaming a Yacht.—The crew of the Salvation Army steam-yacht "Iole," which is lying in the Pool Harbor repairing damages sustained in the recent gale, on turning out on Thursday in last week, found that the yacht had during the night been christened the "Eliza Armstrong," which name was painted on both bows and stern. The skipper has offered a reward for the detection of the offenders.

A "Workman's Tribute" to the "G.O.M."—A movement has been started in London with the object of raising a "workmen's tribute" (by means of subscription on the penny basis) for presentation to Mr. Gladstone, "as a token from the working-classes of their appreciation of his unrivalled genius, and of grateful thanks for his life-long devotion to the permanent interests of the great mass of his toiling fellow-countrymen."

A Present to an Actress.—Mr. Lucy, of Charlecote Park, has presented Miss Mary Anderson with a fat buck, selected from his famous herd, which is to be stuffed, in order that it may be used in her representation of "As you like it." No doubt a deer from the park in which Shakespeare is said to have been caught poaching by the keepers of the ancestor of the donor will prove a valuable addition to Miss Anderson's properties during her American performances.

A Shocking Accident has occurred on the Cambrian Railway at Point Medway, between Welshpool and Montgomery. The driver of the train leaving Welshpool at 3.45 for the Welsh coast, and made up of London, Liverpool, and Manchester carriages, saw two women walking along the line, which is single. The driver sounded his whistle, but they seemed incapable of making an attempt to step off the line, and the engine dashed into them, and both were killed on the spot. The bodies were removed to Montgomery for identification.

Honor to Heroes.—The *Whitehall Review* hears that it is intended to give the name of Gordon to one of the new ironclads, in pursuance of an old established custom by which names of both naval and military heroes have been honored in the service. A Duke of Marlborough was for years a well-known flagship in the Mediterranean; the Duke of Wellington, of Baltic renown and Portsmouth acquaintance, is another instance in point. A Cornwallis, Clive and Hastings have helped to perpetuate the memories of three illustrious Governors-General, while we have more than one Nelson, at least a couple of Howes, two Collingwoods, three Benbows, two Duncans, a Hardy, Anson, and an Exmouth, in honor of some of our best-known admirals.

A Fearful State of Affairs.—An appalling story comes from Lancashire, where trade distress is at the present moment bitterly felt. At Hollingwood, one of the centres of the cotton strike, a farmer saw a woman go up to a pig-stye and get a can-full of swill out of the tub. He followed her, saw her warm the unsavory mixture, and, together with three famishing children, eagerly eat it. On being interrogated the poor creature said she and her family had been living upon the stuff four days, and it is believed that this case by no means stands alone. The men who are out on strike show no disposition, unhappily, to give in, so what will be the final condition of the population is almost too horrible for speculation.

Curious Place for a Bird's Nest.—In the picture gallery of Charlton Park, Lord Suffolk's place, near Malmesbury, is a glass case containing the skin and feathers of a big crow. The creature had been caught and nailed to a tree with other vermin, a fate which so many thousand crows share yearly that there is nothing in this. The extraordinary part of the matter is that in the shelter of his wings, where his body was before it decayed, a little wren had built itself an exceedingly neat little nest. With wonderful dexterity the tiny bird had contrived to fasten together the wings of his dead enemy, whose body he proposed to utilise; the entrance to the nest was where the crow's breast had been, and here the family of little wrens was reared. The nest was observed, and when its occupants had flown away Lord Suffolk had it carefully removed and placed in his picture gallery.

Sudden Death of a Miser.—An eccentric old bachelor named Kentish, aged eighty years, who had lived at Croydon nearly half that time, has been found dead in his bed. He was formerly a cashier at a bank, where he accumulated a great deal of money during the railway mania forty years ago. This he carefully invested, and it is estimated that it will now amount to considerably more than £100,000, the whole of which, in default of a will, goes to some distant connection. The deceased occupied plainly furnished lodgings, and lived in a penurious manner. He was never known to give a penny away, and his sole pleasure seemed to be in saving. He was extremely deaf, but was active for his age, and his grotesque appearance and habits were well-known in Croydon, but few were aware of his enormous wealth.

Shocking Death of a Child.—One afternoon, recently, an inquest was held at the Leicester Infirmary on the body of Nora Fitzgerald Bruntnall, aged four years, daughter of a pressman living in Outram street, in that town. Shortly after eight o'clock on a Saturday morning Mrs. Bruntnall went on business to a warehouse in Newarke street, leaving the deceased in bed. During her mother's absence the child commenced playing with a box of matches which had thoughtlessly been left on a chair by the bedside, and set fire to her night-dress, being found enveloped in flames on Mrs. Bruntnall's return, ten minutes later. The poor child was fearfully burned. She was at once removed to the Infirmary, where death ensued the same evening from shock to the system. After hearing the evidence of Dr. Bond, house surgeon at the Infirmary, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Young Peers.—The Duke of Newcastle has just attained his majority and become entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. He is the second peer who will have completed his minority this year, the other being Baron Kenyon, who was sworn in the House of Peers just before the close of the session. There still remain several peers who are under age, among them being Earl Russell and Lord Tenderden, each of whom will enter upon manhood next year. The others are Lord Southampton, whose present age is 18; the Earl of Craven, aged 17; Lord Ampthill, aged 16; the Marquis of Downshire, aged 14; the Marquis Camden, aged 13; the Earl of Cottenham, aged 11; Lord O'Hagan, aged 7; and finally the Duke of Albany, posthumous child of the late Prince Leopold, who was born only last year, and will not attain his majority until the 19th of July, 1905.

Extraordinary Discoveries of Honey.—For the last sixteen or eighteen years a colony of bees has taken possession of a niche between the walls of the Hautboy and Fiddle public-house at Oakham, near Ripley, in West Surrey. The outer walls of the building are about three feet in thickness, and the bees made choice of their storehouse at the very top of the building, which is three stories high. The landlord and landlady, with their daughters, resolved this year upon finding out the exact whereabouts of the colony. A diligent search was made one morning under the roof of the house, and a piece of comb was found immediately below the slates, but in such a position that it could not be reached. Mr. Smith, the landlord, then descended to the bedroom, and with chisel and hammer removed a number of bricks from the wall, where the whole stock of bees was found. More than two feet square of the wall had to be removed, when a wonderful sight presented itself. A large mass of comb, about two feet in thickness, filled with honey, was exposed. The bees were fumigated, after which large pieces of honey were cut out, until dish after dish was filled with a total of 120 lbs. The bricks have not been put into the wall again, but a glass door has been inserted so that any-one interested in bee culture may have an opportunity of seeing them. Another and still more extraordinary take of honey has been secured at Winter's Hall, Bromley, the seat of Mr. George Barrett. Some men were sent to take some bees which had got between the ceiling of the coach-house and the granary. They succeeded in taking three cwt. of honey. The bees had been engaged in their novel hiding-place several years. It was a very interesting sight to see the way in which they had worked.

The Only Gorilla.—A gorilla has just arrived at Mr. Cross's zoological establishment in Earle street, London, from the south-west coast of Africa, by one of the African mail steamers. This most interesting specimen is the only one now alive in Europe. It is about three years of age, and stands two-and-a-half feet high.

Mr. Gladstone and the Drink Question.—At a mass meeting in connection with the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, held at Bradford, a resolution was passed expressing deep disappointment at the meagre reference to the drink question in the manifesto of Mr. Gladstone, and claiming that the inhabitants of each locality should be entrusted with the power of a direct veto on the question of the issue of drink licenses, also declaring that nothing short of this can win the united support of temperance politicians

England's Family Estates and who are Purchasing Them.—The people who are purchasing the numerous estates for sale in England, to-day, are, according to *Vanity Fair*, precisely of the class who have since the reign of Henry VIII. formed, say, 75 percent of the purchasers, viz., successful traders; and those who are selling them are, whatever their pretensions, for the most part descended from similar stock. The greatest sale period in real estate, prior to the present, was probably from 1650-80, and was a consequence of the "Great Rebellion." Thousands of very ancient county families disappeared at that period, and gradually sank into a different class of life, many of their descendants being now peasants. Under 100 miles from London very few families are now to be found who have been seated where they are over 100 years. There are only some four "places" as distinguished from mere villas, left in the County of Middlesex—Cranford, Lord Fitzhardinge's; Sion House, the Duke of Northumberland's; Littleton, Mr. Woods' (almost burnt down a few years ago); and Wrotham, Lord Strafford's. Within fifteen miles of Reading there are probably not more than ten county families who have held their property even 100 years, though one or two, notably the Blounts and Stonors, have held theirs for many centuries.

A Cholera Vessel at Liverpool.—Not many days ago the steamer "Carthagena" arrived at Liverpool from Marseilles, which port she first left on August 11th. Shortly after leaving, Richard Lloyd, one of the crew, died after eleven hours' illness from cholera, and subsequently another, William Galpin, died after two days' illness with similar symptoms. The steamer put back to Marseilles, and left two others of the crew in the hospital there. She again left August 26th, and after touching at Carthagena sailed for Liverpool. During their voyage the crew suffered from diarrhœa, which they attributed to water and provisions obtained at Marseilles. These have all been destroyed, and the local medical authorities at Liverpool have disinfected and fumigated the steamer. Her crew speak in strong terms of the filthy condition of Marseilles harbor. The vessel was placed in quarantine. On Monday, two of the crew, a fireman and a seaman, named respectively Thomas Murphy and Thomas Sinnott, were taken to the cholera-hospital. The men were suffering merely from diarrhœa, but owing to the fact of the vessel coming from an infected port, and other members of the crew having been ill of what appeared to be cholera, when the vessel was at the port in question, the health authorities of Liverpool thought it better to put the two men into the Cholera Hospital at Bromborough.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A Shark, nine feet in length, was captured by some fishermen the other day at the Greenses harbor, Berwick.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Douglas Argyle Robertson, M.D., to be Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to Her Majesty for Scotland.

The Queen is expected to reside in Scotland till about the 20th or 23rd of November. The Court, on quitting Balmoral, will proceed to Windsor Castle, where a suite of apartments is being prepared for Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

A Noble Stag.—A few days ago Lord Lovat shot the heaviest stag that has been killed in the Highlands for many years past, in his forest near Beaufort Castle. It weighed 24 stone, and had 14 points. The horns were magnificent, being upwards of three feet in length.

Princess Beatrice is popular on Deeside, but *Truth* says there is no sort of enthusiasm for her husband, who does not seem to make way; and the people, who are a shrewd lot, openly express their opinion that she ought to have made a better match after waiting so long.

Decrease in Shooting Valuations.—Owing to the large number of unlet shootings and deer forests in Sutherland and Inverness this year, the valuations show a decrease of several thousand pounds; and, in consequence of the reduction in farm rents, the valuation of Forfarshire shows a decrease of £17,000, and that of Dumfrieshire a decrease of over £4,000. In the Forfarshire parishes of Brechin and Kirriemuir alone the decrease is over a thousand pounds.

A Very Narrow Escape.—Three boys, who were being mourned as lost, were landed at Leith on a recent Monday after a most exciting adventure in the Firth of Forth. They hired a small boat on the Saturday afternoon previous, and went out for a row, when, the wind springing up, they were driven out to sea. During the whole of the night they drifted on the waves before a terrible gale of wind, and when picked up on the Monday morning by an outgoing vessel they were more dead than alive.

Severe Storms.—A gale of exceptional violence sprang up early on Sunday morning, Sept. 13th, over the south and west of Scotland, and prevailed with little abatement up till Sunday evening. The wind brought with it heavy rain, which fell almost without interruption during the whole of Saturday. In many districts rivers overflowed their banks and inundated the surrounding fields. Hundreds of acres, where the grain was either uncut or ungathered, were submerged, and the loss to farmers is very great.

Courageous Rescue.—On a recent afternoon while a pony was being removed from the steamship "Eagle," on its arrival from Rothesay at the Broomielaw, the gangway slipped, and a bystander was knocked into the water. Captain John Reid, jun., at once dropped off the bridge on to a stage below, at the risk of being crushed by the paddle-wheel. He caught hold of the man in the water and held him until a rope was thrown, and then both were rescued from their perilous position.

Prince Henry and the Scotch.—*Life* says that the Queen was much annoyed that her "faithful people" of Edinburgh and Glasgow omitted to "Royal Highness" Prince Henry in their loyal addresses on the recent wedding. Indeed, the "unco guid" men of Glasgow unnecessarily emphasized the omission by referring to "Her Royal Highness" Princess Beatrice's marriage with "His Serene Highness" Prince Henry. It was with some difficulty that the Queen was induced to forbear giving the respective mayors a piece of her mind on the subject, but, ultimately, wiser counsels prevailed, and Her Majesty was content to draw marked notice in her replies to the addresses to the fact of Prince Henry's Royal Highness-ship.

Death of a Nonagenarian.—Lord Teignmouth, the second baron of that name, has died at his residence in Edinburgh, at the age of 90. His Lordship was born at Calcutta, his father being at the time Governor-General of India. He went through the Waterloo campaign in the capacity of a civilian. He represented Marylebone in Parliament from 1838 to 1841. Lord Teignmouth was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He took an active interest in the work of the Mendicity Society, London, in the erection of ragged schools in Bristol, and in prison reform. He was the author of a "Tour in Scotland in 1829," "A Life of the First Lord Teignmouth," several volumes of poetry, etc. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Charles John, who was born in 1840.

Interesting Discoveries in Dunfermline.—The Dunfermline Co-operative Society has for some time been carrying on excavations between High and Queen Ann Streets, Dunfermline, with a view to erecting new buildings, and in connection with the work a section of what is believed to be a full-grown person has been unearthed. In connection with the same operations a couple of stones of peculiar interest to antiquarians were taken out of the old walk leading to Iron Close. One of the stones is what is known as a "plague stone," which in 1645, when Dunfermline was visited by a plague, was used for washing money. This stone is seventeen inches in diameter. A tradition exists that body clothes were also "smockit" in the plague stones. The other stone found is a six-side sun-dial. Experts state that the texture of both stones is much closer than anything to be met with in the west of Fife.

IRISH NEWS.

A Raid for Arms was made the other Sunday night on the Carlisle Military Fort Cork Harbor. Four rifles and four swords were carried away.

Colonel King-Harman has been for some days suffering from a severe attack of illness of a highly dangerous character, but a marked improvement has set in, and Dr. Knott, who is in attendance upon him, is of opinion that the crisis is past.

Serious Accident to Soldiers.—During the field-day practice at the Curragh recently, the horses of Corporal Spleet and Private Edgeworth, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, after first running away with their riders, fell on them. One of the poor fellows had a leg broken and the other sustained serious injuries to his head. It is not, however, apprehended that either case will terminate fatally.

Belongs to Number Three!—John O'Connor, M.P., spoke at Cork on Wednesday. He said the new Irish Parliamentary Party would be divided into three classes—self-supporting members, members who will be called to London only on special occasions, and members whose transcendent abilities entitle them to compensation. Many candidates, he said, were coming forward expecting payment, but they would probably be disappointed.

Boycotting Butter.—Mr. J. Madden, land-steward to Major Tanner, agent to Lieutenant Bagwell Purefoy, Greenfields, Cappawhite, had his employer's butter in Tipperary market, but no price was offered for it by any of the several buyers, who one and all passed it by in the weigh-house unnoticed. After the market he made every effort to dispose of the butter, which was first quality, and offered it at a considerably reduced price, but failed to find a purchaser.

Torontonians in Trouble.—At Derry, on Monday, says the *Irish Times* of Oct. 3, Jacob May, *alias* Munro, and Herman May, *alias* Munro, German Jews, were charged, the former with forgery in Toronto, and the latter with aiding his escape. Both were passengers by the steamship "Sardinian", and were arrested in consequence of information from the Toronto police, stating that the prisoner Jacob was an accountant, for whose apprehension on a charge of forgery a warrant had been issued. A sum of about two hundred pounds was found upon him. The magistrate remanded him, but discharged the prisoner Herman.

Dublin Live Stock Shipments.—Close on 17,000 head of live stock were exported from the Liffey in the week ending September 26th, and the heavy season may now be regarded as having arrived. With the exception of pigs, which in Ireland this year, as compared with last year, show a decrease of 37,000 head, there has been a remarkable increase in the flocks of Ireland in 1885, amounting in the class of horses and mules to 13,980, in cattle to 115,962, and in sheep to close on a quarter of a million head, whilst in poultry the increase has exceeded a million. Under these circumstances holders here must continue to send forward stock, no matter how depressed, across-Channel markets may be. There is not much likelihood of a rise in prices of sheep, even if the quantity of Canadian and American mutton on offer should prove short; while if it be large, lower prices still than the ruinous figures of last week will be quoted.—*Irish Times.*

Artistic and Domestic Pottery in Dublin.—We recently, says the *Irish Times*, had an opportunity afforded us of witnessing the manufacture of Mr. F. Vodry's beautiful ware (of which he is the designer and sole manufacturer) at his pottery, rear of Moore street (Dublin), and for which he received the only prize medal awarded for Irish-made pottery at the Cork Exhibition, in 1883. We have seen an exact counterpart of the ancient potter's wheel, referred to in holy writ, in operation at his works. It has undergone no change either in size, speed, thickness or weight since its first introduction, now considerably over 3,000 years ago. Every day, both at his pottery and at his stand in the Artisans' Exhibition, the processes of "throwing," "pressing," "casting" and "modelling" are carried on, and the visitor can see the rough material fashioned into a variety of graceful and unique designs, such as jardinieres, Normandy and Spanish vases, ewers, and the like, taken from Moorish, Chinese and Japanese designs, thereby producing articles pleasing to the eye, and unattainable in any other way. This ware has been introduced by Mr. Vodry to meet a daily growing want, and compares favorably with Linthorp and other wares very extensively imported into this country as to price, design and finish, and in its comprehensive effects will harmonise with all forms of art-decoration and house-furnishing. During the visit of the Lord-Lieutenant to the Artisans' Exhibition, not long since, a very beautiful vase was made in his presence, simple, but very graceful in design, which afforded him much pleasure. In appearance it is not unlike one of a group in the Campana, near Nola, described in a treatise on "Antique Vases," by Dubois Maisonneuve, the design of which must date back long anterior to the time of Homer, and since it has been on view at Mr. Vodry's establishment in Mary street it has attracted the notice of distinguished connoisseurs.

THURSO NEWS.

MRS. MIDDLETON'S VISIT—A FRESH IMPETUS GIVEN TO TEMPERANCE WORK.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

Thurso, P.Q., Oct. 10th, 1885.

Mrs. Middleton, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the Province of Quebec, visited this place this week. She met the local society at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Cameron, jr., on Wednesday evening. On Friday she gave an address to the Band of Hope, and in the evening addressed a public gathering in the Baptist Church. The meetings were well attended, and the earnest and intelligent presentation of the subject by Mrs. Middleton will give a fresh impetus to temperance work in this locality.

Thurso, P.Q., Oct. 13, 1885.

A fire occurred in the township of Lochaber, near here, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, by which the house of Mr. Michael McCoy was destroyed. The occupants barely escaped, saving scarcely any of their effects. Insured for $500 in London and Glasgow Company.

A curious affair happened here last evening. A lad ten years of age, named Peter Vallillee, who had occasion to go through some brushwood near his father's house, was fired at by an unknown man. The boy's face was badly burned, and he is under medical treatment.

INVERNESS NEWS.

A PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR MAKES SOME COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS ON THE PREACHING OF A DIVINITY STUDENT—THE ACADEMY AND ITS ATTENDANCE.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

Inverness, PQ., Oct. 14, 1885.

Mr. Norman McLeod, divinity student of Morrin College, Quebec, preached in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning and evening. We have had the pleasure of hearing him here on different occasions before, and have always enjoyed his discourses, but yesterday's sermons far surpassed any of his previous efforts. He is a young man and just beginning the work of the ministry. Mr. Sutherland, the pastor of the congregation, at the close of the evening service, made a few well-chosen remarks in reference to the services of Mr. McLeod that day. He said that the discourse was both scholarly and instructive. It was not one of those rambling, headless, meaningless, nothingless discourses which one so frequently hears in some country pulpits in these times. He added that all would agree with him when he said that the congregation did not come in vain that evening to the House of the Lord.

Our Academy is now in full blast, and the attendance is very large. Several of the young men, I understand, have entered this session with a view to prepare for the university. Mr. Maybon, B.A., and a gold medallist from McGill, is Principal; he seems to be the right man in the right place.

FASHION NOTES.

Parisian autumn bonnets and hats are to bear a peculiar sort of galoon made for the purpose. It is used for the most dressy styles. For instance, a ruby-colored felt bonnet has bands of this galoon, and of the same color. The strings must be of a different fabric, as galoon is not suited to the purpose. Aigrettes of leaves and feathers are covered with a velvety article called "poudre laine." Small capotes with round or puffed crowns are trimmed high. They often have two birds in front placed on either side of ribbon loops arranged in aigrette style. Many bonnet crowns will be in open-work of jet or of large fancy beads. A new velvet for bonnets is dotted with jet or steel, raised on the goods like the head of a nail. Bonnets of dark blue velvet with the crowns covered with this work in lizard green, and trimmed with birds, ornaments and fancy pins, have already appeared. Some felt hats will have their brims worked in the color of the felt or in two shades of silk, worsted, or chenille. The border of the brim is covered with this embroidery, which forms points filled in with the work. Real ostrich feathers are used on round hats. Large hats in Louis XV. or Gainsborough shapes will be worn during the coming winter.

Plain velvets are so largely imported that of themselves they would constitute a "velvet season," but to these are added striped and figured velvets, and the beaded and embroidered velvets that are to form the combinations with plain velvet or with uncut velvet costumes. A plomb or lead-colored costume, with the front beaded with lead beads, will be a stylish choice for autumn and winter, but the still larger importations of brown velvets both for dresses and bonnets point to these warmer browns as a more certain choice for a winter toilette. The use of carved wood beads in brown shades on brown velvet is a novelty for the front breadth, the plastron, collar and cuffs of brown velvet dresses. There are also many brown wool laces for such dresses, and the velvet bonnets to accompany such toilettes have wooden beads forming the coronet or edging the brim, while many tinsel threads are employed in embroidering the crown. While brown remains a leading color, gilt will not be entirely banished, yet the best dealers import it sparingly, giving the preference to tinsel threads of many shades.

A new invention in the manufacture of velveteen, in which the broché pattern is actually woven in the cloth, instead of being merely embossed upon the surface, will, says the fashion writer in the *Lady's Pictoral*, be generally welcomed with delight, as a material of which we have for a long time felt the want. Everyone must have suffered more or less from the disappointing wear of ordinary stamped velveteen, in which the broché pattern, being merely embossed upon the surface, succumbs at once to the influence of rain, moisture or friction, sinks into the foundation of the material, and after a few weeks' wear inevitably presents a wretchedly dilapidated and dingy appearance. This can never be the case with the new damassé velveteen, which is so manufactured as to render this undesirable state of things entirely impossible. The patterns are so thoroughly woven through the material that neither heat, rain, nor rough wear can possibly affect it, and it is, therefore, exceedingly durable, while it is of a delicately soft and silky texture.

The requirements of modern fashion are such that a material of this kind is an actual necessity in the making up of autumn and winter gowns, and this new velveteen will be found of the greatest service as well in the making of side panels for skirts as for the now almost universal vest worn under the loose-fronted open jackets of the present season. For short, tight-fitting outdoor coats and for entire bodices this material will also be very useful. I can imagine a very pretty and economical gown made in a fine myrtle green étamine serge, with a long wide panel of this damassé velveteen, in the same shade of color, on the right side of the skirt, full draperies of the serge being carried down to a point on the right side and drawn up high on the left, falling in full, graceful folds at the back, caught up here and there, over a deep pleating of the damassé. The bodice should be made with a Spanish jacket of serge, opening over a vest of velveteen, the deep cuffs and high military collar being also made in the damassé.

Here a bit of advice will not be out of place. When a dress is put aside it is very important that the material should be unripped, that it may have time to rid itself of its old folds before being submitted to the process of transformation. Tunics composed of an apron draped symmetrically and of one or a couple of tucked-up breadths at the back being no longer fashionable, should be treated in this way without delay, and, as the gardeners say, the soil prepared for fresh crops. The front and back breadths sewn together will furnish sufficient material for a very favorite style of tunic. It is open on the left side and pleated in three flat kiltings on either side of the opening, mounted in a few shallow pleats in front and in a close one at the back. On the right side it is caught up to the hip in several folds, and, if necessary, in one or two places at the back. As for the underskirt it may be plain, kilted, or merely pleated on the left side.

For combination costumes, figured and striped stuffs in brilliant colorings, in crimson, green and gold will be mingled with four panel pleatings of the plain goods upon the skirt, and form the sash drapery in the back very frequently, and invariably the blouse or flat vest and deep turnover or high standing collar.

Thrifty women, obliged to make over their old, instead of getting new dresses, will be glad to know that the always becoming and useful fashion of velvet jackets of different color from the skirts will be in vogue this autumn and winter. There need not be a single yard of velvet in the skirt like the jacket, either.

The popularity of alpaca is constantly being referred to. It is a fine mohair alpaca that is in favor, and really handsome dresses are being made of this useful and wear-defying material. At a fashionable modiste's, recently, was noticed a dove gray alpaca, which was made with very wide box pleatings underskirt with panels alternating, made of alpaca, figured with small pink and silver flowers, with a vest and collar of the same. The dress was uncommonly lady-like and pretty. Many will be glad to welcome back this time-honored material once again. The wear is admirable, its lustrous surface resists the contact with the dust in a manner that rejoices the heart of a woman, especially if she be a tourist. Some very fine black alpacas are seen neatly trimmed upon the bodice, and full apron tunic, with many rows of blue velvet ribbon, and at the left side of the skirt, where the apron drapery parts, is set one wide panel of black velvet, the rest of the underskirt being entirely hidden by the long tunic drapery, with the exception of a tiny foot-pleating made of the alpaca. The collar is trimmed with bows of the velvet, and it may be mentioned incidentally that collars of dresses are now in extremes, either encircling the throat like a high military stock, or otherwise leaving it wholly uncovered by reason of wearing the wide marine collar and its accompanying sailor tie of surah or satin-striped ribbon.

Cuffs, collars, belts and ribbons are fastened with handsome new clasps, buckles, rings and arrows, in gold, silver, bronze, enamel and pearl, or fine devices in gold, set with half precious jewels, these connected by hooks or fine chains of real gold or silver.

The newest notion in ladies' handkerchiefs is to have a butterfly embroidered in ingrain colors in one corner, which, naturally, is the corner intended to be visible when the dainty bit of cambric is tucked into the front of the dress. Not satisfied with making the butterfly as pretty as possible in flat embroidery, two dainty little wings are firmly button-holed on so as to give it the appearance of flying.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

The standing army of the original Bulgaria consists of 17,670 men, on a peace footing; but in case of war the mobilized army contains 24,000 infantry, 1,260 cavalry, 1,500 artillery and engineers with 88 guns, and seven battalions of reserve—a total of 52,000 men, of whom 36,000 form the actual field forces. Every Bulgarian over the age of 20 is liable is twelve years' military duty. The forces are indifferently armed: the infantry mostly have the Berdan rifle, and the cannon have partly come from Russia and partly been captured from Turkey in the late war.

The forces of Eastern Roumelia, on the other hand, only number 10,800 men, on a war footing. But the reserves—originally called "gymnastic societies," then disbanded by the Turkish Government, and since secretly organized, armed and well-drilled—number an additional 40,000. The "two Bulgarias" can thus muster over 100,000 fighting men. Nearly all the officers are Russians, and the regulations and words of command are in their language.

The population of Bulgaria in 1881 was 1,999,000; of Eastern Roumelia, 816,000; forming a total of 2,815,000 inhabitants.

AT THE SHERBROOKE FAIR.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ASSOCIATION'S AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SHERBROOKE, Oct. 8.

This exhibition, now under way in this young City of Sherbrooke, is the only exhibition larger than a county show held in the Province this year, and it might be called appropriately the Quebec Provincial Exhibition. The modesty of the directors in limiting the title is to be commended. It is in striking contrast to our Western friends calling their local fairs Dominion Exhibitions. It is to be hoped this modesty of youth will not give way in the development of after years. At all events it is the universal verdict that this one time at least Sherbrooke

HAS MADE A HIT.

Notwithstanding the cool weather, the attendance was very good—the first day about three thousand and the second day, yesterday, about seven thousand. Better still, there was a general expression of satisfaction at the character of the show. It would be too much to say that it was equal to the average exhibition of Montreal, Toronto, &c. It is complimentary enough to Sherbrooke to say that its maiden effort was a close approximation to some of the more pretentious fairs of the past—called Provincial or Dominion. The most noticeable feature coming short of this much was in the main building, the proportions of which were suggestive of a side building for vegetables or fruit, rather than of the "main" building. But then, it is not seven weeks since work was begun on the grounds, and it was not anticipated, doubtless, that anything larger would be required the first year. There is no knowing what an immense structure may grow out of the ambition that will be born of this year's success. The location of the grounds is

SIMPLY MAGNIFICENT,

and after the probable expenditure of a few years will be equal to any. It is quite near and in full view of the city, the two sites being on either side of the River St. Francis, and each giving a fine view of the other. The general arrangement of buildings and grounds was very good. We doubt, however, the wisdom of encircling the principal portion of the grounds, especially that most frequented by women and children, with the racing course, so that it must be crossed and recrossed to the risk of accident. Among the exhibitors we noticed Messrs. Drummond and Irvine, of Montreal, each with a neat herd of Ayrshires; Mr. Fisher, M.P., of Knowlton, with a little herd of Guernseys; Messrs. Cochrane and Pope, of Compton, with a variety of breeds, but noticeably Polled Angus, Hereford and Durham, and Mr. George Pierce, of Stanstead, with

THE ONLY HERD OF HOLSTEINS IN QUEBEC.

We are glad to notice this herd for the double reason of their scarcity (which the needs of the coming dairymen will surely correct), and the fact that Mr. Pierce is keeping Holsteins in the ordinary way of practical dairying, and neither over-feeds for boom-records nor over-fattens for show-prizes. No objection need be urged to high feeding for abnormal yields, so long as its purpose, meaning and value are well understood, but fattening the animal to its injury for exhibition purposes is of advantage or profit to neither the owner nor the public. Fortunately this is being understood now a little better than it has been. An agitation looking to improvement is in order. All the exhibitors noticed were prize-takers, more or less fortunate. It might be mentioned that Mr. Fisher's exhibit is doubtless the only herd of Guernseys in the Province. We must be especially thankful to those of our enterprising farmers who bring in the breeds that are new to the country, and which, if not popular, are so only because they are not known. Your correspondent could not stay till the office could give him any information from the books, and if this allusion to exhibitors is defective, the reason is found in the above-mentioned fact. Of all the

BEAUTIFUL SIGHTS

at an exhibition, there is nothing finer than the "Imperial" horse. There were some good horses shown here. Among the places well represented were Montreal in Clydes, Stanstead in driving horses, and Danville in young horses. The poultry, vegetables, fruit and dairy products are shown in tents, which served the purpose very well. Knowlton came to the front in dairy butter. It is noticeable that the cream-gathering factory ("Stanstead Creamery") came off best in creamery butter. But this emphasizes the quality of that individual make, not necessarily the merits of the system. Among the strangers the writer noticed the Minister of Railways, the Hon. J. H. Pope, and Mr. Shaw, of the *Live Stock Journal*, Hamilton; also Mr. Cheeseman, of the *Canadian Dairyman*, Montreal. It might be well to warn you that this fair possesses

A PECULIAR SIGNIFICANCE TO MONTREAL.

This show, even if it had not been a success, is not a mere spurt. It is nothing more or less than an indication of development, and has been a revelation to many who did not know Sherbrooke's late progress. The Fates have been kind to enterprise this time, and success will hasten development even more than failure would have retarded it. Sherbrooke is a natural railway centre, besides being favored, as some think, artificially, or in other words, politically. Already five railways run through the city, and the "short-line" may build another, instead of utilizing one of those already built. Sherbrooke is an agricultural centre—one may almost say the centre of the Eastern Townships, and while it is not to be expected that a little city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, without water communication, will rival Montreal, even in exhibitions, it is evident from this venture that she can contend with Montreal, and, it may be, profit by any failure that Montreal may make—be it in the poor use of her exhibitional advantages, or in harboring an epidemic. From one thing Sherbrooke and Montreal suffer alike. No matter how peaceably a people of different tongue and genius live together, there is a weakness in the race of competition and progress. Sherbrooke's lack of a daily paper is an illustration. Having a divided people, she cannot have a daily paper till her population will be sufficient to support two such papers. All this being true, how necessary it is that we all try to approach each other, and merge as quickly as possible into one, even at the expense of race traditions, which, merely as such, are certainly not worth giving up our bread and butter to maintain. Conspicuous by its absence from the Sherbrooke show is

MILK FROM THE GOVERNMENT COW.

This, as your correspondent understands, is a purely private enterprise. It lacked nothing of many subsidized shows, and apparently the enterprising gentlemen who are interested in it will lose nothing by their venture. If exhibitions may be successfully carried on without Government aid, as Toronto and Sherbrooke prove, then Montreal will have to try her hand or drop behind. Thus more will be left for other purposes—the encouragement of agriculture, perhaps, in a more direct way.

LETTER FROM THE REV. G. L. MACKAY, D.D.

MR. EDITOR,—I am here with ten students. Until the destroyed chapels are erected we cannot open Oxford College and the Girls' School, for I must attend to these matters in the country. It is like old times to have our college at the seaside, mountain-top, etc. These are the places to see a personal, Almighty God at the back of the material universe. The French put up walls of coral around the mission house in such a way that portions of the land were left out and other property enclosed. With the students and a few laborers I bounded the mission plot, levelled the ground and improved the place to the value of fully $50.

We are just back from a strange scene. The Chinese soldiers were removing rubbish from the shattered "big fort," and smashed Krupp guns. The French grave-yard lies just alongside. Officers and men who helped to thunder during the bombardment are lying still in their graves, whilst many Chinese soldiers were taking stones from the destroyed fort and putting a wall around the French cemetery. How strange! Surely there is a moral in all these proceedings.

All the European houses were left abominably filthy. Filth is no word for the state in which I found this house. The Chinese, who are regarded as excessively dirty, laugh to scorn the beastly French who were at Kelung.

I submit that, during the quarrel (not worthy of being called war), the Chinese generals, etc., displayed a higher degree of civilization than the French. There are still nearly a dozen Frenchmen in Bangkok who are treated very kindly by the Chinese. O France, come not here again with iron clad devils, but with a message of peace! Unfurl the banner of the Divine Jehovah over the tricolor and repent of thy sins.

G. L. MACKAY.

Formosa, Palm Island, Aug. 10, 1885.

—*Canada Presbyterian.*

ENGLAND.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The longer one lives in this enormous congeries of towns and villages which forms the metropolis of Great Britain, the more does one become impressed with the difficulty of the questions relating to its physical and moral well-being. The mere fact of close aggregation tells fearfully on the happiness and morals of the people. It may be difficult to deal with a population of five millions spread over the whole Dominion of Canada, and there must be a great waste of force in all efforts to do them good. Time and money are consumed in traversing continental distances, and where the people are gathered into towns these are but small ones, and yet each must have a supply of school and church workers who might readily minister to the needs of a much more numerous community. All this is saved when your five millions of people are packed within a circle of twelve miles radius. Here, surely, it will be possible to make thorough and systematic arrangements for both secular and religious instruction, and here it will be easy to concentrate special moral forces where they are most needed. With a wise employment of the means at command, ignorance should vanish, vice slink away abashed, and poverty and suffering should find their immediate amelioration. The most populous centres should be the wisest, the best and the happiest. That the reverse of this is the actual fact was painfully obtrusive as I walked yesterday through many of the highways and by-ways of East London. Ignorance, dirt and vice seemed to hold possession of the district. Poverty and suffering marked the countenances of old and young alike. The children seemed unnaturally old, and the old people seemed sadly lingering in a world where they were not wanted. Yet at the other end of London was to be found in abundance the material means of removing this general squalor and wretchedness. Wealth to set against the misery; the highest culture to contrast with the ignorance; the elegance of leisure to offset the mean sordidness of universal and ill-paid toil. An observer might despair as he walked through these East End streets did he not know that, bad as they are, things are better than they were, and did he not observe as he went along that strenuous effort is being made to make them

BETTER STILL.

Thus every few minutes would give a glimpse of the ubiquitous "Board School," in whose operations lies a great deal of our hope for the England of the future. It cannot be said that our school system is thoroughly popular yet; that is, in the sense of meeting with general approval. There are many ratepayers who grumble at the cost, and many of the poor who chafe at the compulsion, and at least one of our political parties steadily endeavors to foster this double dislike. But there is little doubt that the poor, at any rate, are beginning to appreciate the value of education for their children, and no doubt that many of them are unconsciously the better for the reflection upon their homes of the brighter influences under which the children are brought in the schools. Then shall I say that the disorder and drunkenness which used to be so conspicuous in this district seemed to be greatly diminished. One or two individuals, here and there, were

"UNDER THE INFLUENCE,"

as it is called; but of the general blatant, shameless inebriety of former days I saw none. The only crowd I noticed (it was then nearly ten p.m.) was in the vicinity of the great market-place built by Miss Burdett Coutts, where a hundred or so of poor people were listening to the singing of the "Old, Old Story." Evidently an out-door service was just concluding. I passed very many churches, chapels and mission halls: all noticeable for extensive placard-advertising, which at first sight tended to confound them with the music halls. There was the great "Tabernacle" erected for Mr. Cuff, the Spurgeon of the East End: here a huge cloth banner invited the people to a combined singing and preaching of the Gospel. A little further, an Episcopal Church made similar advertisement of a "harvest festival:" while only a few rods beyond a Wesleyan Mission displayed its invitation. When it is remembered that all these are but radiating centres of earnest living power brought to bear upon the people in their homes in a dozen innocent ways, it will be seen that a great deal is being done to attempt the removal of the anomalies I have referred to as alike the perplexity and the disgrace of our wonderful and matchless metropolis.

My own immediate business at the East End had some reference to these moral efforts, and especially as connected with a man well known to many in Canada as an earnest and efficient Christian worker. I refer to the Rev. R. Mackay, late of Kingston, Ontario, and the Dominion generally. Mr. Mackay was to be inducted last evening to the pastoral charge of the "Pownall Road Congregational Church." Though my road lay through such a neighborhood as I have spoken of, the church building referred to is in a more "respectable" locality, inhabited chiefly by the mechanic class and the traders who minister to their wants. The building itself is one of many which are the outcome of the generosity of

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY,

who is ever ready to help all who are in earnest to do good to the people. I found a crowded gathering, and, for a time, seemed to be in quite a Canadian atmosphere. Familiar, honored names—such as of the Venerable Dr. Wilkes—were on more than one tongue. Familiar faces appeared upon the platform. The Rev. Mr. Forster, the late pastor of Calvary Church, Montreal, spoke glowingly of Mr. Mackay's work in Canada, to which reference was also made by Mr. J. M. M. Duff, of your city, and by another ex-Canadian, who testifieth these things. The patriarchal Dr. Tyler filled the chair, supported by many neighboring ministers, and by the Secretary of the London Congregational Union, the Rev. Andrew Mearns, so well known in connection with the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London." Altogether the new pastor had a right hearty

"WELCOME" AND "GOD SPEED"

from his brethren in London, as well as from the church, which has given him an entirely unanimous call to the pastorate. Mr. Mackay succeeds an aged and infirm man, who, I understand, has been quite unable for some time before his death to do much for the interests of the congregation. He will therefore have up-hill work for some time, but is just the man for the place.

V. V.

THE SIN OF LONDON.

The Honorable Mrs. F. Jeune, a most competent authority, says, in the *Fortnightly*, that "a long period of anxious work among the poor fallen women of London and other places has taught her two things; first, that these women are invariably untruthful; and, secondly, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the men who led them astray are in their own position of life." She specially cautions us against receiving the statements of women themselves hardened in vice or the ministers of vice to others. To the point in the indictment that the wickedness "is the result of the self-indulgence and luxury of educated and aristocratic men," she gives an emphatic denial. Of the thousands of women whom she has come across in her work, she says she can count on her fingers the number who even said that they were ruined by "gentlemen." Luxury and idleness do certainly lead to vice; but high education and social position lead the other way.—*Week.*

WHY HE IS UNPOPULAR.

"Lord Wolseley," says the *St. James Gazette*, "was the nominal commander of the Suakim as well as of the Nile expedition. But he never personally directed the operations of General Graham's force; his whole stay on shore at Suakim may be measured by hours, and his visit to Timbuk lasted ten minutes. During the active operations he was two thousand miles away. Yet when General Graham reported on the conduct of the officers and men under him, Lord Wolseley undertook to revise his judgments. General Graham mentioned over 170 names. Lord Wolseley has cut them down to 60. But this is not all. Not only have names mentioned by the general who was present been struck out by the general who was absent, but names passed over by General Graham have been inserted by Lord Wolseley. Not only individuals, but regiments are affected by the changes. In the defence of McNeill's zareeba, the Berkshire regiment and the marines especially distinguished themselves. Lord Wolseley names but two officers and two non-commissioned officers of the former regiment and omits all the three officers and six non-commissioned officers of the latter commended by General Graham."

MANSONVILLE NEWS.

IMPROVEMENT SURE IF SLOW—EDUCATIONAL—A "HARVEST FESTIVAL" AND AN EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT—THE MAYOR ON VACCINATION—THE "SEAR, THE YELLOW LEAF."

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

MANSONVILLE, P.Q., Oct. 5, 1885.

Now and again a communication from this quarter will not be amiss to your readers (and they are not few) in this town. We have had in times past more communicated to the world of our faults than our virtues, more of our delinquencies than of our achievements. Of the latter, indeed, we cannot say much; yet, our village is improving though it be but slowly, both materially and, we would fain believe, morally.

Our Academy, under the preceptorship of Mr. McGregor, is doing excellently well. Never has there been a quieter and better governed school, and the pupils themselves testify that their studies are greatly accelerated thereby. Quite a number have entered the Latin and French classes. Mr. McGregor is an excellent disciplinarian, never using anything beyond dignified command. Miss Ross, from Montreal, is teaching the lower school—a good record of her work seems to be fairly outlined.

The Episcopal congregation of St. Paul's Church in this village held its "Harvest Home" on the 1st inst. It was considered all through a complete success. First, as to the church, old, ugly, as it admittedly is, the ladies, by their indefatigable exertions, made it cheerful and warm looking with their many decorations of flowers and fruit, maple leaves and mountain ash. The maple leaves, in all their gorgeous hues, took away from the staring white of the walls which were garlanded with the ruddy fruit of the apple tree. Flowers were ranged in pots on each side of the chancel. Above these spanned the text "The Earth is the Lord's," &c., while on a temporary screen in front we read the words, "Offer unto God Thanksgiving." The altar was clothed with a white and gold covering, customarily used here on festal occasions. Of the same color were the book-marks as also the stoles which the officiating clergymen wore, and which certainly seemed to be more in keeping than the black, which it strikes one is more appropriate to a funeral. The choir rendered their part with a great deal of ability. The Rev. W. Ross Brown was the celebrant at the Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, rector of Richford. The latter preached and gave a very fine sermon and one which it is not always our pleasure to hear. It was listened to with unflagging attention by a good audience.

In the evening an excellent entertainment was given in the Town Hall. A very bountiful spread was made, after which some young ladies favored the gathering with select music, both vocal and instrumental. The Rev. Mr. Clayton, of Bolton Centre, to the great delight of the assembly, read two selections in his own happy, humorous way. The first, "Handy Andy's Little Mistakes," and one of the "Caudle Lectures," delighted the younger folk and pleased even those to whom they were already familiar. After some remarks from the Mayor on the matter of vaccination, which he took the opportunity of that gathering to press home, the National Anthem was sung, and the audience dispersed, quite satisfied with the happy gathering, although the programme was by no means as elaborate as was intended a few weeks ago.

The landscape around here, which is always beautiful, has been dressed in its most gorgeous array for a few weeks past, but now with the English poet it might be said

"Now every leaf is brown and sere,
And idly droops resigned,
The fading chaplet of the year."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

TIDAL OBSERVATIONS IN CANADA.

The Committee on this subject was reappointed at the Aberdeen meeting. The following is their report:—

Report of Committee, consisting of Professors A. Johnson (Secretary), J. G. MacGregor, J. B. Cherriman, H. T. Bovey and Mr. C. Carpmael, appointed for the purpose of promoting Tidal Observations in Canada:

Your Committee have represented to the Canadian Government the importance of publishing tide tables for Canadian waters, and the necessity for this purpose of establishing stations for continuous tidal observations, recommending that the observations be subsequently reduced by the methods of the British Association. They have pointed to the example of the United States Government, which had provided tide tables for both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

In urging the practical side of the question they have more especially referred to the tide tables for British and Irish ports, published by the Admiralty, which give the rate and set of the tidal currents in the waters surrounding the British islands, and they have drawn attention to the heavy annual losses caused by ignorance of these currents in Canadian waters as shown by the wreck list.

In order to strengthen their representations from this point of view, they deemed it well to get the opinions of Boards of Trade, shipowners and shipmasters. On enquiry it appeared that the Montreal Board of Trade were at the very time considering the question, which had been brought independently before them. On learning the object of the Committee, they gave it their most hearty support and addressed a strong memorial on the subject to the Dominion Government.

The Boards of Trade of the other chief parts of the Dominion also sent similar memorials. The shipowners and masters of ships to whom application was made were practically unanimous in their testimony as to the pressing need for knowledge on the subject.

The representations of your Committee were made through the Minister of the Marine, with whom an interview was obtained at which a memorial was submitted. Copies of the answers of the shipmasters (a large number of which had been received) were submitted at the same time. Full explanations were given in reply to enquiries of the Minister, more especially on practical points connected with the proposed observations at fixed stations and the reductions, for which your committee are largely indebted to a corresponding committee appointed by the council, consisting of the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, Prof. J. Couch Adams, Sir Wm. Thompson and Prof. Darwin.

During the sessions of Parliament the Royal Society of Canada also had addressed petitions to the Governor-General and the two houses of Parliament, strongly urging the need of tidal observations. The reply of the Minister of Marine stated that owing to the large outlay on the Georgian Bay survey, and on the expedition to Hudson's Bay during the past summer (1885) the Government did not propose to take action in the matter of tidal observations at present.

This unfavorable answer, it will be observed, is made to depend on a temporary financial condition, and your Committee have reason to believe that, if the financial prospects improve by next session of Parliament, the Government will take the matter into earnest consideration; they therefore suggest that the Committee be re-appointed.

CIVILIZE THE INDIANS.

THE SUGGESTIONS OF AMERICAN PHILANTHROPISTS.

General Fisk (founder of the Fisk University at Nashville), presided at a meeting of friends of Indian civilization at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., on Wednesday, and declared himself against the continuance of tribal relations and reservations.

General Whittlesey, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, said: "For 100 years we have been teaching the Indian to live in idleness, with the belief that he has a right to demand food and clothes without work. We have made him a pauper and beggar, and the difficulties of making him something else are very great." The speaker said he had seen Indians take their money and go into the bushes and begin gambling at once. He believes that $9 out of every $10 paid for annuities is spent in that way.

Dr. Lyman Abbott presented a paper, which was referred on his motion to the Business Committee. It recommended the immediate admission of the Indians to citizenship; the abolition of the reservation system; the allotment of lands in severalty; the purchase at an appraised value of all the unallotted lands, and their opening to settlement; the discontinuance of all annuities; the appropriation of the value of said lands and annuities to Indian education, and the confinement and compulsory education of any wild tribes incapable of citizenship.

Mr. Browning is said to be at work on a new poem. He is in excellent health and walks five or six hours a day in the Val d'Aosta.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

MR. ROBB'S LETTER.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—A very pathetic piece of correspondence appeared in your Saturday's issue, which calls for some kind of attention. Mr. Robb is in such a mournful state of mind that I hasten to his relief. The cause of his distress is the decline of religious faith as evinced by the great falling off in church attendance. He refers feelingly to the good old times of long ago when the only country churches were log school houses, and the people came on foot through mud and snow. It is sad, indeed, to reflect that the church has so far declined in power and influence that even country people now worship God in handsome churches of brick or stone, "with upholstered pews, trained choirs and fascinating organists, etc." Sad, indeed, to observe that the rural Christians have so far fallen from grace, that, instead of piously plodding through the mud to the distant school-house, they drive to church in their carriages and even have hired men to hitch up for them.

Alas! concerning those hired men; I confess to a little surprise at Mr. Robb's outburst of sympathy. I have lived a great deal in the country, and am well acquainted with hundreds of farmers' families. I have repeatedly been struck with the privileges, the liberties and favors that were allowed the hired men. In scores of instances I could not have distinguished them from their employers until presented. Hence I have been under the mistaken impression that agricultural laborers were vastly better off in this country than in England.

Mr. Robb's letter undeceives me; it appears that they are of no more account than farmers' sons. Poor fellows! To think that they should be expected to harness horses for church is too tyrannical for anything. They should be allowed to sit by the kitchen stove and toast their shins, while the farmer's pampered daughters went to the stable to hitch up the team. And, woeful degradation, they are sometimes expected to run out in the cold to put up the preacher's horse. What would Mr. Robb say if he had seen the unhappy hired man, hatchet in hand, in hot pursuit of the spring chicken?

It may have a soothing effect on the agitated mind of your correspondent to learn that in many of the outlying parts of the Province of Ontario the old log school-house is still in demand as a place of worship.

I have spent several years on country charges, preaching mainly in school-houses, but, strange to say, I have never found the smoke, foul air and limited space of those delightful edifices to be any aid to devotion, but quite the reverse; and, what is still more strange, the people of those localities seem to be possessed of the same perversity. Whenever they are enabled to emerge from the little, cramped, smoky school-house into a commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated church and to indulge in the luxury of a "trained choir and fascinating organist," they invariably regard it as a vast improvement and a great forward step. This is evidently a mistake, according to the very latest authority.

Seriously now: Is there any necessity for such a piteous outcry? Whether or no, there will still be the outcry, no matter what was the condition of the Church, so long as human nature remains as it is there will always be those who will have gloomy thoughts and a gloomy method of expressing them.

Mr. Robb's letter abounds with contradictions and inconsistencies. He cries down the grandeur of the churches, the air of wealth and luxury that pervades them, the "trained choirs and fascinating organists" and that sort of thing; and bewails that religion is confined to the great and rich while the poor and miserable are seldom found in church. This, he claims, is an evidence that religion is losing its power and influence in society. Now, if that were really the state of things, is his inference correct? Suppose the contrary were the fact. Suppose our stately churches were mean cabins on obscure streets attended by only the poor and lowly and ignorant; while the great, the rich, the learned, gave themselves up to irreligion and vice, would that satisfy him that Christianity was a success. He complains that the poor are kept away from church by the pride and vanity of the rich.

No such thing. If pride keeps any man away from the church it is his own pride.

This is a stock complaint with all discontented minds, and is growing stale *ad nauseam*. The rich are generally kind and courteous, and willing to treat a poor man with a friendliness that he is often too proud to accept. There is not a Christian church in this city, I doubt if there is one in the Dominion, where the poor are not welcome, and treated with as much courtesy as the rich. I am sure as regards Montreal there is no obstacle in the way of any man's worshipping God if he wishes to. "The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all."

Sometimes, however, a poor man has a paltry kind of pride of his own; if he can't make as good an appearance in the church as some other men he won't go there. Whose pride is it keeps that man from church! It is much more important that he should get over such an unmanly weakness than that other people should wear shabby clothes to humor it.

The pride of the rich is made to cover a multitude of the sins of the churchless around us.

Mr. Robb accuses the clergy of systematically neglecting the poor in favor of the rich, and attributes their doing so to most unworthy motives.

Such insinuations are beneath contempt.

But notice his inconsistency. In case it should happen that the poor are not neglected, it is put down to the score of condescension. Now what would please this man? The ministers of the Gospel are between the devil and the deep sea. If they neglect the poor they are styled "apostate clergy" and rightly so, but if they pay the poor any attention it is done with a view to getting something when the hat goes round. Such remarks are in poor taste to say the least, and Mr. Robb has betrayed his breeding.

Again: "He is a fool who thinks that nobody else thinks; this is what the church and the clergy are doing."

Really, Mr. Editor, the "candour" of your correspondent, is as you observe "striking." It occurs to me, however, that if any other man than a Christian minister were personally so complimented, the reply would be striking too. By the way that was just the manner in which we used to be addressed by anti-Scott Act orators in those Ontario campaigns. Men would come out of breweries and distilleries on to the platforms of our meetings, and tell us country parsons that if we would study less theology and more human nature we would find that the world was not constituted as we thought it was. Men who had never seen the world but through the vapors of the still, whose sole acquaintance with society was limited to the frequenters of bar-rooms and rum houses, would talk in that way to Christian ministers who were familiar with the characters and circumstances of half the men, and were hailed as tried friends in half the homes in the country. Mr. Robb describes in detail another class of non-church goers. These are men of intelligence and superior education, who subscribe to literary papers and magazines, and who prefer staying at home on Sunday reading the best thoughts of the best men to going to church. There are such men I believe. Their numbers are growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Singular to relate, their views and opinions on religious matters very often coincide exactly with Mr. Robb's and they frequently, from their disdainful retirement, write learned articles to account for the decline of faith and the falling off in the church attendance.

"In the event of an intellectual combat, however, (says Mr. Robb,) the ordinary parson is but a child in the hands of such a man."

It has not appeared so in any of the late Scott Act campaigns, when these non-church going intellectual champions, were frequently pitted against our country parsons man to man.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would very much like to know where Mr. Robb has been living and how he came to get in such a woe-begone frame of mind concerning the condition of the church. It would be impertinent to ask what church he belongs to; it is evidently a church with a high wall around it, for his range of vision appears to be very limited.

Where is Washburn? If the deplorable state of things he describes really exists there for pity's sake let us send them a Gospel missionary, and have that reproach removed from our common Christianity. It is a mistake, however, for a man to get into the blues over the contemplation of his own little patch, and imagine the whole world is running to weeds.

The wretched state of things your correspondent bewails may exist in certain localities. Personally I have never seen it, nor have I ever met a man that has, so it is not universal by any means. I could name one evangelical body that has scored an increase of twenty thousand members in Canada alone for the past year, and is laying her plans for a still larger increase in the present year. This, I presume, is a fair sample of the progress that is being made by evangelical Protestantism.

In conclusion, I would observe that the men who are active and energetic in the Master's service take much brighter views of the state of religion. Whether ministers or laymen, the men who are in the front of battle are in no such despairing frame of mind. Away to the rear, among the camp-followers of the Christian Army, you may find plenty of individuals sitting around lamenting the state of affairs and prophesying defeat because the battle is not being fought out on their lines. But it was always thus.

Meanwhile, the fight goes on, and ours is the winning side. It is light against darkness, good against evil, right against wrong, heaven against hell, God Almighty against that old serpent the devil, and we have no fears of the issue.

Now, having heard so much from those who don't know what the Church is doing, let us hear from those who do.

Let some eminent Christian workers, by means of the press, keep prominently before the public what is being attempted and accomplished for the cause of God.

S. C. K.

St. Henri.

P.S.—This is not a complete answer to Mr. Robb; but if he expects a reply in detail he should not write such long letters.

THE CHURCH UNION QUESTION.

A BASIS OF UNION WANTED.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—A number of men, equally honest, have, as a result of your able editorial, reduced to writing their views of the nature and necessity of true union in the Church of Christ, each manifesting the kindest possible spirit, some maintaining the necessity of the present denominationalism that prevails, and others holding, as earnestly and with perhaps as strong logic in their favor, the opposite view. "S. M.," as I understand him holds that in congregationalism is the true solution of the difficulty, one church having neither authority nor control in any matter relating to another, yet each congregation having an inter-communion with every other congregation. If this matter of merely spiritual connection, of congregation with congregation, had, up to the present time, with all the largeness of its freedom, proved, to the majority, the best thing, and it had gone up in the scale of Christian approbation, while the connexional systems, as in the other branches of the church, had gone down. Then we might cry, "Eureka, here is the true and long-sought basis of Christian Union"; but, as it is, I judge, the Churches, with all their growing congregational independence, are not prepared to accept of severance as the basis of Union.

No one could fail to admire Mr. Bareham's spirit, and his letter would be faultless as to its matter but in this, that he urges to a condition that all right-minded Christians are earnestly longing for, without giving them any more real help to attain the end than they already possess. What is the use of saying "be one," if it cannot be shown how to be one! Mr. Bareham has lived too long, and has read too much, to suppose for a moment that, even with the knowledge of the "sin of denominationalism" before them, the scattered forces of Christendom are going to be brought together by the cry of any Church to return to it. Rome is just as anxious for Union, on that basis, as any Christian body in the world. It is, indeed, surprising that among the strongest advocates for Union are those who seem to think that Union is simply a coming over to their position and views, and in the Church to which they belong they too often display the spirit that has moved to all disunity. A case in point comes to my mind. Not a hundred miles away from this city one of the officers of a church on whom devolved the duty (and I suppose the responsibility) of selecting and appointing a deputation to attend and address a series of missionary meetings, so ordered affairs as to secure two clergymen for the service of widely different views, theologically and ecclesiastically. It happened, however, when the deputation reached the minister's parish, that he would have the services of neither, for the reason that his personal views were not in perfect harmony with those of one of the gentlemen on the deputation. Now carry this out to its legitimate issue and see what kind of union is bred of it.

To Mr. Bareham the foregoing may be of no personal concern, yet the affair was just as likely to happen in connection with the church to which he belongs as any other. I feel free, therefore, to ask Mr. Bareham if he meant, by his letter, to convey the impression that denominationalism should cease by recognizing the church of his birth or choice as the church, and coming over to and accepting it? And, if so, to what party in that church; or is it possible to be neutral? Let the matter be put fairly and squarely before the world that it may know the true position he and such as he holds, so as to, at least, begin to act. It is high time we were acting in the case, and he will confer a boon upon the whole church who will discover, to it, some stable and acceptable basis.

For my own part I am free to confess that we may scream our churchmanship forever into the ears of the denominations and only confirm them in their present condition, by widening the breach between us and increasing the hostile spirit on either hand. Only one way of attaining the sublime end sought appears to me to be at all feasible, and that is the agitating for a council to that end, that we may pattern after Jehovah and say "Come now, and let us reason together." If the denominations are not willing to reason among themselves, and if the so-called denominations and churchmen are not willing to reason the matter in a kind and cordial spirit with each other, the prayer of Christ will continue to stand disregarded, and on churchmen and dissenters so-called alike will rest the awful blame.

I am sorry thus to trespass on your space, but, believing in the true, and, therefore, organic union of all holding Reformation principles and the essential truths of the Gospel, I would fain not only bring out, for or against the cause, those who have already spoken, but the great thinkers in the different Christian bodies among us that we may come to a full understanding of how our little share of the world stands in so important a regard. Is there any possible way of wiping out the reproach of disunion from our common Protestantism? If so, let us know it and let us know it now. For worthy reasons I give my name elsewhere, and as formerly, simply subscribe myself

UNITY.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S ANCESTRY.

THE RISE OF A SAXON JOURNALIST AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

The Queen is said to be warmly in favor of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, on the ground of her double relationship with him. He is well known to be the brother-in-law of Princess Beatrice; but he is also a stepson of the Princess' sister Alice. The story of his maternal ancestry is quite a romantic one. There was once a Saxon clerk named Haucke, employed in organizing a museum at Dresden. From there he emigrated to Poland, and, adopting the profession of journalism at Warsaw, gained the good-will of the Grand Duke Constantine, then governor of the city. Through this influence, Haucke's son was rapidly promoted in the Russian Army, becoming a Colonel, and was soon afterward entitled "Comte de Haucke." This young officer was killed on the streets of Warsaw during the Polish insurrection of 1830. He left one child, five years old, who was adopted as a child of the State and sent to be educated at Imperial cost in St. Petersburg. There Prince Alexander of Hesse met her and married her. As she was nominally beneath his rank the marriage was a morganatic one; and the prince, though a brother of the then Empress of Russia, had to leave that country and return to Germany, where his wife was made Princess of Battenberg. One of her sons is this same Alexander, the first Prince of Bulgaria, whose *coup d'état* has set all Europe quaking.

PRESIDENTIAL HEAD COVERINGS.

Washington's hair was long and gray. Garfield was bald and his hair of a semi-blonde color. Jefferson had red hair, and we are told that he was freckled. John Tyler was fair-haired, and he was a fine looking man. President Arthur had dark hair, which was growing gray when he left the White House. President Cleveland's hair is brown and thin. He wears it short and combs it up from his forehead. William Henry Harrison combed his hair well to the front of his ears, and he was gray at the time he was elected. President Lincoln did not pay much attention to his hair, and most of his pictures represent it as rather long. It was dark and straight. John Adams wore a wig, and his son, John Quincy Adams, had the baldest head that ever rested on the pillows of the White House.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH RIEL.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I am in full accord with the sentiments expressed in the *Weekly Witness* of September 30th, by your correspondent of Quebec, with regard to the attitude you have lately assumed as a public journalist, regarding the infliction of the punishment the law has pronounced upon Louis Riel. And I think those, or similar sentiments, are entertained by a large majority in every Christian community in this Dominion. On the outbreaking of the rebellion, in March last, and throughout its entire course, the *Witness* was justifiably out-spoken with regard to the just deserts of that arch-rebel; and a full and, no doubt, authentic account of the cold-blooded murder of poor Scott, with all its sickening details, were given its readers, and the Government of that day severely censured for allowing, as well as aiding a most aggravating breaker of the Sixth Commandment to escape the punishment of death, so justly his due. This, at the time mentioned, and for some time after (or, at the least, views similar) were the oft-repeated sentiments of the editor of the *Witness*. But now all this course of reasoning is abandoned, and the conduct of the man who has outraged almost every feeling or claim of humanity, and violated almost every law, both human and divine, his conduct, if not palliated, is passed over with but little censure by the *Witness* until, as it appears, a serene, contented state of mind is reached in the declaration that your course will be to support the Government in whatever course it may adopt regarding the death penalty or pardon of Riel.

As a common citizen you have a right to an opinion in this and every other public question, and, as a journalist, a right to express and advocate your opinions through your paper. But opinions so changed, so pronounced, and yet so undefined surely require some explanation, and many of the readers of the *Witness* are looking for such explanation. If, from the standpoint of justice, it can be shown that the prisoner Riel is innocent or has not forfeited his life, by every principle of right he should be set free.

If, on the other hand, he is guilty of all he is charged with in his indictment and much more he should be charged with, and the sentence of death already pronounced on him be just and right, then let him pay the penalty with his life, and so the Government and country be freed from that enormous sin which otherwise must remain crying for vengeance. I think I am justified in saying that no sympathy in this matter with any political party, nor prejudice in favor of any nationality or race, or any denominational leaning, ought to have any weight with the Government, with the Courts of Justice, or any private individual, much less the editor of a religious journal. Such are some of the views of an illiterate and hard working reader of the *Witness*.

W. J. B.

Woodville, King's Co., N.S., Oct. 3, 1885.

SIR,—As one of your oldest readers will you allow me to compliment you on the wise and patriotic tone that has pervaded your columns during the Riel and small-pox excitement. In common with many others, I do wish I could say the same concerning all your confrères. It is to be regretted that some, both of English and French newspapers, seem determined to vent their malice without regard to public interests or the weal of our common country.

A great number of Montreal merchants and old citizens are most justly annoyed at the unjust and untimely attacks that are just now being made on Mr. Alderman Grenier. There is no alderman, either English or French, nor is there any citizen I know of, who enjoys more of the confidence of the people, as an able, upright, fearless and conscientious man, than Mr. Jacques Grenier, the present Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Grenier has had long experience of civic matters, and knows full well how the city funds have at times been squandered. It is evident to those who know him, that whilst using every effort to save unnecessary expenditure, he will lend all his influence to support every reasonable measure to protect the City's Health. He, himself, has much more interest in Montreal's prosperity than many of those who are clamoring against him. It is safe to say that Alderman Grenier's entire fortune is at risk in our good city. Certain it is—it was made here.

It is at all times unwise and unbecoming for any person to say a word or write a line calculated to provoke an ill feeling between the two great races that inhabit the Province of Quebec. We do now, and we must continue, to live side by side. For nearly forty years I have done business with French-Canadians. Amongst them I count many of my warmest and best friends. As you know I have not been inactive either in the political or business world, yet I have never been insulted by a French-Canadian. During the present crisis, when certain sections of our city are plague-stricken, when there is disease, suffering and death in hundreds of homes, the person who would say or do anything to stir up national prejudice or strife should be looked upon as a common enemy and treated as such.

It is not a very easy matter to force a large proportion of a community to conform to any regulation, sanitary or otherwise, against which they have an inbred prejudice, especially when that prejudice is honestly, though erroneously, conceived. On the other hand it is very hard for the other part of the community to be exposed to the dreadful risks which they believe and know are sure to result from such a state of affairs, but the remedy is not in vituperation or abuse, or rowdyism. We must convince our mistaken and misguided brethren by personal appeal, by the records of the past, by the testimony of science and by the unquestioned evidence of facts.

As a Canadian, I would ask my fellow-citizens, who unfortunately seem to prefer a French to a Canadian nationality, how can they explain the fact that the terrible small-pox malady is almost exclusively confined to them. They know full well that they do not vaccinate, whilst the other Canadians do. They see their children, the hope of our country, carried off by hundreds, whilst but few of the children of the others die. They see the great corporations, the moneyed institutions, the colleges and the convents all insisting upon vaccination, surely there must be something in it. The wealth and intelligence of the country cannot all be wrong. The opinion of leading medical men, who are acknowledged as authorities, ought to have some weight. In conclusion, I am very glad to see that the nuns have taken hold of the nursing; they will do it well.

A CANADIAN.

MASSES FOR THE SOUL.

(From the New York Herald.)

In August, 1882, Margaret Gilman placed in the hands of Henry McArdle a sum of money with the request that after the death of herself and her husband it be used for having masses said by a Roman Catholic priest for the repose of their souls. Soon afterward Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, who were very old, died. A relative of the former became his administrator and sued McArdle to recover the money held for masses.

Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court in this city, decided that the defendant was bound to pay over the money. He conceded that any person might will directly to the Catholic Church or one of its priests money or property to be devoted to having masses said for the repose of the soul. He admitted that any person might, during life, make a gift of money or property to the Church or a priest to be used for that purpose after his death. But he held that money could not be left in trust to be devoted to procuring masses for the soul of the testator.

This decision was based on the ground that to sustain a trust the person for whose benefit it is intended must be living; that there cannot be a valid trust for a dead beneficiary. By the statute of this State a trust for charitable or religious uses is valid, and in such case the question of a dead or a living beneficiary does not arise. But Judge Freedman held that saying masses for the soul is neither a charitable nor a religious use within the meaning of this statute.

This decision was widely discussed when it was rendered two years ago, and it was generally condemned by the Catholic press and clergy throughout the country. The *Herald* at that time disputed its legal soundness and cited Pennsylvania and Illinois decisions against it. By the common law of England money or property set apart for saying masses for the dead falls under the ban of "superstitious uses," and gifts and bequests for such purpose are held illegal. But this doctrine has no place in the jurisprudence of a country where the largest civil and religious liberty is guaranteed to all.

Judge Freedman's opinion and that of the General Term affirming it have been over-ruled by the Court of Appeals, which upholds the validity of trusts for masses for the repose of the soul. Its decision enlarges the liberty of a person to do what he pleases with his money and removes what would have been an unwarranted restraint upon the conscience of a large part of the community.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies to one address	2.50
" " 25 " "	6.00
" " 50 " "	11.50
" " 100 " "	22.00
Weekly Messenger (single copy)	50
" " 5 copies	2.00

TERMS TO MINISTERS AND TEACHERS.
DAILY, $2.00 | WEEKLY, 75c.

All the above papers sent free of postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—When set in our usual small type, 10c per line each insertion. For large type or cuts, 20c per line first insertion, and 15c per line every subsequent insertion. Contract Rates—1 year, $5 per line; 6 months, $3 per line; 3 months, $1.75 per line.

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line first insertion, and all subsequent insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line each subsequent insertion on pages 3 and 7. CUTS or LARGE TYPE double rates. Annual Contracts on favorable terms.

Births and Deaths 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.)

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, or procure a post-office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $1 to $4, 2c, and $4 to $10, 5c. When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations that are of any use to us are 1 cent and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y. State. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: John Dougall & Son, "Witness," Montreal.

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	39,000
" " DAILY WITNESS	85,070
" " MESSENGER	50,000
Total	174,070

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

COMPETITIONS, OLD AND NEW.

We have added up the lists of the competitors for the prizes which we offered for the eight largest amounts of money sent us in by the 30th of September last as subscriptions to the *Witness* with the following result:—

1st prize, $50—W. K. Ireland, Ontario	$38.29
2nd prize, $25—W. T. Day, New Brunswick	34.82
3rd prize, $12—A. Robertson, Ontario	20.25
4th prize, $6—J. A. Wilt, New Brunswick	10.90
5th prize, $3—A. M. Purdy, Ontario	17.80
6th prize, $2—D. McKay, Nova Scotia	15.00
7th prize, $1—John Miller, Ontario	14.00
8th prize, $1—S. Kendall, Vermont, U.S.	12.35

In this competition there were no less than four hundred and twenty-seven workers, and these canvassed in all parts of this Continent. The prizes will be paid on written application to this office, with the envelopes marked "Competition." Our object in publishing the list before the prizes are sent to those who have gained them is in order to obtain any correction which may be necessary in such list.

The number of those who interested themselves this time was largely in excess of that under our first offer this season, when only a hundred and twenty competed. Though the individual amounts sent in by our friends are not by any means large, in the aggregate they mount up pretty well, and we are therefore induced to make another offer by which such friends and, we hope, many new ones, may strive to obtain a prize. We will give to any new subscribers the *Daily Witness* from now till the end of December, 1886, for **Three Dollars,** or the *Weekly Witness* for the same time for **One Dollar,** and will allow to such of our old subscribers, or their families, as may obtain such subscriptions for us a *commission* of 50 CENTS on *Daily* subscriptions, and 25 CENTS on *Weekly* subscriptions. That is to say, for each subscription to the former the worker may send us $2.50, retaining 50 cents, and out of the dollar received by him or her for the latter, 25 cents may be retained. Moreover, in addition to the above commissions, we will give to the person sending us the largest list in value between now and November 30, a prize of **$50.00**; to the second largest list a prize of **$25.00**; to the third largest a prize of **$12.00**; to the fourth largest a prize of **$6.00**; to the fifth largest a prize of **$3.00**; to the sixth largest a prize of **$2.00**; to the seventh largest a prize of **$1.00**; and to the eighth largest a prize of **$1.00.** We trust that at least a thousand workers in all portions of our Dominion and the United States will energetically labor for both themselves and us during the next few weeks. Great results will be sure to follow from persistent canvassing, and those subscribing will have the advantage of feeling that they will have in their homes a paper which is not only interesting and reliable, but is one which will be a benefit instead of a stumbling-block to the younger portion of their households.

A SHORT TIME ago India was supplying Liverpool with thirty-five thousand quarters of wheat per week, the total consumption of the port at the time being seventy-five thousand quarters, at prices which it was hard for American farmers to compete with, and the continued fall in the price of silver has produced, it is now stated, an extension of the trade.

A REAL STATESMAN.

The few words of John Bright, which have been reported to us by no partial hand, are worth more on the ground of common sense than the whole columns of demagogue appeal to popular selfishnesses among which they come. In the first place, he refused to express himself on the question of free education. As a life-long student of political economy he might well pause on the threshold of that step toward communism. He could not but treat the proposal with respect, as it has been adopted with the highest motives by very enlightened communities, but he could not give it his support because there is mischief in its ultimate results. The true free school, like the true free church, is that which is carried on independent of government support as well as of government control. Any other system must partake in a minor degree, more or less, of the evils of a State Church. State education is probably a necessity of the age, just as State Churchism perhaps at one time could not be avoided, although from the very first, when Constantine gave the Christian Church the imperial backing, it was declared by those who could see beneath the surface that the Church had lost her virginity. But to make free education a right is to take a step towards the pauperizing of the people. What is to be looked for from a generation brought up to believe that the individual has a right to the free provision of his intellectual food at the public expense, but that he will reason from that to his other requirements and seek from Government in one shape or another his physical support. Such doctrines are only too easily taught, and they have brought forth fruit in countries where school education is universal in all sorts of futile nostrums for making the laboring man comfortable by Act of Parliament by some other process than by his own hard labor.

On the land question, Mr. Bright wants nothing but the removal of all legal obstructions to the transfer of land. He wants untrammelled free trade in land, as in everything else, and does not believe any more in its forcible transfer than in its forcible retention. Both are trammels which gender to bondage. In Ireland, where a thriftless tenantry has had its natural counterpart in a contemptuous and oppressive landlordism, the sins of the landlord are being punished by putting the whip into the hands of the former serfs. Except, however, as far as it may be wholesome as retribution, it is hard to see where any one will benefit by the forcible confiscation of the landlords' claims. Mr. Parnell, the day before yesterday, standing between two archbishops, apparently gloried in the fact that through his agitation the land already yielded less than at the time of the liberal judicial valuation a few years ago, and warned tenants not to purchase under the law as the land would still further go down in actual value.

Mr. Bright deprecated the current teaching of the people of England that they are slaves. It was, he said, utter nonsense and a very bad lesson to learn. This was sturdy common sense from a man who has been a tribune of the people for half a century and who has probably fought more than any living man to break the yoke of the squirarchy.

Lastly Mr. Bright stood up with John Bull pugnacity for his old Quaker doctrine, which will some day be the doctrine of nations, that most of the wars which take place are unnecessary and, therefore, exceedingly wicked, and he added a remark for which, of course, he will not win the favor of the press through which his words reach the public, that a sensation-loving press is very largely to blame for the Jingo spirit that is abroad.

MUGWUMPERY.

The electoral contest for the Governorship of the State of New York, which is now going on, is one of peculiar interest, as upon it rests to a certain extent the fate of Mugwumpery and of good government in the United States. During the last Presidential election the Democratic party nominated an honest and capable man, who believed that "public office was a public trust, not a party one." The State of New York held the balance in the struggle. The Republican party, with its anti-slavery traditions, contained many reformers whose natures revolted against trading politics, and whose intelligence, in many cases, revolted against a narrow commercial policy. Three of the greatest and best of American newspapers, which had for years been the mainstay of the Republican party, abandoned that party, joined with the best elements of the Democratic party and elected Grover Cleveland President of the United States, getting from the chagrined party men whom they had deserted, the charming soubriquet of Mugwumps. The worst elements of the New York Democracy had always opposed Mr. Cleveland as Governor of New York, and it is believed by some that Tammany deliberately transferred twenty-five thousand votes to the Republican presidential candidate, to purchase that number of Republican votes for their candidates for local office in New York. This did not, however, defeat Mr. Cleveland; the Mugwumps and good Government defeated Tammany and the spoils. The hopes of the latter redoubtable organization in connection with Uncle Sam's treasury wilted, but the State elections for governor offered them an opportunity to recoup themselves. The new Governor will have it in his hands to appoint a number of important State officials, mainly connected with the city of New York, and if these offices could be secured by Tammany it would be compensated, in part at least, for the loss of the federal offices. The time was auspicious as the Democratic party had all the prestige of success, and they brought all their force to bear on the Convention. The result was the nomination of Governor Hill, who had been coupled with Mr. Cleveland as Lieutenant-Governor in his previous election as governor, in order to gain the support of the corruptionists for the ticket at that time. Whether or no the stories now current as to the connection of Mr. Hill with the Tweed ring be true, it is evident that he is a machine man, and as such the Mugwumps regard him. They have, therefore, refused to accept his nomination; and the Republicans having found in Mr. Davenport an honest candidate, they and their organs have already given to him their uncompromising support. The case against the Democratic candidate appears to be a very clear one, and if even a small Mugwump element should now develop in the Democratic party, the Democratic machine will be overthrown as that of the Republicans has been, and the United States will have good and honest government.

RIEL.

Riel, as we have had to say before, was not on trial for the murder of Scott or for any other murder. He has never been convicted of the murder of Scott. The account which was published amid the passions of the time, made him out to be the most cold-blooded brute that ever lived. We reproduced that account when the circumstances made it interesting, but we know nothing as to its correctness and we have seen it disputed. By some hugger-mugger with the Government, for which Archbishop Taché has claimed large responsibility, Riel was neither convicted nor exculpated at the time. We are for that reason inclined to hold it against him. We have seen or heard of nothing in his more recent exploits which would make it improbable. What he was tried for was for levying war against Her Majesty, or for high treason against Her Majesty, according as he should be found to be an American or a British subject. The crime of treason has in the past been punishable with death, and that punishment remains against it in the statute book, but the punishment of death for treason or for other political crimes has fallen into disuse, and general opinion in England greatly deprecates any revival of it in this case. The indictment under which Riel was tried was so antiquated in form as to suggest that it was made for days entirely different from our own, when the laws were made for the kings rather than for the people. While Riel remains uncleared of the horrid imputation of a most cruel murder, and while he stands convicted of coming as a conceited, interloping adventurer, to stir up a rebellion for reasons he had nothing to do with, sympathy would be wasted on him, and no good citizen could regret his receiving the due reward of his deeds. Yet, since the case of Jefferson Davis, there are abundant reasons why such a sentence as has been passed on him should be held liable to revision, and it might be well that Government should take the advice of leading jurists far from the excitement which renders its discussion here painful. Although a respected correspondent discovers a change in our tone, we think this is substantially the ground which we have taken from the beginning to the end of this question.

PIRATES PUNISHED.

The Government of Queensland some little time ago instituted a Royal Commission to enquire into the manner in which a large number of the natives of New Guinea and the adjacent islands had been recruited as laborers for the sugar plantations of the colony. The result of this enquiry was to lay bare iniquities the world has not known since the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa was abolished. Wholesale murder had been done, natives kidnapped by force, and even where violence had not been used not one of the natives understood that he had been engaged to labor, or that the time he had agreed to serve was three years. The labor trade was, in fact, piracy, and from the fact that the natives absolutely did not know what continuous work meant, it was impossible that they could be fairly engaged. The vessels that had committed these acts were, to a certain extent, trading under Queensland jurisdiction, and the onus thus laid upon that colony was fully appreciated by the people and the Government. The murderers and kidnappers were hanged, the trade was made illegal in every way and constituted piracy, and, as the only means by which restitution could be made to the unfortunate natives, it was decided to return them to their homes. The sugar planters objected to this, claiming that they had acted in good faith, and they even threatened legal proceedings, but the Governor was firm, although compensation was offered them. In all six hundred and twenty-five natives had been illegally recruited, and during the three and six months they had been in slavery ninety-five had died. All but fifty or seventy—who elected to remain in the colony—of the survivors were accordingly sent back by a special steamer to their kinsmen, and the Government provided them with from three to six pounds' worth of "trade" goods as their wages. As some compensation, the old "blood fee" in fact, to the relatives of those who had died, bundles of goods were made up, and in all four hundred and four men and one hundred and one bundles of trade, each in lieu of a man, were landed upon the plundered islands. From this time onward Queensland will depend upon coolie labor for the working of the plantations and an iniquitous system will vanish.

A B C.

The *Witness* ought to have seen by this time that free trade is not practicable in Canada. A large revenue must be raised, and the extravagance and recklessness of the present Government will each year add to the weight of taxation.

If our young friend of the Orillia *Packet*, who writes the above—we presume he is quite young or he would not repeat a crudity which has been dealt with so often—will give ear for a moment, we shall try again to explain what free trade means. It is not a question of taxation—at least of taxation for Government purposes. What the free trader objects to is the taxing of citizens to build up a business for other citizens, a procedure which is unrighteous, though Grit and Tory should for once shake hands over the iniquity. It is quite a different question how money shall be raised for Government purposes. The Free Trader may think a revenue tariff the most mischievous form of taxation, but so long as the tariff is so constructed as to tax the people as nearly as possible only for public purposes, and as far as possible to avoid any process of taking one man's money and giving it to another, the Free Trader will make but little complaint. The present tariff is constructed so as to take the largest amount of money possible out of the pockets of citizens for the supposed benefit of other citizens, and this is called protection. We know perfectly that Mr. Blake or anyone else would have to continue to maintain a considerable tariff for purposes of revenue, but if Mr. Blake were true to his antecedents, he would as fast as he could, not to cause disaster, withdraw those taxes which have been imposed for purposes of plunder. *Grip* has a telling cartoon representing the people of Canada, we presume the editor of the *Packet* excepted, waking up from an opium dream, the drug being labelled N.P. There is the farmer, the laborer and the manufacturer, all more or less in the horrors of disappointment at the discovery that this N.P. has been a gross mistake, the greatest sufferer by far being evidently the manufacturer himself. Passing off in the fumes of the opium one discerns the dreams they have been dreaming. "High prices for produce," "Tall chimneys," "Steady work," "Good wages," "No more hard times," and so on, with the rest of the cries of the Protection boom.

ENGLAND AND BURMAH.

The *coup de main* is not exactly an English institution. Great Britain usually bungles into her wars. But it appears to be not improbable that before the coming general elections something very like a *coup de main* may be accomplished by the Salisbury Cabinet and the ever-brilliant Lord Dufferin. For some time past a considerable amount of interest has been taken by the commercial bodies of Great Britain in British and non-British Burmah. It is generally conceded that the great Empire of China is upon the verge of inaugurating a railway policy having for its object in particular the opening up of the rich south-western provinces, to which France has been endeavoring to gain access by way of the Red River by her Tonquin campaigns and which England has for a good while wanted to reach by the Irrawaddy. Five years ago a Chinese statesman, Lio Mong Chinan, memorialized the Empress in favor of railways. As a result a commission was appointed which is actually negotiating with European firms and is trying to complete such a financial arrangement with them as may be consistent with an excellent tradition of the Chinese Empire, that the State should never contract a permanent debt. The inception of such a policy would open a very large market to Europeans, and naturally, at a time when British merchants are searching the world for a market, this has not escaped their notice. As far as a partial survey of the wild border country can determine, the Irrawaddy route is, in some respects, the best outlet to the sea of these South-Western provinces of China. A road that would connect the Indian system with any general system of railways that may be inaugurated in China, would open up a very large and fertile country, with a dense population. But for one circumstance, such a road would have been commenced before this. That circumstance is the independence and brutal government of Burmah. Twice already Great Britain has made war upon Burmah, to put an end to outrages. King Thebaw has surpassed his bad ancestors and has made the country a chaos. A more disagreeable neighbor than a country governed by such a king cannot well be imagined, and the Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon, capital of British Burmah, has petitioned for the annexation of all Burmah. To appearance at least, there is just now what is always in India considered good cause of war between Britain and Burmah, unless Burmah promptly undoes what she has lately done. The Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, an Indo-British concern, holding large forest leases from King Thebaw, has been, it would seem, unjustly deprived of its forest leases, its employees have been seized and its property confiscated. By process of law it has been condemned to pay eleven lakhs of rupees as rent, and twelve lacs as a fine—about $1,150,000 in all—to the Burmese Governments as well. The serious aspect of the matter is that these outrages are regarded as being due to a treaty with France, negotiated by one M. Haas, the French Vice-Consul at Mandalay, by which this Company's leases were to be handed over to a French company, and the French are given the exclusive right to build railways, and the control of customs and banking in the kingdom. The French Government has disavowed its part in this intrigue, but King Thebaw has not.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

A plan of solving the Indian question is being experimented on in the United States, namely, the enlistment of them by tribes into regiments. This is a modification of the plan that worked so successfully at the time of the final subjugation of the Scottish Highlanders. Then the regiments were supposed to be voluntarily recruited and were officered by their own chieftains. Under the new plan all the male Indians are to be enlisted, clothed, drilled and fed, and, as military colonists, trained to cultivate the ground, herd cattle and horses, and perform all the labor they can profitably do, always under military protection. The theoretic basis of the scheme is that the Indian's lack of thrift, his intemperance in the use of everything in the shape of food or drink, and his total ignorance of wholesome restraint, are the great bars to his progress. The advocates of the military system claim that the systematic and regular life of the soldier would create a second nature in time, which would destroy these evils, while the constant bearing of arms, the excitement of police duty, and the sense of being a soldier would reconcile them to regular life that otherwise would be unbearable to them. It is pointed out also that at present the Indians have to be fed, clothed and watched over, the only return to the Government for all this being the creation of a body of miserable paupers, whereas, by transforming the Indians into soldiers, they would become a useful addition to the military strength of the country. The first experiment, which has lasted for a year, has been, it would appear, a success, and an Indian regiment is to be raised. This is a matter of prime importance to Canada, which has now an Indian question quite as important to her as that which has so long bothered the United States. The Blackfoot confederation, in particular, is made up of tribes of really magnificent Indians; they are loyal, brave and intelligent, but, unfortunately, they are drifting down into pauperism. If they could be enlisted into a military police force, they would do good service in maintaining order and preventing outbreaks, and they themselves might be improved.

KING MILAN, of Servia, is an adventurous man, and he governs a brave, daring and ambitious people. The condition of the remnant of Turkey in Europe is that of an estate withheld from the heirs and now in the guardianship of the Court until it can be decided how much of the land is to go to each claimant, and how much to the court. Bulgaria, one of the heirs, has taken for herself a large slice, which everyone admits is hers, and naturally, the other two principal heirs, Servia and Greece, want to secure their prospective property also. This the court has refused to agree to, and their choice is either to do nothing or else to follow the example of Bulgaria, and take possession. Epirus is Greek, Macedonia from the borders of Greece to Rhodope is Greek, the islands are Greek. So long as her claim is a matter of diplomacy Greece will probably try by diplomacy to secure it. Servia, on the other hand, has a traditional claim, supported by the wishes of both peoples, to the northern portion of Macedonia and the territories of old Servia. In preference to the diplomatic art the Servians take naturally to fighting, and, in spite of Czar, King or Kaiser, it appears they mean to fight. If they strike the Greeks will have to join in the war, either in agreement with Servia or for herself. Servia has sixty thousand brave riflemen under arms, Greece has a small fleet and about the same number of men, but the Porte can bring against them a large and powerful fleet and one hundred and fifty thousand men who can fight like Turks. The two ravens, Austria and Russia, cannot stand by inactive and see the heirs wrangling for their estate, and not getting any of it, and they, too, may take part the one against the other. King Milan of Servia has or had the peace of Europe in his hand. If he has declared war, the struggle has commenced that before it is ended may decide the fate of Constantinople.

THERE IS ONE FACTOR in French politics which should never be forgotten, and that is the influence of the President. As long as there is a stable Ministry in office, and the Government is being carried on, President Grevy's hand is never seen, and he is the model constitutional monarch. But when politics become disturbed, and the usual cry that the constitution is in danger is heard, the able President is almost certain to make himself felt. If the parties are so evenly balanced in the next House of Representatives that a stable Government is impossible, President Grevy will not hesitate to take such steps as he considers necessary to save the Republic, and as the elective Chief Magistrate, he has constitutionally considerable power. It is not yet certain, however, that the large gains of the Conservatives and Radicals in the first balloting necessitates a Republican defeat. There are two hundred and ten seats, for which there must be re-elections, and if the moderate Republicans unite their forces and fight in concert, they can probably carry enough of them to give them a majority over the Conservatives and Radicals joined together. The President is now endeavoring to bring this about, and the growing strength of the enemies of the Republic must have seriously alarmed and drawn together those who desire to see it live and prosper. In spite of colonization schemes and consequent disunion France is behind the Left Centre still, and believes in the Republic.

LACROSSE, THAT KING OF GAMES, was never as strong in Canada as it is now, and during the past season the interest excited by the championship games was almost too great. The season, as the first in which the league system of championship games was tried, and in which the Montreal club from the first proved itself invincible, has been an interesting one, and more has been said and thought about lacrosse than can easily be forgotten. There are more lacrosse clubs, and more good ones in Canada now than ever there were, and of every English-speaking country the same may be said, although Canada naturally takes the lead. There are two growing evils in the lacrosse world, however, that are becoming more apparent as the game prospers, and which threaten to retard or even blight its growth in the near future. The first of these is the clubbing business, which has been permitted so long that it has almost become legalized. It may be a good test of the endurance of a man to strike him over head, side and arm with a heavy stick for a minute at a time, when he cannot strike back, but it is cowardly, and it is not lacrosse. Another serious evil is the tendency to professionalize the game by getting up tournaments for gold medals and gold trophies at agricultural fairs and horse races. These lacrosse tournaments have become prominent in Western Ontario of late, and as long as they exist it will be idle to expect that the game will develop a championship team from that district.

THAT FINE OLD GAME, the Eastern question, which successive monarchs and statesmen have been so long playing out in the south-eastern corner of Europe, has all at once got into confusion. The emperors and chancellors have been astonished to find that the pawns have wills of their own and refuse to be moved about only with reference to the aims of the great pieces. The last move of the game for the great prize of Constantinople are therefore somewhat wild, and the pawns threaten to save the larger pieces the trouble of exterminating them by clearing themselves off the board. The hope of those who looked forward to a confederation of the Balkan States, which will be able to hold the Turkish estate against both Russia and Austria by a defensive alliance with each other, seems to be about to perish. If Servia and Bulgaria came to a serious struggle, the one will be protected by Austria and the other by Russia, and the two vultures will soon have made a simultaneous swoop, the first toward Salonica and the second toward Constantinople. Will England try to forestall Russia at Constantinople by protecting the Sultan? It is quite possible if the Tories be in power. A Liberal Government would probably not spend a guinea nor a life in south-eastern Europe except in defence of the liberties of the Balkan people.

IN THE BORDER COUNTIES of Arizona, which rejoice in the pleasing titles of Cochise, Yavapai and Pima, rewards of from two hundred and fifty dollars to five hundred dollars are being offered by the county for the scalps of "buck" Indians, and the cowboys of that district are organizing a hunting expedition, the Apaches being their ostensible game. As a matter of course they will not take the trouble to hold a court of enquiry to discover whether the first Indian they meet is an Apache on the warpath or not. He will lose his scalp and they will get five hundred dollars therefor. The Apache has been called a human wolf, but if he were a panther it would hardly justify this law and the men it puts upon their trails. The same sort of human wolves who go scalp hunting demand the recall of General Crook, who is not in the butcher business. Dahomey could hardly show a lower grade of civilization.

MR. MCMASTER'S long promised opinion is out, and if it is warranted, will indeed relieve the Government of all further care with regard to Riel, but it will lay a sad burden on any who may have had responsibility for former acts of supposed justice. Had he only lived sooner and made his discovery earlier, he might have saved many a poor fellow's neck. His view is that the court is a legal and constitutional one, but that the legality of the indictment is open to doubt. The indictment was laid against Riel under the act of Edward III, never re-enacted in Canada, for levying war against Her Majesty "in the North-West Territories, Canada and "within this realm." Mr. McMaster cites not a few authorities to prove that the realm of the monarch only includes Great Britain, the colonies and dependencies, being but parts of the dominion of the Crown. If this be the law, then treason never was a crime in Canada.

THE "GLOBE" says "some short-sighted "people thought that the rest of Canada was "going to benefit by Montreal's calamity," and then points out that the English press is treating the Montreal epidemic as though Montreal were all Canada. It says: "It "will be Canadian business generally, and "not Montreal alone, that will suffer. The "whole country is therefore justified in put-"ting upon Montreal pressure sufficient to "make that city cease constituting itself a "public danger." It would be interesting to know what new form of squeeze is now proposed or if this is a new excuse for the diligent efforts of the short-sighted people in question to boycott us. The English press has made many worse mistakes concerning Canadian affairs than that of speaking of Montreal's calamity as "Small-pox in Canada." Take Montreal away from Canada and how much remains? Kill Montreal's commerce and how much is left in a healthy state? These are questions that our Ontario friends should have asked before they commenced the boycotting business.

THE STATE ELECTIONS in Ohio, which took place last week, were unusually interesting, both in a general and a local sense. Upon the issue depended the political complexion of a United States senator, and a Democratic victory would have strengthened that party very greatly. Under ordinary circumstances the part played by Federal officers would have been something similar to that undertaken by M. Senecal in Quebec, and "The Frozen Whiskey Brigade" in Ontario, but this year not a dozen Federal officers left Washington even to vote, and the local officers in Ohio took no unduly prominent part in the canvass. This is practical civil service reform. The result has been a victory for the Republicans, who have won, despite a most shameful effort to gull the Prohibition party.

IT IS A VERY WISE MOVE of Cardinal Newman to come out in defense of the Church of England. It is, of course, his dearest wish that that church should follow him to Rome, and naturally he thinks that in the day of adversity, if such be nigh, there is the more hope for repentance and return from the fleshpots of Egypt. Cardinal Manning professes also to believe that England is on the eve of returning, as he puts it, to the true faith. He also has been wise in carefully avoiding to test that probability by so timing his pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey and keeping its approach so quiet that it disturbed nobody but the vergers and the policemen. Ginx, who lives close by in great numbers, was not notified lest he also should make holiday at the shrine of St. Edward.

"FROM THE BEGINNING," writes a subscriber from Victoria, B. C., "I have been directly or indirectly a subscriber, and well remember the early days of the publication which has been so great a power for good in the Dominion. One reminiscence is my procuring a specimen number and handing in my subscription. So highly did I value the paper that I bound the first volume and managed to preserve it for many years; its loss I have frequently regretted. I often revert to those early days, and my mind's eye sees the benevolent face and burly form of John Dougall as I saw him then on the streets of Montreal, at all times ready for every good word and work—emphatically so."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, like that famous coon, who, on a certain celebrated occasion, was informally introduced to the Hon. David Crockett, has come down with a vengeance. He no longer soars aloft on the wings of the Tory Democracy, but sticks with the rest of the Cabinet in the Slough of Despond of good Toryism. His manifesto is simply, that he is ready, and will defend the blessed constitution, right or wrong, and recover the lost prestige of England by fighting, on the first convenient opportunity, some power smaller than England. The times and Lord Randolph appear to be a little out of touch.

BOYCOTTING can go a certain length, but when it is found that the practice of this amusement is expensive to the players it will generally be found that the example of the Cork shippers will be followed. The Cork Shipping Company by simply declining to ask who was the owner of cattle offered as cargo provoked the decree of boycott, and at the same time rendered such a decree well nigh impotent. The Cork cattle shippers, like everyone else, must do business in the face of a considerable competition, and voluntarily to give the advantage to rivals was more than could be asked from patriotism.

THE STRIKE of the cotton operatives of Oldham, which has at last come to an end, has been one of the greatest battles ever fought between capital and labor. It was commenced upon the mill owners deciding at one time to reduce wages ten percent. This the operatives refused to agree to, and demanded that the reduction be not more than five percent. After some preliminary negotiations, during which but little was done by either side to convince the other, a general strike was ordered, and for fourteen weeks seven millions of spindles and six thousand working people were idle. During that time, although there was some distress, the contributions of the trades' unions not being in all cases sufficient, there was no disorder or rioting. The result has been a compromise. The wages are to be reduced but five percent at present, and a similar amount in three months, if the condition of trade require it. Even if there is no further reduction, it would take nearly five years and a half enjoyment of the extra five percent before the loss of the fourteen weeks' wages would be made up.

NO ONE EVER BURNT so much and such very sweet incense before Sir John Macdonald as the poet Davin. Of his great epic Sir John is the demigod. Is it, indeed, this same Nicholas who demands for the North-West the abolition of all exemptions from taxation and more liberal homestead and pre-emption laws with no odd sections reserved, and a number of other more trifling inroads upon the Government policy. If it be indeed he, we presume, they will have to be granted whatever the Syndicate thinks, because it is only too evident that the demands had to be made.

WE PRINT an answer to Mr. Robb's letter on non-attendance at church. It is rather a reply to strictures than a discussion of the subject. We agree with our correspondent in thinking Mr. Robb's interesting letter long, and it may be remarked that his own interesting reply is nearly as long. Every one will be interested in hearing what ministers have to say on the subject. It is one which has had their lifelong attention. But we are inclined to think that what ministers would like would be to hear the opinions of laymen. We beseech all to be brief. A correspondence like this soon outruns the possible limits of our space. Then there is hard feeling when we cannot insert the letters.

BOSTON is worrying its great mind about a hypothetical goose. The question is whether an air-tight box containing air and a goose would weigh the same when the goose is flying as when she sits—as anyone but a goose would do under the circumstances—on the bottom of the box. We should have thought—and the manufacture of this problem rather confirms our humble opinion—that Boston had geese enough loose to look after; and when they are all safely lodged in air-tight boxes we advise Boston not to mind what they weigh—for it doesn't matter.

THE EXPLOSION of Hallett's Reef in 1876 was a great step toward removing the dangers of navigation in the Hell Gate approach to New York. But that was a small event compared to the immense blast which on Saturday shivered Flood Rock to fragments. On the former occasion forty-eight thousand pounds of dynamite were used. The charge used at Flood Rock amounted to two hundred and eighty-three thousand pounds of dynamite and "rackarock"—one hundred and forty tons!

PRESIDENT GREVY will offer himself for re-election, at the coming Presidential election in France. During his term of office he has been a model chief magistrate, firm, constitutional, and the servant of the Republic. In the present somewhat mixed condition of affairs he is a representative of honest and moderate republicanism, upon whom all can unite who desire the Republic to continue, so that his election by a large majority is probable.

RUSSIA is still pushing forward her railways into Central Asia. England also, but with much shorter strides because she has happened upon a much rougher country, and one which is, consequently, still independent. This is a good rivalry, and when the railways meet instead of a collision let there be a coupling of rolling stock and a clasping of hands and a splendid reciprocal commerce.

THE STORY now is that the French War Department has acknowledged the comparative failure of the Tonquin campaign by ordering General De Courcy to confine the French occupation to the Red River Delta, which is, if we mistake not, pretty nearly the same ground that was occupied before the war. At all events, France has long claimed a great deal more than she seems to hold now.

WE SHOULD NEED to have stronger evidence than that of American telegrams to induce us to believe that the Highlanders about Balmoral would make a practice of hissing a shentleman what was mairit on the Queen's tochter. If they do, Prince Henry must be a naughty boy. Perhaps they expected all the princesses to select chieftains from the hills.

PRAIRIE FIRES have this year done a large amount of damage in the southern portion of the North-West and in Dakota. Legislative enactments, providing sufficient punishments for the lighting of the prairie, can, perhaps, do little at present to stop the evil, but they should by no means be wanting under the circumstances.

THERE IS A TIME when it may not be wise to keep boys from going out shooting, but one thing all will admit, namely, that boys, should not be let loose with guns till they have, under competent supervision, been taught their use, and till they have learned by example the extreme caution with which experienced persons handle deadly weapons.

THE GANANOQUE PEOPLE did a good thing in inviting Sir Adolphe Caron to open their Exhibition. Let the Ontario people do more of this. If they wish to consolidate their country let them have a representative French Canadian at every festivity.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE GREAT TORY CHANCELLOR.

Lord Salisbury, some years ago, spoke of Lord Cairns as a man of colossal intellect, to which Lord Beaconsfield added the epithet transcendent, and Lord Coleridge, an opponent, spoke of the "infinite intellectual pleasure" his speeches gave him. He was the youngest Lord Chancellor of the century, and was declared to be equally great as a statesman, a lawyer and a legislator. His greatness developed early. At the age of eight he gave a lecture on chemistry at the Belfast Town Hall; at the age of ten he was writing much appreciated magazine articles. In heart he was as great as in mind. He was dear to the Queen, if we may trust the following anecdote:—One day when on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral he was out shooting with the Prince of Wales. Lord Cairns remarked to the Prince that he had noticed with regret that the Queen seemed rather troubled that morning; adding that he feared Her Majesty was still mourning over the burning of Inverary Castle, the tidings of which had grieved her the day before. "It strikes me," replied His Royal Highness, with his ever ready and genial kindness, "that to-day the Queen is low about the state of her Lord Chancellor's health, for she remarked to me with much concern that he had coughed too many times this morning." The late Earl was in his youth a leader in all manly sports, and became so good a shot that the autumn before last he brought down three stags with only three shots, his pride being never to wound but to kill. Yet from his boyhood up he was singularly devout. Throughout life he made it a rule to spend an hour or two each morning in prayer and the study of the Scriptures, and through the thickest of his duties, as a Cabinet Minister, he rose daily at six o'clock for this purpose. When Lady Cairns was once asked how it was that in all the intense excitement which possessed English statesmen at the time of a threatened war with Russia Lord Cairns was always so tranquil that his very arrival was said to spread calm over the Cabinet, she said that he always spent half an hour alone with God before entering a Cabinet meeting. Like two other Lord Chancellors, Lord Selborne and Lord Hatherley, he was a Sunday-school teacher, refusing to give this up on account of larger duties. He gave careful attention to Mr. Moody's work and on satisfying himself that Mr. Moody's great strength lay in his implicit reliance on God, threw himself into it. A Jewish gentleman, who entered one of the meetings from curiosity, and who was an ardent admirer of Lord Cairns's great powers, was astonished to see the Lord Chancellor on the platform paying devout attention and taking Bible and hymn book from his pocket. The Jew thought that what was so respectfully listened to by so great a man might also be worth his own attention, and in a few nights he was found among the "anxious enquirers." Lord Cairns's house at Bournemouth and his temporary residence in the Highlands were made refuges for city missionaries, Bible-women and all other Christian workers who needed such recreation. Family worship and Sunday services were held in the great Hall of Dunira, the Highland abode, which held two hundred, and was frequently full. The Archbishop of York and many leading clergymen took part in these services. How the people felt with regard to them may be gathered from the words of a Highland woman, "Amang a' the bonnie teachin' we hae heard i' that ha', there's naethin that gaes tae my hert like the prayers my Lord prays. He first speirs for the very thing my heart needs." The last public acts of Lord Cairns were those of his visit to London in March last, to support his friend Lord Shaftesbury's amendment to a resolution to open a museum on Sunday. Owing to the illness of Lord Shaftesbury, which has just terminated fatally, he had to move the amendment himself, which he defended very eloquently, carrying just half the house against the innovation. He remained in London to attend the great missionary meeting, which was described in the *Witness* at the time, at which a number of university athletes were dedicated to the mission work. Among them Mr. Studd, whose brother is about to visit Montreal. At that meeting he made a most eloquent speech, the last words of which called on his hearers to be "*fellow workers with our Great Master*, who wills that all men should be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth. Eight days later, on Good Friday last, almost the same words were his last to those about his death bed. "It is our great work here to follow in the steps of our Great Master." Even in the day of the year which he had so often and so devoutly observed as that of the Saviour's death, he was privileged to follow in those footsteps. Some days before his death, while still in fair health, and little thinking that he would have no further opportunity, he put his signature and approval on a letter, which was widely circulated by a gentleman among the people of Bournemouth, containing these words: "A man who knows everything and who knows not Jesus Christ knows nothing. No man is a true man until by God's grace he becomes a true Christian." In the little book called "Brief Memoirs of Hugh McCalmont, first Earl Cairns," by Mrs. Marsh, from which we have these facts, a characteristic anecdote is told of Cairns' first success when a briefless barrister. He had made it a rule to keep his office daily from ten to four. One Saturday afternoon he was invited to a boating party, and was much twitted on staying in his office for business which did not come, especially on a Saturday afternoon when it could not come. That afternoon, just before four, a city gentleman sought him about business that could not wait, his own adviser, the occupant of a neighboring office, being away. This business was performed with such ability that the young lawyer's fortune was at once made. All the best city business was soon in his hands.

EDUCATIONAL.

How Should I Pronounce, is the title of a manual intended for schools, colleges and private use, by Wm. Henry P. Phyfe (Putnam's Sons). In it the author discusses the physical nature of sound, the nature and use of the vocal organs, articulate sounds, and the sounds of the English language, giving rules for becoming proficient in pronouncing English words. He also gives a list of a thousand words which are frequently mispronounced. As for foreign sounds, he says: "Every well-educated person should be able, at least, to pronounce French, German, Latin and Greek. For any one acquainted with the pronunciation of these languages it is a very easy matter indeed to learn the pronunciation of almost any other, especially if it be Italian, Spanish, Dutch or Danish." He advises that the habit be formed never to allow any doubtful word to pass without consulting the acknowledged authority, and explains that this is not so formidable as might be imagined, as cultivated people use only about 5,000 words, and ordinary people 3,000. The practical advice that the dictionary should be close at hand, lying open, if possible, and not stowed away under a pile of books, is excellent. The volume is prettily bound, and cannot fail to prove useful to anyone anxious to improve in this matter.

Modern Singing Methods, Their Use and Abuse, is the title of a thirty-page book published by Oliver Ditson, of Boston. The author, Mr. Frank Botume, says:

> The teacher of the future will not consider his method the only important thing. He will follow the old process. He will attempt little the first or the second year, and will go gradually carefully, regularly, and, above all, slowly to the end. Method, when rightly used, is not a "short cut" by which natural laws may be evaded. Nature is a hard task-mistress. What you steal from her to-day she will exact with compound interest to-morrow. The end of these "short cuts" is that every quick result which the pupil gains is attended either with some physical weakness or disease, or else with an accompanying fault, such as a tremolo, a tendency to sing "off the key," a nasal, sharp, foggy, hard or weak tone, a lack of flexibility, a premature decay of the voice or some other disagreeable thing, which like Banquo's ghost is apt to pop up at the very moment you wish to display yourself on some festal occasion.

He considers that the method of the future will be a combination of the intellectuality of the present with the thorough and patient training of the past and that the results will be a generation of famous singers as "method" will then no longer be used as a fetish to charm away all vocal evils.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

54,000 SQUARE FEET OF SPACE RESERVED FOR CANADA—WHAT THE PRINCE OF WALES SAYS—THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE'S ACTION.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London, England, commencing on the 1st of May next, will be on a scale of great magnitude, its object being to mark an epoch in the relations of all parts of the Empire with each other. It is to be purely Colonial and Indian, no competition being permitted from the United Kingdom nor from foreign nations. A Royal Commission is issued, for the first time since 1862, for the holding of this Exhibition; and the Queen has appointed as President His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by whose command the large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to Canada.

The Prince, in a letter written by him to Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, relative to this Exhibition, says that the Secretary of State for India in Council has guaranteed the sum of £20,000 out of the £50,000 which it is estimated will be sufficient, and he trusts that the Dominion of Canada and the Colonies will feel able to guarantee sums amounting, in the aggregate, to at least £30,000. He adds, however, that the experience of the recent exhibitions which have been held at South Kensington affords the well-grounded hope that that of 1886, which is also to be held there, will be self-supporting, and that, as in their case, it will not be necessary to make any call upon the guarantors. The Prince offers several suggestions as to the nature of the exhibits, among which are that careful statistics of the Dominion be prepared, carrying the information to 1885, and in such a clear and readable form as to permit it to be readily understood by the working classes of England.

In connection with this proposed Exhibition the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture hopes that Canadians of all parties and classes will come forward and vie with one another in endeavoring on that great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the Premier Colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

A communication on this subject was submitted by the President of the Board of Trade at a meeting of the Council on the 13th inst. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper to ascertain when it would be convenient for him to address a public meeting here of merchants, manufacturers and citizens generally on this important subject.

THE CORK BUTTER EXCHANGE.

I have left to the last the Cork institution which is the most characteristic and interesting. I mean the Butter Exchange, which is as admirably arranged and as carefully conducted as any establishment can be. It is rather a handsome building, standing on the top of a hill, under the very shadow of the many storied tower, where swings the famous chime of the Shandon Church bells, sounding so "Sweetly over the River Lee." Father Prout, who sung them, lies buried in the churchyard. No one who inspects the place can come away and say that the Irish have no talent for organization. The institution is really a venerable one, but very recently it has been re-modelled, on the action of the citizens, assisted by Lord Spencer, and after an arbitration conducted by Lord Fitzgerald. Since the year 1769 it had been administered by a committee of the Cork merchants, and even then there were always skilled supervisors with a regular system of branding the butter. But people would grumble, and their perpetual complaints led to a reconsideration of the arrangements. Now, it strikes me that with the cunningly-devised system of checks and cross safeguards they are as nearly perfect as arrangements can be, and it would be well were they imitated in English dairying districts, where the butter goes cheap to the dealers for want of a reliable guarantee. If I describe what I saw I shall explain what I mean. The cool vaulted hall is railed off into four divisions, with a box in the centre, where a clerk sits at the receipt of custom behind day books and registers. Each division is under the charge of an inspector, chosen by competition, forbidden to undertake any other business, and paid something like £250 per annum. The butter is packed in firkins, each containing 75 lbs. It comes, not only from Cork county and the south-west, but from Clare, Limerick and Tipperary, often passing the markets at Limerick city and elsewhere. Some of that from the Kerry pastures is supposed to be the sweetest of all. Each separate firkin is carefully examined. A long gouge is driven to the bottom of the cask; the inspector sees, smells and tastes the contents. Then he pronounces it of first quality, of second, third, fourth, &c. Should there be impurities on the surface, there are servants who scrape them away, taking the scrapings as a perquisite. The firkin is hooped up again, branded and weighed, the weighing being done with such scrupulous exactitude that no allowance is made even for the leakage of the brine. Should then the buyer be dissatisfied on closer examination with the classification, he may send the butter back within three days to be tried a second time by a jury of experts. When the butter is depreciated by some visible fault, a note is made in the contract of sale for the information of the farmer. If the farmer has any doubt as to fair dealing, he need only send to Cork to consult the numbered register. And to show the care that is needful in turning out a prime article, the washing of the casks in absolutely pure spring water may make all the difference, a stream that is seemingly limpid being sometimes impregnated with peak.—*Irish Correspondent of the London Times.*

After the review at Stuttgart, the Emperor William was told by Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar that a 93-three-year old veteran who had served under him 60 years ago was present, having made a long journey just to see his commander again in this world. Kaiser Wilhelm was much moved, and insisted upon alighting from his carriage and walking over to that in which the veteran was seated, when he held some conversation with him and shook hands cordially at parting.

THE EASTERN WARCLOUD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The minister of war presents his report showing that there are 200,000 men under arms. He recommends that in addition all the reserves will be called out. The expenditures up to the present were estimated at £500,000 for the increased mobilization and maintenance of the army. To put the army into the field and to keep it there for six months would require, according to report, £600,000. The Porte is on the eve of concluding a loan with a financial syndicate. An understanding undoubtedly exists with Greece of such a character as to leave the Porte free from apprehension as to Macedonia in case there is war with Bulgaria and no great power intervenes to prevent the restoration of the *status quo ante*. The Sultan is much inclined to settle the matter directly with Prince Alexander, but neither the military party here nor Russia will allow this. Should the old form of administration be restored in Eastern Roumelia, Aleko Pasha would probably return as Governor. Lord Salisbury's position continues to give great offence here. The Turks consider it a distinct invitation to the other provinces to revolt. Sir H. D. Wolff's mission and the appointment of Egyptian Commissioners hang fire.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—The situation in the East has again assumed a serious aspect owing to the bellicose attitude of Servia. Prince Alexander after endeavoring to patch up an agreement with King Milan telegraphed the latter that he intended sending Minister Grekoff to the Servian Court on a special mission. King Milan declined to receive the mission. It is evident from King Milan's answer that Servia is determined to fight for territorial aggrandizement.

PETERBOROUGH NEWS.

DESCRIPTION OF ONTARIO'S "PREMIER TOWN"—DISSATISFIED VICTUALLERS—THEY HAVE THEMSELVES TO BLAME—AN UNREGULATABLE TRAFFIC—GRASPING LANDLORDS—NEW INDUSTRIES—A SUCCESSFUL FAIR—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Y. M. C. A.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., Oct. 13, 1885.

Many of your readers have seen the important town of Peterborough, but a large majority of them know it only by reputation. For their sakes let me spend a few lines descriptive of the premier town of Ontario; I might use a larger word, but I shall not claim all I might just yet. On the west bank of the Otonabee lies our beautiful town, its streets running in the direction of the cardinal points. The site is diversified with hills which "lend enchantment to the view,' yet are not too steep for settlement. On the summit of one of these stands the Court House with its "castle" behind,—a site fit to build a parthenon upon. The east side slopes steeply toward the river, the west gently toward the town in a beautiful square, one-half of which has been improved by the Horticultural Society this summer, who have had it judiciously laid out into walks and tasteful parterres. A fountain, the gift of two of our most enterprising and liberal citizens, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mayor, and Mr. James Stevenson, adorns the centre of the garden. A very considerable sum has been spent this season, mostly collected by voluntary subscription, and more will have to be invested to carry out the plan.

The victuallers, not satisfied with their defeat, are speaking about protesting the election on account of some small irregularities connected with the voting. A good many men objected to the Act because the present law is not stringently enforced. This is too true. There is another way of looking at the case. If the Licensed Victuallers' Society had observed the Crook's Act there would be less cause for the intervention of a prohibitory law, and, doubtless, its passage would thus have been postponed. But the traffic is, in its very nature, not to be regulated. Men take it up not as a business that is safe or salutary, but profitable, and most of them are as willing to make that profit at one hour as another, or on one day as another. Hence the tears when the craft is endangered! The Roman Catholic vote went mainly against the Act, as did that also of a sister Church. The Archbishop of Toronto's letter, published in the papers, the influence of licensed victuallers and brewers, and the speeches of the *Bystander*, who stood by at Lakefield only, Professor Richardson and the somewhat uncourteous and impolitic Moses Oates, all failed in their design and the Act carried by a fair majority. I should not forget the noble work done by the ladies of the W. T. U. during the contest, to whom is largely due the victory on the right side.

The first result of the election was the putting of a tariff on yard accommodation for horses, which were charged fifteen cents, and meals were raised to forty cents. I cannot say that this programme is being adhered to still, as I have not enquired. I know that some farmers were very much annoyed with the landlords at whose places they had been putting up many years when they were refused admission till they paid toll, which some of them preferred doing at another yard.

In the midst of wide-spread depression our town has been growing flourishingly. More buildings have been erected than during any previous season. New industries have been added, and special inducements have been given to them, and similar offers are open to any other manufacturers who wish to start business here.

A very successful fair was held lately in the new grounds, which yielded a considerable surplus to the funds. Next to the fair ground is the new driving park for races and athletic sports, where baseball, cricket and lacrosse have been played, not always resulting in favor of the home teams, as was lately the case when the village of Thornhill, with a population of about one-tenth of ours, carried off the cup as champion lacrosse players of Central Ontario.

The Young Men's Christian Association lately held their annual meeting in St. Paul's Church. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. J. Flavelle, Music was rendered by the church choir under Professor Parker. The report of the Secretary, Mr. G. F. Williams, of Montreal, showed the Association in a flourishing condition and doing a good work. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Potts, of Toronto, who gave an able and sympathetic address, specially placing the claims of the Association before those who had young men as their employees. The meeting was well attended and was the best annual ever held by the Y.M.C.A. in Peterboro'.

BUSINESS NOTES.

According to the estimates of the departmental officials collected in Greece, the total crop of currants in the current year is expected to reach 113,000 tons, against 120,000 tons in 1884.

India's industries are progressing. Cotton spinning was begun in Bombay in 1857, and weaving was shortly afterward introduced. In 1883 there were 62 mills, mostly in the Bombay presidency, the capital invested being £4,500,000. There are twenty jute mills at Calcutta. In India there are 54 coal mines which in 1882 produced 1,130,000 tons.

HERRINGS.—The bark "Hebe," Capt. Morgan, from St. John with herrings, which was ordered to Queenstown, left Quebec on Friday under sail. This shows that the extremely low price for Labrador Herrings in this market is not satisfactory to shippers, who evidently find in Ireland a better opening than here. The New York quotation for Labrador Herrings is still $5.25 as reported on the 13th instant.

VALENCIA RAISINS.—Cable advices just to hand show the market steady at advance as before reported.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.—A deputation of British sugar refiners lately visited Washington with the view of effecting a change in the drawback allowed by the United States Government on exports of refined sugars, claiming that it is practically, as has been long believed, a "bounty" to the refiners. It is supposed that from 25 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. beyond what was really paid on duty on the raw material has been paid to the refiners of the United States thus enabling them to compete in British and other markets against the refiners there. It is supposed that the result has not been satisfactory, as from a recent speech of one of the prominent members of the British Ministry a declaration was made that countries giving equivalent to bounties to their people will have to be met by duties in Great Britain equivalent to these bounties. Canada, as is well known, has gone to the other extreme and made a law putting duty on the full amount of drawback allowed in the United States, a proceeding that justice and national comity certainly does not justify.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the special British envoy, and the Porte have signed a protocol respecting the Government of Egypt.

MONTREAL NEWS.

RIEL'S FRIENDS in Montreal raised $1,590 for him, and are not to hold any more meetings for him now.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC shares have been quoted on the Berlin Bourse, which but gives them a wider range of sale.

THE OLD UNION ENGINE COMPANY, No. 8, are to have a re-union shortly and talk over the incidents of fires in old Montreal.

SECOND OFFICER JAMES COTTER, of the steamship "Brooklyn," on Saturday night missed his footing, fell overboard and was drowned.

ADELE ROY, who was arrested for stealing from a grocer's store, said she stole because her children were starving. But she was locked up.

TWO SANITARY POLICEMEN got drunk, assaulted an aged woman and were dismissed from the force. This is more of the results of liquor.

THREE BLESSINGS that are ascribed to the East End of Montreal, are Jeannotte (an anti-vaccination alderman) Picotte (the small-pox) and boycott.

THE "TIMES" estate was assigned to the Prothonotary, on Tuesday, by Mr. James Stewart, who, it is believed, will offer fifty cents on the dollar.

THE MOCK PARLIAMENT, a debating society after the fashion of the real House of Commons, was re-opened on Tuesday evening, and promises a good session.

THE TORONTO "NEWS'" City Editor, Mr. L. P. Kribbs, did not appear in Court on Friday to answer to the charge of libelling the Sixty-Fifth Mount Royal Rifles.

THE LATE W. E. ESDAILE was buried from his mother's residence, 81 Union Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, his remains having arrived from Chicago on the previous day.

SEVERAL FRENCH FAMILIES went to Sherbrooke on Thursday to locate on wild lands near that region and make homesteads for themselves. They were respectable working people.

AN UNKNOWN MAN entered a saloon on Commissioners street kept by one Leganiere, and drank a glass of liquor. It was his last, and he becames insensible and died when the doctor arrived.

ALFONZO LEE, a cattle drover, was arrested for a suspected murder while passing through Montreal to go to England in charge of cattle. He was sent back to Toronto on Thursday morning.

COLONEL OUIMET, credited by the New York *Sun* with certain anti-British language and with having foreshadowed an appeal to arms, denied having done so when interviewed by a *Witness* reporter, and counselled unity of the two races as their only safety.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE LIBRARY, was opened on Thursday evening with auspicious remarks by the Mayor, Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, Sir Wm. Dawson, Mr. P. Redpath, Mr. Thos. Workman and others. The library is free, but its books are to be read in the reading rooms and not removed.

THREE DESPERATE MEN wished to enter St. Roch's small-pox hospital on Monday night. Ernest Cardinal, the gate guard, resisted them and they beat him badly, knocking out his teeth, laying bare his scalp and otherwise injuring him. Next day the Health Committee provided him with a revolver.

MR. N. W. TRENHOLME has left for Great Britain to represent the creditors of the Exchange Bank in their appeal, which denies the rights of the Government as a privileged creditor in the matter of a deposit placed in the Bank by the Government before the Bank failed and on which there was a special condition.

A TERRIBLE MISHAP occurred to Edward Graham, at work in a sausage factory, on Friday afternoon. A machine making 1,200 revolutions a minute took his arm into it, literally tearing it off near the shoulder. He walked from the ward room of the hospital to the operating room, and the rest of the arm was removed from the socket at the shoulder. His condition is very serious.

VIRGINIE BERSOIN, of Ste. Genevieve, took Paris green on Friday and was found dead on the following morning with a note in her bosom addressed "To Zotique Pansereau." She wrote thus:—"My dear Zotique,—I have done with the world. I am in eternity forever. I forgive you; may God do the same. I will never leave you alone, and you will again see me at your side. Before long I will come and bid you good bye. I died for you." The jury are trying to find out more about her case.

A LAW CASE which excites considerable interest, is that in which Mr. S. Carsley, dry goods merchant, sues Bradstreet's commercial agency for $50,000 damages. It was commenced in the Superior Court, on Friday, and the complaint was that Mr. Carsley had suffered in his business because the agency had placed opposite his name on their list the words "call at this office," thereby leading business men to conclude that he was in difficulties. Mr. Penfold, of the Merchants' Bank, testified that these words were regarded as "the danger signal" in trade circles. The case is proceeding.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The disease has increased this month until in sixteen days the record stands 818 deaths for the city and district. This is nearly as many as were recorded for the whole of last month. The results in the matter of vaccination are not very satisfactory in that it is those who least require the precaution who are paying most attention to it. In the French-Canadian districts they prefer death to vaccination. The city authorities have the hospitals ready, but there has been no attempt at isolation of patients, which, after vaccination, is the next best means of preventing the disease from spreading. The placarders are not protecting the public to any great extent, as there seems to be only a few houses thus marked off. In Wolfe street and in Montcalm street, where there have been nearly one hundred and fifty deaths, not twenty placards were counted yesterday. Employers of labor are working hard to get something done, but an office filled with French-Canadian clerks is doing very little. There were four deaths among Protestants for the first week in October.

OTTAWA.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, High Commissioner, left the city to-day for Nova Scotia and will not return before leaving for England. Sir Charles states that the arrangements so far made for the representation of the Dominion at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, next spring, gives promise of a most thorough collection of exhibits being sent over. The great difficulty now is that though Canada comes next to India in the amount of allottted space in the Exhibition, Ontario province exhibits alone will fill more space than is alloted to India, and unless the Committee of Management can give the Dominion a much larger amount of room the already promised exhibits will have to be cut down. Amongst the cities from which rich collections will go Galt stands pre-eminent, with Hamilton and Toronto following. The arrangements for the cereal exhibits are most complete, and strong hopes are entertained that fat stock, etc., may be finally entered.

BROME COUNTY NEWS.

SEVERAL CONVICTIONS UNDER THE "SCOTT ACT"—A WARNING TO LAW-BREAKERS.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

BROME, P.Q., Oct. 14, 1885.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, held at Sweetsburg, to-day, Mr. Justice Rioux presiding, the following persons were arraigned for selling intoxicating liquor in violation of the "Scott Act":—George Maynard, innkeeper, Sutton Flat, who was fined fifty dollars and costs; Roswell Tiffany, of Knowlton, who was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and William Bigford, of Glen Sutton, innkeeper, who was fined twenty dollars and costs. The prosecutions were instituted in behalf of Brome County Alliance.

ADAMSVILLE NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD AND RESPECTED RESIDENT.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

ADAMSVILLE, P.Q., Oct. 14, 1885.

It is with regret that you are informed that Mr. George Adams, of this place, died here very suddenly this morning at about nine o'clock. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease, from which he has been suffering for about three years. Mr. Adams founded Adamsville, and built a very nice church here at his own expense, and for his kindly, considerate disposition was much respected, and he leaves a blank in this village which will take years to become accustomed to.

A DREADFUL FATE.

FOREST, Ont., Oct. 19.—Henry Harvey's house, situated on the 6th line, N. E. R. Warwick, was burned yesterday morning. Mrs. Harvey built a fire and then went out to milk, leaving her husband and son and a young man named Napper in bed asleep. In some way unknown the house took fire, and when they awoke the main part was all ablaze. Mr. Harvey ran into the main part, thinking to escape by the door, but it was fastened. He then returned to the bedroom and all made their way out of the window. Napper got out safely; the son's hands were badly burned, but the father was literally roasted, all the clothing being burned off and the whole surface of the body burned over, he having also inhaled the blaze. He died last evening after most intense suffering. He was about 60 years old and one of the oldest settlers in the neighborhood.

ANARCHY IN BURMAH.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The *Times'* advices say complete anarchy prevails in Burmah. It is expected that the Dacoit tribes will storm Mandalay. A very hostile feeling is shown in Burmah toward all foreigners. A general massacre is feared. The Italian consul at Mandalay has been threatened with imprisonment.

MANDALAY, Oct. 19.—Every available armed man has been summoned for service. The Burmese Ministers have decided to stop the British Envoy with the Indian Government's ultimatum at the frontier.

THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA TO BE INVESTIGATED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Lord R. Churchill has acceded to a request for a searching enquiry into the affairs of India, apart from questions of policy.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Monday, October 19.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The volume of the wholesale trade of this city has not increased since last week, and no favorable change is looked for in the near future. The present is a period which, during ordinary years, is a busy one with this city, as the close of navigation is in sight, and purchasers in the West have their winter goods forwarded while freights are low. As yet there has been little perceptible increase of trade on this account. In some departments, however, travellers in their sorting-up trip have met with a better reception in the West than they anticipated, and have taken a fair number of orders. Until the epidemic be checked, however, little substantial improvement need be looked for in the departments most injured. A grave feature, inasmuch as it is not the result of a temporary evil in one city, is the unsatisfactory way in which payments are being met. Renewals are being widely requested and complaints among wholesale men are general. On the Corn Exchange business has been quiet, but the tone of the market is very firm. An advance in the prices of flour has been made of from 5c to 10c per brl. The receipts and shipments of grain, are, as a whole, behind those of last year, and those of flour also show a slight decline, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Total Receipts 1885.	Total Receipts 1884.	Total Shipments 1885.	Total Shipments 1884.
Wheat, bush	4,916,533	4,159,324	3,828,949	3,105,593
Corn, bush	2,081,397	3,557,701	1,965,757	3,265,008
Peas, bush	1,645,146	1,328,493	1,679,259	1,118,029
Oats, bush	1,272,187	730,664	1,299,349	213,056
Barley, bush	53,612	92,088	42,993	37,255
Rye, bush	33,831	119,091	37,669	138,447
Flour, barrels	619,999	892,950	535,511	649,838
Oats & cornmeal, brls	73,847	59,692	91,391	69,217
Ashes, barrels	3,245	4,155	4,203	5,632
Butter, pkgs	97,409	87,719	73,483	88,761
Cheese, boxes	844,240	804,961	914,051	947,772
Pork, barrels	15,780	19,893	15,257	12,934
Lard, barrels	12,255	29,093	15,777	22,303
Beef, brls	451	751	1,216	1,190
Dressed Hogs	27,846	21,647	1,255	1,517
Tallow, barrels	2,603	10,585	1,246	8,699
Petroleum, brls	180	...	4,936	4,551
Leather, rolls	35,845	19,833	7,393	6,773
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	63,261	60,490	61,238	56,163

DRY GOODS.—One or two wholesale houses possessed of very enviable connections throughout the Dominion, report that business with them has been fair during the week, that their travellers are now out on the road and are taking the usual number of sorting up orders of about the usual amount. Altogether they have little to complain of as regards the country trade; their reports of the city trade are not so encouraging, it being dull and without life. Most firms, however, report that business remains stagnant. Travellers who are out are taking a few orders, but not as many as usual, nor of fair amounts. In some cases orders recently taken have already been cancelled. Some houses doubt the use of sending out travellers. All complain of payments which are not up to the mark. Country merchants complain that farmers are not purchasing as freely as usual.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—A fair amount of business has been done in this department of trade. Pig iron has sold in small lots at within quotations. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 42s and 8d. Bar iron is in fair demand at $1.60 for round lots. Sheets and plates unchanged. Tin plates are quiet. Canada plates are dull and depressed. At the meeting of the nail manufacturers held at the beginning of the month no change in prices was made. The demand has been fair.

Coltness, $17.50; Langloan, $17.50; Calder, Gartsherrie and Summerlee, $16.75 to $17.25; Dalmellington, $16.50, and Eglinton, $15.00 to $15.75. Bars, $1.60 to $1.65. Sheets, $2.25; plates, $2.25 to $2.50. Tin plates, I. C. Charcoal, $4.30 to $4.40; Cokes, $3.75. Canada Plates, $2.30 to $2.40. Ingot copper, 13c to 13½c. Ingot tin, 22½c for Straits, and 23c for Lamb and Flag. Lead, 3½c; sheets, $4.00; antimony, 11c.

LEATHER.—Business has been quiet in this department. There has been a moderate demand, but for the month of October it has been behind that of the corresponding month of last year. There has been some demand for Slaughter and Spanish Sole, the former having been rather scarce. The supply of all other leather, while not being large, has been fully equal to the demand. Stocks are not large. Payments have not been very good.

Spanish sole B.A. No. 1, 25c to 26c; do. No. 2, 22½c to 23½c; Spanish sole, ordinary, No. 1, 23½c to 24c; do. No. 2, 21½c to 22½c; China, No. 1, 22½c to 23c; do. No. 2, 20½c to 21½c; buffalo, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do. No. 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 23c to 26c; harness, 25c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do. do. medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Scotch grained, upper, 38c to 42c; buff, 13½c to 15c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22c to 28c; do. junior, 18c to 22c; do. calf, 32c to 35c; calfskins, light, 55c to 65c; do. heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, $1.05 to $1.35; English kipskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c; French kid 18c to 20c; and English oak sole, 45c to 49c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers are not very busy, as they are confining themselves largely to executing former orders. They expect that few sorting-up orders will be taken, and consequently they are not manufacturing ahead in anticipation of these. There is no change in prices. Payments are not up to the mark.

WOOL is in fair demand for domestic, and foreign is more active. Cape fetches 16c to 18c; Natal, 18c to 20c; Australian, 22c to 26c; A Supers, 27c to 28c; B Supers, 21c to 23c; unassorted, 21c to 23c; fleece, 20c to 22c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Green Butchers' Hides are steady at 9c for No 1, 8c for No. 2, and 7c for No. 3. Calfskins are 12c per lb., and Lambskins 60c to 65c each.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 16, 1885.

SUGAR.—The easy condition continues, values are, however, but slightly lower for the week. Demand tolerably good.

TEAS.—Firmness prevails in Japans as well as good China Green and Black Teas. Enquiries and business are confined to the cheap staple. Japans may be given as fairly satisfactory. Japanese advices show firmness at advance previously noted.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Business light at late prices.

COFFEES.—Report as to Java crop is that it will be much below last season and estimated as low as one-half. This gives strong tone to this class and an advance of ½c to 1c is quoted. Other kinds quiet.

RICE is still inactive and without change.

SPICES.—The long continued control of the London market in pepper by a syndicate still remains, as would appear by their having caused a late further advance in that market. It is a pity that commerce should be annoyed and injured by such a state of things. Market is firm here. Cassia is slightly higher. Other spices quiet.

FRUITS.—Advices from both Denia and Malaga are to the effect that those markets are advanced. Valencia crop is stated positively to be short.

FIGS AND CURRANTS maintain an advance as also do Sultanas.

FISH.—Labrador herrings are being rapidly cleared off. The low figures this season are helping this largely. Quality is not, all considered, highest class. A cargo at Quebec had over half rusty and otherwise out of order. $3.00 to $3.75 are current prices. Codfish, quiet. Canned salmon, firmer. Pacific coast stock is well cleared off.

OILS AND SALT, no change.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Breadstuffs markets are dull to-day. Beerbohm's English cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat, quiet; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, quiet but steady. Mark Lane wheat very quiet do., corn, steady. English country wheat markets steady; French do., quiet. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet; do., corn, rather easier. Wheat and flour in Paris, firm. Liverpool, 2.30 p.m.—Bacon, L.C., 32s for new.

Chicago wheat is about ⅞ of a cent per bushel lower at 89½c Nov., 91½c Dec., and 98¼c May. The receipts were 72,000 bushels, and the shipments 36,000 bushels. Corn is about steady at about 40½c Nov. The receipts were 179,000 bushels, and the shipments 363,000 bushels.

GRAIN.—The market is somewhat dull this morning; values are easier. Canada Red Winter is quoted at 95c to 97c and Canada White at 93c to 95c; Canada Spring is nominal at 95c to 97c; Peas, 75c to 76c per bushel; Oats, 32c per bushel; Rye, 60c to 65c per bushel.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,735 brls. The market is flat this morning, owing to less favorable foreign advices, increased stocks and increased receipts. The demand of export has fallen off, and for local and Lower Provinces trade has fallen off. Values are easier, though not quotably lower. The following are the quotations:—Patent, $4.55 to $5.00; Superior Extra, $4.45 to $4.50; Extra Superfine, $4.35 to $4.30; Fancy, $4.25 to $4.30; Spring Extra, $4.25 to $4.30; Superfine, $3.95 to $4.00; Strong Bakers' (Canadian), $4.40 to $4.50; do., (Manitoba) $5.00; do., (American), $4.80 to $5.00; Fine, $3.65 to $3.75; Middlings, $3.50 to $3.60; Pollards, $3.25 to $3.35; Ontario Bags (medium), $2.10 to $2.15; do. (Spring Extra), $2.00 to $2.05; do. (Superfine), $1.90 to $1.95; City Bags (delivered), $2.50.

MEALS.—There is no change to report. Oatmeal is quiet at $4.10 to $4.30 for ordinary brands, and at $4.35 to $4.60 for granulated. Cornmeal is also quiet, with but little doing, at from $2.85 to $3.00.

EGGS.—During the week eggs have been scarce and brisk, the price going up from 18c to 20c, an advance of two cents. Canadian eggs in New York are quoted at 21c to 21½c.

HOG PRODUCE.—There is a fair local trade. We quote:—Western Mess Pork, $12.75; do. Short Cut, $13.50; Canada Short Cut, $13.50; Mess Beef, per brl., $15; India Mess Beef, per tce., $25; Hams, city cured, 11c to 12½c; do., canvased, 12c to 12½c; Lard, in pails, Western, 9¼c to 9½c; do., Canadian, 8c to 8½c; Bacon, 11c to 12c; Shoulders, 0c; Tallow, common refined, 5c to 6c.

ASHES.—There have been but small receipts, and little business has therefore been done. Prices are unchanged at $3.65 to $3.70 for Pots.

APPLES.—Western Fall apples are no longer arriving on this market, and a large quantity of those in store here have been taken up. The demand meeting with a limited supply has stiffened prices. Some Winter apples have been put on this market during the week and have sold at from $2 to $2.25 a barrel. Fameuse are worth from $2 to $3 per barrel, and Western Fall, $1 to $1.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The shipment of cheese from this port for the seven days ending Friday last were 53,000 boxes, of which 28,900 was upon through shipments. For the corresponding week last year the shipments were 61,000 boxes and for the previous week 24,900 boxes. About the beginning of last week the sudden rise of a cent or more a pound at Little Falls and Utica stiffened the market very decidedly. This was followed by a sudden jump in the cable, from 44s to 50s. Although thus represented, no decided advance being due to September instead of August prices being quoted, it made a little flurry, with an increase in quotations. Since the rise, the lack of orders from England for cheese has somewhat impaired the market's strength and prices are, perhaps, high. The exports from New York for the week were only 19,000 boxes, and prices there for a choice article to supply the local demand reached 10½c to 11c, but this was only paid for the finest goods. The situation, in short, resolves itself into a struggle between the American shipper and the English buyer. The former has the goods—it is estimated that there are 140,000 boxes of cheese in this city—and believing that he has a good article and has bought well, he wishes his price and will not break his terms; he would rather hold until Christmas. The English buyer, on the other hand, takes the most independent stand possible and will only take the choicest qualities in small lots and at no advance on current prices. The total shipments from this port for the season up to date is 852,000 boxes, of which 350,000 boxes were on through shipments, a decrease of about a hundred thousand boxes when compared with the shipments of last year. We quote:—September, 9c to 10c; fine to fancy August, 7½c to 9c; fine to finest July, 7c to 8c; other qualities, 5½c to 6½c.

BUTTER.—The local demand that is now being satisfied on this market is a fair one, but for shipment there is no demand at all, nor is there any sign of an advance in price. Ontario, particularly west of Toronto, is said to be full of summer made butter that cannot be sold except as grease. Two months ago it could have been sold at 12½c, now it is not worth 8c. The export for the week was 4,698 packages, as against 1,934 in the previous week, and 9,027 in the corresponding week last year. The total export of butter for the season up to date is 53,750 packages, of which 17,250 packages were on through shipment. This is a decrease of 21,600 packages as compared with last year. We quote as follows: Creamery, 20c to 21½c; Eastern Townships, 14c to 18c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 13c to 16c; Western, 12c to 14c. (Add to the above prices from one to two cents per lb. for choice selections for the jobbing trade.)

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Seller p. c.	Buyer p. c.	Cash Value.
Montreal	200	all	203	202¾	
Ontario	100	all	109	108	
Du Peuple	50	all			
Molsons	50	all	121	119½	
Toronto	100	all	190		
Hochelaga			80		
Merchants	100	all	116½	115¾	
East. Townships	50	all		108	
Commerce	100	all	127	126¾	
Federal	50	all			
Union	100	all	60		
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph	50		127	126	
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	100	all	60	59½	
City Passenger Ry.	50	all	115	114½	
Mont. Gas Co.	40	all	189½	189¼	
Canada Shipping Co.	50	all	79		
St. P., M. & M.	100	all			
Canada Cotton	200	all	59	56	
Dundas Cotton	100	50 p.c.	50	46	
North-West Land		all	43	40	
Canadian Pacific			46½	45½	
Do. L. G. Bonds					
Montreal Cotton			75	60	
Hochelaga "			95	85	

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Oct. 19.

There has been a large attendance of farmers at the markets lately, and produce was abundant and cheap, but the roads are now getting rather muddy in many parts of the country, and the supply of hay is diminishing with an upward tendency in prices. Potatoes have advanced in price considerably of late owing to the destruction caused by the rot, so that a greater scarcity of good tubers and higher prices are expected than for several years past. Good sound potatoes sold readily at 50c per bag, and many persons whose potatoes are entirely free from disease will not sell at all until later on in the season. Dressed hogs have advanced in price, but poultry, alive and dead, are very plentiful and lower priced. There are no changes in the prices of butter, but eggs are higher all round, fresh laid eggs being very scarce. The fruit market is still liberally supplied with apples and grapes, and there are a considerable quantity of tomatoes offered, but generally they are of poor quality.

The following are the prices to-day:

GRAIN.—Oats, 75c to 85c per bag; peas, 75c to 85 per bushel; beans, $1 to $1.50 do.; buckwheat, 55c to 60c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 35c to 50c per bag; carrots, beets and Swedish turnips, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 45c do; cabbages, 15c to 35c per dozen heads; cauliflowers, 50c to $1.25 do.; celery, 20c to 30c do.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF, POULTRY, &c.—Dressed hogs, 6½c to 7c per lb.; young turkeys, $1.15 to $1.30 the pair; geese, $1.75 do.; young ducks, 70c to 75c do.; fowls, 55c to 80c the pair; spring chickens, 30c to 60c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 15c to 20c per lb.; common prints, 25c to 30c do.; superior prints, 32c to 35c do.; packed eggs, 18c to 25c per dozen; fresh laid, 30 to 35c do.; maple sugar, 7c to 10c per lb.; honey, 10c do.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3.00 to $3.50 per box; oranges, $9.00 per barrel; apples, $1.00 to $2.75 do. Pears, $3.00 to $9.80 do.; grapes, 4c to 8c per lb.; tomatoes, 15c to 40c per bushel.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $9.00 to $12.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 75c to 85c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4.00 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

FUEL MARKET—Oct. 11.

There is an active demand for fuel since the cold weather set in, and trade is brisk, especially in American hard coal, and the price of stove coal has advanced another twenty-five cents per ton. The following are the prices of coal per net ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered:—

Lackawanna and Pittston, stove size	$6.25 to	$0.00
" " nut "	6.00 to	0.00
" " egg "	5.75 to	0.00
Newcastle smiths	5.50 to	6.00
Scotch grate	5.75 to	6.00
Scotch steam, per 2,240 lbs	4.75 to	5.00
Lower ports steam "	3.75 to	4.25

The general price of good maple wood delivered from the yards is $6.50 per cord, but some that is over the usual length is sold at $7.00. The prices of birch range from $5.00 to $6.00, and of beech $5.00 to $5.50 per cord. Good tamarac brings about $5.00 and kiln-wood from $3.00 to $4.00 per cord.

VIGER COW MARKET—Oct. 16.

There were twenty-three milch cows and strippers offered on this market to-day, only a few of them being good milkers, and as the prices asked for these were pretty high, trade was slow, and the best cow on the market was not sold at noon. A small-sized, but very good-looking cow was sold for $50, and another for $45, with several pretty good cows at from $32 to $40 each. Small cows and strippers sold at from $15 to $30 each, but most of this kind of stock remained unsold at noon. Several pretty good cows were sold yesterday at from $35 to $45 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Oct. 19.

Butchers' cattle are very plentiful at the various markets to-day, there being nearly 500 head at the East End Abattoir and several hundred more at Point St. Charles and the Dominion Abattoir. Prices are very low, yet butchers complain that there is no prime beef on the market, and they would pay good prices for really choice beeves. Prices of the best cattle are from 4c to 4½c per lb., pretty good steers and fat cows selling at about 3½c and ordinary dry cows at about 3c per lb. Lean stock are very difficult to sell, and prices are very low, or about 2½c per lb. Sheep and lambs are plentiful, but mostly of indifferent quality, and good lambs still sell at fair prices, or from $3 to $3.50 each. Common lambs sell at from $2.25 to $2.75 each, and culls at from $1.50 to $2 each. Hogs are in good supply and sell at from 4¾c to 5c per lb. The horse market is very dull, with very few sales taking place, and these only on local account.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 6.—Supply larger than last week. Cattle, 1,995; sheep and lambs, 12,520, and pigs, 374. Beasts made 6s to 8s, and pigs, 4s 9d to 8s per stone; sheep, 6d to 7½d, and lambs, 6½d to 8d per lb.

SALFORD, Oct. 6.—Trade slow at 5½d to 7d for beef, 6d to 7½d per lb. for sheep, and lambs 20s to 36s each on offer; 4,173 beasts, 10,323 sheep and lambs.

WAKEFIELD, Oct. 7.—Beef, especially better sorts, in good demand; dealers were able to make rather more money; choice sorts, 7½d, and other kinds, 6d to 7d. Very slow trade in mutton, at rates in buyers' favor, 7½d being the top price. Numbers penned:—Fat beasts, 1,900; sheep, 4,100.

BUTTER.—CORK, Oct. 7.—Ordinary firsts, 103s; seconds, 34s; thirds, 68s; fourths, 57s; superfine, 120s; fine mild, 194s; mild, 99s; salt kegs, firsts, 103s; seconds, 84s; thirds, 71s. In markets, 2,411 firkins.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N.Y., Oct. 12.—Cheese sold at Utica as follows:—Good boxes, at 9¾c; 500, at 9¾c; 7,100, at 10c; 300, at 10¼c; 1,750, at 10⅛c; 650, at 10¾c; 2,075, at 10⅜; 700, at 10¾c; 1,012 were consigned; market active and exciting. Cheese sold at Little Falls as follows:—40 boxes, at 9c; 350, at 9½c; 2,575, at 9¾c; 4,550, at 10¼c; 100, at 10¾c; 780 commission and 1,000 farm dairy, at 9c to 10½c; also 35 packages of creamery butter, at 20c to 21c; and 95 packages dairy butter at 17c to 18c.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., October 14.—Eight thousand boxes were offered at the cheese market to-day, 700 August and 7,300 September and balance of the season; sales, 500 August at 9c, sellers asking 10½c and 11c for September and balance of season, to which figures buyers would not approach; market quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

	October 12.					October 19.				
Flour	00	0	to	00	0	00	0	to	00	0
Spring Wheat	7	2	to	7	4	7	2	to	7	4
Red Winter	7	2	to	7	4	7	2	to	7	4
No. 1 California	7	5	to	7	7	7	4	to	7	6
No. 2 California	7	2	to	7	4	7	1	to	7	3
Corn	4	7½	to	0	0	4	7½	to	0	0
Barley	0	0	to	0	0	0	0	to	0	0
Oats	0	0	to	0	0	0	0	to	0	0
Peas	5	10	to	0	0	5	9	to	0	0
Pork	51	6	to	00	0	51	0	to	00	0
Lard	32	6	to	00	0	32	3	to	00	0
Bacon, L.C.	30	0	to	00	0	30	0	to	00	0
Bacon, S.C.	31	0	to	00	0	31	0	to	00	0
Tallow	28	0	to	00	0	28	0	to	00	0
Cheese(new)	60	0	to	00	0	50	0	to	00	0

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following table shows the total imports of cheese and butter into Liverpool for the twelve months ending the 1st October, for four consecutive years, the stocks in store at that date for the same period and the average price:—

Year.	Imports.	Stock.	Price.
CHEESE.			
1885	2,102,062 boxes	153,538 boxes	20s to 43s
1884	2,319,124 do.	162,787 do.	30s to 55s
1883	2,298,970 do.	140,782 do.	25s to 54s
1882	2,000,879 do.	160,519 do.	30s to 56s
BUTTER.			
1885	208,795 pkgs.	7,004 pkgs.	55s to 100s
1884	251,606 do.	9,072 do.	75s to 115s
1883	192,797 do.	2,401 do.	65s to 110s
1882	133,734 do.	3,454 do.	80s to 100s

BOSTON MARKETS.

Butter.—Northern creamery, good to extra, 21½c to 25½c; New York dairy, 18c to 20c; Vermont dairy, 21c to 22c; Western creamery, 19c to 25c; Western ladle-packed, 10c to 12c; imitation creamery, 17c to 19c. Eggs—Eastern, 23½c to 24c; New York, 20½c to 21½c; Northern, 21½c to 22c; Western, 20½c to 21c. Fruit—Apples, choice, $1.50 to $1.75; Early Harvey $1.75; Evaporated apples, 6½c to 7½c. Hay—Choice prime, 19c to 20c. Potatoes—Hebron, 53c to 55c; New York and Vermont, 40c to 45c. Seeds—Timothy, North, $2 to $2.10; West, $1.90 to $1.95. Clover, North, 10½c to 11c; West, 10c to 10½c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—Fall Wheat, No. 1, 88c; No. 2, 86c; Spring No. 2, 88c; Barley, No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 71c to 72c; No. 3 extra, 66c to 67c; No. 3, 57c to 58c. Oats, No. 1, 32c to 33c. Flour, Superior, $4.10; Extra, $4.00. Market quiet. Flour sold equal to $4.10; feeling rather easier in it. Wheat inactive. Oats quiet. Barley seems firmer, but no sales reported; on street 12,000 bushels sold from 60c to 81c. Peas nominal; all quotations for new grain. Butter firmer; a lot of very choice dairy sold at 16½c; no other sort wanted. Eggs increasingly scarce, and up to 18c to 19c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 17.—White Wheat, per bushel, 87c to 88c; Red, 87c to 88c; Spring, 88c to 90c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Barley, 50c to 65c. Oats, 28c to 30c. Corn, 55c to 60c. Timothy Seed, $1.50 to $2.00. White Wheat Flour, per barrel, $4.00 to $4.50. Strong Bakers' $4.00 to $4.30. Dressed Hogs, per cwt., $6.00 to $6.25. Apples, per bag of bush. and half, 50c to 60c. Dried Apples, per lb., 4c. Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 60c to 65c. Butter, in rolls, per lb., 14c to 16c. Butter, in firkins, per lb., 5c to 15c. Eggs, per doz., 20c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., Oct. 19.—Fall wheat, 85c to 88c; Spring wheat, 85c to 86c; Oats, 30c; Wool, 18c to 22c; Corn, 42c to 52c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARRH.

A NEW TREATMENT.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months fully ninety percent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting from the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanancy is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and most permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

ARMSTRONG'S

Patent Steel

Cutter and Sleigh Gears,

made from best tempered Spring Steel. Light, handsome and very durable. Also, Portland, Corning and Jump Seat. Bodies to suit. Prices moderate. Order early to secure prompt delivery. Descriptive Catalogue furnished immediately on application to

J. B. ARMSTRONG MF'G. CO.,
(LIMITED),
GUELPH, ONT., CANADA.

$400.00 A YEAR!
How I make it by my BEES. Price 25 cents
Address Mrs. SANDILANDS,
"Witness" Office, Montreal.

40 LARGE, Rich, Embossed Motto and Verse Chromos (no two alike), your name on each, only 10c. Each Card is a perfect gem. Samples and private terms to canvassers in first order. Address Card Co., Bolton, Que.

YOU NEED NOT COUGH all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

THERE ARE CASES OF CONSUMPTION so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

WHY GO LIMPING AND WHINING about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

[For the *Witness*.

"THOSE HOLY FIELDS."

O land of wondrous story! old Canaan bright and fair,
Thou type of home celestial, where the saints and angels are,
In heartfelt admiration we address thy hills divine,
And gather consolation on the fields of Palestine.

In all our lamentations, in the hour of deepest ill,
When sorrow wraps the spirit, as the storm-clouds wrap the hill,
Some name comes up before us from thy bright immortal band,
As a shadow of a great rock falls upon a weary land.

The dew of heaven falling yet revives the golden days;
Sweet Sharon lends her roses still, to win the poet's lays;
In every vale the lily bends, while o'er them wing the birds,
Whose cheerful notes so marvellously recall the Saviour's words.

From Bethlehem awake the songs of Rachel and of Ruth.
From Mizpah's mountain fastness mournful notes of filial truth,
Magdala gives narration of the penitent thrice blest,
And Bethany of sister saints who loved their gentle guest.

Would we retrace the pilgrimage of Jesus Christ our Lord,
Behold His footsteps everywhere, on rocky knoll and sward,
From Bethlehem to Golgotha, His cradle and His tomb,
He sanctified old Canaan, and accepted it his home.

He prayed upon thy mountain-side, He rested in thy grove,
He walked upon thy Galilee when winds with billows strove;
Thy land was full of happy homes, that loving hearts did own,
E'en foxes and the birds of air,—but Jesus Christ had none.

Thou land of milk and honey—of corn and oil and wine,
How longs my hungry spirit to enjoy thy food divine!
I hunger and I thirst afar, the Jordan rolls between,
I faintly see thy paradise all clothed in living green.

My day of life declineth, and my sun is sinking low;
I near the banks of Jordan, through whose waters I must go,
Oh! let me wake beyond the stream, in land celestial blest,
To be forever with the Lord in Canaan's promised rest.

INGLEWOOD.

THE CHRISTIAN'S LOVE TO GOD:

BY GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D.

Love to God is like the color and perfume of the flower that blooms in the sunshine. It is the answer to the source of all light and life. Put the flower away in the cellar, out of the light of the sun and away from his warm rays, and bid it to bloom and exhale its perfume, and its answer to that command will be paleness, colorlessness, odorlessness, death. If you would have it bloom again, take it back and "keep it in the sunshine," and it will recover its beauty and fill the house once more with its fragrance. Let the believer get far away from God and his love, lose communion with him, or even turn his eyes inward upon himself and set himself to the task of loving God as a duty, and he will die. Let him return and "keep himself in the love of God," and his love to God will revive again and fill all his life with gladness.

Let us fancy a beautiful lake, such as we all know of, locked in the cold embrace of frost and snow. Realizing its frozen state, it says to itself: "It is my duty to contribute to the store of moisture in the clouds; I should be sending up from my fulness, that there may be rain upon the earth; but I am so cold, and so locked in the embrace of ice and snow that I can do nothing. Nevertheless I must make an effort." Now if we may fancy that lake able to get up a commotion within its waters, and lashing itself into a fury until it has broken its icy fetters, would it have accomplished anything? Nothing at all. But we can fancy the sun speaking down from his place, high in the heavens above, and saying: "It is vain for you to make any such efforts of yourself. Do you not know that it is only as I shine upon you that you can yield your moisture to the clouds? Abide awhile until I shall come nearer, and I will send down the slant javelins of my heat, and they will melt the ice off your heart, and then I will draw a portion of your waters up into the clouds, and you may thus contribute to the rain supply for the thirsty earth." After a while we visit the lake in summer time, and some evening, as the sun is declining, we can see the thin lines of moisture being literally drawn up into the clouds by the rays of the sun. The cold and loveless believer has this advantage over the lake of frozen waters. He can go to the place where the Sun of Righteousness is near. He can put himself "in the love of God," and so have his icy fetters thawed off his heart, and his love drawn out and upward to God. His joy will not be from the consciousness of the love that is going out of his heart upward to God, but in the consciousness of the warm, divine love of God pouring itself out into his heart by the Holy Ghost. The believer never rejoices in himself, not even in the divinely awakening emotions in his own heart, but always in God. I never heard a believer say that he was happy because he loved God, but always because he has an assured sense of God's love to him.

"Keep yourselves in the love of God." "But what is meant by keeping yourself in the love of God? How am I to do that?" I think I can show you in a few words what that means and how you can do it. Let us suppose that you have been ill for a long while and you are now convalescing. One day the physician comes in to see you, and speaks encouraging words concerning your recovery. It is a bright, warm day in the early spring, there are suggestions of coming summer. The birds are back; the foliage is bursting from all the trees; the world is once more arising out of the long winter, and you long to be out and breathe the fresh, pure, sweet air again. You say to your doctor: "Can I not take a little walk out-of-doors to-day?" He looks abroad and says to you: "Yes, upon one condition." "What is that?" you eagerly ask. "Why, that you will keep yourself in the sunshine." You gladly assent. You have no difficulty in understanding what he means by that. You know you are to avoid the shady side of the street, where the dampness and chill of winter still linger, and keep always where the warm rays of the sun are shining down upon the earth. Now, supposing that you have gone out, you come at once into the shadow of your own house, and the chill and dampness strike you before you can pass over to the sunny side of the street; but, instead of walking quickly out of the shade, you begin to rub your hands and think of how cold you are. And, looking across the way where the sun is shining, you should be overheard by some friend to say, "Oh! it is so cold, and I am so chilly. I wish I could get a little of the warmth of the sun about me. I suppose I must walk up and down here as briskly as my strength will allow, and then I shall feel better; and by-and-by, when I get warmer, the sun will have gotten around so as to shine on my side of the street." Should any one hear you reasoning in this way, would he not say to you: "Why, man, do not stand shivering in the cold here. You will never generate warmth in your body in this damp, cold place. You have not life enough in your body to make you warm. Why don't you step across the way, where the sun is shining, and you will soon be filled with his blessed warmth. Keep in the sunshine if you want to be warm yourself."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

[*Under this head we invite letters from ladies on matter affecting home life.*]

SABBATH DESECRATION.

DEAR HOME DEPARTMENT,—In a recent column of yours, one sister, in speaking of other things, says "The fashionable vice of Sunday visiting." Now I heartily endorse all she says, still I hardly know how to hold my position, unless it be on the plea of St. Paul, "If meat make my brother to offend" etc. Now I would very much like to hear what other sisters think on this matter of visiting on the Lord's day. Either the fourth commandment stands good as it was commanded to be observed, Isaiah 58. 13, or it is annulled altogether. Now in Deuteronomy we read of one who was stoned for picking sticks on the Sabbath. Visiting was not prohibited in just so many words, still I cannot see that it is in keeping with God's holy day for his professed people to leave the sanctuary of God to go to their neighbor's for a good dinner or what is worse for a good gossip. I know those who, believing they were on the way to Heaven, have knelt at the table of their Lord, and then come home to spend the rest of the day in arguing whether Mrs.— had a right to wear that last new dress, whether her husband was able to pay for it. Worse than that, I know those who have passed their own church door on quarterly service to spend the day contracting business and paying money and in vile slander and unprofitable talk generally, who next class meeting would tell with all faith in their own piety of their efforts to live for God. I think our ministers are not aware of the way in which many of their flock keep the hours of the Sabbath day, or they would oftener expound to them the fourth commandment. Those who love their Lord and who serve him willingly with that love as a motive power will not find it hard to serve him as Isaiah says. For me it is no pleasure to do what conscience tells me not to do. I often, very often, fall into sin, but it is more pain to do wrong than to suffer in doing right. Why in this temperance age cannot some pledge be formed which the minister will present to the members of his church, in which they will pledge themselves to put their foot on this Sabbath desecration. If Christians go visiting on Sunday, go driving, and pleasure seeking, and gossip and slander, can they be exerting a right influence on either the young of the church or on society at large. Let the mothers and sisters raise their voices in this matter. And why could not some of your able whole-souled ministers say a word in your papers? If there is not something done, we will lose our Sabbath soon. Another sister says that the father should help the mother in bringing up their children right. A case comes to my mind where a young wife gave up her efforts in that line through the continued jeers and laughter of her husband which she had to endure. That husband would partake of the sacrament and then nail up his barn doors, and drive off Sunday afternoon for a load of grain that he had not time to go after on Monday, and they think they are so good that if they are shut out of Heaven, others stand a poor chance, for, say they, none are perfect, and if we try to do pretty well and believe on Christ for the rest, the best of your Christians can do no more. Husbands, don't leave your wives to bear the burden of all, your opposition as well as all else.

KATIE.

ANOTHER WORD TO JOHN SENIOR.

I noticed a letter in the dear old *Witness*, or rather a story, of a father conquering his little boy, which made me very sad. I have taught school eighteen years, have four boys of my own, and I say a strong will-power to say no, the power to stand up for the right, a strong determined will is one of God's best gifts to a child. O parents, that will needs direction but do not break it. Your child will grow up a poor weekling if you do. I have heard parents boast that they had to whip and whip their child to make it yield when a little tact and judgment would have prevented it all. You destroy the child's self-respect, you make him feel he is a slave. He will never again stand up for his rights. But the victory is dearly bought. You have robbed him of his manhood and proved yourself unworthy to be intrusted with the care of an immortal soul. I wish abler pens than mine would take up this subject.

E. GALLAGHER.

Warsaw, Ont., Sept. 19th, 1885.

WHY.

DEAR WITNESS.—I was very much interested in reading "Cousin Stella's" defence of card-playing, as a harmless amusement, and quite agree with her that the game is very effective as a wit-sharpener. Why then should parents deprive their children of a game both entertaining and instructive? Let us see: Gather the young people around the evening lamp and bring out your cards. You have your cards at one end of the table. Now get your Bible and lay it at the other. Now father and mother, that defend this source of knowledge, bring in those manly boys and those sweet-faced girls, come, we will have a game that will help to brighten up those mental faculties, and at the same time keep the young people out of all undesirable associations. Soon the door bell rings and young friends are shown in and invited to join the game. But what is the matter with mother? Why are you so unnerved? Why will the eyes keep turning to that Book over there? Some strange spell is at work and every one feels its power. At last it is explained by some one, with sharper wits than the rest, removing the book. It may be placed in the toy basket, on the piano, or like a signet on the top of the closed authors on the shelf, its at home place seems anywhere but on that card table. Why? Will my "Cousin Stella" explain? Will any one explain who advocates any amusement which tends to drive the Bible into a dark corner, bidding it wait until a more convenient season? The long winter evenings are coming which many are looking forward to spending in the ball room, at the card table or in the saloon, and it ill becomes the wives and daughters of our land to do anything that will tend to forward such plans. They surely would not if they read more of that Book which has come to us at such a cost. Read it for yourselves and see if the half has yet been told of the present peace you may claim, of the fulness of joy in God's presence, and of the pleasures at His right hand.

MAPLE LEAF.

Barrington, Que.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the New York *Tribune* has made public the fact that some of the liquor-saloons of New York sell quinine pills, as well as whiskey, to their patrons. A bartender who was interrogated by him on the subject said: "We sell lots of quinine. If we didn't keep it our customers would go to the drug-store for their liquor as well as their quinine. It would do no good to kick, so we set up the pills. Quinine, to a certain extent, acts on the system like liquor. Men who drink much or go in for any excitement, until the ordinary stimulants fail to operate on their nervous system, often take to quinine, opium or its compounds, chloral, absinthe, and so on." This testimony of one who has had a favorable opportunity to know the habits of habitual drinkers indicates something of the nature and extent of their wretched bondage to abnormal appetite. After a time even the alcohol fails to satisfy its cravings, and it must needs be quieted and deadened by quinine and other kindred drugs. Total abstinence is the only safeguard against this deplorable drink-bondage.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

I WANT TO WHISPER a word of danger in your ears, my lady hearers, regarding long vacations. Have you ever thought, while off on your summer vacation in the country, what your husband does in the meantime in the city home? Do you imagine for a moment his coming home to the dreary house, hunting for matches to light his way through the deserted halls, and finding his bed unmade? Do you often think how lonesome he must feel, and wonder that he resolves to spend the next evening down town? Are you surprised that he acquires the habit of spending every night down town, and when you return at the end of the summer is still inclined to go to the club? Your efforts avail nothing. He has become much interested in his picked-up associations, and his love for home has been broken. O wife! you have lost in that husband more pleasure than your visits brought you, and a thousand vacations will not repay the cost.—*Dr. Kendig.*

WE MIGHT SAY A WORD to the churches as such. You are hoping for a revival this autumn or winter. Most likely you are saying "this winter"; for that is a little further in the distance than to say this autumn, and in the meantime you are standing idle. "Getting ready to get ready," we heard one say of himself and his church. Alas! how much precious time is wasted year after year in "getting ready to get ready." Would God that we might all, this very week, this very day, arise "and fight Amalek," the men of war in the field, and the men of prayer with Moses in the mount staying up his hands. Then would we see wonders again, and the world would know that the Lord God is with us.—*N. Y. Independent.*

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS.

(From Marion Harland's "Cookery for Beginners.")

The pleasing custom in many families is to make the daughters responsible for "fancy cookery." Mamma turns naturally, when company is expected, to her young allies for the manufacture of cake, jellies, blanc-mange, etc., and for the arrangement of fruit and flowers, and seldom cavils at the manner in which they do the work.

The difference in the appointment of feasts in houses where there are girls growing up and grown, and in those where there are none, is so marked that I need not call attention to it.

LEMON OR ORANGE JELLY.

One package of gelatine soaked in two cups of cold water. Two and a half cups of sugar. Juice of four lemons and grated peel of two (same of oranges). Three cups of boiling water. A quarter-teaspoonful powdered cinnamon.

Soak the gelatine two hours; add lemon juice, grated peel, sugar and spice, and leave for one hour. Pour on the boiling water, stir until dissolved, and strain through double flannel. Do not shake or squeeze, but let the jelly filter clearly through it into a bowl or pitcher set beneath. Wet moulds in cold water and set aside to cool and harden.

RIBBON JELLY.

Take one third currant jelly, one third lemon jelly, and as much plain blanc-mange. (See Desserts.)

When all are cold and begin to form, wet a mould, pour in about a fourth of the red jelly and set on the ice to harden; keep the rest in a warm room, or near the fire. So soon as the jelly is firm in the bottom of the mould, add carefully some of the white blanc-mange, and return the mould to the ice. When this will bear the weight of more jelly, add a little of the lemon, and when this forms, another line of white.

Proceed in this order, dividing the red from the yellow by white, until the jellies are used up. Leave the mould on ice until you are ready to turn the jelly out.

A pretty dish and easily managed if one will have the patience to wait after putting in each layer until it is firm enough not to be disturbed or muddied by the next supply.

BUTTERCUP JELLY.

One half package of gelatine soaked in half a cup of cold water for two hours. Three eggs. One pint of milk. One heaping cup of sugar. One teaspoonful of vanilla. Bit of soda the size of a pea stirred into the milk.

Heat the milk to scalding in a farina-kettle and stir in the soaked gelatine until the latter is dissolved, and strain through a coarse cloth. Beat the yolks of the eggs light, add the sugar and pour the boiling mixture gradually upon it, stirring all the time.

Return to the farina-kettle and stir three minutes, or until it begins to thicken. Let it cool before you flavor it. Whip the white of one egg stiff, and when the yellow jelly coagulates around the edges, set the bowl containing the frothed white in cracked ice or in ice-water and beat the jelly into it, spoonful by spoonful, with the egg-whip, until it is all in your sponge thick and smooth. Wet a mould and set it on the ice to form. Lay about the base when you dish it.

WHIPPED CREAM.

I have been assured by those who have made the experiment, that excellent whipped cream can be produced, and very quickly, by the use of our incomparable Dover Egg-beater. I have never tried this, but my pupils may, if they have not a syllabub-churn.

Put a pint of rich, sweet cream in a pail or other wide-mouthed vessel with straight sides, and set in ice while you whip or churn it.

As the frothing cream rises to the top, remove it carefully with a spoon and lay it in a perfectly clean and cold colander, or on a hair sieve, set over a bowl. If any cream drips from it return to the vessel in which it is whipped to be beaten over again. When no more froth rises, whip a tablespoonful of powdered sugar into the white syllabub in the colander, and it is ready for use.

SWAN'S DOWN CREAM.

One pint of whipped cream. Whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. One cup of powdered sugar. One teaspoonful essence bitter almond.

Just before you are ready to send the dish to table, beat whipped cream, frothed whites sugar and flavoring together in a bowl set deep in cracked ice. Heap in a glass dish and leave in the ice until it is to be eaten.

Send sponge cake around with it.

JELLIED ORANGES.

Cut a small round piece from the blossom end of each of six or eight oranges, and scoop out the pulp very carefully, so as not to widen the hole, or tear the inside of the fruit. Use your fingers and a very small teaspoon for this purpose until the oranges are empty and clean.

Lay them then in very cold water while you prepare with the pulp and juice you have taken out, and the grated peel of another orange, half the quantity of orange-jelly called for by the receipt for lemon jelly. When it is quite cold, fill the orange-skins with it, and set in a cold place to harden.

In serving them, cut the oranges cross-wise with a sharp knife and arrange in a glass dish, the open sides upward. A few orange, lemon or japonica leaves to line the edges of the dish will give a pretty effect.

AMBROSIA.

Peel fine, sweet oranges, and cut into small pieces, extracting the seeds. Put a layer in a glass dish and sprinkle well with sugar. In this scatter a thick coating of grated cocoanut, strewing this also with powdered sugar. Over the cocoanut lay thin slices of bananas, peeled and cut crosswise. Fill the dish in this order, the top being covered with banana.

A nice dessert for Sundays and warm afternoons when one dreads the heat of the stove

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE AND TEA.

If you wish to have really strong coffee, allow a cup of freshly ground coffee to a quart of boiling water. Put the coffee in a bowl and wet with half a cup of cold water. Stir in the white and shell of a raw egg, and turn into a clean, newly-scalded coffee-boiler. Shut down the top and shake hard up and down half a dozen times before pouring in the boiling water. Set where it will boil hard, but not run over, for twenty minutes, draw to the side of the range and check the boil suddenly by pouring in a third of a cup of cold water. Let it stand three minutes to settle, and pour off gently into the pot which is to be set on the table.

Scald the milk to be drunk with coffee, unless you can serve really rich cream with it.

TEA.

First rule. The water should boil.

Second rule. The water in which the tea is steeped, must be boiling.

Third rule. The water used for filling the pot must be boiling.

I speak within bounds when I say that I could tell on the fingers of my two hands the tables at which I have drunk really good, hot, fresh tea. Sometimes it is made with boiling water, then allowed to simmer on the range or hob until the decoction is rank, reedy and bitter. Sometimes too little tea is put in, and the beverage, while hot enough, is but faintly colored and flavored.

Oftenest of all, the tea is made with unboiled water, or with water that did boil once but is now flat and many degrees below the point of ebullition.

Scald the china, or silver, or tin teapot from which the beverage is to flow directly into the cups; put in an even teaspoonful of tea for each person who is to partake of it, pour in a half-cup of boiling water and cover the pot with a cozy or napkin for five minutes. Then, fill up with boiling water from the kettle and take to the table. Fill the cups within three minutes or so and you have the fresh aroma of the delicious herb.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

IDA'S SCARLET SASH.

BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

Ida was going to a party.

Her mother, our good Aunt Chloe, a black, plump, and merry-hearted old woman, proud of having come from Virginia, was just as well pleased as Ida herself, "dat de chile done been treated with respeck by the white folks."

She took the greatest pains with Ida's white dress, fluted it to perfection, after having made it so stiff with starch that, when Ida put it on. it stood out on every side of her, till the little woolly head and soft dark eyes seemed to be centre of a wheel. Not a quiet wheel either: for Ida flew hither and thither, to show her splendor, till her mother was afraid the dress would be tumbled, and commanded her to "take it off, and hang it up on de do', till 'twas time to go to the party."

"O Aunt Chloe," said I, "why did you get the dress ready so long beforehand? The party at the schoolhouse will not come off until the day after to-morrow. Ida will be so tired of waiting."

"Why, honey," said Aunt Chloe, "you nebber can count on de wedder nohow, and I'se determined to do up dat white frock when I had sunshine to bleach it. But Miss M——, maybe Ida hab to stay home, after all. 'Pends now on if she get her scarlet sash."

"A scarlet sash! Why, Aunt Chloe! That doesn't seem necessary. She has a pretty blue ribbon."

Aunt Chloe's mouth took the stubborn set with which I was familiar when things did not quite please her.

"My Ida shall go to the party, like the other chillums, or she shall stay home."

"Well," said Fanny, the dear little girl from a neighbor's who had suggested that the little black stranger should have her share in the good times, "I think Aunt Chloe is very foolish. Who is going to criticise Ida, or care what she has on, so long as she is clean! For my part, I think her blue-check gingham dress, and a white apron, would be more appropriate than a regular party dress for one in her position."

Fanny, you see, was an aristocrat. She liked to be Lady Bountiful to people beneath her, and to make them happy, but it must be in her own way. And she wanted them to be grateful, and to stay in their own place, wherever that was.

Minnie, on the other hand, was different. She was making mud-pies with Ida, in the back garden, at the very time this talk was going on.

Very pretty mud-pies they were, moulded beautifully into clam-shells, and trimmed with bits of evergreen around the edge. They looked pretty enough to eat, and when Minnie added to them a top sprinkling of bread crumbs, and left them in a row to bake in the sun, the watchful sparrows flew down, and made quite a meal from the children's pies, chattering in sparrow fashion too.

"Aunt Chloe in trouble about a sash for Ida!" cried Minnie. "Why, I'll give her mine. I'll give her my scarlet, and wear my Roman; mamma won't care."

"You would better ask her," said Fanny.

Pretty, easy-going Mrs. May was painting the loveliest placque that morning, and did not wish to be disturbed, so she said "yes," when Minnie's request was made. And, oh! can tongue ever tell the delight of Ida and her mother, when the long, rich, shining ribbon, with its rippling lights and shadows, was thrown over the snowy muslin, as it hung on the door.

Aunt Chloe put back in her bureau drawer the money she had meant to buy ribbon with. She needed it for flannels and shoes. It was a good thing she had not had to spend it on this bit of finery.

Now for the story of the scarlet sash after it became Ida's property. She wore it to the party, where she laughed and sang, and played games, and looked like a poppy among the roses. She behaved very politely, too, like a well-trained child whose mother had lived in the "fust families."

After that, she wore it to church and to Sunday-school. It looped itself beautifully over her best, brown-striped dress, and gave her the sense of being equal in appearance with the other children.

Miss Raymond, her teacher, told me that Ida really seemed to understand the lesson better, and to take more interest in reciting her golden text, after she came into possession of her precious sash. It was so thick, and soft, and rich; it felt so nice to the little black fingers, which every now and then stroked it lovingly. I am sure the sash was a means of grace to Ida.

Children who have everything they want, who are clothed in purple and fine linen every day, cannot imagine how much delight a poor child sometimes takes in an innocent bit of finery.

Now, I want to tell you what became of the sash at last.

One day the superintendent at the Sunday-school asked the children to come to order, because a lady was about to talk to them.

The lady was a missionary; her work had been somewhere a great way off, among people who had hardly any money, and had a great deal of trouble to get bread and meat. Their minister, the lady said, had to live in a house dug right out of the side of a hill. She had lived in such a little bit of a house herself for a great many weeks. Poor as these people were, they had built a little church, and were trying very hard to pay for it. They had not any singing-books nor Bibles for their Sunday-school, nor any library-books; but the children thought nothing of walking five miles or more to go to Sunday-school.

What would the children here in this lovely room give for those children in the far, far West?

It happened that Ida's teacher had lately talked to her class about the meanness of giving to the Lord that which it cost them nothing to give. So when the collection-box was passed around, they dropped in their pennies, and silver-pieces, and those who had nothing with them were told that they might bring their share on the next Sunday. And some of them began to plan their little sacrifices.

Ida's dusky face was a study. Once or twice she passed, irresolute. At last, when school was over, she whispered:

"Teacher, may I stay a moment?"

"Yes, dear," said Miss Raymond.

When the two were by themselves in the little half-circle where their class usually sat, Ida, with trembling hands, untied the beloved sash, and, laying it on her teacher's lap, said, "Please, Miss Raymond, this is the prettiest thing I've got, and I want to send it to the children who haven't any Bibles."

"But the sash will do them no good, Ida."

"The worf of it will," replied the child: "and it's worf free dollars, any way: mammy said so."

Ida stooped down and kissed it; it was not giving what cost her nothing to part with her treasured ribbon.

Miss Raymond took it with a tender look, rolled it up, and carried it home.

That evening, in her parlor, she told its story to a gay party of young people, and then remarked, "The sash ought to bring more than three dollars, when that little black girl gave it up so cheerfully."

In a few moments there lay a little pile of silver and paper on the centre table, and Ida's sash had brought eight dollars for the good cause. Before the week was over it had gone from hand to hand, and the eight dollars became twenty without much difficulty.

Fanny said she thought we ought to send the sash back to Ida, or give her another one; but no, that would have taken the sweetness from her self-denial.

She came to school without her ribbon, having been scolded by Aunt Chloe, who could not understand her action, and thought it great folly; but all winter long there was a brave light in Ida's dark face, and a contented expression in her eyes. She had given the scarlet sash for Christ's sake, and he had blessed her deed, and owned her as one of his little ones. Happy Ida!—*Sunday School Times.*

LETTERS FROM YOUNG PEOPLE

[*Under this head we invite letters from young people containing poetry, local traditions, original observations in natural history and communications on all subjects which interest young people. They must be brief and carefully written on only one side of the paper, and each must be accompanied by the name, address, and age of the writer.*]

PEARLS.

A STORY FROM A YOUNG CONTRIBUTOR.

A bright fire was burning in the sitting-room grate and round it were gathered a number of happy looking children; the cosy room bore a festive look. For you must know, dear reader, that it was Pearl Radford's birth-day, and the children were waiting for their father and Aunt Maggie to go into tea. Pearl had been allowed to choose her birth-day treat; Aunt Maggie had said, "Pearl, dear, you will soon be eight years old, and you may choose your own treat. So Pearl had thought very hard, and had come to the conclusion, that nothing could be nicer than one of Aunt Maggie's long stories. For they were poor, and she could not choose anything expensive. But to go back to the little folk round the fire. Papa had come and Aunty was ready, and the happy group went merrily in to tea. You wonder if this dear child had a cake? Oh! yes, indeed, and although it was home-made, and not so gorgeous as some belonging to little ones more favored, the beaming face behind it could tell how happy the child's heart was. Tea over, they all gathered into the cosy room, and eagerly each little form sought a seat, and waited for the birth-day story.

"Dear children," Aunty began, "Pearl has asked me to tell a true story, and I am going to tell you about pearls. You must know that pearls are a white shining body, formed in the shell of the oyster or rather muscle. The pearl-fishers say, that when the shell is smooth and perfect they never expect to find any pearls, but always do so when it becomes rough. It seems, as the fish grows older, the vessels containing the juice for forming the shell, and keeping it in vigor become weak, and thence, from this juice accumulating in the fish, the pearl is formed. These oysters abound in the seas of the East Indies, particularly in the Persian Gulf, and in Ceylon, they grow on rocks, and are found in the deepest and stillest waters. The richest pearls are produced at Ormus, an island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. They are very difficult to obtain as they lie at the bottom of the sea, and can only be got by diving. Accidents sometimes happen to the divers. Their most dreaded enemy is the saw-fish. One oyster-shell sometimes contains more than a hundred large and small pearls, and often many may be found, without a single pearl. When they have quite a number of oysters they place them in heaps on the shore and leave them there for ten days, this causes the fish to decay and open, and the sand being sifted the pearls are found. But they have to be cleansed, polished and bored before they can be used for ornaments.

And, now, dear children, I hear the old dust-man coming gently up-stairs, and another time I will tell you more." Aunty then drew little Pearl tenderly to her, and said; "dear child, let your soul be white and clean like your name. Let Jesus wash and polish away every stain. He is quite willing, and make your heart pure and holy for his coming, so that it may shine for ever as a Pearl jewel in his golden crown."

"MISTRESS PRUE," Aged 15.

PUZZLES.

MIXED PUZZLE.

Start with the right letter, and from this take every fourth letter in the mixed words, and you will find a funny saying of Samuel Johnson.

Mumps, shoes, rifle, fruit, lithe, trees, doubt, niche, draws, other, sooth, through, irate, nuncio, apple, essay, clear, thrive, serge, search, berry, dying, narrow, title, swing, haste, bonnet, think, items, trifle, ballet, mother, better, bride, tries, sends, starts, brier, asthma, limps, throw, bowls, ossify, battle, headache, teeth, levee, unhand, aunt, dower, groan, fetter, haste, bearer, shall, arrive, green, talent, strung, brunt, nothing, aping, touch, preach, India, houris, lister, furnace, otter, hinge, pears.

DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. Name of a bird. 3. A man's name. 4. An implement used in a popular game. 5. Juvenile. 6. To beseech. 7. A consonant.

WORDS WITHIN WORDS.

Behead and curtail the second, and leave the first.

1. Danger in delights.
2. A prize run in tracks.
3. Fraud in irregular trades.
4. The pod of a plant in a Roman garment.
5. A noted artist in a lover.
6. An idol god in a poplar tree.
7. A pasty in a light sword.
8. A part of the head in a part of the chest.
9. A noisy bird in noisy streams.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

Consequence of the Comma—

In his court King Charles was standing, on his head a golden crown,
And his royal brow was wrinkled in a most portentous frown.
Fifty courtiers entered walking, on their hands were jewels bright,
Set in rings of gold and silver, what a rare and splendid sight!
Four and twenty noble ladies, proud and fair, and ten feet long
Were their trains that flowed behind them, borne by pages stout and strong.
In a bower of fragrant roses the musicians now compete,
Blowing trumpets, with their noses they inhale the fragrance sweet.
See the queen, how sad and tearful, as the king cuts off her head,
One bright tress of hair at parting, and she wishes she was dead.

Anagrams—Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Hartington.

Charade—Temperance.

Enigma—Havelock.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Thomas Watkins.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE EAST LONDON MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness, has received eighty-five students during the last year, and sent out fifty missionaries.

CHINA.—A mandarin who ventured to memorialize the Empress Regent against the introduction of steam-railways into China, has been rebuked by special royal decree. This shows that the old prejudices are breaking down, and is a great advance.——The excitement incident on the troubles with France has quieted down; and, contrary to the expectations, the people of China seem more cordial toward the missionaries and more accessible to the gospel than before.

AFRICA.—WESTERN.—Dr. Allard, of the African International Association, has lately returned from the Congo, after three years' absence. He contradicts the recently reported rising of the natives in the interior, who, he asserts, enthusiastically received the proclamation of European sovereignity over the Congo territory. He positively declares that his views of the climate are favorable, and that it is not insupportable to Europeans.

THE DIFFICULTIES with which the Japanese government has to contend in the suppression of the opium traffic are suggested by a fact which was brought to light at the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer, the "City of Tokio." There were on board the wrecked vessel, according to the Japan *Mail*, over 140 sets of apparatus for opium-smoking and a large quantity of opium in the possession of certain Chinese, who were proposing to smuggle these articles into Japan. The pipes and the opium were immediately confiscated by the custom-house authorities.

THE BLESSINGS which have come to India through English rule are not always appreciated by the people. They submit to foreign authority but still approve of the practices against which civilization has protested. A missionary of the London Society reports that at the village of Takli the head-man recited to him an incident in his family history concerning the burning of the wives of several of the family who fell in battle. This was 150 years ago, and when the missionary asked this native if they would like to do this kind of thing now, with most serious earnestness he replied: "Yes if you will give permission." Possibly the feeling that led to this utterance springs from the sad condition in which widows in India are now placed. They deem it better to die than live such wretched lives.

THE HOPE OF JAPAN is in the Bible of her Christian people. The missionaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, with the gospel, are hastening more rapidly than any other agency the day of Japan's deliverance. These men and women are busy and enthusiastic in their great work. Converts to the various forms of Christian faith are springing up in many places. But with the good of our civilization has come the evil. The unbelief, the infidelity of modern thought is also here, and busy sowing its seeds of death. Heathenism among the great masses is yet dominant. The messengers of peace stand but on the threshold of the open door. The millions feeling after God, if haply they may find him, are still beyond. Looking thus into the contending lights and shadows, we think we see a bright day dawning for the "Sunrise Kingdom," and hope her future may be filled with vigor from her life in Christ. —*Central Christian Advocate.*

THE THEOSOPHISTS.—Since the exposure of the fradulent transactions of Madame Blavatsky in connection with the Theosophical Society in India, her friends have declared that she was ready to prosecute her opponents before the courts on a charge of libel. Those who had made the exposure challenged such prosecutions. Certain friends took up the challenge and the prosecution was begun, and there seemed some hope of putting the woman who has been characterized as the "champion impostor of the age" upon the witness stand. But she suddenly thought better of the matter, and left for England, and her friends have been compelled to withdraw the prosecution. The full weight of the charges now rests upon this woman and her associates, who have attempted to attack Christianity under the guise of introducing a more spiritual religion. As the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* says: "It has been notoriously an antagonistic movement to Christian missions and to Christianity itself. To all right-minded men there was something farcical about the movement from the beginning, and its exposure and utter collapse are matters for congratulation.

WE ARE HAPPY to learn of the organization at Chicago, June 25, of "The American Medical Missionary Society," for the purpose of aiding young men and young women in securing a thorough medical education so that they may be prepared for missionary service in foreign lands. The society is inter-denominational, like the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, yet does not desire to work independently of, but in co-operation with, any of the great societies now laboring in foreign lands. N. S. Davis, M.D., L.L.D., is President, and H. Martyn Scudder, M.D., (206 28th Street, Chicago), is Secretary of the organization. The educational societies connected with the several denominations afford needed aid to young men who are preparing for the ministry of the gospel. This society will afford similar aid to those who are not technically to be ministers, but who yet, like the Master, will devote themselves to the work of healing both the soul and the body. Such helpers in the missionary work are greatly needed, and we most heartily wish this new organization an abundant blessing in its efforts to raise up this class of laborers for Christ's service in foreign lands.—*Missionary Herald.*

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.—The new church in Barrie, Ont., to replace the one burned some time since, is now being built. It will be a handsomer building than the old one and is in a better location.

BAPTIST.—A new church was organized in Port Arthur, Ont., on the 13th ult.——A new church is being built in Windsor, N.B.——A Baptist church was organized in the town of Cobourg, Ont., last month.——A new Baptist church was organized last month in St. Vincent, Ont.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. W. H. A. Claris, of Sarnia, has resigned his charge.——The Rev. R. K. Black, of Granby, has accepted a call to the church in Wingham, Ont.——The church at Brantford, Ont., now publishes a paper of its own entitled *The Congregationalist*, the object of which is to bring the membership into a better knowledge of, and a closer union with each other, and also to impress upon each the need of their being active members of the church. The editors are the Rev. George Fuller, the pastor, and Mr. H. Yeigh.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. Alfred Fletcher has resigned the charge of Alliston and West Essa, Ont., and accepted the mission of Pasadina, in Southern California, vacant by the return of the Rev. A. W. Macnab to St. Catharines, Ont. ——The Rev. L. Des Brisay has resigned his charge of All Saints' Church, Hamilton, to assume the rectorship of St. John's Church, Strathroy, Ont.——The Rev. S. R. Ashbury, B.D., has been appointed to the incumbency of Christ Church, Delaware, Ont.——The Rev. W. H. Ramsay preached his farewell sermon in All Saints' Church, Windsor, Ont., on the 28th ult. ——A frame church recently completed fifteen miles west of Port Arthur, was consecrated by the Bishop of Algoma on the 3rd ult.——The church at Seaforth, Ont., have bought the old M. E. chapel, which they will move to the church grounds and fit up as a Sunday-school.

METHODIST.—The Ebenezer Church recently erected at Wood's appointment, on the Midland, Ont., circuit, was opened for public worship on the 20th ultimo.——The Rev. B. Longley, of the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, has been invited to succed the Rev. W. T. Jeffrey in the pastorate of the Queen Street Church, Toronto.——The Rev. W. W. Carson, of Simcoe, Ont., has been invited to succeed the Rev. B. Longley at Ottawa.——A new church at the Korah, Ont., mission has just been completed.——What might have been a fatal accident occurred in the church in Stayner, Ont., on the 20th ult. Just as the Rev. Mr. Abbs was closing his sermon, one of the beams supporting the joists of the floor gave way (the house being over-crowded) and the floor went down with a crash. The presence of mind of the pastor and some others prevented a panic, and all got safely out with no greater injury than a severe fright.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Knox Church, St. Mary's, Ont., has extended a call to the Rev. A. Grant, B. A., of Oneida.——On the 29th ult., Mr. Alex. Hamilton was ordained in the church in Fullerton, Ont., prior to proceeding to his work in the mission field of the North-West.——The new church at West Toronto Junction will be opened for public worship on the 11th inst.——The new French Presbyterian Church in Ottawa was opened on the 27th ult.——The Rev. A. McNaughton, of Walton, Ont., has resigned his charge.——The Rev. W. A. McKenzie has accepted a call to the churches of Grafton and Vernonville, Ont.——The church at Lakefield, Ont., has extended a call to the Rev. John McEwan, secretary of the S. S. Association, which has been accepted.——Deep regret is expressed at the death of the Rev. Joseph Elliott, formerly minister at Cannington, Ont., in his seventy-fourth year. He died a few weeks ago at the Homewood Asylum at Guelph, where he had been for some time an inmate. He was a man of noble character, earnest and devoted to his work, and of considerable reputation as a writer. His last published volume was "Walks About Zion."——A handsome new brick church in Simcoe, Ont., is just approaching completion. The seating capacity will be about five hundred. ——The Rev. Dr. McKay, of East Puslinch, Ont., is carrying on correspondence with a wealthy namesake of his in the State of Illinois, anent the endowment of a chair in Knox College, Toronto, said chair to be known as "the McKay Hebrew and Celtic chair."——The new church at Oakwood, Ont., was opened on the 15th ult.——The Rev. Andrew Wilson, of Markdale, Ont., has received a call from the church in Tara, Ont.——On the 15th ult. Mr. George S. Carson was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of Knox Church, Pictou, N.S.

AN EMINENT PROHIBITIONIST.

The Pope has desired the Chapter of Franciscan Monks to suppress the numerous breweries belonging to that order in Bavaria, which produce the famous "Franziskanner Brau," highly esteemed by all beer-drinkers in Germany. The personage who will most deeply regret (and resent) this step will be Prince Bismarck, who was a large consumer of this particular brew, of which he is exceedingly fond.

A CANADIAN'S RUSE.

A Canadian cheated the Government cleverly recently. He came to Buffalo and bought a new stove. To take it across the river he would have to pay a round duty. So the canny Canuck set up his stove on the pavement, built a fire in it, and managed to fill it with ashes and spot it with rust so that in a few hours he took it over the ferry as a second-hand stove, duty free.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF HAMBURG has published a statement, to the effect that the recently annexed territories of Germany in the South Seas—excluding the Carolines,—is 4,094 German geographical miles, in extent, equal to about 86,512 English geographical square miles. The area of British New Guinea alone as computed by the same authority is 65,518 square miles.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE WIFE OF THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Said an old maiden named Ann,
As she toyed with her mirror and fan
"Too long have I tarried,
It's time I was married,
I'm off to the Island of Man."

But the men in the Island of Man,
They did not agree with her plan,
For in spite of her grace,
The sight of her face
Was not an attraction in Man.

So this poor maiden lady grew dull,
And retired to the Island of Mull;
And I don't think you'll trace
A more suitable place
For maids unsuccessful than Mull.

But it chanced that one evening in June,
She was seen by the Man in the Moon!
At once he proposed,
The bargain was closed;
She married the Man in the Moon!

But the last time I saw the old man,
I enquired for the health of Aunt Ann;
He winked his left eye,
And said with a sigh;
"They were wise in the Island of Man!"

F. E. WEATHERLY.

—*Canada First.*

GUEST—"Waiter, did you say this was genuine turtle soup?" Waiter—"Yes sir; it was made out of the water of a pond near here in which a turtle was kept last summer."

"WAITER!" "Yes, sor." "Shut the door after you this time." "Why, and how was I to know as ye loiked the dhoor shut? Sure, now, an' it wasn't shut when I opened it to come in to ye!"

A BEGGAR some time ago applied for alms at the door of a partisan of the Anti-begging Society. After in vain detailing his manifold sorrows the inexorable gentleman peremptorily dismissed him. "Go away," said he, "go, we canna gie ye naething." "You might at least," replied the mendicant, with an air of arch dignity, "have refused me grammatically."

THE REASON WHY.—Smith—"What's your baby's name, Jones?" Jones—"Aurora Macbeth." Smith—"Queer name for a boy, isn't it?" Jones—"Yes; but when he starts a roaring in the morning he murders sleep."

PRESERVING ONE'S DIGNITY.—Business Manager—"Have you written a reply to that attack on me in this morning's *Clarion*?" Western Editor—"Yes, I call the editor of the *Clarion* a mossback, a scoundrel, a pancake-eared liar, and a mud-brained thief. Is that too strong." Business Manager—"No, give it to him hard as you like, but don't get personal."

STALE ICE!—"Tom," said an Irishman to his office boy, "was this lump of ice put in the water cooler to-day?" "No, sir," replied the youth. "It was left over from last evening, and, as it was a large lump, I thought it would answer." "You did, eh? you rascal! Throw it out! throw it out! and put in some fresh ice, an' niver agin try to palm off a stale article on me."

A FOOTLESS TASK—Going barefoot.

"BOYS WILL BE BOYS;" which is, upon the whole, less confusing than if they insisted upon being girls.

A BLACKMAILER—A negro postmaster.

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING to, my pretty maid?"
"I am going to a lecture, sir," she said.
"May I come with you, my pretty maid?"
"You won't understand it, sir," she said.

"What is the subject, my pretty maid?"
"The final extinction of man," she said.
"Then you won't marry, my pretty maid?"
"Superior girls never marry," she said.

THE MOST REMARKABLE CASE of indecision ever heard of was that of a man who sat up all night because he could not determine what to take off first.

IT SEEMS to be the ambition of all young wives to look well when any one calls. A young bride heard a ring at the front door. The maid was out, and she rushed upstairs to "tidy" a little before admitting the caller. There was a moment of lightning work before the dressing-table. Quicker than it takes to tell it, a ribbon was fastened to her throat, a flower was stabbed into her hair, a flash of powder on her face, and she was at the door—all smiles and blushes. The "gentleman" said he had the cheapest clothes-props that could be bought for the money.

A BOARDING SCHOOL YOUTH answered a question on a paper concerning common objects by declaring that "the dog has five toes on his front feet and four toes on his hind feet; and the cow has no toes and can't bark."

THE POOR LITTLE ONES.—We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

RAILWAY HUMOR.—Enquirer—"When is the next train to Leamington?" Station Master—"Twelve o'clock, sir." Enquirer—"What, isn't there one before that?" S.M.—"No, sir, we never run one before the next."—*Moonshine.*

"SO TO SPEAK."

There are people in New York who toady after the rich. The following conversation took place on a Third-Avenue street car: "So your sister is married?" "Yes, and she did very well—splendid. You have heard of Vanderbilt?" "Oh, yes. Did she marry into that family?" "Well, yes, so to speak. She married a nephew of Vanderbilt's chief cook. He is a driver of a street car."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE NAME EMMA itself conveys luck. Emma Albani, Emma Nevada, Emma Thursby, Emma Juch, and Emma Abbott, all high sopranos, and all successful.—*Traveller.*

A SEEDY MAN was recently bewailing the fact that he had on a worn-out pair of shoes. "Never mind," said a friend, sympathetically; "there is many an honest heart beats beneath a pair of old shoes."

A LOVELY COMPLEXION.—"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

WORST PUN OF THE SEASON.—"How did you come to fall in love with Mattie Cook, Fred? Her face isn't the prettiest in the world." "I admit that, Bob, but then she has a lovely character and such a pretty foot." "Oh! then it was her foot that led you to adore Mat?"

A NOCTURNE.

The Thomas cat now sings upon the shed,
When starry nights succeed the golden day.
Sings after all the boarders are in bed,
And wakes them with his weird, nocturnal lay.

Sings till he splits the hastening ear of night,
Till windows are thrown open and faces grim
Appear, and then he takes a sudden flight,
With half a dozen bootjacks after him.

A "LAPSUS LINGUÆ."—A gentleman said to the minister, "When do you expect to see Deacon S. again?" "Never," said the reverend gentleman solemnly, "the deacon is in heaven."

MILD, SOOTHING AND HEALING is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

AN OLD PROVERB SAYS:—"All things come to him who can wait," but if the restaurant waiter doesn't put in an appearance inside of two hours after you send him out it is always safe to call a new waiter.

VERY APPARENT.—What is the difference, if you please, between yourself, as tenant of a house, and the daughter of a poor widow? Well, you, don't you know, have to pay rents, whilst the other has not two parents. A-ha!

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising medium or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

"ALMOST A NUN."

R. H., Motherwell, Ont.—You can get this book, which was published in the *Witness* several years ago, from Messrs. W. Drysdale and Co., 232 St. James street. Its price is $1.25.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

Rev. J. G. M., Grimsby, Ont.—Q.—Last year I made a dozen bottles of "unfermented wine" from a recipe in your paper. We have used it at our Communion ever since. I am very sorry to say I have lost the recipe, and as many persons highly approve of the wine and ask now for the recipe, you would confer a great favor if you reprinted it in your valuable paper. Ans.—Take twenty-five pounds of grapes and a pound of sugar, mixed with a quart of water; bring to the boil, and when cool squeeze through a jelly-bag. Mix the juice with four pounds of sugar, boil fifteen minutes, skim and bottle, while hot, in bottles taken out of boiling water. Seal with beeswax and rosin.

HERALDRY—BOOK ON "SYNONYMS"—FRENCH.

Subscriber, Perth, Ont.—Q.—1. Where can I obtain a book treating on Heraldry, and what will be the probable cost? 2. Please name some work on "Synonyms" which you can recommend. 3. Can I obtain a good knowledge of French by self-instruction? Ans.—1. "Introduction to Heraldry," by Hugh Clark; plain 5s, with colored illustrations, 15s. This book was published by Geo. Bell and Sons, York street, Covent Garden, London, Eng., and it can be obtained through any bookseller. 2. Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," published in Boston, is, we think, the best work you could get. Any bookseller would order it for you, if he had not it already in stock. 3. You might learn to read and write French by yourself, but not to speak it. The pronunciation should be learned from as good a speaker as is available as early in life as possible and, concurrently with grammatical study, every chance of practice both at reading and at conversation should be sought.

A LATIN EPITAPH.

Ibisco, Massena, N. Y.—Q.—May I trespass on your kindness so far as to ask you to give in your answers to correspondents a translation of the following:

Hic
Jacens, tacens,
Restat
Grant.
Patriam servavit
Semper vincendo,
Famam curavit
Linguam tenendo.

Ans.—"Here, lying low, and speaking not, rests Grant. He served his country by always conquering; he guarded his fame by holding his tongue."

SHORTHAND.

A. A. J., Grand Pré, N. S.—Pitman's, Graham's, Munson's and Scovill's systems all have expert writers in this country; doubtless text-books for all could be obtained through any bookseller. Graham's Handbook, which contains the whole system, can be had for $2.60 (postpaid) from Bengough's Shorthand Athenæum, Toronto, Ont. Were you to write to Mr. Bengough he would probably give you what further information you might require about shorthand.

PAPERS ON ENGINEERING.

J. R., Elkhorn, Man.—The *Engineering and Mining Journal* and the *Engineering News* are both weekly papers, published in New York. You could probably obtain a sample copy of each by writing to the office.

"JANISSARIES."

"Knowledge Seeker," Sackville, N. B.—Q.—Please tell me what Janissaries are or were. Ans.—They were a celebrated militia of the Ottoman Empire, raised by Orchan in 1326, and called the *Yeni-tscheri* (new corps). Hadji Bektash, a saint, blessed this regiment, and cutting off a sleeve of his fur mantle gave it to the captain, who put it on his head, and from this circumstance arose the fur cap worn by these foot-guards. They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the sultan, were attacked, defeated, and destroyed in Constantinople, June 1826. Their name is frequently spelt "Janizaries." It is an interesting fact that this militia was for some time maintained by a boy tax on subject Christian races, which served the double purpose of infusing fresh and vigorous blood into the effete Turkish people, and of—in their views—saving the souls of many Christian heretics.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER.

G. P., Bell Mount, P.Q.—Q.—Is there any newspaper published in Canada in the German language? Ans.—The only one we know of is the *Journal*, published at Berlin, Ont.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO, LOWER PROVINCES AND THE NORTH-WEST.)

THE WIFE'S NOTE.

Enquirer, Belgrave, Ont.—Q.—An agent sold a book to B's wife and took her note, B being absent. Can the agent collect the note of B? Ans.—No.

AN ARBITRATOR'S AWARD.

W. B., Roseberry, Man.—Q.—Is there any appeal from an arbitration where a deed of reference is signed, binding both parties to accept the decision as final, but that decision not given according to evidence adduced? Ans.—Without there are grounds upon which the award could be successfully impeached it is conclusive upon the rights of the parties in the matter in dispute between them and affected by such award, and we think no such grounds are disclosed by your statement.

HEIRS FOUND.

"Moncton," N. B.—Q.—What English paper contains regular advertisements for lost heirs? Where should I apply for information respecting property bequeathed in England some eighty years ago (The "Lands" estate) and the heirs of which have been lost sight of until the present time? Ans.—You should write a London (Eng.) solicitor to procure for you the desired information.

THE BOOK AGENT AGAIN.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—Last November an agent solicited orders for "The ——". He had also a work on "——". Both works were to be issued monthly and delivered monthly. I was engaged at the time and could not examine very carefully. I offered to take one of ——'s plays but he said that I could not get one without taking the whole number, but that I could take one or more numbers of the "——". I said that I did not want it, but would take one number to see what it was like. I signed an order as I supposed for one number, and I have had an impression ever since that there was an interlineation to that effect. The number was delivered by another agent, who also called in January with the second number. I said that I had subscribed for only one number. He said he thought I had subscribed for all. I said, "No." He then walked away. I have heard no more of the affair until to-day when I received a circular from —— stating that I had refused to take the "——" from their agent, and unless I receive the work regularly from the deliverer when he called they would put the case in their lawyer's hands for collection. 1. Can they compel me to take the other numbers as they have not tendered them monthly? 2. Can they compel me to accept another number without producing the order? On the back of the first number was the following:—"The work will be completed in twenty-four parts, issued monthly, at $—— each. The parts are payable only on delivery, the agent not being allowed to give credit or receive money in advance. No subscriber's name taken for less than the entire work. These terms cannot be varied or waived by any representation or promise of any agent or any other person." 3. Can they collect for what they have not delivered? 4. To what extent am I liable if at all? Ans.—We incline to the view that you are in a position to offer an effectual resistance to the publisher's claims, but without having the whole case before us, we should not care to advance that as an opinion. You should personally consult a solicitor.

FARM GLEANINGS.

During the First Six Months of this year 24,000,000 pound of green fruit were shipped from California, as against 12,000,000 pounds during the whole year of 1884.

At a Horticultural Exhibition in Philadelphia one of the attractions was a moon flower, a species of morning glory that opens in the night instead of in the morning.

Ducks Should Have Separate Houses from other fowls. No roosts are necessary, but they should have troughs, as they do not like to pick and hunt on the ground, like chickens.

A Farmer at Lancaster, Pa., has roofed a new barn with glass. He says the cost was not a great deal more, and that the glass weighs 13 tons, while a slate roof would weight 26 tons.

Six Horses suffering with glanders, were recently killed in the town of Vandalia, Ill., and the existence of that disease there in its most violent form is said to be unquestionable. Two farmers have been arrested for selling horses known by them to be afflicted with the disease.

In Gathering Autumn Leaves one is apt to be tempted to pick the gorgeous ivy or dogwood, unless careful discrimination is employed. During a church fair at Roselle, N. J., ivy was twined around the interior of the church, and an epidemic of ivy-poisoning among the congregation was the result.

The Advantage in having potatoes thoroughly freed from all adhering earth, as soon as possible, is not always sufficiently understood, which is shown by the experiments which have been made by placing them on slatted platforms and drenching them with water, which has nearly always checked at once the progress of the rotting.

The Annual Report of the Tobacco Association shows sales of leaf tobacco for the year just closed of 37,018,000 pounds at an average of 13.59 cents against 27,548,000 pounds at an average of 13.07 cents for the preceding year. In the last ten years there have been sold 283,760,000 pounds at an average of 11.92 cents making $33,826,000.

In This Day and Generation the city man sits down to a breakfast table of imitations. He takes upon his plate a pancake, composed of buckwheat flour adulterated with white corn meal, and raised with alum baking powder, greases it with oleomargarine, and sweetens it with glucose. He handles it with a plated fork, and washes it down with a decoction composed of coffee, chicory and roasted peas.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Depression which has marked the wool-growing industry during the past few years, has directed increased attention to the so-called "mutton" breeds of sheep. Of these the Shropshires are very popular, both in this country and in England. They are hardy, very prolific, easily kept, and of early maturity. They have proved peculiarly well adapted to the prairie regions. For crossing on the "natives," or fine-woolled ewes, the Shropshires are in deservedly high favor.

The Idea of establishing Farmers' Institutes in various parts of the Province is unquestionably a good one. Whatever is calculated to set farmers thinking, and teaches them to use their brains as well as their muscles, cannot but exert a beneficial influence. In a country where agriculture plays such an important part as it does in Ontario, every advance made by the farmers means a great stride in the material prosperity of the whole community.

In Northern Illinois, the cause of the death of the fruit trees is attributed to extreme cold, insects, pasturing, neglect, and lack of adaptation of varieties to soil and climate. In the central portion of the State, to extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, insects, starvation, deep snow-fall on unfrozen ground, and severe freezing immediately after, and blue grass sod; and in Southern Illinois, to insects, severe cold, want of proper drainage and cultivation, starvation, and to general neglect.

Secretary A. C. Hammond, of the Illinois Horticultural Society, sends the *Prairie Farmer* a pamphlet containing a synopsis of replies to queries concerning the present condition of fruit in Illinois. In the Northern district 56 percent of apple, 65 of pear, 95 of peach and 54 of cherry trees are dead or in a dying condition. In Central Illinois the condition is nearly as bad: 45 per cent of apple, 65 percent of pear, 82 percent of peach, and 49 percent of cherry trees being dead or dying. In the Southern district the outlook is more cheerful, the percentages of death-struck trees being only 15 for apples, 18 for pears, 48 for peaches, and 27 for cherries.

We do Not Remember a year during the last twenty-five when there was such a show of pumpkins in the cornfields as now. Wherever planted they have grown very large and are well ripened. Steamed and fed to swine they have considerable fattening power and afford an excellent change of diet. For milch cows, and young stock and for fattening beeves, in connection with corn or meal, they are excellent. It is always best to remove the seeds before throwing to cattle, as they possess such strong diuretic properties as to sometimes cause serious injury. Housed when dry and clean, where they will not freeze, pumpkins may be kept well into the winter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

It Has been Found that city teams, doing severe labor, are better to be fed not over fifteen pounds of hay per day, the balance of the food to be made up in grain. If corn is used, it should be ground fine and mixed with about one peck of moistened cut hay, as meal is too heavy and forms too plastic a dough in the stomach, when eaten alone; but when mixed with the cut hay, this separates the particles of meal, and it goes into the stomach in a porous condition, and the gastric juice acts easily upon it. It will be found best for those farmers who raise oats to grind oats and corn together, and mix this meal with cut hay. If we compare bran and middlings with hay, we shall find the middlings quite as cheap as hay in feeding teams. When the farmer has not oats, he may mix twice the bulk of bran with corn meal, and feed this with hay.

Much Diversity of Opinion exists on the propriety of allowing apples to "sweat" before they are packed away for winter use. This operation and its nature are very imperfectly understood by many orchardists. It has two causes—one of which is the condensation of the moisture of a warmer atmosphere on colder fruit, and the other the evaporation of a surplus of water in the fruit, which is partly from its natural juiciness and partly from excessively moist weather. The necessity for allowing it to take place depends greatly on the condition of the apartment in which it is stored. If it is quite damp, the fruit deposited in it, if already surcharged with moisture, will be likely to decay. But if the apartment is quite dry, the apples will be sufficiently subjected to the drying process without farther trouble. But moisture will do no harm in an apartment kept at the freezing point.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Cloverfield Combination Factory, of Erie Co., N. Y., has turned out during the present season eight cheeses, the smallest of which weighed 1,500 lbs., and the largest 3,340 lbs. Six of these were made to order for the London and Liverpool markets, three of them weighing 3,000 lbs. each, and the others 1,500 lbs each. Three of each size are yet to be made on the same order. Two others still larger were recently made to the order of Mr. Geo. W. Hayward, an enterprising dealer of Buffalo, N. Y., who had already distinguished himself in this direction. One of his cheeses was made on Tuesday, Sept. 22, and the second two days later. The first weighed 3,306 lbs., and the second 3,340 lbs. They are to be cut up and sold respectively for Thanksgiving and Christmas. To stimulate the sale, Mr. Hayward dropped ten gold coins of $5 each in the curd, while it was being placed in the mammoth hoop.

One Sees Many Novel and Interesting Sights in travelling in Michigan. One common sight in the pine country is a huge tripod about eighteen feet high, two of the legs of which are bolted to plank wheels, and the third rests upon a stone boat; the upper ends are connected with a large iron burr or nut through which works a five or six-inch wrought iron screw eight feet or more long. A lever is attached to the upper end, which comes almost to the ground, and to this is attached a horse, while the other end of the screw carries a swivel and large chain. With this huge implement some pretty tough jobs of stump extraction are done. Stumps from 40 to 60 inches in diameter, with a spread of roots covering a rod or more of ground, are coaxed from their beds, and left to dry, propped up two or three feet from the ground. Some of these stumps are trimmed of a part of their roots, and drawn into line to do duty as a fence, being tipped up with tops all one way. In this shape they make a picturesque and durable fence.

Good Beef in an Old Cow.—There are many who will not believe that an old cow will make good beef, and contend that such beef will be tough. This is not the case under proper management, for we make it a practice to fatten and kill a beef (usually a fat old cow) every year for our own beef supply. The way we managed it was to let the cow, when she had become dry, run down very poor or else buy such an animal in that condition, and then we put her up to fatten. We fattened her just as fast as we possibly could, and as soon as she was fat enough for the butcher she was killed and dressed. The meat was tender and juicy, always kept well and was free from that great shrinkage, which is noticeable in the meat from young and immature animals. We always made the very finest of "dried beef" from the meat, and we would advise our brother farmers to try it, as our way is undoubtedly better than killing young, immature, and improving animals, as is too often done for the sake of securing tender meat. By this method the cows which have out-grown their usefulness in the dairy can be made profitable use of as beef. The secret of the matter is in first running the animal down in flesh as much as possible and then fattening as rapidly as it can be done. If in fair condition when dried off and put up to fatten, and then fattened slowly, tough meat is sure to result from old animals.—*Western Rural.*

London *Live Stock Journal* puts it this way: A mistake often made by poultry keepers is that they keep their birds too long. A capital rule, which should always be followed by those who desire plenty of eggs, is to kill the birds off when about two and a half years old. Some prefer their being killed a year earlier than that, and upon large farms there can be no question that this is the better plan, but when the hens have to be bought they need not be disposed of before two and half years. Supposing ten birds are kept, the five oldest can be killed every autumn, and five pullets bought to take their places, this being done every year. Thus a supply of eggs can be kept up, which cannot be done if the birds are retained at greater ages. There is also another reason for this plan—namely, that at two and a half years old a hen is generally quite passable for eating which can not be said later on. There is every advantage in taking the course suggested. The winter term of the Farmers' School year will come on with scarcely any vacation. In it are embodied the Club, the Grange, the Institutes in various States and counties, the spelling matches, the debating societies, the annual meetings of Live Stock associations, horticultural societies, dairymen's associations, tile-makers, etc., all together lasting until well on to the opening of spring. The wide-awake, progressive farmer attends as many of these meetings as he can possibly reach. He finds them to pay. They afford not only instruction in theory and practice in the general management of his farm affairs, but they polish him up as a member of society, make him a more thoughtful and intelligent man, better able to take and hold his proper place as a citizen of the republic whose people rule, and better able to cope with men in other professions who endeavor to crowd to the front, often to the disregard of the rights and emoluments of labor. This is the intellectual term of the farm school. The doors are open, tuition free, and there is room for all. Few can afford to remain away.—*Prairie Farmer.*

FARM HINTS AND HELPS.

INODOROUS CLOSETS.

It is strange that the most convenient and agreeable earth closet is not more commonly used on farms and other rural places. The constant threatening of danger from the usual vault or cesspool, is, or ought to be, so alarming, that every house should be provided with the inoffensive, and entirely safe contrivance, known as the earth closet. It does not follow that dry earth need be used. Sifted coal ashes, sawdust, dried muck, road dust, may all be used as well as dry earth. A subscriber sends a drawing of an arrangement for converting an old "out-building" into a closet, which may be convenient. The bin *a* at the top, is kept supplied with sawdust, which is let down by

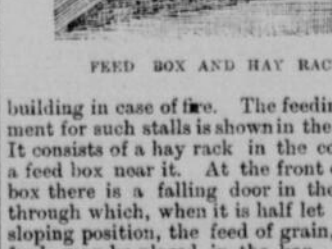


A CONVENIENT CLOSET.

drawing out the slide *b*. Instead of a bin as here suggested, a box may hold the ashes or other absorbing material. There should be a scoop handy, and all who use the closet, should be enjoined to use it before leaving. The receiving box, *c*, is on wheels, and can be drawn away to the field or yard to be emptied. Where coal is burned, two ends are accomplished; an inodorous closet is supplied with absorbing material, and the removal of the ashes provided for. We have used with great satisfaction, for the past fifteen years, a closet at the house, and one at the barn, together with a commode for invalids, and can strongly recommend them. The deposits are emptied upon the manure heap or drawn directly to the garden or field.

FEED BOX AND HAY RACK.

For valuable animals, we prefer loose box-stalls. A range of such stalls can be built very cheaply, and as the occupants need not be fastened, they can be quickly let out of the



FEED BOX AND HAY RACK.

building in case of fire. The feeding arrangement for such stalls is shown in the engraving. It consists of a hay rack in the corner, with a feed box near it. At the front of the feed box there is a falling door in the partition, through which, when it is half let down in a sloping position, the feed of grain, or the cut feed, may be placed in the box. The same arrangement may be used for the hay rack, if the front is boarded up to the top; but if it is boarded only for five feet, the hay may be lifted over the top of it from the feeding passage. These conveniences are easily made.—*American Agriculturist.*

RAISING COLTS.

I do not usually allow my spring colts to follow their mothers when they are at work, but turn them into a box stall with oats, and water where they can help themselves, or turn into a field with some older colts they are acquainted with, where they soon learn to run quietly between meals. I usually halter-break them by tying beside their mother for a few days while doing some moderate work, and find it much easier than wrestling with them after they have become older and stronger. I prefer not to wean spring colts until cool weather comes in the fall, generally in October, and find they winter better than those that I buy and am forced to take earlier. I find it much harder to keep colts growing and thrifty the first winter than afterward, and feed them corn, oats, bran, middlings and roots, if I have them, with plenty of good hay, and usually fail to grow as fast or look as well as I wish them to. We do not tie weaning colts, but turn them loose into a warm box stall, and find it easier and more quickly done. I kept eight head last winter in a stall 14 by 16 feet, and they got along nicely together; we turn them out pleasant days, and feed corn stalks in the yard at noon. If cold or stormy, we leave them out long enough to drink and have a little play; then put them back and water again at night.

We frequently see weaning colts turned out every day, warm or cold, wet or dry, to stand shivering all day in the fence corners; their owners expecting them to grow flesh, muscle and bone from exposure to the elements and we usually see that they grow more bones than anything else. The winter after my colts are a year old, I usually tie them in stalls using five ring halters, and tying them short; feed them straw mostly, with a fair amount of grain, with hay or corn fodder at noon fed in the yard if pleasant, and in the barn when severely cold and stormy. By putting something they like in their feed boxes when out of doors, as an apple, ear of corn, handful of oats, or a little salt, they quickly learn to come in and each take their proper places when the doors are opened, and they are called, which is much easier than trying to drive them in with a club, and less strain on the temper. The winter after they are two years old, I feed about the same, except perhaps giving them a little more straw, and usually harness and drive them a few times as I may have time. I have, so far, sold more at this age than any other, and believe it to be the best and most profitable age to sell at, and also to buy at if the purchaser wishes them for immediate work. Some one may ask why I feed straw so much, and I will explain by saying that while I prefer hay, I find straw much the cheapest, and when fed with a fair amount of grain, I can make them grow and look reasonably well after they are one year old. I usually raise a good deal of hay, but make it a practice to feed out the straw first. I have raised millet a few times, and have found it, when cut early, well cured, and fed with straw, an excellent food to help out with. I have never fed oil meal to any extent, but have found fine middlings excellent. For several years have raised beets, which make good food when it begins to get warm in the spring; colts and horses usually eat them readily, and a large amount can be raised on a small piece of ground. Have also raised turnips and carrots, but prefer beets to turnips for feeding, and carrots require too much labor for the bulk produced per acre.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The Lady Voters of Trenton number twenty-one.

A New Saw-mill is in the course of construction at Hepworth.

The Bowmanville Fair was a great success, and was well attended.

Smuggling of Coal Oil is said to be extensively practised in the Prescott district.

Connection between Kingston and the Napanee & Tamworth Railway is being agitated.

The Electric Light is now being used by a large number of business men at Carleton Place.

The Wingham Presbyterians have all but unanimously decided upon the use of an organ in the church.

Poor Potatoes.—Owing to the rot, potatoes in the eastern counties of Ontario are reported to be almost an entire loss.

Prescott's Taxation for the coming year is at the rate of fifteen mills on the dollar, reduced from sixteen and a-third.

Carcases of Deer, to the number of 175, are reported as lying in the woods about the Basin, near Eganville. The deer had been killed by Indians for their skins.

A Survey of that portion of the Rideau Canal between Kingston and Brewers Mills, will be made in a few days, with a view to having a number of dangerous obstructions removed.

A Trio of Honors.—Robert Johnston, of Kincardine, has won a $250 mathematical scholarship at McGill University, Montreal, this making the third honor of the kind he has secured.

Glass Works are wanted at Owen Sound, says the *Times* of that place. Several proposals for their erection have been made, but either the promises appear to rest on too unsubstantial a basis or the bonus asked of the town authorities was too high.

Anglican Missions.—The Central Board of Anglican Missions (foreign and domestic) will meet in Kingston on the 20th inst. The Board numbers some forty-five clerical and lay members, including all the bishops from Algoma east to the sea coast.

A Strange Mother.—A short time ago, in one of Mr. Wiser's sheds, Prescott, there was discovered a hen actually sitting on two young kittens. It was afterwards found that she had driven off the mother cat and had taken possession of the kittens. When discovered the unfortunate little animals were almost famished.

A Distressing Accident.—A few days ago Walter, son of Mr. Robert Laidlaw, 1st concession of Bentinck, aged 17 years, met with a most painful accident. He was engaged feeding the horses some corn and had left the stable for more. When returning he was passing a colt, which kicked him on the knee, shattering the bone so that amputation was the only expedient and the leg was taken off above the knee.

Journalistic Enterprise.—The *Bruce Telescope*, recognizing the fact that thousands of strangers would visit that town during the great Northern Exhibition, issued a special edition of that paper, a thousand copies of which were distributed gratis on the grounds. This "Exhibition Number" consisted of twenty pages and contained a large amount of reading matter, both in news and advertisements. We congratulate the *Telescope* upon its enterprise.

QUEBEC.

A Solitary Patient occupies the temporary small-pox hospital just outside St. Johns.

Compton Cattle Dealers purchased largely at Miller's sale at Lennoxville, and at the Cookshire sale.

Telephonic.—The Bell Telephone Company have connected Magog with St. Johns and Montreal.

Bears are Numerous in the vicinity of Magog. A large one was killed at Orford a few days ago.

Confirmation Services.—Recently the Lord Bishop of the diocese confirmed thirty candidates in Trinity Church, Maple Grove, and twenty-nine candidates in Christ Church, Lower Ireland.

A Cow and a Horse were killed on the Quebec track near Richmond a few days since. The latter animal was valued at one hundred dollars, and the cow, which was a valuable Jersey, at three hundred dollars.

The Largest Bull Moose ever killed at Lake Megantic was shot recently. The head of the animal, which was seven years old, is said to be very fine. The meat was sold in the village at from ten to fifteen cents a pound.

The Brome Academy has been thoroughly repaired, thanks to the liberality of the trustees, aided by the Hon. W. W. Lynch, M.P., and others, and will long remain a monument to the memory of its originator, the late Benjamin Price.

Lake Megantic's Crops.—Had it not been for the late snow storm it is said that farmers in this neighborhood would have had splendid crops. That of potatoes is very fine; a correspondent says that Mr. John Moses showed a couple which turned the scales at three pounds.

The "Silver Wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Kilburn, of Coaticook, was celebrated a few days ago. The gifts were very elegant and numerous, chief among them was a magnificent silver tea set, which was presented by U. S. Vice-Consul Woodward on behalf of numerous subscribers.

Ripe Raspberries of the second crop have been seen at Georgeville by a correspondent of the St. Johns *News*. As he says they "seemed to breathe a prayer to be eaten up quickly before the killing frost comes," he probably helped such a prayer to be answered.

Fire at a Saw-Mill.—A few days ago the Bethel Steam Saw-mill and Lumber Works were destroyed by fire. There was no insurance and the loss will be heavy to the owners. The inconvenience to the public is great, but there is some prospect of the mills being re-built.

Our Fertile Lands.—Mr. J. R. Cunningham, of East Angus, in the fall of last year, ploughed four acres of pasture land, and on this, in the spring, he sowed 16 bushels of oats, without manure. The yield, says the Sherbrooke *Gazette*, was 291 bushels, or 72¾ bushels to the acre.

Careless Smokers.—As Mr. C. A. French, advocate, of Sherbrooke, was walking through the Aylmer Bridge the other afternoon he was struck in the eye by the lighted end of a cigar thrown from a cab near by. Fortunately he was not severely burned, although suffering intense pain at first.

Snow in September.—The Magog correspondent of the Sherbrooke *Gazette* thus writes to that paper:—"We have our snow storm as in other places, but it is no unheard of thing to have snow in September. Isa Hoyt, an old resident of Magog, distinctly remembers, 50 years ago, the 10th of September having a heavy fall of snow, so heavy that it beat the unharvested grain into the ground, so it was impossible to reap it. He was at work on what is now the Wright place, then owned by Mr. Merry."

Reception to a Minister and his Bride.—The Rev. Walter Windsor, incumbent of Eardley, returned with his fair bride (*nee* Miss Katie Lee, youngest daughter of Thomas Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal) on the 25th ult. A large number of the members of his different congregations assembled at "The Parsonage" on the evening of their arrival, and gave them a very hearty reception. The bridal party consisted of Mr. Windsor and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, Miss Andrew and the Rev. Mr. Cunningham. The fair bride was the recipient of many elegant and costly presents from England, Montreal, Toronto and Eardley friends. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Windsor unite in wishing them many happy days of wedded bliss, and trust they may long continue to make their home at Eardley.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Presbyterian Church, of Whitewood, was dedicated on Sept. 27th.

Regina's Second Exhibition was held at that flourishing little place on the 15th and 16th September.

Big Loss by Fire.—Mr. Alex. Austin, of Virden, had 1,600 bushels of wheat and all his implements burned by a prairie fire.

Snow Fell rather heavily at Virden on the 6th inst., but a change in the temperature almost immediately wiped out all trace of it.

Prairie Fires have been raging in the vicinity of Dominion City. Mr. W. A. Murkill lost a hundred tons of hay, and Mr. R. B. Smith two large stacks of wheat.

Railway Survey.—The survey of the line of railway is completed into the corporation of Birtle. The road is now graded for fifty miles and the rails are laid nearly half way from Minnedosa to that place.

Proposed Cheese Factories.—Arrangements are being made to start a cheese factory at Creamer, in the Tiger Hills, next spring. Another factory will also be established at Stockton, the preliminary steps in that direction having already been taken.

The Church of England Missions are to be reorganized in the Battleford district by the Ven. Archdeacon McKay. That, says the *Herald* of that place, is "a task for which he is preeminently qualified, as he is very popular with both whites and Indians." He was accompanied by a new schoolmaster for the Mission School at the Cree reserve in Eagle Hills.

The Topic of Interest at Broadview just now is the question of the opening up of a part at least of the Indian reserve to the north of that place, and it is upon this matter that the residents wish to see the authorities. The Hon. Mr. White, who was at Broadview the other day, appeared to see the desirability of such a thing, and it is understood that he will arrange to receive a deputation on the subject on his return there from his western journey.

A Thanksgiving Service was held on Sunday, the 4th inst., in All Saints Church, Dominion City. The little church was tastefully and effectively decorated with the products of the land. The service was impressive and beautiful, being conducted by the Rev. Mr Mills, rector of St. Luke's, Emerson. Mr. Mills chose for his text a part of the 12th verse of the 3rd chapter of St. Matthew, "And he will gather his wheat into the garner:" from which he preached an excellent sermon. The congregation was comparatively large.

Corporal Lowry's Grave.—The friends of Corporal Lowry, of the Mounted Police, killed at Cut Knife, sent out from England a bunch of violets, to be placed upon his grave. They were sent to Sergeant Ward of his division at Calgary, and brought to Battleford by Sergeant Parker, who, on Saturday last, carried out the loving wishes of the friends of deceased by placing them upon his grave. The Battleford *Herald* says that Corporal Lowry was a great favorite with his troop, the members of which took up a subscription with which to erect a memorial tablet to his memory in the English Church at Calgary, and to place a bell in the same building. If there is any surplus it will be expended in putting a headstone at his grave.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Coal Shipments at the port of North Sydney, C.B., are large and steady.

The School of Agriculture in connection with the Normal School, Truro, N.S., will open on the 4th November.

"Angus McDonald."—An exchange says that there are three hundred and eighty Angus McDonalds in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia.

A Good Example.—Mrs. Edward Binny, who died at Halifax, N.S., a short time ago, left $10,000 in aid of charitable institutions of that city.

Lobster Factory Burned.—An incendiary has burned to the ground the lobster factory of Mr. James E. Grant, at Launching, P.E.I. No insurance.

A Gigantic Potato.—The North Sydney (C.B.) *Herald* says that a Mr. John Gillis brought to that office *the* big potato of the season. It was grown on his farm at George's River, and turned the scales at 2½ lbs.

New Colliery.—Operations have been commenced at the new colliery to be opened at the Barrasois, between Victoria and Lingan Mines. This will be the youngest colliery in Cape Breton, as Sydney mines, which was started in 1766, is the oldest.

Choked by a Screw.—Says the Amherst (N.S.) *Sentinel*: A two-year-old son of William Gillespie came very near being choked to death by getting a screw in his throat. Life was almost extinct when his mother succeeded in extricating the screw.

The Colonial Exhibition.—The Secretary of Agriculture for New Brunswick has obtained a number of samples of fruit to be forwarded to the Colonial Exhibition in London next year. He is at present experimenting with several methods of preserving them so that they will still retain their fresh appearance. Up to the present he has been quite successful.

The Clergyman and the Bear.—A short time ago, as the Rev. Mr. Davies was crossing Smoky Mountain, C.B., on foot and alone late in the evening, he met a large bear that seemed in no way delighted with the pastoral visit. The bear, from the tone of his remarks, says the Paddeck *Reporter*, seemed inclined toward church disestablishment, but finally yielded and moved away down the mountain, allowing Mr. Davies to go on his way.

"Harvest Festival" services were recently held in St. John's Church, Lunenburg, N.S. The church was beautifully decorated with a profusion of grain, fruits, flowers and vegetables. The Rev. E. A. Harris, of Mahone Bay, preached at the morning service, and the Rev. Dr. Partridge, of Halifax, at that in the evening. The offerings during the day amounted to $31.09, and were given to the parish of La Have towards making up the annual sum due them from St. John's parish.

Ship-building Enterprise.—A handsome addition was made to the mercantile fleet of Nova Scotia by the launching, on the 8th inst., of a large four-masted ship at Great Village, Colchester, from the building-yard of the firm of Messrs. McLelan & Blaikie, of which the Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marine, is the senior member. The following dimensions will convey an idea of the huge proportions of this new ship, which has been named the "J. M. Blaikie":—Length from stem to stern post, 245 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; breadth from outside to outside, 43½ feet; depth of hold from tonnage deck to ceiling, 24 feet; gross tonnage, 1,829 tons; net tonnage, 1,796 tons. She is four-masted, wire-rigged, and carries an immense spread of canvas. The "J. M. Blaikie" is constructed from the very best materials, copper fastened, classed A 1 for seven years in English Lloyds, furnished with a donkey hoisting engine and all the most improved patent gearing in blocks, windlass, &c. The masts are best southern pine, and the large cabin is handsomely finished in polished light hardwood, chiefly rock-maple of Nova Scotia growth. The "J. M. B.", says the North Sydney *Herald*, presents a fine combination of points of structure, such as cannot fail in rendering her a fast sailer and a safe storm-resisting ship.

Ravages of "Black Cholera."—There is some alarm occasioned at Halifax, N. S., by the news which comes from Hantsport, about forty miles away, of the rapid spread of the "black cholera." It has been raging there for the past six weeks and the people of the town, instead of giving the proper warnings to the neighboring places, have tried in every possible way to conceal the fact that the disease had obtained a hold there. The first case appeared there the last of August and the doctors of the town held a consultation, and decided not to give any warnings, but permit Captain Hunter, who was ill with it, to remain at home under the care of his wife and daughter. The captain died the next day after he was taken ill and his body was quietly laid away in the village churchyard before any one knew he was dead. Then Mrs. Hunter and her daughter Phœbe were taken down and both died within four days after the Captain's burial. The people of the place now began to realize the nature of the disease, but still went along with their fishing trade as usual for fear that were it made known that the "black cholera" was among the villagers, the fishing vessels which make Hantsport their trading place would be driven away, and they deprived of their sole means of subsistence. Since September 1, there have been thirty-two deaths in Hantsport, and they are still on the increase. The victims die within a few hours after being taken ill; their bodies turn black at once and have to be buried immediately.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE.

We are pleased to learn that the fall term at Stanstead opens with most excellent prospects. Dr. Kennedy, the new Principal and Governor, has the entire confidence of the Board of Management, and his eminent qualifications for the duties of his position are already attracting public attention. He is ably supported by an efficient staff of professors and tutors, while the home life of the institution is under the control of Mrs. Kennedy, whose previous experience and success are a sufficient guarantee that in her department the highest excellence possible in the circumstances will prevail. The Board has taken a new departure in engaging a Professor of Music, which the institution has not hitherto had, and for this position have secured Prof. Cranz, so well and favorably known in Sackville Ladies' College, where he was previously employed. They have also added to the staff a lady preceptress, who is a graduate in arts from the United States, and is highly spoken of as admirably adapted to the duties to which she has been appointed. Not only have these new arrangements been made with reference to the school itself, but during vacation, important improvements were made in and upon the college buildings, which have been thoroughly overhauled, and rendered more attractive and comfortable. A new heating apparatus has also been put in the buildings, by which their ventilation is greatly facilitated, and which will add much to the general convenience of the various halls, class-rooms, &c.

The fruits of these changes and improvements are already seen in the increased attendance of students, and in the generally brighter outlook for the college, which is specially under the patronage of the Montreal Conference. We shall be glad to hear that Dr. Kennedy and his fellow-workers, as well as its patrons, are meeting with ever-increasing satisfaction with the college and the work in which they are engaged.—*Christian Guardian.*

THE *WITNESS* IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Alexander R. Pollock, South Dunedin New Zealand, writes:—

"In perusing your esteemed paper of July 15th, 1885, you mentioned that the Honorable Mr. Dalley proposed a universal Federation of the English-speaking people, as a guarantee of the world's peace and freedom to mankind. I have sent a copy to the Honorable Mr. Dalley for his perusal. The *Witness* is much appreciated in New Zealand. I get four copies by every San Francisco mail, and after reading I send them to different parts of the Colony. Being at one time a resident of the City of Montreal, I can always enjoy a reading of the *Witness*, and trust that its circulation will be widely extended."

MARRYING HIS MOTHER.

HOW IT WAS DONE IN THE WEST BY A CHAMBLY MINISTER.

The Clay county *News* gives a somewhat jocose account of a wedding which took place in Spencer in that county recently. It is thus recited:—

On Tuesday evening, the 29th September, the house of Mr. David Painter was the scene of gay festivity. It appears that our highly respected townsman, Mr. P. W. Runyan has found for some time past a romantic attraction in the person of the vivacious widow Taylor the mother of Mrs. D. Painter. This culminated on Tuesday in matrimony. The eldest son of the bride, the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M. A. a Methodist minister from the Montreal Suburban village of Chambly Canton was present to prove as he did that "a man may marry his mother," the prayer book to the contrary notwithstanding. This was done with regard to "due form and ceremony" the ring service included, and with the fraternal aid of the Rev. R. A. Coats Free Will Baptist Minister of this city. Early in the evening the house was filled with about forty wedding guests. After the service the congratulations were presented and the usual osculatory attention paid to the happy pair. This part of the programme was carried out with as great an exactitude and zest as "i' the days o' auld langsyne." So youthful did the pair appear throughout the evening that it was received with surprise when the statement was made that Mr. and Mrs. Runyan at last birthday was each sixty years of age. It was observed that they did not act "like sixty." The difference in the ages of the pair is less than four months."

A large number of presents are mentioned as having been shown, of which the happy bride was the recipient. The Rev. Mr. Taylor passed through Montreal on his return to Chambly on Friday and enjoyed the occasion very much.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor is one of the very few whose lot it has been to marry his mother to another man. A minister does not do that often.

NO KING FOR FRANCE!

WHAT THE ELECTIONS REALLY MEAN—A WARNING TO THE JINGOES—PARIS SHOPKEEPERS AND COMMUNISTS.

So far as England and Germany are concerned the French elections' result has largely dwarfed the Balkan trouble as a topic of public interest during the week. The Germans frankly admit that they are not pleased, for a monarchical France would inevitably look toward the lost Rhine and care more for Continental alliances than for distant colonial adventures. Hence Sunday's lurch in that direction caused great uneasiness at Berlin, but as a matter of fact the question of a monarchy or no monarchy was scarcely more involved than the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. The Republic has simply been put on its good behavior. Heretofore, through the absence of the check of a sufficiently powerful opposition, the dominant party has run wild, dragging the country into all sorts of quagmires and after all manner of will-o'-the-wisps. The vote is a summons to stop this, and so far as the Republican leaders appreciate the fact the Republic will really profit in stability by this apparent censure.

Thousands of shop-keepers, "worshippers of the rising sun," are turning from opportunist Republicans to Reactionaries.

The Prince of Wales, the Czarina, the Queen of Denmark and other Royal personages are coming to France for Prince Waldemar's wedding on October 22nd, and it is feared that they will be hustled and hooted at in Paris if the Orleans princes are not expelled from France by the Government.

In Britain, both the Tories and the Radicals draw inspiration from the French figures—the former to make fresh efforts to attract the doomed Whigs to their ranks, the latter to redouble their efforts to make up in the new voters for the inevitable loss of moderate men. It may be honestly said that the Tories are more confident now than at any previous time since their accession to office, while the Radicals are gradually building broad foundations for future greatness that are of more intrinsic importance than present party success.

PERSONAL.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg millionaire philanthropist, has just made a magnificent present to the men in his employ. It is a large house and land, worth $25,000 or $30,000, to be used as a library and meeting place, with a handsome sum of money to purchase the necessary books.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., the author of "The Light of Asia," intends revisiting India shortly, leaving England on October 28. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter, and hopes to extend his tour to the Buddhist monasteries of Ceylon and possibly to Bangkok, where the King of Siam has expressed a desire to receive him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMINION LINE of Steamships.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Dates of sailing from Quebec:
Toronto, 3rd Oct — *Sarnia, 24th Oct.
Brooklyn, 10th Oct — Montreal, 31st Oct.
*Oregon, 17th Oct.

BRISTOL SERVICE.
Dates of sailing from Montreal for Avonmouth Dock
Texas, 9th Oct. — Ontario, 6th Nov.
Dominion, 23rd Oct.

Rates of Passage.
From Quebec $50 and $60. Return, $90, $100, $108, $120. All outside rooms. Intermediate, $30, with very superior accommodation. Steerage at lowest rates.
*These steamers have saloon, staterooms, music room and bath rooms amidships where but little motion is felt and carry neither cattle nor sheep.
For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Gracie Hunter & Co., 11 Leadenhall street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main and Montgomery, 24 James street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices.
W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.
Or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal.

DONALDSON LINE.
WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE
Montreal to Glasgow.
Concordia ... 2,540 tons register.
Colina ... 2,000 "
Cynthia ... 2,200 "
Titania ... 2,300 "
Warden Tower ... 2,270 "
New Steamer (building) ... 3,500 "
Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese, and a limited number of cattle, &c. For rates of freight apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal, Or DONALDSON BROTHERS, 155 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

TEMPERLEY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MONTREAL TO LONDON.
Ocean King ... 2,449 tons
Erl King ... 2,172 "
Scotland ... 2,500 "
Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.
Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese. For rates of freight and passage apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal Or WILLIAM ROSS & CO., 3 East India avenue, London, E.C., Or TEMPERLEYS CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter st., London, E.C.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited).
Fortnightly Service between Montreal & Bristol.
Cornwall ... 2,000 tons register.
Gloucester ... 2,000 "
Bristol ... 2,500 "
Warwick ... 2,500 "
Dorset ... 2,600 "
Devon ... 2,000 "
Somerset ... 2,000 "
These steamers have superior accommodations for a limited number of cabin passengers.
Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese.
For rates of freight and passage apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal, Or MARK WHITWILL & SON, The Grove, Bristol, England.

THOMSON LINE,
Sailing between MONTREAL AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, via London.
Avlona ... (Iron) ... 1,853 tons register
Barcelona ... 1,856 "
Carmona ... 3,800 "
Dracona ... (Steel) ... 2,000 "
Escalona ... 2,000 "
For rates of freight and passage apply to Messrs. STARKS & CAIRNS, Newcastle-on-Tyne; ANDREW LOW & SON, London; WM THOMSON & SONS, Dundee; or to ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
granted by any of the above lines to any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES and by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.
Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.
For any further particulars apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.

BE STRONG
All who wish to see the daughters of "this Canada of ours" grow up the healthy wives and mothers of our people should not only read
"DRESS AND HEALTH"
themselves but should circulate this valuable book far and wide. Its price is but 30 cents, and it is both interesting and instructive.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"WITNESS" OFFICE,
MONTREAL.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.
Burlington Route
C.B.&Q.R.R.
It is the only line with its own track from
CHICAGO TO DENVER,
Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.
It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO
It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.
From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between
Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Omaha,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Kansas City,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest.
Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points Interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring comfort and safety.
For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address
T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & Gen. Mgr., Chicago.
HENRY B. STONE, Asst. Gen. Mgr., Chicago.
PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

MACLAREN, LEET & SMITH,
Advocates,
163 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL
John J. Maclaren, Q.C., Commissioner for Ontario. — Seth P. Leet, B.C.L. — R. C. Smith, B.C.L.

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle



Will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it thoroughly purifies the blood, cleanses the system, loosens the hide, makes the coat sleek and smooth, gives a good appetite, improves and strengthens the digestion, thereby enabling them to extract all the nutriment from their food, thus causing a rapid gain in flesh, and puts them in perfect health and spirits. It strengthens a work horse and fortifies to endure fatigue, and will also be found an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Price 50c.
ASK FOR IT, and take no other.
DICK & CO.,
P.O. Box 482,
MONTREAL.

OLD TYPE
SUITABLE FOR BABBITT METAL.
For sale at the Witness Office.

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TORONTO, Oct. 17th, 1885.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

are rapidly absorbing a larger share of public attention than they have done for many years, and, of course, the greatest amount of interest centres in the contest for the Chief Magistracy of the city. This is due largely to the action of the temperance people, who have thrown their hats into the ring, resolved to strike an effective blow at the interests which have too long dominated our civic affairs. Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Manning would have been allowed a second term without opposition, but the fact that he is a brewer, and that he has, to say the least of it done nothing as Police Commissioner to secure the better enforcement of the Crooks Act by the co-operation of the police is likely to tell against him. The opposition to his return now is largely a temperance opposition, and if the fight narrows itself into one between Mayor Manning and a straight temperance candidate who is sufficiently trusted by the rank and file of the Liberal party, the latter stands an excellent chance of winning. The name most commonly mentioned at present is that of Mr. W. H. Howland, who has been for years past an active social reformer. His interest in public charities and mission work has brought him much into contact with a certain class of women who devote a great deal of their time to the relief of the poor and the rescue of the fallen. These women have, in addition to their separate societies for co-operative charitable work, an association known as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is likely to play an important part in the coming elections. There are now nearly 3,000 women in this city who have a right to vote in municipal elections, and a determined effort will be made to get them, or as many of them as possible, to go the polls. Organization is proceeding in a quiet way, but not much can be effected until a candidate is named. It is quite likely that in the event of Mr. Howland becoming a candidate, a very large number of women voters could be induced to turn out and cast their ballots for him. An alternative name spoken of is that of Mr. William Gooderham, who is also an active social reformer, a prominent and influential Methodist, a Conservative in Dominion politics, and a member of a large family circle. Singular to say, though he is a son of the late head of the great distillery firm, he has for years been prominently identified with the temperance cause, and he has of late taken an active interest in the Salvation Army. That somewhat despised sect can poll a large vote throughout the city, and either Mr. Howland or Mr. Gooderham would get it solid. Either of them would, from a business point of view, make an excellent Mayor, and they are both quite capable of doing the city credit in any public appearance as her representative. Just now the transition from municipal to

GENERAL POLITICS

is easy enough. The interest in the fate of Riel, so far from dying out, increases every day, and the feeling amongst not merely Orangemen but Protestants generally in favor of letting the law take its course is becoming constantly stronger. It is customary to say of the Orangemen that they will stand anything at Sir John Macdonald's hands, and unfortunately they have themselves given some cause for such an allegation. But it is possible that they too may see it necessary to draw the line somewhere, and just now it certainly looks as though Sir John must choose between the Orange and the Blue. The murder of Scott fifteen years ago still rankles, and the attempt to raise the Indians will never be condoned except by those who have strong sympathy for Riel on other than mere political grounds. The more these things are thought of the stronger and more general becomes the desire to see the sentence executed in all its severity. This feeling, however, is largely against Riel himself. It is expressed in the strongest terms by those who would readily sign a petition for the release of Poundmaker or even of Gabriel Dumont, if he were in prison and under sentence of death. There is nothing of the hero in the popular conception here of Riel. Rightly or wrongly he is looked on as a loafer rather than an adventurer, and a very brutal one at that—in short, a political dead-beat who has had the presumption, after one escape from the consequences of a capital time, to thrust his neck a second time into the noose in the impudent assurance that in any event, whatever murders and depredations his Indian dupes might commit, his nationality would secure him immunity from punishment. The more the whole affair is talked over here the more Riel's personal part in the uprising stands out in the popular view, and the further the administrative delinquencies which are cited as the real cause of the uprising recede into the background. It is hard indeed to see how Sir John Macdonald can interfere to save Riel from the gallows and then offer any successful defence of himself. Considerations like these have changed a once general impression that Riel's sentence would be commuted into an equal general assurance that if his conviction is pronounced by the Privy Council good in law there will be no executive interference on his behalf. And if he is left to his fate any attempt made by Ontario politicians to stir up feeling against the Government in Quebec on Riel's account will be sternly resented here. To all appearance just now, if the French Bleus "bolt" on account of the execution of Riel, Sir John Macdonald will be able to bid them defiance, while falling back on the Orange Protestant people of the other Provinces. That he would do so rather than submit quietly to be sacrificed seems to be the general opinion here, and therefore the Orangemen, who are earnest spectators of the conflict, have an unquestioning belief that through Riel's own infatuation the murder of Scott will speedily be avenged. If it is not, and especially if Sir John refuses to make Orange incorporation a Government measure, his position at next election will be greatly weakened in Ontario.

MR. BLAKE

has for some time past been the subject of a good deal of speculation and not a little talk. It is no secret that he accepted the leadership of the Liberal party five years ago with reluctance, and that he has more than once since that time asked leave to resign it. Nothing but a strong sense of public duty could have made him willing to undergo the financial loss and the wear and tear of public life, but having assumed the leadership he has never spared himself in the discharge of his onerous duties. One of the stories told about him just now is that he has written from England resigning his seat for West Durham. It was predicted the other day that the letter of resignation would be read at the recent Liberal meeting in Bowmanville. That it was not read is tolerably good evidence that it is not in existence, and no one believes that, whatever Mr. Blake's feelings on the subject may have been a few months ago, he has any idea of abandoning public life at present. It will be necessary for himself, no less than for his party and the country, that he assist next session in exposing the true inwardness of the North-West troubles. The condition of the Indians wants looking into, and also that of the half-breed and the white settlers. The Liberals will, of course, make a determined effort to bring the whole disturbance directly home to Sir John Macdonald, and hold him personally responsible for the loss of property, loss of life, and expenditure of public money. To this end they will require all the skill, experience, and forensic ability of Mr. Blake, for there is no one who could so deftly as he either formulate an indictment or elicit testimony in support of it. The statement so assiduously circulated that there is a growing want of confidence amongst the Liberals in his leadership has been accepted by his followers as a kind of challenge, and at every meeting of Liberals a resolution is unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, declaring that they have the fullest confidence in him. Nor are these resolutions mere matters of form. They speak the feelings of at least the great majority, and as no other name is mentioned for the leadership there is not likely to be any falling away from Mr. Blake. Mr. Mowat's name was muttered by the independent press a few weeks ago, but he has taken care to effectually put a stop to any nonsense of that sort, and now there is no rival at all near the throne. Moreover these resolutions are likely to be effective in assisting to restore Mr. Blake to mental and bodily health. He was suffering greatly from nervous irritation when he went away, and nothing is likely to have a more soothing effect upon him than these cordial expressions of sympathy and confidence. Moreover, they react on his followers themselves, and it is noteworthy that while the Liberals are maintaining increased activity in scores of constituencies, the Conservatives are holding few or no meetings at all, either for organization or for purposes of propagandism. It is not impossible that

THE NEW FRANCHISE ACT

may prove a boon instead of a curse to the Liberals. They must make up their minds to watch the voters' lists or be crushed, and in the effort to secure a fair electoral roll they will promote their party organization and improve their party machinery. On the other hand the tendency on the part of the Conservatives to depend on the revising barrister to watch over their interests will cause more or less demoralization and lack of cohesion, so that the fight may not be so unequal between the two parties after all. Moreover, the Young Liberal Clubs are taking the matter up in a spirit of emulation with each other. The work of watching the lists will serve as a bond of union amongst the members and will give them plenty to do during the next few months. The preparation of the lists is likely to be a work of greater difficulty than is generally supposed, and, of course, also of greater cost. The confusion between them and the Ontario lists will be very great, and at no distant day the average elector will be ready to say "a plague o' both your houses," and to demand a franchise based on residence and registration. In the Ontario Assembly there need be little time lost in securing this, for both parties are committed to it, as also to the principle of woman suffrage.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

LACHUTE, Oct. 14.—The grand division, Sons of Temperance, of the Province of Quebec, met here this morning in annual session, and will continue all day, Mr. John M. M. Duff, G.W.P., presiding. The members present are Messrs. Henry Plow, Wm. Smith. James W. Hall and Wm. Dagg, of Montreal; Robt. Craig and Geo. Staton, of Quebec; Wm. McNaughton of Ormstown; Wm. F. Stephen, of Trout River; C. R. Clark, of Compton; Rev. E. Crummey, of Huntingdon, and local members. The visitors are Messrs. J. W. Manning, G.W.P., J. K. Stewart, G.S., J. M. T. Hammon, P.G.W.P., and Robt. Jamieson, D.G.W.P., all of Ontario. A public temperance meeting will be held in the evening.

LACHUTE, 15th Oct., 1885.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, is still in session here. Officers for the ensuing year have been elected as follows:—Henry Plow, G. W. Patriarch; Geo. Staton, G.W.A.; Rev. E. Crummey G. Scribe; Wm. F. Stephen, G. Treas.; Wm. Dagg, G. Chaplain; C. Clark, G. Conductor, and Robert Craig, G. Sentinel. An enthusiastic public temperance meeting was held in Victoria Hall last night, Mr. John M. M. Duff in the chair, when addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Rev. E. Crummey, J. K. Stewart, J. W. Manning, and others. There were present, Dr. Thos. Christie, Messrs. James Fish, Thomas Barron, Rev. Mr. Mackay and many others. At the close of the meeting, the Victoria Division of Sons of Temperance was re-organized and put in good working order, the local gentlemen above-mentioned taking an active interest in the movement.

The Scott Act campaign is going on vigorously, and the prospects of success are very encouraging.

A MISSING G. T. R. OFFICIAL.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 16.—Hugh Thompson, cashier of the Grand Trunk Railway freight department, left a month ago on a vacation and has not returned. It is stated his accounts are several thousand dollars short. It is supposed he lost a large sum on the "Genesta" race.

A WHISKEY PEDLER PUNISHED.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—Patrick Hefron, arrested on a charge of peddling whiskey in Brougham and Admaston townships, County Renfrew, was tried before the Police Magistrate at Pembroke, and fined $185 or six months in gaol. The whiskey vendor went to gaol.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed James N. Childs, of Maine, to be Consul at Guelph, Canada.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verses and extended obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At St. Etienne, on the 7th of October, the wife of James Anderson, of a son.

DECOW.—In this city, on October 7th, the wife of D. McG. DeCow, of a daughter.

GROSE—At Oshawa, Ont., on Sunday, October 11th, the wife of C. B. Grose, G.T.R., of a daughter.

HANNAN—At 712 Sherbrooke street, on Tuesday, October 6th, the wife of W. R. Hannan, of a son.

JOLLY—In this city, on the 12th inst., at 77 Dominion street, the wife of James Jolly, of a daughter.

KINGMAN—At 61 Victoria street, on Oct. 12, the wife of Abner Kingman, of a daughter.

LAPORTE—At 1028 Dorchester street, October 10th, the wife of André Laporte, fruit dealer, of a daughter.

LINGLEY.—At 21½ Windsor street, October 9th, the wife of W S. Lingley, of a daughter, still-born.

MILLS—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, in Sullivan Township, Grey Co., Ont., the wife of Robt. Mills, of a son.

PATERSON.—At Sturgeon Falls, October 9th, the wife of R. M. Paterson, Foreman Mason, C. P. R., of a daughter, still-born.

PORTER—In this city, on the 10th inst., Mrs. John Porter, of a son.

RYAN—At No. 8 Papineau square, on the 12th inst., the wife of Patrick Ryan, of twins.

SCOTT—On the 15th inst., at 14 Tupper street, the wife of W. P. Scott, of a daughter.

STEEL—At St. Gabriel, on the 10th inst., Mrs. James Steel, of a daughter.

MARRIED

BLUNT—WRIGHT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Timberlake Charles Blunt, Esq., of Mt. Sherwood, Carleton, Ont., to Miss Polly Wright, of Aylmer, P.Q.

CAIRNS—MAYO—By the Rev. W. H. Graham, at Johnville, P.Q., Sept. 16, Egbert Ellmore Cairns, Esq., of East Clifton, to Miss Eva Melinda Mayo, of Eaton.

CUNNINGHAM—FERNS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th October, by the Rev. J. B. Muir, A. M., St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, Alexander S. Cunningham, farmer, to Isabella B., third daughter of John Ferns. Esq., ex-mayor of Godmanchester.

DOBBIE—NICHOLS—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Fraser, B. A., Robert Dobbie. of the town of Lachute, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Robert Nichols, of Chatham, Que.

DOHERTY—McALLISTER.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, at the residence of the bride's father, Benjamin Doherty, of Morin, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William McAllister, of Shawbridge.

GILLIGAN—LEE—At the residence of Peter Lee, on the evening of the 7th Oct., by the Rev. M. J. Bates, of Yarker, Mr. Justice Gilligan, of Colbrook, to Miss Victoria Lee, of the same place.

GREAVES—EDWARDS.—At Maritana, Que., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. Lee, at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas E. Greaves, to Kate, youngest daughter of William Edwards, P.L.S.

HESKIN—BOARDMAN.—In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. James Awde, B.A., Richard Heskin, of Preston, England, to Annie, second daughter of the late Archibald Boardman, of Enniskillen, Ireland.

HIGGINBOTTOM—McGLASHAN.—In this city, on the 13th of October, in St. John the Evangelist's Church, by the Rev. Edmund Wood, Robert Wm. Higginbottom, of Outremont, to Jessie McGlashan, of St. Catharines, Ont. No cards.

MACCULLOCH—VANKOUGHNET.—On Tuesday, Oct 13, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, by the Rev. Prof. Clarke, of Trinity College, William MacCulloch, eldest son of Ferdinand MacCulloch, Esq., of Montreal, to Ethel Purcell, youngest daughter of the late M. R. Vankoughnet, Esq., Toronto.

McELWAINE—WILSON—On the 5th October, by the Rev. Thos. Cleworth, of Selby, Ont., Mr. Andrew McElwaine, to Miss Carrie Wilson, both of Richmond, Ont.

NUTTER—WEARNE—By the Rev. W. H. Graham, Oct. 12, at Bellvidere, Seth Caswell Nutter, of the city of Sherbrooke, to Miss L. Wearne, of Ascot.

PETRIE—GRANT.—On Oct. 7th, 1885, by the Rev. J. A. F. McBain, of Georgetown, Mr. Alexander Petrie, jr., of Beauharnois, to Miss Mary Jane Grant, daughter of Mr. Peter Grant, of North Georgetown, Que.

REED—SMITH.—On the 14th October, by the Rev. Thos. Cleworth, at Selby, Ont., Mr. George Reed, to Miss Levina Smith, both of Tycoulinaga, Ont.

RICE—McCRUM.—At East Oxford, Grenville Co., on 14th inst., by the Rev. David Kellock, M.A., of Spencerville, Robert Henry Rice, Esq., of North Gower, to Mary, daughter of Edward McCrum, Esq., of Oxford.

SHAW—AITKEN.—At his brother's residence, 84 St. Luke street, on Friday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Barclay, John Shaw, of Montreal, to Agnes Ramsay Aitken, daughter of John Aitken, Glasgow.

SMITH—HOLSAPPLE.—On October 7, 1885, in the Methodist Church, Bedford, by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. John A. Smith, of St. Armands West, son of W. C. Smith, of Franklin Co., New York, to Miss Emma Louise Holsapple, daughter of the late D. E. Holsapple, Esq., of St. Armands West, Quebec.

STEWART—WEIR.—At the residence of the bride's father, Hamilton, Ont., on the 15th October, Adelaide, eldest daughter of W. C. Stewart, Esq., to W. Alexander Weir, advocate, of Montreal, second son of W. P. Weir, Esq. No cards.

THOMPSON—DEVEY.—On Wednesday, October 14th, at St. Augustine Church, Danville, by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, rector, Joseph G. Thompson, Esq., of Dudswell, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Joseph Devey, Esq., of Danville.

WEIR—PARK—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by the Rev. R. Campbell, Robert Smith Weir, engineer, to Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Park, all of this city.

DIED

ACTON—In this city, on Thursday, 15th October, Mary Lotan, widow of John Acton, a native of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, aged 89 years.

ADAMS—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Adamsville, P.Q., George Adams, Esq., aged 72 years.

BROWN.—In this city, on 17th inst., at the Montreal General Hospital, of consumption, Henry Brown, vegetable dealer, aged 45 years.

BUTLER.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Margaret Doyle, aged 23 years, beloved wife of Tobias Butler.

CARSON—On Sunday, the 11th inst., Willie, infant son of William and Susan E. Carson, aged 15 months.

CLARK.—At 46 Angel street, Quebec, after a short illness of congestion of the lungs, Margaret Clark, aged 61 years, formerly a resident of St Eustache.
Regina and San Francisco papers please copy.

CLEARY.—In Quebec, on the 12th Oct., Mr. Peter Cleary, aged 62 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

ESDAILE—At Kenwood, Chicago, October 2nd, William Edmonstone, fourth son of the late Robert Esdaile, aged 27 years.

FRASER.—On the 7th of June, at his residence, 10th Concession, Indian Lands, Alexander Fraser (Squire), aged 81 years, 2 months, 24 days.
"Dear Father, we miss you."

HOOPER.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Mitchell Frederick, aged 4 months and 11 days, infant son of William Hooper.

HUDDELL—Denis Henry, second son of Samuel J. Huddell, aged 11.

HUDSON.—At Strong's Hospital, in this city, on the morning of the 13th October, 1885, Thomas Charles Hudson, of the Bank of Montreal, son of T. C. Hudson, Esq., of Buckingham, England, in the 26th year of his age.

KEOUGH—Of typhoid fever, on the 10th inst., at Montreal street, in the city of Sherbrooke, at the residence of Mayor Stevens, Benj. J. Keough, in his 18th year, formerly of Coaticook, P.Q.
Only gone before

MACIVER—At Robinson, P.Q., on the morning of the 14th inst., Lewis MacIver, Warden of the County of Compton, aged 72 years.

McCULLOCH—At Sorn House, Galt, on Friday evening at nine o'clock, Janet McCartney, beloved wife of Hugh McCulloch (Goldie & McCulloch), aged 54 years.

PAGE.—In this city, on Sunday, 11th Oct., Walter Page, aged 64 years and 20 days.

PORTER—In this city, on the 13th inst., John, infant son of Mr. John Porter, aged 3 days.

PRIOR.—In this city, on Thursday, 15th Oct., Mary East, widow of Richard M. Prior, in the 74th year of her age.

QUINN—In this city, on the 16th inst., John Quinn, aged 81 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

RAMSAY—In this city, on October 12th, Mrs. Catherine Carrol, aged 39 years, beloved wife of Mr. A. H. Ramsay.

RYAN—In this city, on the 13th inst., Catherine Meehan, aged 26 years, beloved wife of Patrick Ryan.

THOMSON—On Oct. 13th, 1885, Margaret Hynes, beloved wife of Edward Thomson, aged 45 years.

WALKER—In this city, on the 12th inst., Margaret Muir, widow of the late John Walker, (dry goods merchant.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, HAMILTON, ONT.—This institution is meeting with an unusual degree of success and popularity. It is one of the oldest and best equipped of the business colleges, and affords excellent advantages to those who desire a good business education. Full particulars may be had by writing to R. E. Gallagher, Principal.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Boston supports 800 insane, says Mr. T. B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will recover! This is frightful! Insanity has increased 40 percent in a decade and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys its tissues, and then comes some form of fatal lunacy.

Nothing is so pitiable as a mind diseased. Most brain troubles begin in the stomach: then if the blood is filled with uric acid, caused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood life—albumen—you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity. Rev. E. D. Hopkins, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a few years ago was confined in an asylum. He took a terrible cold while aiding in putting out a fire in a neighbor's burning house, and for twenty-five years that cold was slowly filling his blood with uric acid and finally the deadly work was done. The case looked hopeless but he happily used Warner's safe cure and recovered. That was three years ago and having ridden his blood of all surplus uric, he has remained well until this day.

It is indeed a terrible thing to lose one's mind, but it is a more terrible thing to suffer such a condition when it can be so easily prevented.

EVERY WOMAN IN THE LAND owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness undermine her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory system in perfect order, regulates the kidneys and bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—No woman really practises economy unless she uses Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

JABESH SNOW, Gunning Cove, N.S., writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it did me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wildfire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

MR. WM. BOYD HILL, Cobourg, writes:—"Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders, I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

IT IS CONCEDED by all who visit the Dominion Business College, Kingston, Ont., that it stands unsurpassed as a business training school. It is to-day without a rival in advancement, having the most spacious and elegantly fitted suite of rooms, the largest and best qualified staff of professors, and being the most popular commercial institution in the Dominion.

WHAT IS CARBOLIC ACID?—It should be the true, oily liquid containing 80 percent of pure carbolic acid, and two tablespoonfuls of this added to two quarts of water makes a disinfectant which answers all the requirements of the Sanitary authorities. There is a large quantity of common stuff sold in Canada which is not carbolic acid, although so called. The only safeguard is to take the article used by the Board of Health in Montreal, and elsewhere, and ask for Mater's Carbolic Acid. Take no other. It can be had from all druggists in the Dominion in bottles 25c and 50c each. It is by far more effectual than any other disinfectant known.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESERVING THE HAIR.

For preserving the youthful color and beauty of the hair, promoting its growth, and imparting freshness and vitality, Ayer's Hair Vigor is unequaled. E. S. Piper, Downsville, La., writes: "I have used several hair preparations, but Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only one I have found that sustains the claims made for it." L. V. Templeton, Medford, Mass., writes: "I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor with wonderful success. It has restored vitality to my hair, and stimulated it to renewed growth. It has done, in my case, everything that has been claimed for it." J. B. Edwards, Lincoln, Nebr., writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor has not only restored my hair to its original color, but has also made it more vigorous, abundant, and healthy than ever." Ayer's Hair Vigor is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances, and its use is always safe and beneficial. James A. Etter, sheriff of Wythe county, Va., writes: "My hair had a tendency to fall out, and also to turn gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor has stimulated a strong, vigorous growth, making the hair soft and pliant, and causing it to retain its natural color." G. H. Harrell, Louisville, Ga., writes: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for four or five years. It is the best preparation I have ever found for the hair and scalp." Mrs. L. M. Holmes, Malden, Mass., writes: "I have experienced great benefit from the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It freed my scalp from humors, and has restored my hair to its original color and healthy condition."

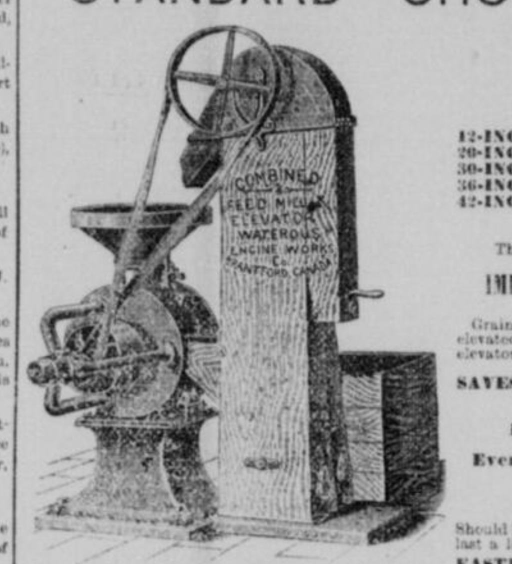
Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all Druggists.

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS



Using Best French Burr Stones.

SIZES MADE.

12-INCH, 20-INCH, 30-INCH, 36-INCH, 42-INCH — All Iron Cases. Wood Frames. — CAPACITY, 8 to 40 bushels per hour

Requiring 2 to 20 Horse Power.

This Cut shows 20-inch Mill ready for work, with

IMPROVED ELEVATOR ATTACHMENT.

Grain is emptied from bags into hopper on the right, elevated to the mill hopper, ground, discharged into second elevator, elevated and bagged, bag being hung from spout.

SAVES TIME! SAVES MANUAL LABOR!

By its use one man can readily attend to mill.

Every Stock Raiser, Every Thresher, Every Saw-Miller

Should have one. No trouble to keep in order. Stones will last a life-time.

EASTERN OFFICE—154 St. James st., Montreal.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford and Winnipeg.

A GOOD THING TO HAVE AT HAND!

During the hot weather we cannot be too careful of ourselves, if we would be free from such unpleasant companions of summer as

Cramps, Chills, Diarrhæa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c.,

and one cannot do better than to make assurance doubly sure by having always at hand a bottle of the old reliable

PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER,

which is a sure cure for the above-named troubles, when taken in time. It has also [b]een a wonderful success in the treatment of that dread epidemic.

CHOLERA!

Be warned in time! Do not put off buying what you may have need of at an moment. Sold everywhere, at 25c, and 50c per bottle.

LADIES' GUIDE TO FANCY WORK.—It gives plain and Practical instructions in Drawing, Oil Painting, and making Wax Flowers; likewise all kinds of Fancy Needle Work, Artistic Embroidery, Lace Work, Knitting, Tatting, Crochet, and Net Work. It contains designs for Monograms, Initials, Cross Stitch Patterns, Knit Edgings, Embroidered Borders and Corners, Macrame Work, Applique Embroidery, Berlin Work, Java Canvas Work, Tricot and Burlaps, Antique Lace, Beaded Lace, Darned Net Work, Tidies, Lambrequins, Ottomans, Counterpanes, Rugs, Carriage Robes, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Waste Paper Baskets, Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Work Bags, Pen Wipers, Hanging Baskets, Catch-alls, Pin Cushions, Footstools, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Card Baskets, Sofa Pillows, Table Covers. Every lady will be delighted with it. It is a book of 64 large 3-column pages, with handsome cover, is finely printed, and contains over 200 illustrations. It will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, or five copies for $1.
JAMES LEE & CO., 1784 Notre Dame street, oppposite John Murphy & Co.'s, Montreal, Que.

FUN AND MYSTERY.—Our new budget contains the following:—Heller's Conjuring Pack, the Mystic Oracle, Guide to Flirtation, 10 new Evening Games, set of "Hold to Light Cards," 1 Set Colored Chromo Cards, the Star Puzzle, 25 ways to Get Rich, the "13" Puzzle, 5 Beautiful Face Pictures, Language of Jewels and Flowers, 191 Selections for Autograph Albums, 11 Popular Songs, with Music, 13 New Tricks in Magic, Pack of Fun and Comic Cards, 1 Chinese Block Puzzle, the Roman Cross Puzzle, Great $5 Prize Puzzle, 1 set Transformation Pictures, change color right before your eyes, and Games of Fortune. ALL FOR 30 CENTS, in one or two cent postage stamps. By mail, postpaid, two packages for FIFTY CENTS, and five for ONE DOLLAR. Return this with order to avoid mistakes.
JAMES LEE & CO., 1784 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BOOKS AT 3½ CENTS EACH.

Each Book is complete, and in cloth bound form would cost one dollar. The titles are— 1. ENOCH ARDEN AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred Tennyson. This charming book contains all the finest works of the Poet Laureate. 2. DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE. This most interesting work contains the histories of some of the most celebrated Statesmen, Authors, Poets, Editors, Clergymen, Financiers, etc., of the present day, illustrated with life-like portraits. 3. THE HISTORY AND MYSTERY OF COMMON THINGS. An encyclopædia of useful knowledge, describing the process of manufacture of the familiar things we see every day around us, likewise the culture and manner of growth of foreign fruits, nuts, spices, etc., with illustrations. 4. THE LAUREL BUSH. By Miss Mulock. 5. AMES BARTON. By George Eliot. 6. CAPT. ALECK'S LEGACY. By M. T. Calpor, the celebrated American author. 7. HENRY ARKELL. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 8. RETRIBUTION. By Margaret Blount. 9. A GILDED SIN. 10. BLUE EYES AND GOLDEN HAIR. By Annie Thomas, author of "Playing for High Stakes," etc. Remember we will send all the above books by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of only 35 cents. Just think of it—Ten Books for 35c. Don't miss the chance! Send for them, and if you can conscientiously say that you are not perfectly satisfied, we will refund you your money and make you a present of them. Not less than the entire lot of ten will be sold. For $1 we will send four Sets of the ten books, therefore by showing the advertisement and getting four of your neighbors to buy one set each you can get your own books free. In ordering, please state that you want "Book Collection No. 1, and" it will not be necessary to give the names of the books.
JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE. MONTREAL.
A strong and prosperous Home Company.

Income,	$ 300,000
Assets,	1,300,000
Surplus to Policy-holding,	550,000
Assurances in force,	11,000,000

R. MACAULAY, Managing Director.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

Isaac Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's father, in writing of men of genius, shows that most creations are the result of sudden thoughts which have been elaborated by careful study. Thus amongst Lord Bacon's remains is a book entitled "Sudden Thoughts Set Down for Profit." Voltaire always had at his bed or his table his pen and ink and slips of paper to jot down his sudden thoughts. Cicero, in reading, constantly took notes, while Hogarth, who went about with his eyes constantly wide open, used to catch a caricature on his thumb nail. In a like manner Dr. Dow discovered his Sturgeon Oil Liniment, and by constant experimenting found out that it was a universal cure for Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, etc., in men; and Strains, Saddle and Collar Galls, Scratches, Scurvy, Cracked Heels, Grease, etc., in horses. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are very often caused by acidity of the stomach and acrid bile. These retained in the stomach get into the organs and irritate them. Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Preserving Pills prevent this by carrying off these irritating secretions by the natural channel.

WANTED,—To Teachers.—Three female teachers, holding elementary diplomas, for wards Nos. 4, 5, 7, Protestant Dissentient Schools for the Parish of Rawdon. Salary, $15 per month without board. Term 8 months. Apply to
J. H. BURNS, Sec.-Treas., Rawdon, Que.

WHEELER'S TISSUE PHOSPHATES.

In all chronic kidney troubles we have evidence of errors in nutrition, as in Bright's disease from over-stimulation, arresting repair and hastening degeneration, diabetes from functional liver derangements secondary to impaired digestion, irritation and pain in the back from uric acid or *brick dust deposit* in the urine, a sequence of mal-assimilation and a common cause of neuralgia and rheumatism. By securing the perfect conversion of food into healthy blood to maintain the constructive work of the organs and tissues, we have in Wheeler's Phosphates and Calisaya the most certain cure of these ailments.

25 FLORAL BEAUTIES, NAME in Gold, 10c; send 5c for our new sample book, containing Gold Edge, Hidden Names, Gold Fringe, and many other new styles; the latest and prettiest you ever saw. STAR CARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.—The twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.—Present: The Honorable Mr. Taschereau. No. 663.—The Bank of Montreal, a body politic and corporate, duly by law incorporated, and having its chief office and place of business in the city and district of Montreal, Plaintiffs, vs. F. P. Bernard, formerly of the said city of Montreal, bank clerk, Defendant, and Gabriel St. Onge, of the town of Lachine, said district, boat builder. *Tiers saisies.*
The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.
BY THE COURT.
Montreal, 12th October, 1885.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS,
1885.
Lachute, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 7 p.m.
Plantagenet, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 7 p.m.
Pendleton, Thursday, Oct. 22, 7 p.m.
Riceville, Friday, Oct. 23, 7 p.m.
Cushing, Sunday, Oct. 25, 11.00 a.m.
Grenville, Sunday, Oct. 25, 3 p.m.
Cornwall, Thursday, Nov. 5, 7 p.m.
Moulinette, Friday, Nov. 6, 7 p.m.
Wales, Saturday, Nov. 7, 7 p.m.
Woodlands, Sunday, Nov. 8, 11 a.m.
Farran's Point, Sunday, Nov. 8, 2.30 p.m.
Aultsville, Sunday, Nov. 8, 7 p.m.
Edwardsburg, Monday, Nov. 9, 7 p.m.
JAMES GREEN.
District Secretary M. A. B. S.

THE MODEL SINGER,
FOR SINGING CLASSES.

The attention of practical teachers is directed to this carefully prepared book, by good compilers and practical men, W. O. Perkins and D. B. Towner.

The whole 192 pages have special reference to the SINGING SCHOOL, and contain 57 Glees and Part Songs, 29 Hymn Tunes 18 Anthems, 4 Chants, a MODULATOR, the MANUAL SIGNS, and 124 Graded Exercises.
Price, 60c; $6 per dozen.

SONG BELLS, by L. O. Emerson. A very favorite collection of genial Songs for *Common Schools*. Price, 50c.

SONG GREETING, for High Schools, Academies and Colleges. A perfect success as a compilation, having a most tasteful collection of part-songs, voice exercises, etc. Price, 60c; $6 per dozen.

HALFDANKJERULF'S ALBUM OF SONGS.

33 Songs of the highest order, by a famous composer, English and German words. The music appeals to the highest and most cultivated taste. Price, $1.50.

COLLEGE SONGS (50c), and WAR SONGS (50c) each,

sell everywhere, and please everybody.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & Co., 867 Broadway, New York.

Send to John C. Haynes & Co., Boston (branch house of O. Ditson & Co.) for grand illustrated Catalogue of all Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings.

WORK FOR ALL, $5 to $8 per day easily made. Costly outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

IF YOU WANT
—AN—
IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE

that approaches nearer the old method of hand-rubbing and squeezing than any other introduced to the public—the only washer (patented) that works eccentrically on the clothes, by which the operator can turn them over, spread them out, rub and squeeze them on both sides, with the least labor, and wash all kinds of clothes clean without injuring a thread or breaking a button—send $6.00 to

J. H. CONNOR,
544 Sussex street, Ottawa, Ontario,

and if you are not satisfied after doing four washings with it, according to the directions, send it back, and I will refund you the $6.00.

MR. JAMES ADAMS, Waltham, Que., says that the Washing Machine arrived in safety, and that his family would not be deprived of it on any consideration.

MR. J. H. CONNOR, Ottawa:—
My wife has worn out three washers. Yours is the only one that has given entire satisfaction.
L. H. BISHOP,
Bishop's Mills, Ont.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I do hereby say that the Washing Machine manufactured by J. H. Connor has been in constant use in my house nearly a year, and has given entire satisfaction. I regard it as the best I have ever seen.
REV. J. H. STEWART.
Vankleek Hill, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.—The fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. No. 1794. The Bank of Montreal, a body politic and corporate, and having its principal office and place of business in the city and district of Montreal, Plaintiffs, vs. Frank P. Bernard, of the city and district of Montreal, bank clerk, Defendant, and the Merchants Bank of Canada, a body politic and corporate, having its principal office and place of business in the city and district of Montreal, the said Bank of Montreal Plaintiffs, and Samuel Myers, of the said city of Montreal, *tiers saisies.*
The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.
BY ORDER.
Montreal, 14th October, 1885.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhœa, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—IT IS AN EVERYDAY DISORDER, AND CLAIMS MORE VICTIMS THAN ANY OTHER COMPLAINT.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA

THE LIGHT FOR STORES.
THE LIGHT FOR HALLS,
THE LIGHT FOR LARGE ROOMS.
THE LIGHTNING LAMP.
60 CANDLE POWER.
Send for sample Table Lamp or Bracket Lamp, $5.00.
FRED. R. COLE'S LAMP STORE.
1792 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Established 1857.



MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals.

GAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit."
M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness, &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N.Y.

Is your back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rhuematism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK
The Blood Cleanser.

THE Ladies' Needle Casket, 25c.—110 good English Needles, Sharps, Darners, Bodkins motto and other useful kinds. Good value. Try one and canvass your district. Reduced price for lots. The Stationery Package—Note Paper, Envelopes and Sundries, 35c. Casket and Package 55c. Birthday, Easter Cards, etc., on hand. Send postal for illustrated catalogue.
BENNET & CO., Montreal.

SACRAMENTAL WINES.—Pure and non-alcoholic, specially suitable for Sacramental purposes. Prices and testimonials mailed free.
BARRE & CO., 186 and 188 Fortification lane, Montreal.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Full corps of Teachers. Full course of study.
Apply to
PROF. JOHN S. SEWALL,
Bangor, Maine.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1859.
In all Departments we are now showing one of the finest stocks in the country at the lowest prices.
THE CARPET DEPARTMENT
comprises every known grade of Carpet, from the cheapest to the best, from the looms of the most reliable English and Continental makers. ORIENTAL RUGS, KENSINGTON SQUARES, ART CARPETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, STAIR CARPETS AND RODS and numberless sundries.
THE OILCLOTH DEPARTMENT
is second to none, and comprises all the grades of the best English and Scotch makers, including HARE'S CELEBRATED MAKE, at all prices, from 50c up. LINOLEUMS in new designs, all of reliable quality only.
THE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT
is now in a most efficient state. LACE CURTAINS in NOTTINGHAM NET, FRENCH ANTIQUE, POINT HERISAN, BRUSSELS APPLIQUE, &c., &c. ROMAN STRIPE, DRAP D'OR, and other PORTIERE CLOTHS. Tapestry, Brocade and Raw Silk FURNITURE COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS of novel make, CORNICES, POLES CHAIRS, SHADES, &c., &c. MAIL ORDERS specially attended to and correspondence desired. Reliable Goods Low Prices. Prompt and careful attention.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
1533 and 1535 Notre Dame st.

SEND 10c for 40 Satin Enamel CHROMO CARDS, 40 kinds. Prettiest ever sold. Your name on all. Samples 3c. Address, EUREKA CARD CO., Bolton Que.

FALSE MOUSTACHES.
Just the thing for Halloween. Boys can have lots of fun with them. Sent post-paid for 25c each; 3 for 50c; 1 doz., $1.25.
JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal.

WANTED, Immediately, a female teacher (Protestant preferred) for No. 3 school, municipality of Mill Isle, County of Argenteuil; salary, ($14.00) fourteen dollars per month. Apply to J. W. JACKSON, Sec.-Treas., Britonville Post Office, P.Q.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD!

YOUNG MAN! Do you want to fall in love?
YOUNG WOMAN! Are you seeking for some object on which to bestow your affection?
MIDDLE AGED PEOPLE! Do you wish to renew your youth?
OLD PEOPLE! Do you look in vain for some new companion that will always be at your side!
FATHERS AND MOTHERS OF FAMILIES!
Do you wish to furnish your children with an abundant source of profitable amusement, and yourselves with much that will interest you?
If anyone is inclined to answer any of these questions in the affirmative, we can easily show you the means of accomplishment. Invest 50 cents in a weekly paper, which only needs to be seen in order to be loved. Printed in large and distinct type (Bourgeois), it contains the news of the world, in such a clear style that everyone may appreciate. Then, the paper always contains four pages of general reading matter, continued and other stories, a Sunday-school lesson, a page of the very most interesting matter that can be had, expressly for young folks, and pictures of the men or things which which are exciting public interest at the time.
To procure this treasure it is only necessary to send 50 cents for a year's subscription to the
"WEEKLY MESSENGER,"
MONTREAL, P.Q.

W. MEIKLE,
CONVEYANCER COM. IN B. R., ACCOUNTANT, &c., &c.
MEIKLE & CO.,
Real Estate and Manufacturers' Agents. Consignments of every class of merchandise, including Farm Products, on commission, promptly and carefully attended to. Established in Winnipeg over four years. Offices corner of Main and Market streets, Winnipeg.

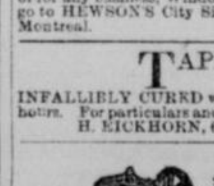
HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!
HELLEBORE!
Pure White Hellebore
For sale at
THE GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
1780 Notre Dame Street.
Insect Powder. Pure Dalmatian Insect Powder.
For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
HOMŒOPATHY.—The largest stock of Homœpathic Medicines and Books in the Dominion at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
SHEET WAX.—A full line of Wax and Materials for making Wax Flowers always in stock.
Country orders promptly filled.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.



CORRUGATED IRON WIRE
CLOTH LATHING.
IS FIREPROOF, IS RATPROOF,
Is not Influenced by Climatic Changes.
Is Essential to First-class and Durable Work.
Adopted by Government. Recommended by Insurance Companies. Send for Descriptive Circular.
R. D. SAVAGE, MONTREAL.

FOR A GOOD SIGN
OF ANY KIND
or for any business, Window Shades or Artistic Painting, go to HEWSON'S City Sign Works, 201 St. James street, Montreal.

TAPE WORM
INFALLIBLY CURED with 2 spoons of medicine in 2—3 hours. For particulars and references address, with stamp, H. EICKHORN, 6 St. Mark's Place, New York.



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.
Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.
Address
HENRY McSHANE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	DROPSY,
INDIGESTION,	FLUTTERING of HEART
JAUNDICE,	ERYSIPELAS,
SALT RHEUM,	ACIDITY of the STOMACH
HEARTBURN,	DRYNESS of the SKIN,
HEADACHE,	

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or BLOOD
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

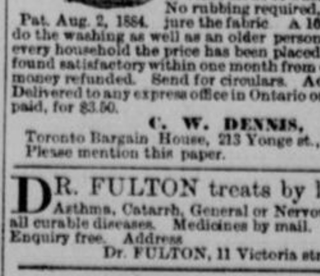
CANADA
BUSINESS COLLEGE
HAMILTON, ONT.
A superior Business College. The largest in Canada. Offers young Men and Ladies a thorough and complete course of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING. Students enter anytime.
For Catalogue apply to R. E. GALLAGHER, Principal.

THE IMPROVED MODEL
WASHER AND BLEACHER.



Weighs only six pounds and can be carried in a small valise. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded
$1,000 REWARD
FOR ITS SUPERIOR.
Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 10-year old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. To place it in every household the price has been placed at $3, and if not found satisfactory within one month from date of purchase, money refunded. Send for circulars. AGENTS WANTED. Delivered to any express office in Ontario or Quebec, charges paid, for $3.50.
Pat. Aug. 2, 1884.
C. W. DENNIS,
Toronto Bargain House, 213 Yonge st., Toronto, Ont.
Please mention this paper.

DR. FULTON treats by letter Piles, Asthma, Catarrh, General or Nervous Debility, and all curable diseases. Medicines by mail. Fees moderate. Enquiry free. Address
Dr. FULTON, 11 Victoria street, Montreal.



CHAMPION
HAY PRESS.
Will press harder and faster than any other. No horses, and takes but two men to move or work. The cheapest, strongest and best.
Send for price, &c., to
S. S. KIMBALL,
577 Craig Street,
MONTREAL.

A BIG OFFER. To Introduce them we will give away 1,000 Self-operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O. and express office at once.
THE NATIONAL CO., 23 Dey street, N.Y.

BOOK AGENTS are daily sending in their orders for "The Riel Rebellion," and say that the book sells readily. Intending canvassers will receive full information as to terms, etc., on application, personally or by letter, at the "Witness" Office, Montreal.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 321 and 323 St. James street, by John Dougall & Son, composed of John Dougall and James D. Dougall, of New York, and John Redpath Dougall of Montreal.