MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY

GEN. SHERMAN declares that he is not a presidential candidate.

A YOUNG LADY in Franklin, Pa., has gone crazy while making a crazy quilt.

SAMUEL BOWLEY, the English, temperance and anti-slavery advocate, is dead.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT was killed in the Iowa Assembly last week.

A PRINCE of the Royal family of Annam has been convicted of promoting the massacre of christians and has been hanged.

MISS ADA KURTZ of Chambersburg, Pa., was on Tuesday sworn in as deputy sheriff. She is the daughter of the sheriff and an accomplished young lady.

THREE SOLDIERS of the Scots Guards stationed at Dublin Barracks have died from drinking impure water. Four others are dangerously ill from the same cause.

THE largest schooner afloat was launched in North Weymouth, Mass., on Saturday. Her length of keel is 196 feet, and carrying capacity 2,200 tons. She will be rigged with four masts and ply between Galveston and Providence carrying cotton.

THE religious movement under Mr. Moody is spreading in London. A monster meeting of converts was held in St. Pancras Hall on Tuesday, at which Mr. Moody and others spoke. Steps are being taken to band together the converted young men and women as workers.

THE special war correspondents are reaping great honors from the Soudan campaign. A correspondent of the *Times* wrote his account while suffering from a severe bullet wound in his thigh. When Davies' square was broken at Tamanieb several correspondents saved their lives by using their revolvers.

CREMATION has been gaining ground in England ever since Justice Stephens ruled that it was lawful. The London city authorities have resolved to establish a crematorium at Ilford, a suburb of the East End, on the recommendation of the medical officers that cremation is the least objectionable of all known methods of disposing of the dead.

PAUL FREIDERICK, brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, having been converted to the Catholic faith has renounced his hereditary rights in favor of his younger brothers and their offspring. If the brothers families become extinct the throne is to revert to the family of Paul Freiderick, provided his successor becomes a Protestant.

GENERAL cable gossip to New York papers says the presence of the Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) at an elephant fight given by the Rajah of Bhurtpore, India, will be made the subject of a question in Parliament. Elephants are made to fight by giving them copious draughts of rum. Some become so drunk that they can scarcely stand, while others are rendered furious.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM on his birthday received two Sevres vases from some person whose name was not given. The Emperor was delighted with the gift, which is believed to be from President Grevy, of France. Prince Bismarck, referring to the gift, expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when he would be able to make France as happy as some one had made the Emperor.

THE Swedish Ministry, in reply to King Oscar's enquiry as to whether the Norwegian constitutional conflict would have any influence upon the union of Sweden and Norway, assert that the terms of the union provide that no change in the fundamental law of either kingdom is possible without the King's sanction, as the Swedish and Norwegian armies are under the King's command.

AT A MEETING at Stepney the Earl of Carnarvon pointed out the advantages of emigration to Canada. In the Dominion, he said, nearly everyone is his own landlord, hence there is general prosperity and contentedness among the inhabitants. There is an admirable chance for farmers of small capital, who, however, must be stout-hearted, courageous and persevering. The agriculturist succeeds best in Canada.

SPEAKING at the Royal Institution, Mr. Matthew Arnold said:—"There is a good deal of crudeness in America, but I was more struck with what had been achieved in the development of the country, its resources and its culture, than with what had been left untouched." To the crudeness of the people he attributed his partial failure. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Arnold made reference to "my dearly loved, great, intelligent, avaricious America."

THE Earl of Euston, the future Duke of Grafton, is about to begin the much-talked-of suit for divorce from his wife on the plea that the lady's first husband was living at the time of her second marriage. The Countess will submit in defence that when she married her first husband she supposed him a widower, but he proved to have another wife, and when she learned this she abandoned him. The case promises to be exceedingly interesting.

CANADIAN.

THE "EVENING CANADIAN," of Toronto, after an existence of about eighteen months, has retired, its last issue being printed on Friday.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSION COMMITTEE has concluded its labors in Toronto. The amount of money already paid in is large enough to warrant the expectation that there will be no pastor's salary left this year below eight hundred dollars, the minimum fixed by the General Assembly. The accounts from Manitoba and the North-West of home mission work are gloomy owing to the state of the country.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, on Sunday, in reference to a report that legacies and donations given to the Papal propaganda will henceforth be received at New York, San Francisco, Quebec and Toronto, said the report was quite correct, and that gifts or legacies to the propaganda would hereafter be received in trust by the chief officer of the church in the district in which they were made.

THE COURT OF APPEAL, Toronto, has given judgment in the suit of the Rev. J. B. Wright against the Synod of the Diocese of Huron reversing the decision of the Chancery Court, thereby dismissing plaintiff's bill with costs. Plaintiff filed a bill on behalf of self and other clergymen in the diocese declaring that they were entitled to rank upon the commutation fund of the diocese to the extent each of $200 a year.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—THE TARIFF.

The Boston *Post* prints a number of letters from Democratic members of legislatures in New England, except Rhode Island, in which the writers give preferences for presidential candidates. Mr. Tilden leads in each State save Massachusetts, where he and Gen. Butler are about even. He is a strong favorite in Maine. In Vermont nearly every Democratic member of the legislature is for Mr. Tilden. On the tariff question the majority all heard from are for "tariff for revenue only." An overwhelming majority is in favor of the Morrison bill and a gradual reduction of the tariff taxation.



H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

TORONTO, March 28.—Yesterday in the Police Court Mr. Dwight, manager of the Great North-western Telegraph Company, declined on a subpœna to produce the telegrams which he had already declined to produce on the order of the Privileges and Election Committee. He was served with a Superior Court order to produce them to-day at eleven o'clock.

The receptions accorded to Mr. McKim and Dr. Dowling were very successful, and neither of them is likely to suffer any loss of popularity on account of his part in exposing the corruption plot.

TORONTO, March 26.—The only testimony taken yesterday in the bribery case in the Police Court was that of the Hon. Alexander Morris, who identified the letter of Senator McPherson and stated that Opposition caucuses are held in the *Mail* office. Argument in the case has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

The prorogation speech yesterday contained a stinging reference to the attempt at bribing members of Parliament and a promise to issue the commission asked for. It is generally believed that Chancellor Boyd will be offered the chairmanship and that County Judge McDougall, of this city, will be one of his associates. The other will probably be Judge Sinclair, of Hamilton.

TORONTO, March 29.—Yesterday Mr. Dwight, of the Telegraph Company, again refused to produce the desired despatches and the Crown Prosecutor intimated his intention to apply to the Queen's Bench for a writ of attachment to punish for contempt. The application will be made to the full court and the Police Court inquiry has meanwhile been adjourned to Wednesday.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

AN EMIGRATION TRAIN WRECKED EN ROUTE FOR WINNIPEG—MANY CANADIANS INJURED.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 25.—The emigrant party on the train which was reported wrecked on Friday night, were for Winnipeg, and came through from Durham, Ont. Seventeen were injured, and a Red Wing correspondent telegraphs that two at least of that number were fatally hurt. Among the injured reported are Alex. Payne, his wife, two daughters, Nina and Matilda, and two sons, George and John, all seriously cut and bruised. The father had his arm broken. William Ruddy, his wife and infant, Maggie, were all wounded in the head, the child having its skull crushed.

LADY DOCTORS.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 25.—Last night the senate of the Royal College were able to announce the names of those who had graduated and won honors as follows: Winners of honors: Gold medallist, R. N. Fraser, Westmeath; silver medallist, C. G. McCammon, Gananoque; surgeons of the hospital, J. A. Sterling, Kingston, and D. J. Russell, Cheboygan; demonstrators of anatomy, W. A. Kyle; "Third Year, Winchester," M. L. Dixon: "second year," Frankville prize of $25, A. Dwyer, Elgin.

Graduating class—Miss E. Beatty, Lansdowne; W. P. Bullis, Chatham; R. C. Cartwright, Kingston; H. R. Duff, Kingston; T. Cumberland, Rosemount; P. J. Emery, Dresden; E. Forrester, Mallorytown; E. Foxton, Kingston; A. Forin, Belleville; R. N. Fraser, Westmeath; J. Herald, Dundas; Mrs. A. McGillivery, Washburn; C. G. McCammon, Gananoque; Miss E. Smith, Winona; J. E. Stirling, Kingston; W. J. Webster, Napanee; H. S. Williams, Picton. A meeting of the trustees of the Women's Medical College took place yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance. The salaries of the professors for the session, as well as all other charges were reported to be paid, leaving a small balance on hand to apply upon next session's expenses.

STARVING INDIANS.

REPORTED DEATH OF TWENTY RED MEN—AN UPRISING FEARED.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Word was received in the city to-day that points to a disgraceful state of affairs as existing among the Indians on the Indian Head reserves. It is said that over twenty Indians have died of starvation on the reserves since the first of the year, while those remaining are in a state of great destitution. Residents in the vicinity of Indian Head write that it is a disgrace to the country the manner in which these poor unfortunate beings have been reduced to a state of starvation. It is feared that unless immediate steps are taken to allay their suffering their will be an uprising in which not only property will suffer, but in which the lives of those in the locality will be endangered. Although the matter was brought to the notice of the Government some time since there does not appear to have been any action taken.

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

OSMAN DIGNA'S ANNIHILATION ARRANGED FOR.

SUAKIM, March 25.—The forces under General Graham will bivouack to-morrow at a point within a mile of Osman Digna's camp. General Graham will give battle to the rebels on Thursday and after defeating them will send a brigade to occupy Sinkat as he believes that Osman Digna was able to recruit his shattered forces by representing to the rebels that he was not defeated and in proof thereof pointed out the fact that the English troops had returned to Suakim after the recent battle, alleging that the English were compelled to retreat. General Graham hopes that keeping a brigade of troops at Sinkat will have the effect of discouraging the rebels and preventing Osman Digna from receiving any new recruits.

A WISE DECISION.

LONDON, March 25.—A Cabinet Council today decided to give General Graham discretion to march to Berber if necessary to keep the route clear to that place.

[Berber is a post on the Nile, about 200 miles west from Suakim, and about the same distance north of Khartoum. Shendy, which General Gordon is endeavoring to reach, lies about half way between Berber and Khartoum.]

GENERAL GRAHAM'S ADVANCE.

General Graham has ordered the concentration of the British forces at Handouk and Otad, prior to marching out on Thursday morning to give Osman Digna battle near Tamanieb. Osman has four thousand combatants. All the leading sheiks continue their adherence to him. The report of scouts that Osman has fled is discredited. General Graham's messenger, sent to ask the sheiks to come to the British camp returned with a reply from Osman that the sword was the only medium of communication between himself and the English. Suakim is unhealthy. It is proposed to leave 400 British soldiers at Suakim, to be relieved every fortnight, and to station the remainder of the troops at healthier points in the interior.

SUAKIM, March 25.—The troops marched eleven miles to-day. The heat was intense. Twenty-five percent of the soldiers fell out of the ranks. Many were sunstruck. The rear column resembled a routed army. The men were marching without rifles.

THE COMING BATTLE—A SKIRMISH.

SUAKIM, March 26.—The advance to Tamanieb has been delayed to give the troops a day of rest. The 10th and 19th Hussars and mounted infantry advanced to-night to the wells of Tamanieb, whither the remainder of the force will advance early in the morning. The cavalry reconnoissance to-day ascertained that Osman Digna's force, whose number is uncertain, holds some rugged and rising ground at the end of the valley where the village of Tamanieb is situated. If Osman fights at all, it is expected the battle will not take place until Friday. Owing to the intense heat and bad water, Gen. Graham intends to limit the march to clearing the valley of Tamanieb. The proposed cavalry expedition to Berber has been dropped. Three hundred Arabs have joined the British camp, but the leading sheiks, excepting Morghani, keep aloof. The cavalry had a two hours' skirmish with the rebels near Tamanieb. Several rebels were killed and the enemy retired.

Before the skirmish, Colonel Stewart sent mounted natives to tell the rebels that the English would not quarrel with them, and would not injure anybody unless fired upon, and if Osman Digna would surrender his life would be spared. The rebels' scouts retired without listening to the proposals. Major Chermside with two natives then advanced for parley, when the rebels fired a volley. A lively skirmish ensued. The cavalry finally retired slowly amid the jeers of the enemy. The rebels hold a strong position, and only infantry can be used against them. The number is estimated at 3,000. They have plenty of camels. The scarcity of water has caused the death of forty camels and rendered eighty unfit for work. During the march the officers frequently ordered the laggards to double their pace, threatening that otherwise they would be court-martialled. Another week of such fierce heat would render the British crack battalions an easy prey to Osman Digna's hordes.

THE ARABS ROUTED.

SUAKIM, March 27.—The forces under Gen. Graham commenced the advance on the rebel position at Tamanieb at five o'clock this morning, but met with no serious opposition until half-past seven o'clock, when a brisk fire was opened upon the British troops by the rebels who were strongly entrenched behind newly erected stone works. The cavalry and mounted infantry were ordered to charge on the rebels and with the aid of a few shells sent over into the rebel camp the mounted force succeeded in dispersing the rebels who quickly fled, much to the surprise of the British troops, who expected a stubborn resistance. The British troops burned the village and destroyed the surrounding works. General Graham will probably return to Suakim to-night, as it is thought this latest rout of the forces under Osman Digna will dispel the delusion of the sheiks as to Osman Digna receiving divine aid and virtually ends the campaign in this section of the Soudan. No casualties are reported among the British troops.

OSMAN DIGNA'S "CAREER" CLOSED.

SUAKIM, March 28.—The Tenth Hussars, York and Lancaster Regiment, and Irish Fusiliers, have embarked for home. Sheikhs, who represent 5,000 people living between Suakim and Kassala, have come in and promised to assist in the capture of Osman Digna, whose prestige has been destroyed.

A SORTIE FROM KHARTOUM.

LONDON, March 30.—It is reported that on the 16th Gen. Gordon made a sortie from Khartoum with 3,000 men, two guns and a squadron of Bashi-Bazouks cavalry, accompanied by three steamers on the river. The rebels were encountered near Halifayeh. Sixty of the enemy's cavalry charged the Bashi-Bazouks and put them to flight, causing a panic among the infantry, who also fled in great disorder. Gen. Gordon returned to Khartoum. Notwithstanding this check he declares Khartoum quite safe.

On nearing the rebels Gen. Gordon drew up the troops in the form of a square, in which they were kept until attacked by the enemy, when the Egyptians turned and fled. Two hundred of them were slaughtered. Three guns were lost. There are enough provisions at Khartoum to enable the town to hold out until winter.

THE SEAL FISHERY.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 28.—The sealing steamship "Aurora" has just arrived in from the ice fields with a bumper trip of twenty-eight thousand prime seals, worth sixty thousand dollars, all taken in five days. The whole voyage lasted eighteen days. The "Aurora" reports the "Neptune" with thirty-five thousand and the "Hector" with twenty-five thousand prime harp seals coming behind.

The "Laodamia," laden with cod oil and herring, bound from Harbor Grace to Boston, was cut through to-day with the ice, and sank in Trepassey Bay. The crew was saved.

OUR LOCAL PARLIAMENT.

A GOOD-NATURED TUSSLE OVER THE SPEAKERSHIP—MR. WURTELE UNOPPOSED—WHO ARE STRANGERS?—HOW OUR LEGISLATORS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

QUEBEC, March 27.

Lieut.-Governor Robitaille had bad weather for the opening visit to his councillors and assemblymen this afternoon. Clouds have for days been hanging about the hills and lavishing their damp riches on chilly humanity. The street of the old capital are no worse than those of Montreal—that would be impossible—but just about as bad.

The Legislative Assembly's permanent abode being as yet without even a roof, the gentlemen of "three letters" (no offence meant) have been placed for this session in a large hall arranged more or less properly for their use. The most striking feature of the apartment is the astonishing and indescribable variety of wall-papers, arranged with considerable taste, covering the walls and ceiling. When an M. P. P.'s brain grows tired of listening to his own iniquities and those of the other side, and when even the everlasting demand for better terms has grown stale, he can obtain boundless recreation by studying the infinite shades and patterns above and around him. The members sit at green baize desks, two at a desk. The Speaker's accommodation is typical of his political position—between two opposite and absolutely incompatible parties; the upholstery of his vast armchair is a shining green, while the dais and canopy are of a still brighter vermilion. There is one very glaring fault, and it is equally a fault whatever use the room may be intended for, there is not a crevice for ventilation, although the windows only reach within eight or ten feet of the ceiling. When the great brass chandelier has been burning for a few hours, the debaters will probably become stupified, and long discussions are likely to be even less edifying than is generally the case.

The accommodation for members and for the press is convenient, but being in a basement there is a prevailing air of dampness about the committee rooms, restaurant, reading room and telegraph office. The post-office and such parts of the library as were not burnt last year, are on the ground floor. Yesterday's evening papers, by the by, were not on file to-day—the reason being that the North Shore train came away without the mails last night.

The election of a Speaker was not accomplished without difficulty. Mr. Mercier, Mr. Joly and Mr. Gagnon contended that Messrs. Taillon and Robertson were "strangers," not having been introduced to the House since their last election. This caused some amusement, neither the Attorney-General nor the Treasurer being very strange to any member of the House. But the Hon. W. Lynch admitted that the question was a most important one, and that perhaps it was well it had been raised. He then produced a telegram from Mr. Bourinot, the Clerk of the House at Ottawa, saying that in 1878 it was there decided that Mr. Anglin could be elected Speaker while the legality of his sitting in parliament was not yet certain. Mr. G. W. Stephens raised a hearty laugh by asking whether he could not get the member for Montreal West to send him a telegram to the contrary; no private authority should be forced on the house. Mr. Mercier disclaimed any intention of embarrassing the government, he hoped he would have plenty other occasions on which to do that. Mr. Irvine said there was no necessity for Messrs. Taillon and Robertson to have raised this question; the case of Mr. Anglin was entirely different. After a discussion of an hour and a-half, the clerk decided against going by the English case that had been referred to—the case of Dr. Kenealy, Q.C., of Tichborne notoriety; there were many things done differently in England, instancing the Speaker and his wig, the mode of voting, and the manner of deciding election petitions. He accordingly decided for the Ministers and the election of Mr. Jonathan Sexton Campbell Wurtele was forthwith decided on without a dissentient voice.

The new Speaker, having been escorted to the chair arm in arm with his proposer and seconder, read a neat little speech in French and English, expressing his determination to be a good servant as well as ruler of the House. Members of the Government, as well as the Opposition leader, then shook hands with him. Mr. F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P. for Levis, was presented by the Hon. Messrs. Irvine and Mercier, and, after almost wandering off to the Conservative side (by mistake), was seized by Mr. Mercier and safely consigned to the Liberal fold amid loud cheers and laughter. The House then adjourned.

Mr. N. H. E. Faucher De St. Maurice, of Bellechasse, will move the address in reply to the speech to-morrow, and Mr. W. J. Poupore, of Pontiac, will second it.

QUEBEC, March 28.

To-day at three p.m. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor opened Parliament with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to see you again assembled at the seat of Government. I thank you for the punctuality with which you have complied with my request and I tender you a cordial welcome. I have called you together for the despatch of the business of the Province at a later period than usual. This is chiefly due to the destruction by fire of the Parliament buildings and to the necessity of preparing chambers in which you might conveniently meet.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The people of this Province were happy to receive with acclamation the distinguished statesman selected by Her Majesty to occupy the high position of Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, who, with his royal consort the Princess Louise, will ever be remembered with kindness, affection and esteem by the people of this country and especially of this Province.

BETTER TERMS.

My Government taking into consideration the enormous sacrifices made by the people of this province for the construction of our railways and the constant increase in the various charges upon the public service, has deemed it its duty to prefer certain claims against the Federal Government. These are set forth in a memorial, which will be laid before you. I am happy to inform you that negotiations commenced in this behalf between the two Governments have made satisfactory progress and I expect to be able to communicate the result to you at an early stage of this session.

THE LICENSE LAW.

With reference to the doubts which arose last year respecting the constitutionality of the Quebec License Law, I consider that I am in accord with the general desire of the people of this Province in declaring that the law will continue to be enforced.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES.

The labors of the Commission entrusted with the consolidation of the general laws of the Province and that of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the efficiency and organization of the various branches of the public service will be submitted for your approval.

WORK FOR THE SESSION.

You will also be called upon to consider certain bills respecting agriculture, civil procedure, mines, lunatic asylums subsidized by the Government, and certain classes of interdicted persons. Amendments will also be submitted to you concerning the game and fishery laws. I have no doubt that you will give to these important measures the serious attention they deserve.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts for the past fiscal year as well as the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. In taking into consideration the important question of the finances of the province I trust you will bear in mind that in order to re-establish the equilibrium between our receipts and expenditures a system of the strictest economy and retrenchment must be applied to various branches of the public service, and I am satisfied that your patriotism will lead you to second the efforts of my Government to attain to this end.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am convinced that in the discussion of the serious questions submitted to you and in the performance of your important duties, you will display all the zeal and devotedness within your power, as well as that spirit of loyalty towards Her Gracious Majesty, for which the people of this country have always been distinguished, and that under Divine Providence your labors will assure to our Province a happy and prosperous future.

STATE AIDED EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

In the House of Lords on Friday night the subject of state-aided emigration to Canada was fully discussed. Lord Carnarvon urged that emigration was urgently necessary to the well-being both of the old country and the colony. Lord Derby, in reply, said that emigration was increasing at its own natural ratio without any adventitious aid, and he declined to pledge the government to any measures involving monetary aid.

MABEL'S WORK.

A SEQUEL TO HOW ROY WENT WEST.

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

(*National Temperance Society, New York.*)

CHAPTER XX.

We must go back in our story a few hours, and accompany the Rev. Martin Luther Brayson, as he goes out that morning, to make the calls which he had proposed.

He first went to the office of Mr. Marsden, Capitalist, Banker, President of the Town Board, Trustee of School and Church, and Sunday-school Superintendent; as well as Brewer and Distiller. Mr. Marsden was a liquor man, a license man, "from principle." And now, as the majority of the voters of Masonville, under the influence of the "crazy temperance women," had voted to place in the town board men enough, who were opposed to and would not license the dram-shops, to hold the balance of power; and they had steadily refused to do so; he, by virtue of his power, steadily closed his eyes to infringements of the law, and so effectually prevented its enforcement that it was completely set at naught.

He smiled complacently at the discomfiture of the "temperance fanatics," when they found that in spite of all their voting, and praying, the saloon still prospered. And when they undertook to take the matter into their own hands, and stop the illicit traffic by prosecutions; and found their witnesses "too sharp" for them;—not knowing whether they drank coffee, or cider, or whiskey, in the saloon;—and the cases all went by default, or against them, Mr. Marsden felt very strong, and assured of his position. Entrenched behind the indifference of his church, the good fellowship of his pastor, and the connivance of the poor victims of rum, whose thirst always got the better of principle in every contest with the demon, he rejoiced in the fact, that, while he stood well in his church, and hence was, of course, a temperance man, he had the friendship of every saloon-keeper in town. There was no use of getting the ill-will of people. He was also rejoiced that his pastor had the tact and common sense to win people instead of driving them away from the church, as Thomas Windham did. Why, Theodore Monroe owned a pew in their church; was always present at divine service; sat as comfortably under the truth as Mr. Marsden himself; and, besides, he always paid liberally to every good cause. Mr. Marsden thought that was the way to do with such men. Show them that you are their friends; and you can win them to church, business and all. He delighted in drawing comparisons between their church and the chapel on Elm-street, down among the miners. "What a different class of people come out of the two places of worship," he would say to his wife and friends, on a Sunday.

"And what a difference in the Sunday-school, a regular, ragged school down there,—all miners' young ones and drunkards' brats."

The congregation on the hill was composed of "intellectual and refined people mostly;" according to his estimate. "And the services were always very fine, very fine, indeed."

Mr. Marsden had been somewhat disturbed by the return of Claude from college, under the circumstances, but thought Dr. Whipple did not understand young men very well; and that he certainly did not understand what was for the interest of the school, if he had a habit of sending home, regularly, the sons of rich men in that way.

He had sent Claude, because it seemed to be expected of him to patronize the college;—and because the boy wished to be with Frederick Brayton, not because he had any desire for a classical education for his sons. He was disgusted that his motive was not appreciated by the faculty. He gave his wife his version of Dr. Whipple's letter, and remarked that:

"It is very evident the boy is not cut out for a scholar. I will take him into business with me. He will make a fine business man."

Accordingly he had taken Claude with him to the counting-room that morning;—had given him as sharp a talking to, as though he fully endorsed the action of the college faculty: gave him to understand that he was an "ungrateful puppy," to make such use of the "best chances a father ever gave a boy;" and was just arranging to give him charge of a part of the work at Marsden, two miles down the river, where his brewery was steaming away, when Mr. Brayton was announced.

"Show him in," was the order. "And Claude, you may take this package to the address at the Monroe House, and report to me in an hour, sharp; and we'll finish up that business."

"All right, sir," said Claude, taking the parcel and starting out. He met Mr. Brayton at the door, and received his grave salutation with a bright look, and cheerful little nod, as he lifted his cap; which rather took that gentleman by surprise, under the circumstances.

"Ah! well," he thought: "he is young:—even disgrace may sit lightly on the young, if it does not bring want;" and he could not but feel a little brightening up of the prospect, as he smiled back at the buoyant-hearted boy, upon whom care had never made an impression;—whose vices seemed graceful appendages; and whose disgrace seemed nothing more dreadful than a cap turned hind-side before.

"Good morning, Mr. Brayton," said Mr. Marsden, turning his revolving chair and reaching out his hand: "Have this seat:—a fine morning:—a little cool:—but then, we must expect cold weather soon:—froze last night."

"Yes," said Mr. Brayton, absently. "Yes, very."

"Folks well?" queried M. Marsden, lifting his brows.

"Yes—O, yes—folks are all well: thank you—excepting, of course the college news; that's rather bad, you know, sir."

"O well now, my dear sir," said Mr. Marsden, slapping him on the knee, "there's no use in being troubled about that. We are in the boat together, you see; so we can talk frankly. I suspected you'd feel it somewhat, thought that was your errand: so I sent Claude off."

"Yes, I see Claude is home—looked very bright. Perhaps I make too much of it, but I do feel it keenly." And Mr. Brayton bowed forward as he sat.

"You may be sure you do, sir. Why, bless you! I'll warrant even Dr. Whipple himself has been in worse scrapes scores of times: and I think he has sat down on his own interest, his own bread and butter, so to speak. I intended to do well by the institution—endow a chair"—Mr. Marsden had only thought of this since the return of Claude,—"or something handsome; and now, of course, I shall look for some other place to bestow my surplus funds."

"Ah; but, Mr. Marsden, you misunderstand, I think. In the first place, of course, Dr. Whipple must maintain the discipline of the school. I cannot complain at that. And then, it is not the Halloween affair entirely, but the series of misdemeanors; the drinking, the immoralities;—a dark list to be written up against two such boys—yours and mine."

"Yes, yes, I understand;" interrupted Mr. Marsden. "It is very evident that Claude needs to be at home, under his father's eye. I need him, really, too. He will serve a good turn in my business; and, by-the-way, I might make a place for Frederick, if he would like: if he has a mind to settle down to work. I shall send Claude down the river."

"To Marsden?—to the Brewery?" asked Mr. Brayton.

"Yes."

"I wouldn't if I were you: I should fear for him. And yet, perhaps as well there, as anywhere, as things are. But, Brother Marsden," said Mr. Brayton, rallying his forces for the direct attack upon the prejudices of his friend, "I am not really so much concerned about the result of this college scrape, as I am about the various things which have led to it. Many things have happened lately, which have been to me as thrusts from the sword of the angel in the way: and I have come down this morning, not so much to talk about our boys, as about ourselves. I am not so much concerned about them, just now, as I am about their fathers."

"Sir!" said Mr. Marsden, in unfeigned surprise, "please make yourself understood."

"I will try to do that,—with God's help. I have come to the conclusion that we,—that I, pastor and people, lack piety;—lack in understanding God's Word and will; and lack greatly in manifesting Christ in our lives."

"O, of course, of course:" said Mr. Marsden, hitching in his chair, and blowing his nose: "we are all miserable sinners."

"And, I have come to the conclusion that it is all our own fault; if we are, or, that is, if we stay in our sins."

"O certainly, certainly, Brother Brayton. Thinking of getting up a revival, Brother Brayton? Good idea: get the start of the Elm-street folks this season—sort o' head 'em off, so to speak."

"You entirely misapprehend me, Mr. Marsden," said Mr. Brayton; "and I don't wonder. I am to blame. We do need a revival—a genuine work of God in our own hearts, and among the people. I don't believe a soul has been converted in my parish since the church was established. A few brands have been picked out of the everlasting fire, but neither you nor I had much to do about it. We, have instead, been throwing difficulties in the way of the only movement which has made any effort at direct and genuine work for souls."

"To what do you refer?" asked Mr. Marsden, too much surprised to be angry at this charge.

"I refer to our position on the temperance question." Mr. Brayton paused, expecting a reply, but Mr. Marsden simply sat and looked at him, and he went on. "And I fear that this position is costing us dear." Again he paused, but meeting no response, went on. "I believe our sons, and the young men of Masonville, with their unsatisfactory lives, profligate habits, drunkenness, gambling, and immorality, are the direct result of our influence and teaching. We have been wrong, wholly wrong; and I no longer wonder that God called out the women and the young maidens. He had to: for he had proven us, and found us wanting. He couldn't trust me with my pulpit, or you with your business talent. Mr. Marsden, the time has come for us to turn squarely about and take a stand against the saloon in this town.

"I am ashamed when I remember that I ever voted license: that I have spoken in favor of moderate drinking; that I have given aid and comfort to the enemy of my church and home. But my eyes have been opened by the necessity of my own case. I tremble to think what might have been the result, if my daughter had really been what I have tried all my life to make her—a simple machine for my own will to operate."

He went on, and told the story of Archie's conversion and the family pledge, with an appeal to Mr. Marsden to begin at once, to get away from the rum curse,—to get his money out of it, and throw all his influence into the scale of the temperance reform.

"You hold a position," he said, "which makes it possible for you to close up the saloons of Masonville and help save our young men. And, as a Christian man, as superintendent of the Sunday-school, I can see but one consistent course open to you. My own duty is clear. My wonder grows, every hour, that I have been so blind."

Mr. Marsden had rallied from his speechless wonder, as Mr. Brayton talked; and so was ready to answer.

"I am glad, Mr. Brayton, if you see your duty so clearly:" and there was a flavor of sarcasm in his tone.

"I surely do," was the rejoinder. "And I pray God in his mercy to show you, as he has me, the truth in this matter. We are heaping up responsibility if we neglect our duty in this regard, any longer. I have now all I can bear—I must clear myself before God and the people."

"What do you propose?" asked Mr Marsden, in a cold tone.

"From this time my pulpit shall speak without fear or favor. I shall present Christ, and him only."

"No one will complain, sir, if you present Christ only," was the reply. "But if you go to dragging politics into the pulpit, we may have something to say about it. I should certainly withdraw all support or countenance from any minister who would so far forget his calling as to go to meddling with affairs so utterly foreign, as is this whole temperance business."

"But," said Mr. Brayton, "do you think that anything that has power to destroy the souls of men, is a fit subject for that agency which was especially ordained to save them?"

"I do not think it has anything to do with this business:" said Mr. Marsden. "Anything, even bread, has the power to destroy men, if it is used immoderately, or gets crossways in the throat;—but you wouldn't think of making a pulpit crusade against the baker! Does not Christ himself say that it is not that which entereth into the man that defileth him? And he made wine himself, and I don't believe he would sanction anything that would destroy men's souls if rightly used. And now, unless there is something of real importance about which you wish to consult with me, I must—Business presses."

"Excuse me for taking your valuable time for a matter so trifling," said Mr. Brayton, rising. Then bethinking him of the past, he added, in a tone of deep tenderness:

"I do not blame you, Brother Marsden. I have said the same things which you have answered to me this morning. God pity our blindness, and save us from ourselves. Good morning."

CHAPTER XXI.

Mr. Brayton went out of Mr. Marsden's counting-room sick at heart, and almost ready to faint. He had a mind to resign at once, and go away, where he would not have to take up the burden of the past, but where he could at once step out into the light, and begin to do real work for God. He felt that he might do it in a new field: but what was before him here? Tearing down of all he had builded; razing even the foundations, with opposition on every hand. It was not a pleasant prospect. He paused on the street corner a moment.

"Shall I go home, and write my resignation, or go on?" he thought; and his mind ran over the congregation which sat before him every Sabbath—young people whom he longed to see rescued from the power of sin. His heart went out to them with a love entirely new, sweet, and tender.

"No, no, I cannot leave," he said. "Unless indeed, they compel me to do so. I will leave it in God's hands. I will go on."

Mr. Brayton had intended calling upon Mr. Monroe that morning, also, but his heart was too heavy, as he started on; and he turned, instead, to the home of poor Dave Weller, where he expected to find desolation enough, because of drink; but somehow he was drawn thither. Mrs. Weller was a member of his church; had been ever since she came to Masonville with her fine-looking husband; but during the last few years, she had not been seen in the house of worship. Dave was in the gutter. She was a drunkard's wife; and they were reckoned among the very poor.

Mr. Brayton had never made many calls of this kind, and never before had turned this way; and he felt condemned in his soul, as he approached the house and thought of all the past.

He was admitted by a barefooted child, whom he had never seen before. Mrs. Weller, the mistress of the poverty within, met him with evident surprise; and he could but notice how a stern look grew in her face, as he uttered the usual forms of greeting.

"I was out," he said, "and thought I would call and see how you are getting fixed for winter."

"Well; you can see for yourself, sir," she replied. "We're getting fixed for winter, the way whiskey has a habit of fixin' drunkards' folks; fixed with rags and bare cupboard, and holes in the windows, for the wind and snow to blow in at; and no prospect of fire."

"But doesn't your husband work for Mr. Marsden?"

"He does when he works at anything; but that's all the good it ever did us. All the money goes to the saloon, for drink. And they do say sir, Dave,—he said, when I begged him to stop, that you voted for the saloon last election, and I said, that if I ever saw you, I'd ask you if you did."

Mr. Brayton sat in the chair this woman had placed for him, while she stood before him, a tall gaunt figure, with the little child, half naked, clinging to, and partly hidden by her skirts, and was dumb.

He could not say to her, in that cold hungry presence, "I did vote for the saloon, but I am sorry; and will never do it again."

He felt that anything he could say or do, would be out of place—a hinderance and a burden, to that woman. After a moment, in which he suffered more of the torment of one accused before God, than he had ever conceived, he arose, and without a word, left the house. As he closed the door, he glanced back and met the stern accusing eyes of the woman, and they seemed to eat into his very soul. He hastened home and into his study, and falling upon his knees, he implored the pardon of God.

"Send me out—away—anywhere. Take my pulpit from me—anything," he cried, "only give me to know that I am forgiven—and help me to repair the breach. Let me in some way help that woman and child. I will do anything, go anywhere—be anything;" and so he pleaded, until, like a flash of inspiration, came the suggestion, 'send Mabel.'

He sprang from his knees, and while tears came to his eyes, he ejaculated:

"Thank God, for Mabel!" and with such joy as he had not known before, he almost ran down the stairway. He heard her voice singing softly, accompanied by a deep bass, somewhere about the rear of the house; and as he opened the dining-room, he detected the click, click, clatter of a fork, beaten on a plate; so he hastened to the kitchen. There he found the three, mother, Mabel and Archie, deep in the mysterious processes of compounding cake for the temperance tea. The sight did him good; but he could not tarry to admire the group.

"I see you are very busy, daughter," he began, "but I want you very much."

"Never so busy but I can do anything for you, papa," she replied.

"Well, I found a poor woman, Dave Weller's wife, and child, down, just around the corner from the Round house, who need to be looked after at once. Clothes, food, fuel, everything. I want you to go and help them; you'll find out better than I can tell you, how to do it. Take a basket of things, and this money. Get whatever they need. Can you do it?"

"Yes indeed, papa;" and she whisked off her apron. "I am not really needed here, but we were all together just for the good time of it. Archie, you can finish beating the eggs for mamma. I'll go directly. I think I'll get Aunt Bessie to go with me: she knows so much about the poor. I will go that way; she will be sure to go."

Mr. Brayton had the satisfaction of watching his little daughter, as, with the basket of prepared food on her arm, and the money he had provided in her purse, she started on her way, to do the work from which he had debarred himself, by his strange complicity with the traffic in rum: and again he said, with deep emotion, "Thank God for Mabel!" He had no concern about her. He was sure her sweet face, and winsome ways would open the door before her, even into the heart of the woman whose stern eyes seemed yet piercing to his very soul, with the question that made him dumb before her. He waited with great anxiety, however, for her return; and when, just about noon, he saw her coming along the path from the Mason farm-house, he went to meet her.

"Well," he said, taking her empty basket; "how did you find them?"

"O papa!" cried Mabel in reply, "I am so glad you let me go. I ought to have been there before, poor things! It was so blessed to take things to them, and see how glad and surprised they were. The poor child was hungry, I know, by the way she ate. The woman was proud and stern at first; but Aunt Bessie got her all softened down before we left. We ordered coal and things. The money went a great ways, for I told them what it was for, and so got things cheap. I got the groceries of Harry; and I know he gave more than double the money called for. O papa! you must let me always do this work among your people. I'm going to make over some of my clothes for that child, and get her into Sunday-school. Papa, why didn't you ever take me with you?"

And again the minister had no answer; he could not tell his child, that this was about the first time he had ever gone himself among the poor. He knew Mabel had gone to many more of Christ's little ones than he had, in all his ministry.

CHAPTER XXII.

After dinner Mr. and Mrs. Brayton started out together, to call on the Windhams. I doubt if he was received with more surprise by poor Mrs. Weller, than by Anna Windham, as she answered the bell. Of course she was too well bred to manifest her thought, but as she opened the door, and met the minister and his wife, and answered that her father and mother were in, she could but wonder what could possibly have happened to lead them to their door.

She showed them into the little parlor, and ran to the study, where her father and mother were spending the after-dinner hour together, as was always their custom.

"Mr. and Mrs. Brayton are in the parlor," she said; "what does it mean, do you think?"

"Why, that they have business of some sort, of course, child," said her mother, with a smile, rising and leading the way down-stairs. As she descended to the parlor, Faith Windham could but echo in her heart the question of the girl, "What does it mean?"

She was not long kept in doubt, for Mr. Brayton had come for a purpose; and as soon as the first salutation was over, he opened the subject, by saying:

"I have come, brother Windham, to make a confession to you, as a brother minister, and to you madame, as a leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I have said a great many hard and unchristian things, both in public and private. I was strangely blind. But the hammer of the Lord has fallen, and broken the shell in which I was hiding from my responsibility as a man and a Christian minister. I see. I can never be blinded again concerning these things. I come to tell you that I shall be with you in this hard fight with the saloon, as long as I remain in Masonville. I have already stated my purpose to the leading man of my church; and next Sabbath morning, my pulpit will speak with no uncertain sound. My wife will return to her place in the Union. What the result may be to me I do not stop to consider. I leave that with God."

To say that Mr. and Mrs. Windham were astonished at these words, would hardly give an idea of the feelings that moved them both.

The two women instinctively clasped hands, and Mr. Windham replied:

"Brother Brayton, I have no words. I am surprised, overwhelmed, glad. We have stood alone, my wife and I. It has been, it will yet be, a hard fight. We have been praying for help, and now to have such a reinforcement is almost more than I can take in all at once. This manly Christian statement,—just when I needed it so much. Truly, it is a token from the Lord. There must be better days for Masonville. There must be a harvest of souls. The saloon must lose its hold on the people. I thank God, and I thank you, my brother;" and he arose and extended his hand.

Mr. Brayton was deeply moved. He took the offered hand and said:

"I desire no thanks. I have come in long after I was due. Much has been lost to me and mine, which I doubt if I can ever gather, even in eternity. The most, all I hope, is for the mercy of God. He has already manifested his disposition to remember mercy. He has given us the salvation of our youngest son, through the faith and work of his sister."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Windham, her whole face aglow with gladness. "This is good tidings of great joy; we have prayed for this so long."

"You?" exclaimed Mr. Brayton. "Have you been praying for my boy?"

"Yes, for both; and in fact for the whole ship's company. Long before Roy's trouble we prayed, and have been waiting for the answer; it has been coming while we knew it not."

Mr. Brayton was moved to tears by this statement; and for some time there was silence between them. At length he said:

"Brother Windham, in this great awakening which has come to me, I see that my ministry has been absolutely barren. I thought I was doing something, that is building up the church as an organization, socially and intellectually; but I have never had a revival in all my ministry;—have never thought much of such work; but now I am very hungry to see somebody converted. To know that I have led one soul to Christ, would give joy such as I have never found, I believe. You have prayed for my sons; now will you pray for me?"

"Indeed we will," said Mr. Windham; "and we have done that before, so it will not be a new thing to do."

"Then you knew I lacked!" said Mr. Brayton.

"My dear brother;" said Mr. Windham, hardly knowing how to reply to that question.

"You could not help knowing," said Mr. Brayton. "I thank you, with all my heart; and now let us be brothers indeed: I need you. Let us meet, you and I, say on Monday mornings, and have a little ministers' meeting; and could we not unite with the Woman's Union and make one grand effort to take the town?"

"I should rejoice in such a union effort," replied Mr. Windham; "and I believe the Holy Spirit would crown it with power, and we should see salvation in these streets. I believe the temperance work is the John the Baptist of the Gospel, in these days; and that it is consistent with the philosophy of the genuine revival, that the Reform work should take the initiative.

"It is with us, in Masonville, just as it is the land over. Take a town, with two or four churches in a low spiritual condition; hard work to keep them running through the year; this is the rule. The young men drifting off into loose ways; the young women taking no interest in church matters, beyond, perhaps, the festival or oyster: men who came from Christian homes, never seen inside the house of God.

"Beside the churches are the saloons, more or less flourishing; busy, always full, law-defying, sending out every day in the week a tide of corrupt influences, that is able to nullify the best teaching of the Church; and, in a day, undo her grandest work upon the soul of any man who is touched by it.

"We feel through every fibre of church life the cold, deadening touch of this drink demon. The son of this deacon, or that class leader, is a fast young man. The husband of that earnest Christian woman is a victim of the saloon. I know one man, who used to pay liberally to every department of the church: but to-day no one expects him to give—why? He has a recreant son, who has been saved from prison only by his father's money. That father is growing old faster than the passage of time would warrant, and is paying out the money which he worked hard for, and which he consecrated to God, to cover from the public eye the stain upon the good name he had given his son. Such cases are not rare; but so numerous that they stand in a mass of ruined and burdened humanity, all about us. We cannot reach these masses by ordinary Church effort, They have gone out into sin, many of them, over a path strewn with ordinances, exhortations, prayers, and with the old hymns ringing in their ears; and they have but little faith left in the Church, which did not seem to them to have the disposition or power to restrain them from vice; or to make a safe path for their untrained feet to tread out in the world.

"The Church has not done her duty by the liquor traffic, and to-day, in her regular work, is not up to the battle line, and cannot meet the emergency of the times, without the reform movement"

Mr. Windham had talked rapidly and warmly on this theme, of which he was full; not knowing how keenly many things he said went home to the conscience of his guest.

"You are right," said Mr. Brayton, as he paused. "You have spoken the truth: I feel the force of all you have said: I know it better than you, even, for of that thing I have been a part. But thank God! I am out of it forever. I shall seek to do God's own work instead of that laid out by man. I am humiliated, and should be broken up entirely, but for the wonderful mercy of God. O! the most pitiful thing under heaven is the ruin of drink in Christian homes; and it is creeping closer and closer; how can we escape?"

"Christ only can bring deliverance: and how shall we escape, indeed, if we neglect so great salvation? We must work with him, and under his orders; and there can be no respite."

"I believe you," replied Mr. Brayton. "I feel the spur: forward! anywhere, anyhow, only so I am getting away from the place where I am, and from that which I am.

"Mrs. Windham, I remember sundry notices which I have refused to read from my pulpit. Will you send me, in future, the same that you give your husband?"

We need not dwell upon this interview, which was destined to be so fruitful in results to the people of Masonville. The afternoon was spent in conference and Christian communion, and closed with prayer, in which many names and great interests were borne to the Father's ear; and a friendship was cemented between those four people, and their homes and churches, which was a type of the blessed fellowship which shall reign among God's people, of every name, in the day of broad charities and narrow differences which is coming in, with a better understanding of Christ and his Gospel.

"I cannot go home without a call on Mrs. Mason and her sister," said Mr. Brayton to his wife, as they were going up the hill. "I know it is late: I did not suppose we should stay so long with the Windhams, but we must stop a moment."

Accordingly they took the old path that led up to the farm-house, and were met by the dog, Napoleon, who had removed his picket from the gate to the porch; rising only to greet his friends, or inspect a stranger. There was something exceedingly pathetic in his appearance these days, and in the way he would sit and watch as if for the young master, whose whistle would thrill his blood again, only in memory.

Mr. Brayton patted his head: Mrs. Brayton took one of his long ears between her finger and thumb and led him thus, by her side, as they went up the walk. He stopped on the porch, just thrusting his nose in at the door a moment, after them, and as the door closed, lying down as before upon the threshold.

Mary Mason was on the cot by the fire, to which she kept closely these days. Aunt Bessie was knitting beside her, as they talked in the dusk.

The short November days cut them off from the daylight so early, and Mrs Lewis had not yet brought in the lamps. The fire-light was nice to talk by, especially for these two. And thus Mr. and Mrs. Brayton found them, as they entered, unannounced, save by a little tap on the inner door.

Mary Mason and her sister were somewhat prepared for Mr. Brayton's confession; for they had received a call from Mabel and Archie during the afternoon; and of the change in Archie and its probable results, they had been talking together.

Mr. Brayton, however, told briefly the whole story, and gave his assurance of better things in the future; and then, as Mrs. Lewis brought in the tea, he took his departure with his wife, leaving more real gladness behind than had ever followed a pastoral visit in that home before.

But in the midst of her joy, Mary Mason could but say, "O, why could not he have done this years ago? How much misery these words, spoken to John Mason, or to me, in the beginning, might have saved!"

"The same might be said of us, sister Mary," quickly replied Mrs Stanley.

"O yes! God pity us!" sighed Mary Mason "and help us to forgive as we are forgiven."

(*To be Continued.*)

THE MEMBERSHIP of the Church of England Temperance Society now numbers 432,674, Manchester heading the list with 40,000, and St. Asaph being at its foot with 2,000.

DETRACTORS

I would not have said that about Ed. Lawrence if I had been you," said one clerk to another as they walked along the street together.

"It was every word true," said the other.

"That may be, and yet it was better unsaid, especially in the presence of Steele. You know what a hand he is to carry news. You may be sure Ed. will hear of it before long. There is nothing that suits him so well as to carry ill news."

"You don't think he'll be so mean as to do that," said the other, reddening.

"Probably; he generally does tell all he knows, with variations of his own. You'll find it always a safe thing to keep your unfavorable opinions of people as much to yourself as you can. I consider myself an experienced man in that respect. A few 'difficulties' are enough to teach one wisdom, or at least they ought to be. I do a good deal of thinking sometimes about this person and that, but I usually keep my thoughts to myself. I hope no harm will come of your free speech, but Ed. is not a pleasant person to stir up It may work against you intensely here, but you will have to make the best of it now. You can't get your words back."

Considerable worry for a night and a day or two taught the young man a useful lesson. He kept the door of his lips much better afterward and avoided severe comments on people in mixed company. By some happy accident the retainer of ill news failed to report, probably having a more interesting case on hand, so he and Ed. were on as good terms as ever. It is a good lesson for any boy, and one that cannot be learned too soon. Evil speaking is a serious fault in any character and greatly lowers the moral tone. Detractors seldom speak the strict truth, and they can so color truth or suppress half of it as to make it in effect a falsehood.

No one makes more enemies than these lame, careless speakers about their neighbors. Half the time they are not on speaking terms with those they meet every day, and their company is little prized except by those of similar taste. Who ever knew a man habitually censorious to succeed in any place? I have known such people who shifted their business from one locality to another almost from year to year, growing poorer and more misanthropic with each remove. Communities were glad when they were gone. They made trouble in the church or the society with which they were associated, and were no friends. I have in view such a party now, once engaged in prosperous business and living in handsome style, who is now almost begging for the means of subsistence. Strong drink can hardly undermine a man's prosperity faster than the habit of making enemies of all about him, by a careless, censorious way of speaking.—*Justice.*

A PROVOST IN THE PRISON.

At the recent opening meeting of the Greenock Total Abstinence Society Provost Clark said: But for the drinking customs prevailing in our midst, the prisons would be nearly empty, the poorhouses almost deserted, the infirmaries with not half their patients, our ragged schools and reformatories rendered unnecessary, and our policemen without occupation. These words I don't speak at random, but from careful observation. They are words of truth. With regard to the prison. I remember once visiting our own prison in Paisley officially, where I conversed with all classes of criminals—with men who had been condemned to die on the scaffold, and men who, for comparatively trivial offences, had been thrown into gaol on that occasion. I asked each prisoner what was really the secret of his trouble, and, with one exception, they gave the same reply—drink. On observing what I was doing my brother magistrate, who accompanied me, said that my information was worthless, as these criminals would, for the sake of freeing themselves of responsibility, throw the blame on what they should not. I turned to the prison governor and asked his opinion. Said he,—"Stop drinking in this country, and I may send in my resignation to-morrow; there will be no further use for my services." In the poorhouses I have found the governors' information to be nearly to the same effect—that drink was the cause of the presence of more than two-thirds of the inmates residing there. Regarding the Infirmary I will prove my remark by narrating an incident that occurred during my life in Edinburgh. I was dining with a few friends at a solicitor's. Among others present was a distinguished physician of that great city. As a matter of course, the wine was handed freely round, and as it was constantly handed to me, I as constantly refused to accept it. Attention was drawn to this circumstance, and I was made the object of good-natured banter. To stop it, I looked at the doctor, and said—"Do you believe that but for drink the Infirmary in Edinburgh would be half so full as it is?" He at once candidly replied, "No, I do not." The banter then stopped, and I was allowed in peace to enjoy my water thereafter. I found this doctor to be a Christian, and that I had elicited his sympathy, for, on leaving the dining-room, he called me aside, and said—"Sir, you are quite right. I see examples of the evils of drink that few would imagine. For example, I was called upon lately to attend a lady suffering from ill-health. I prescribed, and returned to visit her. On one occasion I met her abruptly at the drawing-room door, as it was opened by the servant. She was startled at being unexpectedly confronted, turned round, and tottered to the window. In her excitement a bottle dropped from her dress and broke on the floor. It had contained brandy. I looked at my patient, and said—'Madam, what is the use of my advice? You know the cause of your trouble, and what remedy can remove it.' She burst into tears, and promised reformation. The cause was drink; the cure abstinence." This, he said, was one instance of the many he had seen in even the highest walks of the Scottish metropolis.

AMERICAN MANNERS IN TRAVELLING.

An English snob, named Robinson, writing about his visit over here, describes certain bad habits as characterizing the travelling Americans generally, leading to the idea that at least nine out of ten Americans when travelling grab their food, and gorge and snort in ways too hideously unpleasant for repetition. This is totally denied by Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the English traveller and lecturer, than whom few persons have had such extensive opportunities of learning the manners of different peoples, especially in travelling. He answers Mr. Robinson as follows:

I believe the truth to be that the American system leads to a diminution of otherwise prevalent bad habits—for ninety-nine hundredths of the so-called lower class in America will not suffer any inferiority to be shown in their habits in the presence of those whom they regard as no otherwise better than in having more money to spend. But be this as it may, a fair unbiassed comparison of the manners of the travelling community, class for class, or comparing the whole number of travellers, would show that—in some way or other—a marvellous superiority has arisen on the other side of the Atlantic. Such offences as the stolid, stupid staring so common in England, even among well-to-do people, rudeness to women or children, carelessness as to the comfort of the old and weak, etc., are scarcely ever seen on the other side of the Atlantic. If I were an American, with what "pride in my port, defiance in my eye" should I be tempted to boast that a young, inexperienced, and pretty girl, poor or rich, in her teens, can travel across the length and breadth of the United States alone and unprotected, not only in perfect safety and comfort, but with the certainty that nine-tenths of the men—of all classes—with whom her journey brings her into contact, esteem it equally a duty and pleasure to assist her in every possible way. How contemptuously I might be tempted to remind the Briton that—for reasons too well known—the most courteous and well meant proffer of assistance to such a traveller in England is apt to be looked on with suspicion. On the Continent, and especially in France, it is even worse.—*Scientific American.*

WAR NOTES.

SHEFFORD.—The Waterloo *Advertiser* says there is some talk of submitting the Scott Act in Shefford, Quebec.

LAMBERTON.—Reports of the campaign in Lamberton are very encouraging, the friends of the temperance measure being enthusiastic everywhere.

SIMCOE MOVING.—By the news correspondence of the *Lindsay Post* we have the gratifying intelligence that arrangements are being made for having the Scott Act submitted to the electors of Simcoe county.

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS.—In Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, a few days ago, one transgressor of the Scott law was fined $50 and costs for a first offence and another $150 for three first offences, and one was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for a third offence.

A MOVEMENT IN LENNOX.—The Napanee *Standard* reports that, at a meeting of Good Templars in Odessa, a committee was formed to call a convention of temperance workers to consider the advisability of submitting the Scott Act to the electors of Lennox. It is thought the convention will meet in Napanee the first or second week in April. The committee is said to have very strong assurances of support in several parts of the county.

"A VERY EFFECTIVE WEAPON."—A correspondent sending us the account of the organization of a division of the Sons of Temperance at West Point, Prince Edward Island, adds, "There is great enthusiasm in the cause of temperance throughout P. E. Island. Organizations are being formed for the suppression of the illegal traffic in strong drink. Temperance men are well satisfied with the Scott Act, and consider it a very effective weapon in the warfare against intemperance."

LAYING ON THE LAW.—Eight convictions in one week—including those of a man and wife, who are now in gaol—illustrates how the Scott Act is being enforced in Summerside, Prince county, Prince Edward Island. That kind of work gives hopes of a generation being allowed to grow up without ever coming in contact with tippling practices. Young people used to seeing the traffic in drink treated as the crime it is, will have an abhorrence of it stamped upon their consciences which will never be effaced.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.—A temperance sederunt was held by the Presbytery of these united counties at its last session held in Alexandria on the 11th of March. The Rev. Mr. Calder, of Lancaster, opened proceedings with an earnest appeal on behalf of prohibition, and moved that the Presbytery should urge upon all within its jurisdiction to help in the Scott Act campaign. Speeches were made by the Rev. Messrs. McGillivray, Hastie and McLennan, and the motion was carried and ordered to be sent to the press.

AN ODD CONSTRUCTION.—A New Brunswick paper, published in a Scott Act county, takes the strange ground that no municipal body will have any right to enforce the Scott Act since the inspector under the License Act is charged with that responsibility. At the same time, it says any person may assist that officer in enforcing the Act. If a person, why not a municipal body? The powers of municipalities are more straitened than is generally believed if they do not include the taking of any means not expressly forbidden them, for securing the observance of any law designed in the interests of the public peace.

A USEFUL HINT.—A clergyman, speaking in the recent temperance campaign in Toronto, said that among much that he had learned in the contest was that one man who had gone through a political campaign was worth a hundred who had not done so. There is a good deal of truth in the observation, and we hope Scott Act campaigners will endeavor at the outset to rope in all the old political stagers and war horses possible. They know the people and the lay of the land, and where and how to get the votes of men who require some coaxing to throw a ballot for the good of their country. They, too, realize better than novices that it is the single votes won here, there and everywhere which are needed to pile up a majority in a contest.

SECOND DRUNK IN TWENTY-TWO MONTHS.—Two men at Georgetown, Halton county, went partners to do business upon a medical certificate that one of them had obtained to the effect that his sinking physical powers required whiskey to buoy them up. They succeeded so well that they were deemed worthy of quarters at the hotel of justice over night, but in settling with mine host the magistrate, on the morrow, only one of them was sufficiently in funds to square the reckoning of five dollars and costs, and the other one retired from the firm to the privacy of a cell. The generous ratepayers of the shire will settle the delinquent's bill, and count themselves happy that it is only the second case of the kind under 22 months of the Scott Act. For these particulars we owe the Georgetown *Herald.*

OXFORD.—The number of one of the Oxford papers of a week prior to the Scott Act polling, ought to be treasured as a curiosity. It had whole columns teeming with abuse of temperance people and the "evils of the Scott Act," contributed by correspondents. An anonymous writer gave a certificate of the failure of the Act in Halton, signed by the mayor, several of the councillors and many business men of the town of Milton. Little advertisements in display type were scattered through the reading matter, calling upon the people for a variety of reasons to "Vote against the Scott Act." All this has been answered by the people of Oxford with a majority of 800 in favor of the Act. Good or bad in any of its provisions, the Act has already served one grand purpose to the people of Oxford. It has enable them to purge themselves of the wickedness of selling certain men licenses to carry on the business that is acknowledged in every quarter worthy of respect to be the curse of the age.

THE YARMOUTH VICTORY.—In the contest that resulted so handsomely in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, seven polling sections that gave 472 for the Scott Act gave not a vote against it, and four that gave 237 for, gave one each against—Maitland giving 117 for and one against. Cheboggin gave 107 for and four against. Yarmouth town gave 307 for the Act and 43 against it, and only one polling section in the county gave a majority against the Act, namely, Eel Lake, where the figures stood 30 for and 33 against the Act. In no other polling section outside of the town was there a vote cast against the Act of more than eight, and that only in one case. The total of 1,290 for the Act was a winning vote in the county, for Yarmouth's present representative in the Dominion Parliament was elected by a vote of 1,204 over his opponent's 903. Had as many voted on the Scott Act as voted at the last general election, and not another ballot been cast than was cast for the Scott Act, it would have required 437 votes still to defeat the Act. These figures show the result to have been a clear expression of the popular will of the constituency, such as was more than sufficient to carry the day in a party contest.

BRITISH NEWS.

LEICESTER COFFEE HOUSES.—The receipts at the Leicester Coffee Houses during the past year have been £24,529 19s. 11d.

CLEMENT'S INN, in London, was sold a fortnight ago. It fetched $315,000. The understanding is that the Bank of England will occupy the old hall.

A NEW SHIP named the "Massilia" has been launched for the great P and O. Company. She is built of steel, with engines of 5,000 horse-power, and her gross register tonnage is about 5,000.

THE OLDEST FREEMASON in England, James Newton, died in Yorkshire suddenly, a few weeks ago, in his eighty-ninth year. He had been "Tyler" of the lodge in the town where he lived for 57 years. One of his associates, years ago, was the renowned centenarian, Mathew Greathead.

THERE ARE now published in the United Kingdom 2,105 newspapers, of which England has 1,578, Wales 80, Scotland 181, Ireland 156, and the Isles 20. London alone has 401. In the year 1846 the total of newspapers for the United Kingdom was only 551, of which 14 were dailies. The daily newspapers now number 179. The number of magazines published in the United Kingdom is 1,260.

AN INDIAN PRINCE has had made at Birmingham a remarkable throne of cut glass, which is believed to be the most important example of cut-glass work in existence. Every portion of its surface has been cut. The peni shaped finials that surmount the arms have no fewer than 324 facets. The dome shaped canopy is surmounted by a large star, and when lighted by electricity it presents a very striking appearance.

MR. CECIL MAJALIWIS, who has just entered upon a course of training at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, is an African by birth, who was enslaved about 15 years ago, being then a small boy. In 1870, when being shipped with a cargo of his fellow-countrymen, the slave ship was captured by an English vessel and the lad handed over to the mission at Zanzibar, whence, by some stroke of good fortune, he found his way to England.

SNUBBING A PUBLICAN.—Some time since, when the Prince of Wales was in America, one of the guests invited to dine with His Royal Highness was the keeper of a New York hotel. This being known was protested against with such warmth that the invitation was rescinded, and the indignant and angry hotelkeeper, Mr. Stevens, then on the staff of Gov. Morgan, was compelled to withdraw. The wife of Capt. Paget, one of the most intimate and familiar friends of the Prince of Wales, is the daughter of that very hotelkeeper.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PAUPERISM IN SCOTLAND.—The Board of Supervision have published a comparative statement of pauperism in Scotland on 1st January, 1883, and on 14th January, 1884. The first table shows that at the former date, when the estimated population of the country was 3,810,683, there were 100,153 registered and casual poor, consisting of 63,992 adults and 36,161 dependents; while on 14th January last, with an estimated population of 3,848,-238, the paupers numbered 96,655, viz.—62,096 adults and 34,559 dependents. The percentage of paupers to population was, in the beginning of 1883, 2.63, and last month 2.51. There was a decrease of 3,147 in registered poor (1,751 adults and 1,396 dependents), and of 351 in casual poor (145 adults and 206 dependents).

OPENING OF A SILO IN BERWICKSHIRE.—The Hon. G. D. Home has tested the contents of an experimental silo at the farm of Preston. The ensilage was found in perfect preservation, and on being offered to cattle, cows and pigs, the most of them ate it eagerly, the porkers especially showing particular fondness for the new food. The Countess of Home, who evinces great interest in this new feature of agriculture, was present at the opening. The Preston silo is of small dimensions, and most primitive construction, being simply a pit cut in the earth in a dry situation. The grass used in filling the silo was strong grown second crop, the first crop having been early cut for stable use. The grass was cut and carted at the same time, and well tramped into the silo, which, when full, was covered with boards weighted with stones, giving a pressure of 150 lb. per square foot. After the first filling had subsided, the boards were removed and more grass added, the boards being then finally replaced and weighted, and left until now. The result of the Hon. Mr. Home's experiment is considered highly satisfactory.

A RARE FISH.—A most extraordinary specimen of a fish was found dead among the rocks near Kinnaird Head Lighthouse lately. The fish, or what remains of it, is 7 feet 8 inches long; but, unfortunately, in dashing against the rocks, part of the body has been broken off. From the taper of the fish, it is thought that, when entire, it must have been from 12 to 14 feet long. It is about one foot broad, and 3 inches thick, being flat on the belly and rounded on the back. The latter has scales upon it, but the surface is very rough and prickly, and has a beautiful silvery sheen, quite serpent-like. The head is rather badly damaged, and is of the flounder shape, with large eyes in the centre. There are no indications of teeth, and what stands for bone in the body is a very soft gristle or cartilage. The fish was despatched to Professor Struthers, Aberdeen, on Saturday evening. The missing portion of the fish was subsequently found. The piece is about 4 feet in length, thus making the total length of the fish 12 feet. The fish has been pronounced by Professors Struthers and Nicholson, of Aberdeen University, to be an excellent specimen of the ribbon fish. This fish, it appears, inhabits both polar and tropical seas.

RAWDON NEWS.

(*Correspondence of the Witness.*)

RAWDON, P. Q., March 22, 1884.

Calm, peaceful and serene has been the record for the past week, the immense snowbanks are evidently passing away, and, although we have had no rain yet of any note, the sun is warm and pleasant, with mild south winds, which carry the snow rapidly before them, and soon it will be a thing of the past. Many spring birds have returned from their winter quarters, and their morning songs, though yet few and feeble, are, nevertheless, encouraging and forcible, reminding us that winter is past. Even the cawing of the numerous crows while I write, which hitherto were looked upon as ominous of some great evil, and as a dangerous and destructive enemy to vegetation and to the interests of the husbandman generally at this season of the year, carries with it a pleasant ringing in our ears.

The Rev. Mr. Topping lost a handsome carriage horse a few days ago. Judging from what I have heard of the symptoms the cause was congestion of the lungs, brought on by heats and colds contracted during the fall and early part of the winter, but as

THERE IS NO VETERINARY SURGEON

in this vicinity it is difficult for inexperienced men to make a correct diagnosis so as to properly locate a disease. One gentleman from a distance called it "pink eye" of a malignant form, another in the place called it "chest gorum" or horse distemper, and others called it something else; however, between the non professionals the horse died and the rev. gentleman is at a big loss It will be difficult to replace the one lost at any price as it was a great favorite with the family, and horses are very dear in this section of the country. As an instance of how horse flesh has risen in the market, a horse shipped from here to Montreal eight months ago upon arrival there was valued at fifty-five dollars, but after due consideration the party called it sixty-five, that same animal here to-day would fetch $130 without any trouble.

Hay and straw are plentiful and can be had at low figures. Oats are being held by the farmers for higher prices, but there is enough and to spare all over the country.

Owing to plenty of good feed stock generally look well and will come out through the severe winter in excellent condition.

IT PAYS FARMERS TENFOLD

to feed and care for their cattle during the severest winter months in order to have them fat and healthy at calving time and to realize a good return during the summer. What is more lamentable to look at than a lot of lean, dirty, half-starved milch cows huddled together in a barn yard and seeking shelter from the cold spring rain, too cold to eat and too feeble to take enough exercise to bring heat and vitality to the system? From such there can be but little profits expected, and it costs just as much, and even more, to keep a poor stock of cattle as it does to keep them always in good order; all the difference is a little more care and study, and to be a successful stock raiser a man must first learn to know himself, and then learn to know all about the animals under his charge, to have their wants and comforts constantly in view and judiciously attended to, keep the stables clean, warm and well ventilated. Keep plenty of dry straw or sawdust under them, feed and water regularly each day with good provender and pure water, and you can, by following the above hints,

LIE DOWN AND SLEEP, SATISFIED

that certain success will be yours.

There is quite a move in the direction of sugar making, and some have already begun to tap the trees, and doubtless everyone who intends to engage in the work will be at it hard and fast during the coming week. Many farmers here have extensive sugaries and are all well fitted up with good wood frames or stone cabins to work and live in, with arches and pans to boil the sap in, and every tree is furnished with one or more tin pails so that nothing is lost but everything worked on the latest and most scientific plan both with regard to labor and economy. Sugar making in this part of the Province is fast becoming one of its important industries and it is my opinion, judging from past observations and from all indications of the times, that there will be large quantities of sugar made this season.

March 24th, 6 a.m.—As the mail closes here every morning at seven I must bring this communication to a close, thereby leaving out many items of interest. Yesterday, the 23rd, the forenoon was dark and lowering, but towards noon rain set in and it rained slowly all the afternoon and the greater part of the night which

SETTLED DOWN THE SNOW

nearly half but will make travelling on the country roads nearly impossible.

To-day is the day appointed for the license commissioners to sit at Ste. Julienne. There is a good deal of talk going round relative to the course they will take, and one ex-hotel man is in hopes yet that his petition will be favorably looked upon and that a license will be granted to him in spite the decision of the Council, who at a special meeting convened for that purpose, passed a resolution that "no license be granted to retail intoxicating liquors in this town." But it is generally believed by sound thinking men that the Commissioner will take no such steps and will not undertake the job to veto the decision arrived at by the wise Council of this municipality, and further, that there will be only two houses in the County of Montcalm licensed to retail intoxicating drinks, which will be a boon to many a man and a rich blessing to many a home.

GALLICANISM AND ULTRAMONTANISM.

SIR,—It is very possible that there may be persons who do not fully understand the difference which is known to exist between Gallicanism *alias* Roman Catholicism, and Popery *alias* Ultramontanism *alias* Jesuitism. Some years ago I was struck with a statement of the Hon. Mr. Debartch, in the Legislative Hall, that "he was a Roman Catholic and not a papist." Since then I have learnt to distinguish between these classes, and I doubt not there are many to whom information on this subject would be acceptable. To such I offer the following explanation, with the judgment of two eminent French gentlemen on their relative merits. In 1682 the French clergy drew up a statement of their views on church doctrine and policy, and published it in the following textual form, and by which they asserted the freedom of the Gallican church. These were afterward known as "the four articles," and as the embodiment of "Gallicanism."

"Article 1. St. Peter and his successors, and the church itself, received from Almighty God, power over spiritual things only, not over political matters, Christ having said: 'My kingdom is not of this world,' consequently, kings and princes cannot be deposed either directly or indirectly, nor can subjects be liberated from their oaths of allegiance by the authority of the heads of the church, and this doctrine must be inviolably received as conformable to the word of God, and to the traditions of the Fathers, and to the example of the saints.

"Article 2. The full power of the Apostolic See and of the successors of Peter is such that the decrees of the Holy Ecumenical Council of Constance, approved of by the Apostolic See (and which declared that General Councils were superior to the Pope in matters of faith), subsist in all their force and virtue.

"Article 3. Thence it results that the action of apostolic power must be regulated according to the canons; that the rules, the manners and the constitutions, received in this kingdom and by the Gallican Church must ever remain in vigor, and the limits appointed by our fathers must remain unchanged.

"Article 4. The Sovereign Pontiff has the principal power in questions of faith, and his decree extends over all churches; his decision, however, is not irrevocable until the consent of the church has confirmed it."

In opposition to the above, and as constituting the substance of Ultramontanism *alias* Jesuitism *alias* Popery, is the following as the substance of the encyclical and syllabus of the council held in Rome in 1869 and 1870:

"1st. To the Pope's rule and laws all the nations of the world must bow.

"2nd. All sovereigns hold their thrones, all people pay their allegiance, on condition that they believe the creed of Rome, and practice its worship.

"3rd. There is no religion, but that of Rome, and no other faith is to be held or allowed. Liberty of conscience is prohibited. Toleration of other religions is a crime against society.

"4th. All sovereigns, who are Protestants, are heretics; and heresy is a crime for which they ought to be deposed.

"5th. All free thought and free speech on religion are criminal, liberty of the press and worship are to be put down."

This is the creed, and, where it has the power, the practice of Rome. It is impossible to conceive a document more deeply fraught with the essence of despotism. Cardinal Manning with a devotion to his new faith and master, the Pope, that has often astonished those "to the manner born," declared, in a sermon he preached a few years ago in Kensington, and speaking in the Pope's name,

"I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men; of the peasant that tills the field and the prince that sits on the throne; of the household that lives in the shade of privacy and the legislature that makes laws for kingdoms—I am the sole, last supreme judge of what is right and wrong."

For a moment let me pause here to ask my reader if this is not blasphemy, then what is there left out of it necessary to constitute that crime? Further, let me ask, may we not suppose that St. Paul had in view this very man, thus endowed with godlike attributes and authority by his blinded followers when he penned the following: See 2nd Thes. 2:3-4, "Let no man beguile you in any wise; for it will not be, except the falling away come first, and the man of sin (or lawlessness) be revealed, the son of perdition, he that opposeth and exalteth himself against all that is called God or that is worshipped (or an object of worship); so that he sitteth in the temple of God, setting himself forth as God." That such statements are found in the Holy Scriptures, which so clearly describe and so fully denounce the Church of Rome, quite explains the uncompromising hostility of its clergy to the Bible, and of their determination to prevent its circulation among their people. But while men like Cardinal Manning can offer such adulation to a fellow-sinner, it is pleasing to know there are others, much more distinguished in the world than even he, and quite his equal in devotion to the interests of their Church, who have not hesitated to write in a very different strain of the Pope, and of the action of the late Council in ascribing to him the infallibility, and, as Dr. Dollinger says, the omnipotence, of which the Cardinal so exultingly boasts. And when I mention as such the late Count Montalembert, and the late Monseigneur Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, Ultramontanes of an earlier era, who, with a host of others, resisted with courage and great argumentative ability the purpose of the Jesuits to bring this topstone of blasphemy upon their Church, the intelligent reader will acknowledge that I am fully sustained in my statement. In proof of what I here say I will give a brief quotation from the writings of the Count and the Archbishop, which, I doubt not, will be read with much interest. The Count, in writing to a friend, observes:

"I beg you to observe that that the Gallicanism of which I was the resolute and victorious adversary twenty-five years ago, had only the name in common with that with which you reproach the Rev. Father Gratry. The Gallicanism I then called a *mummy*, was no other than that which my old colleague and friend, Count Daru, ridiculed the other day, when he said, in replying to M. Rouland, "you are mistaking the century." It has solely the oppressive or vexatious intervention of the temporal power in spiritual interests, an interference which a portion of our old and illustrious French clergy had sometimes too easily accepted. But I venture to say that you will not find any more in my speech of 1847 than in my other speeches or writings, a single word in conformity with the doctrines or pretensions of the Ultramontanes of the present day; and that for an excellent reason, which is, that nobody had thought of advocating or raising them during the period between my entrance into public life and the advent of the second empire. Never, thank heaven, have I thought, said, or written anything favorable to the personal and separate infallibility of the Pope, such as it is thought to impose upon us; nor to the theocracy, the dictatorship of the church, which I did my best to reprobate, nor to the absolutism of Rome, which to-day forms the symbol and the programme of the faction dominant among us. On reading with you my words of 1847, I found nothing, or scarcely anything to change in them. I feel that did the occasion arise, I to-day should again oppose all against which I then contended, and that I should proclaim, now as then, the reciprocal incompetence of the church, and of the state outside the boundary of their proper domain, without desiring that their mutual independence should lead to their absolute separation. At the same time I willingly admit that if I have nothing to cancel I should have a great deal to add. I said Gallicanism is dead, because it made itself the servant of the state. How then has it risen again? I do not hesitate to say that it is in consequence of the lavish encouragement given under the Pontificate of Pius IX. to exaggerated doctrines, outraging the good sense as well as the honor of the human race—doctrines of which not even the coming shadow was perceptible under the Parliamentary Monarchy. In 1847 what could give rise to a suspicion that the liberal Pontificate of Pius IX., acclaimed by all the Liberals of the two worlds, should become the pontificate represented and personified by the *Univers* and the *Civilta*? In the midst of the unanimous cries then uttered by the clergy in favor of liberty, as in Belgium, of liberty in every thing, and for all, how could we foresee, as possible, the incredible wheelabout of almost all that same clergy in 1852—the enthusiasm of most of the Ultramontane doctors for the revival of Cæsarism? The harangues of Monseigneur Parisis, the charges of Monseigneur de Salinis; and especially the permanent triumph of those lay theologians of absolutism who began by squandering all our liberties, all our principles, all our former ideas, before Napoleon III., and afterward immolated justice and truth, reason and history, in one great holocaust to the idol they raised up for themselves at the Vatican? If that word idol seems to you too strong, please to lay the blame on what Monseigneur Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, wrote to me on the 10th September, 1853. (He now quotes the Archbishop.) "The new Ultramontane school leads us to a double idolatry." (Mark these words.) "The idolatry of the temporal power and of the spiritual power. When you formerly, like ourselves, M. le Comte, made loud professions of Ultramontanism you did not understand things thus. We defended the independence of the spiritual power against the pretensions and encroachments of the temporal power, but we respected the constitution of the state and the constitution of the church, we did not do away with all intermediate power all hierarchy, all reasonable discussion, all legitimate resistance, all individuality, all spontaneity. The Pope and the Emperor were not, one the whole church, and the other the whole state. Doubtless there are times when the Pope may set himself above all the rules which are only for ordinary times, and when his power is as extensive as the necessities of the church. The old Ultramontanes kept this in mind, but they did not make a rule of the exception. The new Ultramontanes have pushed everything to extremes, and have abounded in hostile arguments against all liberties—those of the state as well as those of the church—and against the serious religious interests of the present time, and especially of a future day. One might be content with despising them, but when one has a presentiment of the evils they are preparing for us it is difficult to be silent and resigned. You have, therefore, done well, M. Le Conte, to stigmatize them.

"Thus sir, did the pastor of the largest diocese in Christendom express himself seventeen years ago, congratulating me upon one of my first protests against the spirit which, since then, I have never ceased to combat. For it is not to-day, but in 1852 that I began to struggle against the detestable political and religious aberrations which make up contemporary Ultramontanism."

Would it not be well for our French friends and fellow-citizens in their present position to open their eyes to such teachers as those I have quoted? If they do not for a while there need be no question but that ere long they will. The mischief in strifes and divisions, of which Jesuitism is ever the parent, is coming out very clearly in their midst. It is well, perhaps, that when the Jesuits get their hands on the power, for which they ever plot and work, they know no moderation in its use. Here, then, is our hope, that by straining they will break their ties, and a rather noisy outburst of feeling may one of these days be expected among us. Even so, let it come, and speedily.

JOHN BORLAND.

THE ORANGE RIOTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Owing to an abusive and peculiarly false letter in its columns, we have recently discovered the existence of a paper published in Montreal, and designated the *True Witness*. We suppose it to be so-called that emphasis may be laid upon the erroneous statements with which it is supplied. It being published, as we gather, in the interests of papists, we do not blame it for endeavoring to expurgate its patrons from their crimes, at the same time we would suggest to it the advisability of authenticating before publishing items of so-called news. In a late issue there appears a letter dated Montreal, January 22nd, 1884, containing extracts from a private letter sent from some resident in Carbonear to a Montreal friend, and laying the onus of the recent outrageous proceedings at Harbor Grace upon the Protestants, and insinuating in no measured terms, that the troubles—the sectarian troubles—of the Island have ever originated with the Protestant party. Now, sir, with your permission, I should like to place a few facts—facts which may be amply verified—before your readers; more especially as your circulation in this Island is large and Newfoundland interests are closely entwined with those of the Dominion, religiously if not politically. Up to the year 1862 Protestants in Carbonear and elsewhere throughout the Island lived in constant fear of the domineering and intolerant Catholic moiety of the population, daily meeting with insult and outrage. Violence was the sure companion of elections, Protestants at such times, as hundreds now living can testify, having to seek refuge from brutality in their cellars or in the woods. For decades all was under control of the Catholics. Protestant candidates at election times were hooted at and maltreated; and all who dared support them by word or act were marked men. The custom was, on a vote being registered in favor of the Protestant candidate, for a chalk mark to be placed on the back of the unlucky voter, who immediately on issuing from the polling booth would be hustled rapidly down the nearest embankment, to the imminent, and too often, actual danger of life and limb. In 1841 the house of Mr. Nicholas Ash, the father-in-law of one of the gentlemen so vilely slandered in the *True Witness*, was burned to the ground by them and every vestige of his available property destroyed. From that time until the year 1861 a reign of terror ensued. In 1858, the last time when a Romanist was returned for Carbonear, a mob, headed by the leading Catholics, both professional and mercantile, sacked the house of Mr. James Penney, grandfather of the murdered man, William Jaynes, almost killing the poor old man, whose head was literally split open; from the effects of their dastardly brutality his daughter was rendered a confirmed lunatic, and died some four years ago in the asylum at St. John's, where she had ever since been confined. This tyrannical and overbearing policy was pursued even in the House of Assembly, where Mr. Kent, the then Premier, deliberately asserted, that with such a band at his back, he defied the power of the Queen's representatives. Whereupon in 1861 Governor Bannerman dismissed the ministry. An election ensued and the usual scenes were enacted; it became a civil war and one instance will serve to show the state of affairs at the time. Our present resident magistrate, Judge McNeil, in company with the Hon. John Rorke, and the solitary constable, set apart to maintain peace amongst five thousand inhabitants, was parading the streets in the interests of peace and quietness. A message was sent to the constable—a Catholic—who immediately retired, when a heavily loaded gun was fired from a house close at hand, the shot entering the coat of Mr. McNeil, who narrowly escaped with his life. The coat with the shot holes in it is still in his possession. After a desperate and protracted struggle, the tide turned, and from 1866 none but Protestant members have represented Carbonear in the House of Legislature. Since that period, peace and quietness had reigned, the Catholics, with the exception of malicious threats and a few acts of secret revenge, having learned discretion to be valor's better part. All might have remained well, were it not for the objectionable blow experienced by them when the Permissive Bill became law, and thus all their leading men were deprived of their resources. Of the recent outrageous events in Harbor Grace, I will but briefly state that the Orangemen of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, were ruthlessly fired upon by a band of cowardly scoundrels. They are arrested and to re-echo the words of the *True Witness*, "We earnestly pray that justice shall be done them." The funeral of William Jaynes was a solemn time and the cries of his poor father as he followed the corpse of his much loved son to its last resting place, will ever be deeply impressed upon the minds of those who witnessed the sad spectacle. And yet despite this atrocious massacre, Orangemen—to their honor be it said—held their peace. That two or three windows were broken, I cannot deny, my only wonder is that peace prevailed. The Orange lodge, the Protestant lodge, I might term it, for at times like these all Protestants are Orangemen at heart, was continually in session, their leaders ever counselling law and order, and the members evincing their anxiety for quiet by their prompt acquiescence. That the town was in a ferment is the truth, but beyond the smashing of half a dozen panes of glass—no more—no outrage was committed. The absurd statement about soap and dumplings is evidently a sardonic attempt at levity on the part of the writer of the letter, and needs no refutation, the ridiculous statement carrying its own denial. The gentlemen libelled in this *True Witness* were most influential in the abolition of the liquor traffic, and the author of the letter, an ex-publican, evidently deemed it a suitable opportunity for venting upon them his spleen.

A PROTESTANT.

Carbonear, March 1st, 1884.

BY WHOM WE LIVE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—To advocate the cause of the weak and to defend the cause of "Him that hath no helper," has always seemed to me a noble thing. Though feeling unworthy of the cause and inadequate to the task, yet, because of its importance, I beg to be heard as I attempt to bring out of a much discussed question, at least to my mind, one not sufficiently recognized phase, viz., the fact that on the products of the actual producers, or the labors of the actual laborers of society, the whole world subsists. And much of it not only subsists, but revels in luxury and idleness! Now by actual producers, we mean all whose labor results directly, in something of utility, such as agriculturists, fishermen, mechanics, factory laborers, producers of artificial or handiwork, &c. Upon these whoever they may be, themselves, and all others, live. And all that they, and all others possess, directly or indirectly, comes of these. Now let the world stand amazed to think that (1), All carriers and handlers of goods; (2), All traders, or the mercantile world, so called; (3), All clergymen, professors, teachers, professional classes, contractors, overseers, &c.; (4), All the female half of human kind, except those engaged in manufacture; (5), All the armies of the world and navies of peace and war; and (6), The balance of human kind, the workers themselves—live by the labors of the laborers.

I am not saying that others do not work,—that all others live idle or useless lives. Carriers, &c., labor hard. Traders set the products in motion over all the world; but they only manipulate the labor of the laborer, buying in the low and selling in the high market, pocketing the difference, and thereby acquiring wealth. The professions are necessary to the existence of society and civilization, but do they produce a garment or a loaf? The millions of men maintained for war are worse than useless. And we all know that without the female half of the world, the world might as well not be and soon would cease to be. But all these only handle or use that produced by the producers. And again: The professors generally enjoy many luxuries and lay up money. The mercantile classes, contractors, managers, employers of capital, &c., in many instances amass immense fortunes. And be it remembered that, however obtained, whether by speculation, honestly or dishonestly, or by inheritance, or any other way, it directly or indirectly comes by the hand that is hard with toil!

Now consider what an amount each producer produces, over and above what he receives for himself. I cannot say more than he requires for himself, for here is where the trouble and hardship come in; but more than he receives. Consider the enormous quantities annually destroyed by fire, by flood, by marine disaster.

The greater quantities of bread, for which thousands hunger, and hundreds starve, that is worse than wasted by "breweries." For it is destroyed, and then sent back to incapacitate, and curse the men that need the bread! And now we begin to get a glimpse of the utility and productiveness of labor. Though the carrier and handler get not much more, as a rule, than a living, the aggregate is large. Armies of clerks, in the employ of telegraph companies and railway organizations, armies of newspaper and dry goods people, with all the host of idlers that belong to no class, &c., live on the working classes.

Consider the navies of the world, the armies of the world, the princely fortunes of monarchs, rulers, statesmen, bankers; estates and revenues of the so-called nobility of the nations of the world. Whence came all? Not of the possessor generally. He has only received or gathered. Somebody produced, viz., the "producers."

"For all the world wonder."

And now, what does the producer get? But first, what ought he to have? In reason he should have (1) a comfortable home; (2) sufficient healthy food, and comfortable clothing, decent to go to church, with his children and wife, and his children to go to school, etc; (3) he should be able to procure knowledge, and have some time for amusements, recreation, etc., of body and mind; (4) he should have good medical attendance, at all times, and the benefits of a hospital when sick, and (5) he should be able to accumulate something for old age and sickness, &c. All these reason and justice dictate. And, indeed, the mentally and physically incapacitated, and even the very criminal, get almost all these! And what do they get? They toil from early morn till night—through all the weary hours of day, through all the days of the week—many not even allowed the Sabbath to rest—through all the weeks and months of the year, and through all the weary years of a hard and hopeless life, finding rest only when they are laid away in the quiet, peaceful grave.

Many a blatant cry has been raised concerning liberty, justice and freedom, by men, fattening on the blood of half-clothed, half-fed, half-sheltered employees! Armies, and navies, and millions have been employed to liberate and do justice to a few in foreign lands; and behold the millions of slaves at home. Let us see from some official statistics the condition of the producers in some fairly representative nations. "The laboring classes are in distressing circumstances," "struggling with bitter want," "wages not sufficient to support their families," "children must toil," "all live in two or three rooms," "average cost of subsistence, six and three-quarter cents per head per day." "Food, potatoes and black bread, chickory coffee, and meat very seldom," "children and wives ragged, the latter dispirited and haggard.". "After living thus save nothing for sickness and age," this for Germany. In England the average is ten cents per day per head. In Belgium, four cents.

Louis Blanc says, "It is a hideous aspect of profound degradation."

W. R. Gregg says, "There are in England about 7,000,000 of property holders, and 23,000,000 laborers, a large proportion of whom live in dwellings and in scenes which render virtue, comfort and self-respect impossible."

Ruskin says, "Though England is deafened with spindles and looms, her poor have no clothes; though black with coal, many freeze; though she exports bread, many are starving; though she has sold her soul for gold, her poor are in degradation and poverty."

The London *Telegraph* says, "Above fifty persons die of cold and hunger in London every year, mostly old and worn-out work-people!" And so we might go on, *ad infinitum*, of all lands, and forever. Like the running of the waters to the sea, an everlasting ceaseless flow of poverty, misery and woe, and what a voice goes up to heaven! Is there any to hear or answer? And think of the ill-usage, insults, tyranny, robbery, sneers, &c., of those who grow fat on their blood as they flaunt by in luxury, ofttimes vice, and ease! Tell me, considering what human nature is, altogether bad, is it any wonder that we have widespread dissatisfaction, "strikes," "labor troubles," yea, and "Nihilism" and "Communism"? It is time that legislatures were looking into these things. They only can defend the poor from their oppressions. Our factory labor law is timely. Thank God, it will help defend the defenceless, especially the young, but no law can settle this great question of capital and labor altogether. Who is sufficient for these things?

When the employee realizes what he owes to the employed, when he is prepared to do justly to his fellow and before his God; when he realizes that all "by him kept back by fraud," and more too, will be swept away, (hence half the great losses and failures, &c.), in answer to the "cry" of them that have "reaped down his fields," run his factories, &c. When all these things are understood and felt, then the producer will take his place as the recognized supporter of the world, and will be honored accordingly. "So mote it be."

J. B. H.

House of Commons, Ottawa, March, 1884.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I look in vain through the columns of our daily papers for advertisements of houses, rooms or board in the country. Desiring to arrange my plans for the summer at once so as to combine the country for the children with business in the city for their father, I wish to find out if there are any places within easy reach of the city, by boat or rail, where one can get a cottage with small garden and boating or board at a reasonable rate. I trusted last summer to the chance of getting a house in the fall, and failed to get one near the centre of the city, and do not want to run the risk again and cannot afford to keep two houses going unless they are very reasonable. If you would put an article in your paper describing the country places round and their get-at-ableness and facilities for market, &c., you would oblige many people besides

PERPLEXITY.

Montreal, 18th March, 1884.

We have been doing this for years. We have gladly inserted reasonably intelligent descriptions of summer resorts, with particular reference to the important quality so well named above. We only insist that such descriptions be not puffs of private interests, or in other words advertisements put in the wrong columns.

THE MANSE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Country congregations often show a great want of Christian love, and of that consideration for the comfort of others, so forcibly pressed by Paul, in Phil. ii., 4, in the state of the house and outbuildings they provide for the service of their pastors. Some time ago I paid a visit to a friend of mine, who is a pastor of a congregation in the Province of Quebec, of about one hundred families, and I was astonished that such a congregation would provide so meanly for the home comfort of their pastor. To a passer by the house would seem a very fine house, and from the number of buildings at the back of it you would have thought that there was every convenience in the way of outbuildings; but when I went into the house I found it a cold, cheerless shell, the half of which could hardly be kept warm with three stoves running, and burning about sixty cords of wood in the year. They have abandoned up stairs altogether to Jack Frost for the winter. They had their summer dining-room on the ground flat turned into a bed-room, and the family lived down in a basement kitchen, at the back of the house. Off this there was a very small room on one side, which served in the meantime for dining-room. Patches of the plaster in this kitchen had fallen down, and the wall was cracked in places by the action of the frost, by which the door was also cramped so that it was very difficult either to open or close it. The woodshed back of this was fairly convenient, and the water carried by wooden pipes to this shed was very convenient. At the back end of this shed and making an angle with it there stood a large barn, where the hay from the glebe was stored. At the end of this they had built a new stable with coach house attached, but having about a foot of space between it and the barn. This might have been very convenient, but for the unfinished way in which it had been left. No floor on the coach-house, a step of between two and three feet, for the horse to step up from it to the stable. I do not know whether the stable was built with stone underneath or not, but the floor was so laid that the water from the cow ran in under the cow, and under the horse. The hay had to be carried round by the armful from the barn to the stable, through three doors which seemed to me a very wasteful plan—while a carpenter could fix it in a day, so that the hay could be forked from the mow to the manger, without any waste. My friend, however, is a man very easily satisfied—in fact he hardly ever thinks of his own personal comfort. He never complained of these outside arrangements. But he could not think of letting his family try another winter in that cold house, without something is done to it—he is othewise very happy and delighting in his work, though laboring under difficulties from weak health. Now, this case is but one instance out of many that I could give. When a minister is called, and a guarantee given with that call, of a certain sum of money and a manse, the manse as equal to the rent of a house, in addition to the sum of money, is part of his salary. And to provide such poor accommodation as I have described is just the same as if you tried to pay a sum of money with bills having fifty percent discount on them, and count them as full value; every one can see that that would be dishonest dealing. It is no better principle to provide an excuse of a manse for a minister, so that it is not only unkind but unrighteous. Surely Christian congregations should not be guilty of such things. Let everyone who reads this see whether his pastor is rightly dealt with in these matters.

A FRIEND.

GASPE NEWS.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

As a staunch advocate of temperance, you will be pleased to learn that Gaspe coast, so long dozing in seeming indifference to the foremost moral movement of the century has at last woke up to the duty of the hour. Out of the many, in former years, who, as agents of the "lower regions," debased themselves and their customers, but few merchants continue to deal in the vile traffic, in quantities, one groggery remaining to echo the groans of the dying inebriate. It is to be hoped the newly appointed license commissioners will be able to suppress completely its sale on this coast, and ever keep in mind the prevailing sentiment of the present generation against the sale and use of intoxicants, if they would that coming posterity bless their memory.

On the 3rd inst. the Municipal Council, Cap de Rosier, unanimously resolved: That a by-law be passed to prohibit entirely the sale of intoxicating liquors in this municipality, and that the Collector of Inland Revenue of Gaspe Basin be notified to that effect.

Temperance forms a grand accompaniment to a revival of religion. Special effort in soul-saving has resulted in intensifying zeal in any good work, so that it became a light matter to muster a force to still further drive back the common foe to all law, except license, to all order and decency.

Three of "Daniel's Band of Gospel Temperance Workers" have recently been organized with most encouraging prospects. This being an open work all are welcome to its meetings. The blue ribbon pledge of total abstinence constitutes membership. It and the red ribbon or tobacco pledge make eligible for elections to office. The official titles are significant and unique. Already over a hundred have taken the pledge. One main object of "Daniel's Band" is to keep the mind intelligently informed in things pertaining to temperance. Any literature therefore, in tract form, or otherwise bearing on this subject, will be gladly accepted and cheerfully distributed if sent to the Methodist Missionary, Cape Ozo, P. Q.

STORMONT COUNTY NEWS.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

The Township of Roxborough, Stormont County, has had the Dunkin Act in operation for above seven years. Attempts have been made on two occasions to repeal the by-law, but without success. There are at the present time no licensed places for the sale of intoxicating liquor within the township, and the good effects are to be witnessed in the improved sobriety and prosperity of the people. At Moose Creek, though, the law has been openly defied for some time by certain persons who persist in selling illegally. The magistrates, however, are much to blame for this state of things, as they inflict the lowest penalty the law allows, no matter how often the offenders are brought before them. Consequently the illicit vendors pay the minimum fine of $20, and continue to violate the law as heretofore. One man

HAS PAID $300 IN FINES

during the last three years, which sum is simply equivalent to the payment of an annual license fee of $100. If the magistrates would inflict the maximum penalty of $50, and, in default, send the offender to prison for three months, this illegal selling would be speedily crushed out of existence. Moose Creek has become a scandal to the township, and if the magistrates continue to act as leniently as heretofore, the township should hold a series of indignation meetings and demand the full enforcement of the law. Only a short time ago two illicit traders were fined only $20 each, though there were previous convictions against them!

The petition in favor of the Scott Act is receiving numerous signatures. The Rev. Fredk. Powell, travelling agent of the *Witness*, is now lecturing in the Township on this Act, and

THE MEETINGS ARE WELL ATTENDED.

Mr. Powell lectured at Gravel Hill on Monday evening last, the Rev. C. Payser occupying the chair, and in the Sixth Concession Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, James Begg, Esq., J.P., an old friend of the cause, presiding, and the Rev. C. Poyser and Mr. Wm. Brownell also addressed the meeting. A resolution was passed unanimously to use every lawful endeavor to secure the adoption of the Scott Act.

Osnabruck Township has raised the license fee to $200, and the hotelkeepers have declined to take out licenses, saying it will not pay them to do so.

The petition in Glengarry County is being signed by

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

of the voters. In some districts all the voters have signed. If the friends will only pull together the adoption of the Scott Act is assured.

Lumbering is fairly active in Roxborough. Cedar is in great demand for shingles and fetches $4.00 per cord.

Two men were brought before the magistrates at Moose Creek, on March 19th, for selling intoxicating liquor in contravention of the Dunkin Act, which has been adopted by the Township. As several previous convictions were on the books against them, they were fined $40 each.

Last Wednesday a public meeting in advocacy of the Scott Act was held in the Baptist Church, Tayside. There was a fair attendance, notwithstanding the stormy weather. Mr. McGregor presided, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. C. Poyser and F. Powell.

A RESIDENT OF LONDON writes to one of the London newspapers that "It may alarm some of the residents in the district to hear that he received a shower of duck shot in his back as he was walking in Regent's Park at a few minutes before eight o'clock in the morning."

THE REFORM BILL.

THE EXTENSION OF HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—HOW FAGOT VOTERS ARE DEALT WITH—A PILL THAT THE TORIES CANNOT SWALLOW.

We have received from England a copy of the great Reform Bill for the United Kingdom, which Mr. Gladstone has just introduced into the British Parliament. This measure, which will at one stroke enfranchise two million inhabitants of England, Ireland and Scotland, is described by the *Daily News* as at once the shortest and simplest Reform Bill of modern times. It consists of only a dozen clauses and two schedules, and by far the greater portion of its comparatively small bulk consists of definitions. The enacting clauses are only four, and are perfectly clear and easy to understand. The bill has often been spoken of as one for the assimilation of the county and borough franchises. This is not strictly accurate, because most of the existing differences between counties and boroughs are left intact. The bill creates a new uniformity by extending the present household and lodger franchises of the English and Scotch boroughs to every county in the three kingdoms and to the boroughs in Ireland. It further extends household suffrage itself in every constituency by enacting that persons who hold their dwellings "by virtue of any office, service, or employment," shall be householders within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts. In these two clauses the chief significance of the measure is contained.

The other two enacting sections are those which abolish fagot voters for the future, and assimilate the occupation qualification in counties and boroughs. The persons thus enfranchised in the counties and in the Irish boroughs are therefore all those who would be at present, or would be under the new office or service franchise, qualified to vote as householders or as lodgers if they lived within an English Parliamentary borough. Every man of full age, who is not subject to any legal incapacity, and who on the last day of next July has been an inhabitant occupier of a dwelling house for twelve months, and has paid the rates due on the 5th of January, will be entitled to be put on the register in counties as in boroughs. Persons who live in lodgings of which the annual value as unfurnished rooms is not less than ten pounds, and who have lived twelve months in the same house, will also be in a position to claim votes for the county under the bill.

There is an extension of the occupation franchise both in counties and boroughs. In boroughs the occupier of the premises of the clear annual value of ten pounds is entitled to be put on the borough register if he lives within seven miles of the borough boundary. This ten pounds qualification is now extended to the counties, and to the occupiers of land as well as of tenements both in boroughs and counties. In the counties, however, this limit of residence does not apply. The present twelve pounds rating franchise is by this clause simply reduced to ten pounds clear yearly value, and any person occupying land or tenement of that value in a county will be entitled to be put upon the register. The assimilation of the occupation qualification in this clause is therefore merely as to its value; there is no assimilation in the conditions under which it is exercised. Those remain the same. A man who rents a little farm, a seaside cottage, a small fishing or shooting place, of the clear yearly value of ten pounds, may have a vote for the county in which it is situated, though he lives a hundred miles away. If the same qualification were within a borough it would be needful that he should reside within seven miles of the boundary. The distinction between county and borough constituencies, that the former need not consist of actual residents, and that the latter must practically do so, is therefore retained. The household and lodger voters will be subject in the counties to the same conditions of residence which apply in the towns.

Fagot voting is dealt with tenderly. Existing fagot votes are let alone, and the forty-five who qualify themselves for one house in the county of Mid-Lothian may vote undisturbed at the next election. Henceforth, however, this minute division of interests is not to be allowed, except where it has been derived by descent, marriage, marriage settlement or will, or in the case of actual residents or partners. In all other cases only one owner of any land, tenement, or tithe-rent charge can be registered as a voter. It will be seen at once that no step is taken even in the direction of "one man, one vote." The clause headed "prohibition of multiplication of votes" merely prohibits the creation of the merest fagots. Freehold qualifications, where the ownership is actual, may be multiplied as much as ever.

BRITISH FINANCE—A PROOF OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

LIQUOR DRINKING REDUCED 20 PERCENT PER HEAD.

The most notable article in the current *British Quarterly Review* is devoted to a survey of the finances of the United Kingdom. It develops facts which have a deep interest for American students of foreign progress. The reviewer compares the financial status of 1862 with that of the current year. Twenty years ago the total ordinary expenditures of the British Government amounted to seventy million pounds sterling. To-day they amount to eighty millions. The army and navy expenditures are slightly less now than in 1862, and the bulk of the ten millions increase is spent in carrying on the civil service. The balance of the increase, about three millions, goes to the reduction of the national debt, which has in the last few years been seriously undertaken for the first time since the close of hostilities in 1815 left Great Britain with a national debt of £900,000,000.

To meet this largely increased burden of expenditure the British Government still relies mainly upon indirect taxation. The customs and excise duties are the chief sources of its income. The income tax, stamps, lands, and assessed taxes, contribute the rest. In other words, the taxes levied on liquor and tobacco have been and are still the mainstay of British finance. The writer in the *Quarterly* sounds a note of alarm by showing that these chief supports of the treasury are weakening. In 1863 the customs and excise duties yielded 41 millions out of a total of 64 millions raised by taxation. In 1883 these same duties yielded only 46½ millions out of a total of 73 millions. Comparing the two periods, 1862-63, and 1882-83, it appears that twenty years ago taxation on food (groceries) bore 21 percent of the total taxation, now it bears only 7 percent of it; drink and smoke then paid 40 percent of the whole, and now bears 56 percent of it; while property then contributed 32 and now contributes 31 percent of it. It is evident from these figures that, as the reviewer says, "the elasticity of the British revenue has come to depend exclusively on the yield of the duties on drink and smoke." Recent budgets show that these duties, however, are no longer elastic. "The consumption of spirits and even of beer," the Quarterly writer says, "if not of tobacco, is steadily and seriously falling off." The increase of population is an element to be kept in mind, and allowing for that increase, there is ample proof that the Britishers are neither drinking as much beer and spirits, nor using as much tobacco, as formerly. For the last two years trade has been improving and wages good, but the revenue from drink and smoke has not rallied to its former proportions. In 1875-76 the revenue from wines and spirits amounted to 23 million pounds, and in 1883, allowing for the growth of population, it should have reached 25 millions; instead of that it fell below 20 millions. In other words, while the population increased 8 percent, the drink revenue was reduced by 15 percent, and the consumption per head fell off 20 percent.

The *Quarterly* writer believes that this indicates a new departure in the social habits of the wage-earning classes, and, taken together with the popular demand for restrictive legislation, shows "the undeniable existence of a very powerful minority, at least, perhaps a majority, of the younger generation of workmen who are willing to impose upon themselves serious practical restraints, in order, if possible, and as far as possible, to take away the reproach and curse of drunkenness from their order."

We need not follow the writer in the Conservative review through his dismal forebodings as to what is to happen to the British treasury if the British workingmen persevere in cutting off their consumption of alcohol and nicotine. That is, indeed, of small comparative moment. The cheering fact stands out clearly that the ruinous drink traffic is sensibly declining in the islands that have hitherto been its greatest strongholds. When the British people become sober at home, there is reason to hope that the alcoholic millstone may yet be lifted from the neck of all English-speaking countries.—*Boston Traveller.*

AVONMORE NEWS.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

On Thursday last a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in support of the Scott Act in the Wesleyan Church, the Rev. C. Poyser presiding. The Rev. F. Powell, travelling agent of the *Witness*, addressed the meeting on "The Scott Act and the necessity of its adoption and enforcement." An interesting discussion followed, the Temperance Secretary was advised by the meeting to order 400 copies of the "Synopsis of the Scott Act" published by the *Witness* office. The friends here anticipate a large majority in support of the Act.

THE LEGALITY OF A MARRIAGE.

A GRANDSON OF A HIGHLAND COLONEL—AN INDIAN MARRIAGE AGAIN DECLARED LEGAL—MR. JONES, OF MONTREAL, THE HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

In the year 1869 the famous case of Connolly *versus* Woolrich was decided in the Superior Court by Judge Monk, who declared that an Indian woman, with whom a white man had associated in accordance with the Indian custom, was his lawful wife. This judgment was confirmed by the Court of Appeal. A somewhat similar case has just been decided at Quebec, and we believe that not only will a history of the case prove interesting to all of our readers but will be really important to some of them, especially in the North-West, who are themselves in a similar position to that of the Jones family.

Alexander Fraser was a captain in the 78th Highlanders at the taking of Quebec, and after the war he acquired a fortune by fur-trading in the North-West. While there, about 1788, he allied himself "according to the custom of the country" with an Indian woman named Angelique Meadows, daughter of a chief. There was no civil or religious ceremony, and no registration. The couple had five children—of whom one was murdered in the capital of France, another died at sea while returning from England, and the youngest, a girl, died young in the River Ouelle Convent. Captain Fraser (afterwards colonel in the militia) returned to Quebec in 1801, and there he had his children baptized at the Scottish Church. In the registry of baptism these children are inscribed as born of Alexander Fraser and Angélique Meadows, with the exact date of each birth; the signatures of the father and of three friends follow. At the same time the family settled at Riviere du Loup, where the Indian wife lived till her death in 1834. The old fur trader used to say that she had saved his life and he would never cease to treat her as—what she was—his wife. His relations, the Messrs. McLaughlin, also recognized her as one of the family.

In 1833 Mr. Fraser made a will disposing of certain parts of his property, including the seigniories of Temiscouata and Madawaska, but naming no legatee for the remainder. Two years after this he sold the above two seigniories, and part of the price was invested in his name. In 1837 he died, leaving two children—Angélique and Marguerite Fraser—by the Indian woman, and several younger children, among whom was the present William Fraser, by a white woman.

In 1871, Mr. William Fraser took action against Mr. J. B. Pouliot, curator of the estate, to get an account of the money received for the sale of the Temiscouata and Madawaska seigniories. The case was delayed by the burning of the records in the Quebec Court House in 1873, and by other causes. In 1880, on an interlocutory judgment, Mr. Pouliot rendered an account, and deposited in court about $50,000 in cash and $40,000 in securities. Mr. Thomas Jones, notary, here stepped in and claimed half of these sums to be divided between him and his brother and sister, now living—Mr. Wolfred Jones, of Montreal, and a nun at Quebec. These are the children of Marguerite Fraser, by her marriage with Mr. Thomas Jones, notary, of Riviere du Loup. They claimed their right to half the property held by their grandmother's lawful husband during the community of goods. Judge Caron has now decided that their claim to half the property is good, and that the Indian marriage of Mr. Fraser was legal. The case will now be taken to the Court of Appeal.

This judgment directly affects the $90,000 deposited in Court, but it also decides the right of Messrs. Jones to one half of the seigniory of Rivière du Loup and the *six mille acres* which were granted to the gallant captain, and which formed part of the property held by him and his wife in common.

COREA AS A MISSION FIELD.

Great as has been the growth of Christian missions during the present century, the enlargement of accessible areas of mission work has more than kept pace with it, and never before were there so many open doors, as yet unentered, for preaching the Gospel as just now.... The opening of Corea, the "Hermit Kingdom," to the world beyond itself, adds still another voice to the almost universal cry for the preaching of the Gospel to those who have hitherto been sitting in darkness.....

Geographically, Corea is a peninsula, extending southeastward from the eastward part of the Asiatic continent, with the Yellow Sea on the west, and the Sea of Japan on the east. It is situated about midway between China and Japan, with which countries it is, as to its people, intimately related. It is in about the same latitude with our own middle States, from Lake Erie to the Carolinas, or from latitude thirty-three to forty-three degrees north, with much the same climate as our own country. The length of the peninsula is a little more than four hundred miles, with a breadth of about one hundred and fifty miles; and besides this the kingdom includes a portion of the mainland and also a number of adjacent islands. Its entire area is about equal to that of the States of New York and New Jersey united—with a population of ten or twelve millions, or more than twice as great in proportion of areas as these two States with their great cities.

Ethnologically, the people are Mongolians, as are their Chinese and Japanese neighbors, whom they also resemble in their general characteristics, civilization, learning, and religion. As seen at our distance that country seems only a department of either China or Japan, with such specific difference as have naturally grown up among them in their separate and isolated state. The government is said to be a despotism with a disproportionately large military establishment; the policy of the government has been to remain wholly excluded from the rest of the world, though some little commercial intercourse has been kept up with China and Japan, and a kind of subjection to the former is recognized in the payment of an annual tribute. And though the country is so thickly peopled yet it is said that large tracts are uncultivated, being mountainous and covered with heavy forests which abound with tigers and panthers, whose skins constitute a considerable item of export.

During the time of the activity of the Jesuit missions in Japan an attempt was also made to introduce Roman Catholicism into Corea, which was to some degree successful. The missionaries were chiefly Japanese converts, and though somewhat successful for a while, with the suppression of the Jesuits in Japan the mission in Corea appears to have failed also. The attempt was renewed about a hundred years ago, and seemed to succeed, though, as in nearly all Jesuit missions among heathen peoples, very little permanent result appears to have been achieved, and the government was all along extremely hostile to the new religion, persecuting both the missionaries and the converts without mercy. It is said that there may still be found from ten to twenty thousand native converts in Corea. About twenty years ago nine French missionaries were massacred, which led to the invasion of the country by the French navy, and though the immediate results were not satisfactory, yet, through the influence of that and similar movements by other nations, including our own, the barriers that have so long separated that "hermit nation" from the rest of the world have become pretty effectively broken down. Corea now takes its place in the great family of nations, the tangible evidence of which important fact we have in the presence of its ambassadors among us; and with diplomacy and commerce must come also religious liberty to the people, rendering the whole land an open field, chiefly a virgin soil, for Christ's husbandmen.

That these strange events are to be understood as indications of God's will, pointing the Church to its duty to go up and possess the land for Christ, scarcely admits of a doubt.....The peculiar condition of mind that is manifesting itself among the Mongolian nations of the far East in respect to western ideas, the civilization and the religion of the West, marks the present as peculiarly the set time in the Divine purposes and wisdom for the Christianization of those nations. It is for the Church to respond with all readiness and without unnecessary delay to these manifest indications of the Divine will. "The King's business demands haste," and too much deliberation causing delays may defeat the great design and render the strange opportunity unavailable.—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

TEMPERANCE IN BRIGHTON.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

The temperance movement in Brighton is progressing splendidly, and we hold our meetings every Tuesday evening. The name of our society is the "Brighton Blue Ribbon Society." It was started on the 1st of Jan. last, and now has 409 members. People said it would go down at first, but it has not so far. There was one man that I never saw sober till two weeks after it started, and now he is sober all the time. We have only had three members break the pledge, and one of them has joined again and has kept it ever since. The pledge is as follows:—"I promise, by God's help, to abstain from all intoxicating liquor as a beverage." We have had only two temperance lectures, one by Mrs. Yeomans and the other by Mr. Carswell, of Oshawa. Last Tuesday evening (the 18th) the hall was so crowded that a number had to leave on account of all the room being taken up. The programme consisted of readings, recitations and music.

Brighton, Ont., March 19th, 1884.

BUDDHISM IN RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY.

At the last large meeting held in February, by the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, 7 Adelphi Terrace, London, a paper was read by the Rev. R. C. Collins, M.A., on Buddhism in relation to Christianity. Referring to the parallels between the persons and characters of Buddha and Jesus Christ, he said:—Take as a prominent instance, the birth stories. I need not here give details, which are to be found in any modern work on Buddhism. The supposed miraculous conception; the bringing down of Buddha from the Tusita heaven; the Dêvas acknowledging his supremacy; the presentation in the Temple, when the images of Indra and other gods threw themselves at his feet; the temptation by Mara—which legends are embellished by the modern writer I have already quoted, under such phrases as "Conceived by the Holy Ghost," "Born of the Virgin Maya," "Song of the heavenly host," "Presentation in the Temple and temptation in the wilderness"—none of these is found in the early Pali texts. The simple story of ancient Buddhism is that an ascetic, whose family name was Gautama, preached a new doctrine of human suffering, and a new way of deliverance from it. There is no thought in the early Buddhism, of which we read in the Pali texts, of deliverance at the hands of a god; but the man Gautama Buddha stands alone in his striving after the true emancipation from sorrow and ignorance. The accounts of his descending from heaven, and being conceived in the world of men, when a preternatural light shone over the worlds, the blind received sight, the dumb sang, the lame danced, the sick were cured, together with all such embellishments, are certainly added by later hands; and if here we recognize some rather remarkable likenesses in thought or expression to things familiar to us in our Bibles we need not be astonished, when we reflect how great must have been the influence, as I have before hinted, of the Christian story in India in the early centuries of the Christian era, and, perhaps, long subsequently. This is a point which has been much overlooked; but it is abundantly evident from, among other proofs, the story of the god Krishna, which is a manifest parody of the history of Christ. The *Bhagavat-Gita*, a theosophical poem put into the mouth of Krishna, is something unique among the productions of the East, containing many gems of what we should call Christian truth wrested from their proper setting, to adorn this creation of the Brahman poet and indicating as plainly their origin as do the stories of his life in the *Maha-Bharata*; so that it has not unreasonably been concluded that the story of Krishna was inserted in the *Maha-Bharata* to furnish a divine sanction to the *Bhagavat-Gita*. If, then, as there is the strongest reason to believe, the Christian story, somewhere between the first and tenth centuries of the Christian era, forced itself into the great Hindu epic, and was at the foundation of the most remarkable poem that ever saw the light in India, can we be surprised if we find similarly borrowed and imitated wonders in the later Buddhist stories also? Several Home and Colonial applications to join the Institute as guinea subscribers were received, and its object being to investigate all philosophical and scientific questions, especially any said to militate against the truth of the Bible,—a discussion ensued in which Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, Professor Leitner, from Lahore, Mr. Coles, an earnest student of the question during 25 years' residence in Ceylon, Professor Rhys Davids, and others took part. All agreeing in and confirming the statements of Mr. Collins' paper. Dr. Leitner brought a large number of photographs of early Indian and Tartar sculptures, showing the first introduction of the Christian story into those monuments between about the second and tenth centuries, and he pointed out the value of such additional confirmation of Mr. Collins' statements.

VALUE OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

It appears that wherever there is surplus moisture a large eucalyptus will prove of great service, and a group of them will dispose of a vast amount of house sewerage. But where there is water which it is not desirable to exhaust, as in a good well, it will be wise to put the eucalyptus very far away. The owner of Bay Island Farm, Alameda County, Cal., recently found a curious root formation of the eucalyptus in the bottom of his well, about sixteen feet below the surface. The trees to which the roots belong stand fifty feet from the well. Two shoots pierced through the brick wall of the well, and sending off millions of fibres, formed a dense mat that completely covered the bottom of the well. Most of these fibres are no larger than threads, and are so woven and intertwisted as to form a mat as impenetrable and strong as though regularly woven in a loom. The mat when first taken out of the well was water soaked and covered with mud, and nearly all that a man could lift, but when dry it was nearly as soft to touch as wool, and weighed only a few ounces. This is an excellent illustration of the way in which the eucalyptus absorbs moisture, its roots going so far to find water, pushing themselves through a brick wall and then developing enormously after the water is reached. It is thought that one of the causes of the drying up of wells is the insatiable thirst of these vegetable monsters.—*London Times.*

BOAR-HUNTING IN FRANCE.

Though he has reached his sixty sixth year, the Prince de Joinville is more eager for sport than many of his juniors, and especially affects that which alone in France offers an element of danger—namely, boar-hunting. He met with an accident last Friday which might have proved serious. His pack had brought to bay an old solitaire, with formidable tusks, and it is a point of honor for the master of the pack to face the danger of giving the quarry the coup de grace with his hunting knife. As a rule, two powerful hounds are trained to pin the boar down by his ears, and if the animal is young and exhausted by a long run he can have no great power for mischief; but the case is quite altered when the quarry happens to be an old solitaire, with tusks six inches long, and an animal weighing over four hundred-weight. Finding that his pack had a beast of this kind to tackle, the Prince galloped down a hill to give him the death-blow with his own hand, but his horse twisted his forelegs and fell with him. The horse, I hear, was fatally injured, but though severely shaken the Prince sustained no other injury.—*Paris Despatch to the London Standard.*

HUMILIATED BY PEERS.

Englishmen will read with dismay, not unmixed with disgust, the news which several of the correspondents transmit from Berlin this morning that the Blenheim pictures have been definitely sold to the Government of Prussia, and "that no protest on the part of the English can now prevent their transfer." The state of the case, we may still hope with the *Times* correspondent, is not so bad as that, but that it should be matter of serious discussion at all is bad enough. The spectacle of the heir of the great Duke of Marlborough bargaining with a foreign power for the sale of heirlooms purchased out of the rewards of foreign conquest is not exactly one to make us proud of our hereditary peerage. Meanwhile Germany in these days does not annex, she absorbs; and as soon as she has taken all the art treasures out of our private collections we may expect her to absorb our historic palaces and halls themselves. Why not (one is almost tempted to add) some of their historic owners as well? Unfortunately the Germans, being wise men, would not take the latter even as a gift.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SECT OF CHILD KILLERS.

The *Novoe Vremya* warns Russian mothers of a new religious sect which has given several proofs of its existence. In Rostov, on the Don, an officer engaged a middle-aged nurse for his three year-old son. She was very attentive and seemed fond of the child, but after two months she suddenly left the situation and the town. The child began to ail the very next day, lost its memory, and suffered from continual drowsiness. A week later it died without having been really ill. The corpse was placed in the coffin, when a young Jewess burst into the house, threw herself upon the dead child, and crying bitterly said: "The same woman poisoned my child. She was my nurse before, and now she has murdered your poor boy!" The woman spoke the truth. It has been found that in Rostov there is a society of child murderers, who poison children by means of narcotics. They are instigated to do so by a fanatical woman, who says, "It is every woman's duty to spare the evils of life to as many children as possible, and to make them share in the bliss of heaven before the earth has contaminated their souls."

ANOTHER NAME has been added to the long list of eminent men who were shoemakers and are now dead—a list that is probably longer than any corresponding one that any other trade can show. This name is Archibald Nimmo, of Carnwath, Scotland. He was widely known at home for the extent of his knowledge, Mr. Gladstone has expressed indebtedness to him for facts. His father was a Quartermaster at Waterloo, and, on his return from that field, had an interview with Jean Armour at the grave of Robert Burns.

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884.

THE DIVISION ON PROHIBITION.

The House of Commons divided Wednesday on the prohibition resolutions moved by Mr. Foster, a Conservative member, and seconded by Mr. Fisher, a Liberal. The division, or rather divisions, for there were two of them, were unfortunately of little value in the way of dividing between the sheep and the goats. The resolutions as they originally stood simply declared the evil of the liquor traffic, and affirmed the proper remedy to be prohibition. Mr. Thomas White, the member for Cardwell, however, moved an amendment which, however innocent it appeared, really spoilt the resolutions as a means of a test vote. It gave members a chance to escape casting a vote against prohibition by making it possible for them to vote for amended resolutions which pledged the members to carry out their constituents' will on that subject, and which also expressed doubts as to the readiness of the country for prohibition and as to the power of the House to pass prohibitory legislation. The resolutions so amended were carried by one hundred and twenty-two to forty. Mr. Robertson, of Shelburne, a streng temperance man, however, put the House to the severe test of a vote on an amendment declaring the country to be in favor of immediate prohibitory legislation, and this was lost by fifty-five to one hundred and seven. Some earnest prohibitionists might have doubts about voting for this proposition, but none but earnest prohibitionists are likely to be included in the list in its favor so that one-third of the House as then present is in favor of immediate prohibition. One of the most favorable features of the debate was the declaration of Sir Leonard Tilley, the Finance Minister that "the loss of revenue which "would result from the enforcement of a "prohibitory law he regarded as but a "feather's weight in the argument. We "might give up the revenue to-morrow, and "if he thought the country was ready "he would be only too happy as Finance "Minister to devise ways and means to "make the loss good." That argument, therefore, is killed. Mr. White's amendment is identical with a clause introduced in 1875 under similar circumstances by Mr. G. W. Ross, then leader of the temperance movement and then, as Mr. Foster is now, a supporter of the Government. The result of this is, as we declared the clause in question to have been at that time, "a lame "and impotent conclusion." What we said then we repeat now: "Parliament has "surely a duty in the presence of all this "evil beyond whining what it would do if "public opinion were only prepared. It "behooves good rulers to prepare public "opinion if it is not prepared to deal with "what is the cause of three-quarters of "the vice and crime in the country. We "know of no such effective method of con-"vincing the public that a thing is right "than by making laws in support of it, "as has been done in support of the "drink traffic; and on the other hand we "know of no such effective way of con-"vincing the people that a thing is wrong "than by making it against the law." There is this difference between now and ten years ago, and that is that many of the men who have doubts as to whether the country is prepared for it are going to have those doubts settled at their own doors pretty soon.

THE WAIL OF THE WORKER.

The cry of the laborer finds voice in the article signed "J. B. H." in this paper. It proposes no remedy for the mighty ills it recounts. It does not, like some of those who feel strongly on this subject, propose the destruction of property, nor even the distribution of it. To anyone who thinks for a moment the distribution of property would do the poor no more good than the destruction of it. The poor man does not get many golden eggs, but such eggs as he does get would come to an end as soon as there was nobody to employ him. If there was no one to make railways or build fine houses, or to want carriages or silks and costly attire, a very large proportion of the working classes would be immediately thrown out of work. It is plain, then, that no sudden legislative re-arrangement of this world's wealth would serve the poor man's turn. Only two ways of carrying on industries would be open to a community where no one was rich. One would be co-operative enterprise and the other government management of all business, and neither would or could succeed. If all were rewarded alike and no one was allowed to accumulate as the result of his effort no one would work more than he was forced to. The emulation between man and man would be who would do least, and it would take an expensive standing army of task-masters to make people do their share of work under such circumstances. Throwing absurd theories aside, then, it is well that we should face the evil which in many countries is a most crying one, and which is developing even in Canada, and see what can be done and in particular what legislation can do. It will generally be found that whoever falls into the kind of want described it is not usually the moral and the educated. An intelligent, diligent, virtuous and thrifty man can usually secure a comfortable living, and hold it with securer tenure than the envied capitalist, who too often proves the old assertion that riches have wings. The first means of meeting the evil, then, is the promotion of morality and education. Legislation can do, and in our day is doing, a great deal here. In the second place, the great drain upon the poor man is what goes in drink. What England wast[es] for drink would keep all her poor in comfort. Her drink bill is equal in volume to about one-fifth of all her gigantic foreign commerce. It is impossible to calculate the change that would be wrought by stopping this leak, and the very people who are now in wretchedness would be those who would be most enriched. Canada would, by the same process, be about twenty-five million dollars wealthier every year, and that would be more to her than all she makes out of all her manufactures. Legislation can do much to bring about this change, and every good man should demand its interposition. Thirdly, the laboring classes have a right, as stated in the article in question, to food, clothing, and home comfort. They are, in fact, the great mass of the consumers. It is fair to say, too, that they have a right to these things as cheaply as they can be bought. A superstitious notion has taken possession of this and many countries, that by putting obstacles in the paths of our commerce we can make ourselves richer. This obstacle has been put by taxing everything consumed by the people, and paying the proceeds to the Government if the article is imported, and to the capitalist if it is made in the country, but in every case taking it away from the laborer who works for wages, and who never in the long run has his losses made up to him by increased wages. Legislation can remove the obstacles it has imposed. If we let people get what they need as cheaply as it can be had and let all workers work at what they can produce most of for the least price, we shall remove one of the most prolific causes of poverty. It is where factories grow large and where the cheap labor is put to machine work which requires little intelligence that the poor employee, spoken of by "J. B. H.," abounds. Our fiscal policy has been to force our people into those walks of life. It is easier to produce evil by legislative interference with economic laws than to rectify the evil, but every intelligent citizen who sees this growing evil will devote his powers to obtaining the removal of it. These are the reforms to which the *Witness* is devoting its powers.

PARTIAL PROHIBITION.

We have always, with all the force at our command, opposed monopolies, or anything which would tend toward a monopoly. We opposed protective duties on foreign manufactures for the reason that the object was to make the mass of the people pay tribute in the shape of enhanced prices on what they buy to the few home manufacturers, who are encouraged to employ their time and capital in a way not beneficial to the people, as a whole. This is granting a monopoly of the home market to home manufacturers and results in a practical monopoly in the hands of a few who are able to survive in the struggle for existence which ensues in a limited market. The result is that the people have to pay high prices for food, clothing, shelter and comforts, and that they are not able to buy as much as they would otherwise do. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that monopolies are wrong—always provided that the thing of which a monopoly is asked is desirable. Food, clothing, shelter, comforts, even elegancies should be cheap because it is desirable that everyone should be able to get as much as possible for as small a cost as possible. To prohibit such things altogether every one would allow to be bad, and a monopoly which makes them high priced and scarce is likewise bad. Anything that enhances the price of anything is a step toward prohibition and wrong. When a thing is bad in itself, however, we say prohibit. Monopoly has always existed in the liquor business. For hundreds of years the license system has granted to liquor sellers narrower or wider monopolies. As no one believes in free trade in whiskey, the only way we know of to get rid of monopoly is prohibition and that must come sooner or later. Meantime, though we do not believe in licenses, we do not weep for those who cannot get them. As monopoly makes those who do get them odious, we have no objection. All we care for is to have as much prohibition as we can get.

A DUTY.

It would be hard for any one to throw more cold water on the cause of prohibition than was unwittingly done by Sir Leonard Tilley in his defence of his vote against Mr. Robertson's amendment declaring the country ripe for prohibition. Sir Leonard, as an old and enthusiastic advocate of prohibition, was able to injure it more by a timid expression than a thousand enemies could do by open opposition. His reasoning, although it was calculated to impress himself powerfully, referring as it did to an unfortunate episode in his political history, was quite worthless as an argument against the immediate passage by the Dominion of a national prohibitory law. He had been the leader of a prohibition movement in New Brunswick. He had obtained the cordial support of three-quarters of the people. He had introduced and carried a radical prohibition measure. That revolutionary measure produced a momentary state of chaos. Country magistrates made blunders about it, and, instead of convicting the law breakers, got fined themselves. Before the Province had time to adapt itself to the new circumstances or to know where it stood, a high-handed Lieutenant Governor practically appealed to the country against his own advisers who had supported this law. The people, in the first excitement of reaction, gave a majority against it, and from that time to this neither Sir Leonard nor his followers have renewed the fight. All that is said about people not being ready for a law which is confessed to be necessary for the suppression of untold vice is worse than nonsense. It is duty to secure such a law as soon as it can be secured, and to buttress it with every support that legislation can give it. If the fort is lost, as it was in New Brunswick, all that is left is to attack it again in the full assurance that right will finally triumph over unspeakable wrong.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The annual dinner of "The Reform "Club" was made memorable chiefly by Mr. Mercier's speech. Coming just before the meeting of the Local Legislature, it calls for more attention, and, no doubt, was more eagerly looked for, than might have been the case at any other time. No one has ever questioned Mr. Mercier's ability, and we doubt whether he ever made a more skilful speech than on this occasion. He very pertinently remarked that:—"The "two great questions in this Province now "were—first education, and second, finance. "It was no use to try and have a constitu-"tional government—that is, government "by the people—if the people were not "educated. Our people were very clever "and intelligent, and, as a rule, honest. "But they were not yet educated so that "a sound judgment could be expected from "them. He had gone so far as to ask com-"pulsory education, and he was not afraid "of the prejudices which had defeated "him." It is pleasant to see a man with intelligent opinions, and courage enough to express them, notwithstanding the opposition his doing so may provoke. In nothing could Mr. Mercier provoke more opposition than in this. The attitude of the Church of Rome with regard to education has long been familiar to the world: Let there be no education but what the Church gives. It was vigorously and plausibly put by Cardinal Manning in his notable article in the *Nineteenth Century* last year: "Education that is secular, "common and compulsory, violates the "rights of both parents and children." Here is an epigram to inscribe on a banner to fight under against all freedom of knowledge. To our view, however, there is only one word in it that can imply a violation of a right, and that is "compulsory" whether it applies to the education itself or the taxation for it. Now this is the one point in which there is no such offender as the Church of Rome. All its teachings, and all the taxation for their support, are, and always have been, as compulsory as it could possibly make them. The Cardinal's war cry is, therefore, like that of a certain animal that kicks more than it bites. It is, however, in harmony with the constant attitude of the Church for which he speaks, which has been in nothing more constant than in setting itself against liberal popular education. It is not for us to advise the Church, but there are likely to be those who will think that a religion which is endangered by knowledge is scarcely likely to hold its own long in this age. Whatever may be its disadvantages to the Church there can be no question that, for the State, widespread education is of vital importance. Constitutional government, or as Mr. Mercier defines it, "government by "the people," is hopeless if the people remains ignorant. As we have said before, the voter to whom the press is closed cannot possibly go to the polls and give an intelligent vote, and the vote which is given without intelligence is worse than none at all. Education with us is compulsory, so far as paying for it is concerned: all that is now required is that attendance should be made compulsory also. And we believe with Mr. Mercier that, at no very distant date, that step in advance will be made. In Italy, universal educated franchise has been found to work satisfactorily. A law of the same kind in Quebec would be the virtual disfranchisement, if put in force to-morrow, of perhaps a majority of the voters. If so worded as to come into operation some years hence, we are disposed to think it would give a greater impetus to education than perhaps any other course that could be adopted. Mr. Mercier deserves the credit of having advocated a measure of this kind years ago. The few words Mr. Mercier devoted to Mr. Trudel would seem to show that the Liberals and the Castors are not to-day on such good terms as they were supposed to be some six months ago, when both were working so energetically to secure the return of Mr. Descarries and the defeat of Mr. Mousseau, at the last election in Jacques Cartier. The alliance formed at that time must have been known by everybody to be temporary in its nature, but few, we fancy, suspected that it could have been of so short a duration. If the Liberals and the Castors have not continued to work together more harmoniously for the purpose of bringing to justice Mr. Senecal and the *clique*, it is certainly not because the Liberals are less bent upon carrying that point, but, possibly, because the uncontrollably reactionary spirit, by which alone Mr. Trudel seems to be actuated, has made it impossible for the others to continue to act longer in conjunction with him. He started out with a really praiseworthy object in view, but natural incompatibilities now threaten to bring failure on the attempt.

BRITISH POLITICS.

If a dissolution of the British House of Commons takes place it will be due to either the ultra Whigs or the extreme wing of the Radical party. Although somewhat weaker than when the House first met, the Government have still a clear majority, on paper, over all their ordinary antagonists of twenty-four votes, the whips' figures being, Ministerialists three hundred and thirty-two, Home Rulers sixty-five, and Conservatives two hundred and forty-three. If party lines were as strictly drawn in Britain as they are in Canada, these figures would be approximated at every division, but when men as erratic as Mr. Labouchere, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Parnell lead parties, or factions, it is not to be wondered at if surprising variations sometimes occur. The Home Rulers are, on matters of general policy, upon the side of the Government, and may be ranked as comparatively faithful Liberals, for they like the Conservatives as little as the staunchest Liberals do. The main source of the difficulties of the Government at present is, undoubtedly, the divergence between extreme Radicals and the Whigs, who unite as kindly as do oil and water. As proved in the "midnight charge" of the Radicals, the Home Rulers and the fourth party upon the Government the "Extreme Left" care little with whom they unite in order that they may attack the Egyptian policy of the Government, which is too aggressive to suit them, while on the other hand the Whigs are doing all in their power to force the Government to continue the war at all hazards, and are almost ready to ally themselves even with the Land Leaguers, to whom they are chiefly opposed, to prevent the passage of any sweeping reforms. The Whigs, although they much resemble a ball and chain upon the progress of the Government, are, by tradition at least, loyal, and office brings to them many sweets which they would lose by a defeat of the Government. The Radicals have less to lose in the shape of office, If it be true, as the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* states, that they are plotting to overthrow the Government, in order that when the country had experience of a Conservative Government they might themselves take office, they have ceased to be Radicals. The Radicals of the Manchester school have always forsworn office declaring that no agitation for reform can be carried on from the Treasury benches. The overthrow of the Government would retard for years the passage of such great measures of reform as the London Municipalities Bill and the new Franchise Bill, for which they have been long crying, and it is hardly possible that they would desert the principles they have so long upheld for such a mean political victory. A change of Government, or even a dissolution, would, at the present time, and under the present condition of affairs, be a great disaster. It would result in Ireland again becoming violently disturbed, in the complete failure of General Gordon's mission to Khartoum, and the frustration, for a time, at least, of many much-needed reforms.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is said to have encouraged the liquor sellers to hope that their petition in favor of an amendment of the Scott Act would be granted. This, we judge, is without much foundation, for Sir John has always shown himself to be possessed of a keen perception of the drift and general current of public opinion, and he is never found attempting to stem it. The liquor-sellers asked him for a license act, supposing that he would give them one that would suit their purposes better than the provincial ones. He had an act framed, and the liquor sellers found that it was more stringent in many ways than the provincial acts, and they were as anxious for its repeal or amendment as they were before for the amendment of the provincial acts. Should Sir John attempt any amendment of the Scott Act, it will probably be found that in deference to public opinion the amendment will be in the direction of making it more, instead of less, efficient. When the people of the counties adopt the Scott Act they vote for the prohibition of light wines, ales and porters as well as whiskey, and to attempt to set aside their expressed purpose at the request of a few men whose only plea is that they make money out of what brings misery and poverty, would be an outrage. The liquor sellers have now a majority of the people against them, and they would therefore gladly wrest from the people the right to say what they will have and what they will not have.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE was, after a session which closed with a somewhat exciting event, prorogued on Tuesday week. The conspiracy to overthrow the Government, which was being investigated by the Committee on Privileges, was reported upon by them and the House was advised to refer the matter to a commission of judges, which was done. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech mentions the act confirming the agreement with Manitoba, by which the question of the boundary award is referred to the Privy Council for decision. The election law has been amended so as to make bribery more difficult. A contagious disease act was passed and a factory act requiring machinery to be guarded from possible contact with employees, and making other provisions for the safety of operatives, was passed. The License Act has been made more restrictive, and the penalties for violation have been increased. A fair amount of work has been done this session by the Ontario Legislature, but the Government has probably been strengthened more by the corruption of its enemies than by the useful work which has been done.

THERE IS SOMETHING very curious either in the manner in which the laws are enforced, or in the community, when the citizens of a city like Cincinnati organize themselves into a mob, defy the law in every possible way, and as a fitting close burn down the gaol. If the wretched man whose life this mob was trying to take was notoriously guilty, and the Court proved itself to be notoriously corrupt, an uprising of an outraged community is not altogether unnatural. But for a community outraged by a failure of justice to destroy the principal instrument for enforcing justice is as senseless as the actions of mobs usually are. When it is constitutionally within the power of the people to modify their laws and to require their enforcement such exhibitions of rage are unpardonable. It is hardly probable that a city as civilized as Cincinnati should become suddenly so bloodthirsty that nothing but the life of one miserable man would satisfy it. If such is the case in Cincinnati, it should be placed at once under martial law till it becomes sane again.

THE MOST INNOCENT of the many amusing tales which are constantly being told of clever and ingenious boys are, we are afraid, somewhat demoralizing. The young Philadelphian who tied turkey's wings to his sister's shoulders, placed an extended umbrella in her hand and then threw her out of the window, must have been inspired by the story of how "Jimmy Brown" tried to "improve his mind" by a similar experiment upon a visitor at their house. Boys have too much common sense to try such experiments unless persuaded by older people that there is something "smart" about a boy who does such foolish things. It is noticeable that this Philadelphian was willing to sacrifice his sister in the cause of science just as Jimmy Brown always saw some good reason for making others victims of his foolishness. Jimmy Brown always "got something" after such experiments; it is to be hoped that the programme was carried out in the case of the Philadelphia boy.

THE PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS, which took place in four counties last week, are anything but encouraging for the Provincial Government. In one only, Two Mountains, was a Government supporter elected, and he only promised a "fair support," and calls himself an Independent Conservative. In Jacques Cartier the Government candidate, the candidate of Mr. Mercier, the leader of the Opposition, and a second Conservative were all defeated by an out and out Liberal, Mr. Boyer. As there were two Opposition and two Government candidates, it would appear that the County may once more be declared a true Liberal one. Mr. Turcotte, who was stoutly opposed by the Conservatives, has been elected by Three Rivers. In Chateauguay, Mr. Robidoux, a thorough-going Liberal candidate, has defeated Mr. Quinn, the Conservative. The result of the elections will be to make a change of six votes in the divisions of the Legislature in favor of the Liberals.

OSMAN DIGNA has fled to Kassala or the mountains, his forces have been dispersed, many of the tribe have submitted, and the war on the Red Sea coast is, it is hoped, finished. The troops are on their way home. They have suffered so severely from the climate that it is probable that the little expedition on the sea coast will settle the question finally as to the desirability of sending an expedition to Khartoum, and ruling the country by force. When it is made plain that only a remnant of any expedition sent to Khartoum is likely to be in fighting condition when it gets there, and that troops melt away as the snow, there will have to be pressing urgency before such an expedition is decided upon. A disaster to General Gordon, and a great triumph for the Mahdi, would stir up England's war spirit, but it will now be generally conceded that the anxiety of the British Government to keep out of the Soudan was based upon wisdom.

THE GOVERNMENT FRANCHISE BILL which was introduced last session has again been dropped this session for want of time, the members being desperately determined for some unaccountable reason to adjourn before Easter. We cannot say that we are very sorry that their determination to cut the session short has postponed this measure, which is full of what Mr. Bright called "fancy franchises," a phrase which once killed a similar measure. A uniform franchise for the Dominion is an apparently desirable thing, but we doubt if any injustice is done Provinces by the present system of adopting the Provincial franchise, as each Province settles the matter to suit itself. It is not likely that the Provinces would adopt the Dominion franchise for local purposes and thus the political duties and rights of citizens would be made somewhat complex.

HAVE THE RAILWAY COMPANIES ever offered a reward for the invention of some coupling appliance that will save the lives of brakesmen, or when directors hear of an accident do their thoughts immediately wander to the expense which any change would involve. Brakesmen are hurt, suffer, and set their teeth to keep the groan from escaping their lips. There is a rude chivalry about many of them that affects cheeriness while the agony of a crushed limb forces the perspiration from them. Even when it is the cold hand of death that is stealing over him, the brakesman gives his last message to his chum for the family at home. He says farewell to wife, child—perhaps mother, brother or sister—with the hope of a Christian or the desperation of a stoic. The light of this world goes out for him forever. But the cruel car wheels roll on and the railway director rides in his palatial car and sips his champagne.

WE HAVE in this paper an Orange or Protestant reply to a charge which seems to have been recently made by a writer, said to have been a former tavern keeper, in the *True Witness* to the effect that in Newfoundland the Protestants had always been the aggressors in all the long religious feud which has distressed that island. It is hardly worth while discussing questions of this sort, so different are the points of view of the two parties. The Protestants think that when an Orange procession is fired on that is aggression. The Catholics think that when an Orange procession takes the streets that is aggression sufficient to warrant killing those walking in it. Now, what is the use of discussing things when people are so far apart?

THE NEW MERCHANT'S SHIPPING BILL does not promise to run smoothly in the Old Country. Shipowners are holding meetings all over the kingdom, and the bill meets with at best only the most qualified approval. The Glasgow shipping interest has decided out of hand that the changes proposed are inexpedient, would restrict the development of shipping enterprise and injure the general trade of the country. A meeting of representative shipowners of the United Kingdom, held at London recently, deprecated undue haste in dealing with the bill, and asked that it be referred to a select committee of Parliament. The Scottish Shipmasters' Association makes the same demand. No alternative proposals are made, however.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, when setting forth, in reply to Mr. Blake, Wilkinson's connection with the Government, how he was paid over two thousand dollars salary as a land valuator, and over one thousand more for expenses, said jocosely that he was now employed when the Government required his services, or words to that effect. This was received with laughter, we are told, by the House. That the Government should make a joke of an implied connection with a conspirator engaged in upsetting, by means of bribery, a Provincial Government to which it was opposed, shows how debased has become the moral conscience of its members and its supporters.

MANY ATTEMPTS have been made to induce the many commercial and financial associations of Montreal to combine for the purpose of securing a large public building in a central place, in which each body could have a room or rooms, and in which a general commercial reading room might be established. The associations could not be got to combine, however. A number of business men and citizens have taken the matter up, and it is hoped that the general public will interest itself and that the recommendations of the committee, which has agreed upon a suitable site for the new building, will be carried out.

THE GOVERNMENT Immigration Department practically tells the St. George's Society and associated charities that their agents take care to send no unsuitable immigrants to Canada. If these men are responsible for the sending of the class that has been so numerously represented at the House of Refuge and other charities, they should recollect that Canada is a British colony and not a workhouse.

THE ANNUAL REVOLUTION has just been attempted in the Argentine Republic, according to the usual method. Assassins attempted to murder the leading officials and capture the police stations of San Juan. The plot was only partially successful, however, and the revolutionists have fled the country.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A special cable to the *Tribune* from London says: General Graham's latest and bloodless victory is regarded both at Suakim and in London as ending the campaign against Osman Digna, although there is no evidence as to what has become of that prudent leader nor what is the real temper of the tribes between Suakim and Berber, by whose help it is now hoped the military authorities may open the road to Khartoum. The whole English force is expected to return to Cairo, except the garrison of Suakim.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says:—Friends who have been allowed to see him describe him as looking seriously ill and his voice as hardly audible across the room, as talking little, yet confident of an early return to the house. This confidence nobody shares. His colleagues no longer believe that the Premier will be able to take part in public business before Easter, nor will Sir Andrew Clark allow his patient to deliver his intended speech at the conclusion of the debate on the second reading of the franchise bill, but it is said improvement was so manifest on Saturday that Mr. Gladstone insists, even against Sir Andrew's advice, on moving the resolution of condolence to the Queen in the House on Monday.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The debate on the Franchise Bill at no time during the week reached a very high level, even Mr. Bright failing to make his usual impression on the House. The Tories devote their strength, as expected, to protests against enlarging the franchise, without knowing how the Government intend to manipulate the constituencies. Most of their speeches are more plaintive than argumentative. Lord Hartington's speech, in closing the first night's debate, wanted fire, but sufficiently startled the House by intimating that the Cabinet agreed with Mr. Gladstone's general views of redistribution and especially maintaining the present number of Irish members. Mr. Chamberlain, on Thursday, supplied an animation which before had been wanting to the discussion, making an effective and aggressive speech. It exasperated the Tories, but was disfigured by an outburst of animosity against the landlords, affording his opponents a plausible pretext for establishing a damaging comparison between Mr. Chamberlain, the cabinet minister, and Henry George, the agitator.

THE IRISH PARTY.

The *Tribune's* correspondent describes as ominous Mr. Parnell's last manifesto, published in the leading Nationalist organ in Dublin, retracting his former declaration of willingness to leave his Irish colleagues a certain degree of freedom. He now insists that every candidate shall be pledged to servile obedience to himself, proposing to levy on Ireland a tax of £60,000, and maintain every member, obviously assuming that the men who take his wages must obey his orders. Referring to the franchise bill, Mr. Parnell intimates that he depends on the Irish votes at critical moments so to reduce the Government majorities as to embolden the Lords to reject the Reform bill and to force a dissolution. He evidently prefers another election with the present constituencies as more manageable than new and larger ones will be. The *Sun's* cable says the manifesto means that Mr. Parnell intends to put a stop to conventions of no representative character, controlled by small wire pullers, and chiefly set in motion by Davitt.

The *Herald's* cable says the Irish party are considerably exercised at the growing differences between the two leaders, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. They are especially at variance in their ideas regarding the manner of conducting the coming election campaign. Just at present Mr. Davitt and Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., are indulging in a little controversy concerning the organization of the campaign. Mr. Davitt urges freedom in the selection of candidates by the constituents, while Mr. Harrington insists that it is necessary for the parliamentary party to have a voice in their selection. Still further divergence is disclosed in an article by Mr. Davitt, which appears in the April number of the Socialist magazine to-day. The editor of the magazine describes the article as a declaration by an acknowledged champion of the Irish people that the quiescence of the Parnellite party in parliament will not prevent the immediate reopening of the agrarian agitation. Mr. Davitt proceeds to contend that the Land Act has done nothing to satisfy the real movers in the Land League agitation. He declares that he and his followers will have nothing to do with any extension of the purchase clauses of the act. He will not consent to the creation of a peasant proprietory obtained by Government advances for the purpose of buying out the landlords' interest. Mr. Davitt's plan is to abolish landlordism root and branch, by having the tenants continue the processes which have already made the landlords' property nearly unsalable.

PROHIBITION IN OTTAWA

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE UPON THE PROHIBITION RESOLUTIONS—VIGOROUS SPEECHES—AMENDMENTS TO THE RESOLUTIONS AND THE VOTES THEREON—WHO ARE FOR PROHIBITION.

OTTAWA, March 27.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

After recess the adjourned debate upon Mr. Foster's resolutions respecting the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage was resumed. Mr. White (Cardwell) was the first to speak, He pointed out that the Scott Act was passed to meet the demand for prohibition in 1877. The measure had been adopted in some counties and had been rejected in others. It was, therefore, fair to presume that public sentiment was not ripe for total prohibition. At the same time there was a widespread feeling in favor of temperance in which he (Mr. White), looking at the evils accompanying the use of intoxicants, fully shared. Probably in 1875 the demand for prohibition was even stronger than at present. In that year a resolution looking to the adoption of total prohibition was introduced in the House. One of the leading temperance men in the House, Mr. G. W. Ross, moved to amend the resolution by adding the words, "This House is prepared so soon as public sentiment will sufficiently sustain a stringent measure to promote such legislation so far as the same is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada." He (Mr. White) did not think the House could go wrong from a temperance standpoint if it followed the course marked out by Mr. Ross. He would, therefore, move the addition to the resolution of the words quoted. The amendment was carried. On the question of adopting the resolution as amended, Mr. Beaty said he was not sure whether prohibition pure and simple would be adopted for Canada at the present moment, yet he thought there were many who, though opposed to total prohibition, would support partial prohibition. It was only fair and reasonable to believe that legislation, which takes from the distillers their occupation, should recognize to some extent the damage done and make compensation accordingly. He never felt very enthusiastic about the Dunkin and Scott Acts, chiefly because they offered no compensation to those engaged in a legitimate trade. In Canada there were only seven distilleries, five of which did not amount to much. Two of them, at Toronto and Windsor, being large concerns, produced two-thirds of the whole value of the seven distilleries. The number of distilleries was fast reducing. In connection with this system there was another important consideration, namely, the revenue. How were we going to meet the diminution of revenue in spirits that would occur if prohibition were adopted? He gave a few figures to show how this revenue was derived and to prove that the duty collected annually on malt liquors and wines was so small that it bore a very small comparison to the amount collected on spirits. The percentage of alcohol used in brandy was represented to be from 85 to 90; rum, ditto: gin, 80 to 85; beer, 12; sherry, port and Madeira, 18 to 25; Canadian wines, ditto. This fact would go to show that this country might go as far as to prohibit spirituous liquors but allow beer and wine to be sold by licensed dealers, and this wine and beer to be prevented from adulteration by the addition of any alcohol beyond the standard strength. He here read the opinion of Mr. Goldwin Smith on this subject, which was identical with his. As a matter of legislation, he said that he had intended to move in this direction. It must be admitted that the traffic had its ramifications all over the country and consequently the system, in his opinion should be dealt with prudently and with a view to prevent the creation of any discord which would be injurious to the financial and social standing of the country. While he was prepared to support the general proposition and acknowledge the principle and sentiment, yet at the present moment he considered that the country did not demand that total prohibition should be enacted as a law of Parliament; but something else than that might be adopted by the country. One thing was certain, he said, and that was that many were prepared to forego the consideration of the stronger evil in order to secure partial prohibition. Mr. Cameron (Victoria) said that he could not allow the amendment to pass without entering a protest against total prohibition. When the Scott Act was before the House he then ventured to enter a similar protest. He entirely coincided with the expressions of the former speaker of the House on that occasion when he said that "he felt it to be his duty as a representative of the people to protest against the most stringent legislation of this kind, which was pernicious, injurious and gigantic, as it declared it to be the right of the majority to dictate to the minority what they should do, what opinions they should possess and even what they should wear." He could quite agree with the last speaker as regards partial prohibition. Malt liquors were being much more used in the State of New York with a population of four million than we use in the Dominion. The revenue returns of the United States showed that the use of malt and malt liquors has increased in the Eastern States and the use of spirituous liquors diminished. It would be in the interest of Canada to foster the use of malt which was the product of Canada rather than spirits which were manufactured from corn imported from the Western States. He said it was in the interest of the farmers that the use of malt liquors should be increased rather than that of spirits. In Halton where the Scott Act was in force the use of spirits had increased while the use of malt liquors had diminished. He believed since the act passed in that county the use of spirits by druggists under the guise of medical certificates exceeds the sale that formerly was made by the ordinary licensed victuallers. Were the advocates of temperance, he asked, not doing an injury rather than performing a benefit by enforcing this act upon the people. Mr. Jamieson, who followed, said that the advocates of the cause might very well see their case. It was plainly evident that many were opposed to the sentiment, but he believed that ere long this question would force itself upon the House. We may conclude that the country was not prepared for the measure at the present time, but there was a diversity of opinion regarding the question of prohibition pure and simple. There were many who would support general prohibition and who were not in favor of partial prohibition. He had not as strong faith in partial prohibition as some gentlemen in the House who advocated the Scott Act. He considerded the only proper mode of checking the great evil of intemperance was total prohibition. He granted that that question was surrounded by many difficulties. He presumed in case of its adoption the Finance Minister would find some difficulty at first in raising sufficient revenue with which to carry on the affairs of the country. The difficulty would only be a temporary one. The employment of the labor now engaged in the manufacture of liquor turned into other channels would very shortly bring about a state of things when sufficient revenue would be derived to carry on the public works. He was prepared to admit the principle of compensation, were a prohibitory act submitted to the country, merely to allay agitation that might arise. So far as the distillers were concerned, compensation might be asked for them, but to apply the general principle of compensation in the event of the introduction of a prohibitory measure would not be allowable for a single moment. It seemed strange to him that while we could legislate to suppress crime, we could not apply a remedy for the evils attendant upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He considered this a sufficiently important question upon which to have the sense of the people. It had been found by experience that this traffic refused to be regulated, and it was consequently time that it should be prohibited. It had been said that prohibitory legislation had been a failure, but he could instance Maine where it would not now, under any circumstances, be abolished. He was prepared to give a reasonable degree of compensation, not because he believed that they were entitled to it, but simply to put an end to it. Mr. McCraney took the hon. member for Victoria to task for making certain allusions to the Scott Act in his (McCraney's) county, Halton. The hon. gentleman, he said, must have been misinformed. He had no hesitation in saying that he could not even have obtained it from those engaged in the traffic in the county. He emphatically characterized the statements as incorrect. He unhesitatingly said that there was no more than one-fifth of the liquor sold to-day than previous to the enforcement of the Act, which was still being administered as strictly as any other act. The Rev. J. M. Campbell stated at a public meeting not many days ago that the traffic in Halton had greatly diminished, and it was a rare thing to see a drunken man on the streets. If the Scott Act was ever voted upon again in that county its opponents would get such a Waterloo that they would never again attempt to oppose it. Only a few days ago he met a gentleman from Halton who was recently a license commissioner and he also stated that the traffic

in intoxicating liquor was greatly diminishing, and the Act was being generally respected. The hotel keepers have to hang over their doors, "Positively no liquor sold here." As regards the question of revenue he considered that that was insignificant compared to the loss the people of the country sustained through the traffic. Would any amount of revenue compensate or justify a moral wrong or suicide to the people of this country? He wished to see a vote taken on the resolution.

THE CHAMPION'S SPEECH.

Mr. Foster ably refuted the arguments used by the anti-prohibitionists. The hon. member for Victoria had taken occasion to protest against the principles of the resolution, but that gentleman had also protested against the principles in 1878 when the Canada Temperance Act was before the House, and also when the Dominion License Act was before the House in 1883, and if the hon. gentleman's protest was no more efficacious with regard to this principle than it was with regard to the Canada Temperance Act and Dominion License Act we had a fair chance of having it carried in this House. He emphatically stated that the prohibitory law made no such provision as contained in the speech of the former Speaker in regard to majorities and minorities. A prohibitory law had simply to do with the public sale of intoxicating liquors or the public manufacture of the same. He had to set the hon. gentleman right with reference to his native Province, New Brunswick, it never went out of force there, and consequently there could be no judgment against it. It amused him to hear the hon. gentleman protesting against the constitutionality of prohibition. Was it not within the knowledge of every honorable gentleman that the constitutionality of prohibition has over and over again been recognized in all Anglo-Saxon countries. If the honorable gentleman protested against constitutionality he had to face all legal decisions from the Privy Council in England to the smaller courts in the United States and Canada. It was not very successful to appeal to the farmers of the country on the grounds the honorable gentleman referred to. Wherever the Scott Act had been introduced and voted upon in forty counties in all cases the main body of support has come from the farmers themselves. He was glad to hear the representative from Halton denying the allegations in regard to that county. As to the abuse of medical certificates that was the fault of some doctors who, without that honor characteristic of the profession, were willing for small compensation to undermine the Scott Act. He was not opposed to the spirit of the remarks made by the hon. gentleman from Toronto. He agreed in the main with what he had stated in the resolution. He believed there were very few gentlemen on the other side who were supposed to question what he had already stated in regard to the scientific and economic aspect of prohibition. The whole practical question came down to the point of duty and to get rid of the great evil. The question is whether prohibition is necessary, right or can be made effective. He would advance two or three considerations. First, all preceding legislation has failed to diminish the scope of the evils which result from the traffic and has failed to minimize them as they should be minimized. Not only has the law been doing its work quite effectually, but alongside the law there was another important consideration that was increasing with the education of the people within the last 25 years. It must be patent to every one that in Great Britain, the United States and Canada an increasing revival has taken place in regard to the means of bringing this question before the people *en masse*. Notwithstanding all the restrictive license legislation in Great Britain we find an absolute increase in the evil results from intoxicating liquors. In Great Britain there were 190,000 men who keep open places where facilities for drink are openly put before the people, and the very same thing might be said with reference to the United States and Canada. Taking into consideration this revival and even the increased education, we find in the Dominion of Canada the consumption of spirits keeps about the same and the consumption of beer is increasing. The traffic is not decreasing, and this has formed a subject which is challenging general attention, and is now producing a great investigation. The necessity for prohibition is shown by the failure of previous measures to minimize this traffic. We could show that prohibition is necessary as a result from experience in any license law in any country, the only important element in that law is the amount of prohibition in it. That prohibition has been a success could not be doubted from the fact that in forty counties where the Canada Temperance Act has been submitted, it has been carried in 32. There were cast in favor of it 45,000 votes and against it 23,000. He claimed that there was a right for prohibition on the ground that it simply dealt with the public sale, manufacture and importation of liquor. He denied that it was class legislation. If it legislated for the good of the greatest number to the detriment of the smaller then it should have to be enforced. He thought honorable gentlemen were sometimes very unreasonable in applying canons to test the prohibitory law which they would not attempt to apply to other acts. No law proposed to do more than to minimize the evil against which it was directed and this could be said of prohibition. He referred to the general approval of the act in the great North-West territories. The adoption of the resolution as it at present stood would hold out a silver token of hope and inspiration to the many who were honestly at work endeavoring to lessen the multiplicity of the evils resulting from intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Kirk said he listened to the last speaker with pain and surprise. He could not understand why he had said so much on the question of prohibition when he had allowed to be eliminated from his resolution everything that was prohibitory in it. He was looking to Mr. Foster to move an objection to the amendment, and when he accepted that amendment it spoilt his own resolution, and there was nothing now left. That amendment was simply a copy of a resolution that was passed in this House nine years ago. Had the prohibition sentiment not advanced since that time? He thought it had. Temperance people expected to have a division of the House on this resolution this session, but as it now stood it was a milk and water resolution with very little milk in it. (Laughter.) People had concluded that Mr. Foster was an enthusiastic temperance man, but he thought differently after that gentleman's action. He regretted that as a temperance man he had not objected to the amendment and demanded a division.

Mr. Foster rose to make a personal explanation. He had been accused of accepting the amendment which entirely took the sting out of the resolution and of not having demanded a division. He read the resolution and then the amendment and said that he had asked for the principle to be sustained and so far as this was concerned the House had sustained the principle and gone one step further.

Mr. Scriver said that as a temperance man he was consulted with reference to the propriety of introducing this resolution. He was opposed to it because he thought it was not a logical outcome of the Dominion Alliance and he explained how the decision to submit the resolution was arrived at. It seemed to him not to be advisable and a contradiction of the action previously taken by the Alliance. When they decided to submit the Scott Act to a number of counties he certainly did not suppose then that Mr. Foster would consent to such an amendment as had been moved and it placed temperance men in a very unsatisfactory position. It proposed to postpone legislation to some future period.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Robertson, of Shelburne, moved in amendment that this House is of the opinion that the public sentiment of the people of Canada calls for immediate legislation to that end.

The amendment was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Allen, Allison (Hants), Allison (Lennox), Auger, Bain (Wentworth), Bourassa, Burpee, (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cimon, Cockburn, Colby, De St. George, Fairbank, Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Foster, Gilmor, Harley, Hilliard, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, Jamieson, King, Kinney, Kirk, Landry (Kent), Lister, Macdonald (Kings), McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaac, McMullen, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Roy, Robertson (Shelburne), Ross, Scriver, Smyth, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Thompson, Vail, Vanasse, Watson, Wheeler, Wilson, Wright—55.

Nays.—Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barnard, Beaty, Bechard, Bell, Belleau, Benert, Benson, Bergeron, Bernier, Billy, Blondeau, Bolduc, Bosse, Bowell, Breckin, Bryson, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cartwright, Casgrain, Chapleau, Cochrane, Costigan, Coughlin, Coursol, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Davis, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dickenson, Dodd, Dundas, Dupont, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Gagne, Gault, Geoffrion, Gigault, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guilbault, Guillet, Gunn, Hackett, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Hoade, Hurteau, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kranz, Landerkin, Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, Lesage, McDonald, (Cape Breton), Mackintosh, Macmillan (Middlesex), McMillan, (Vaudreuil), McCallum, McDougald, McLelan, McNeill, Massue, Mills, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Paint, Pinsonneault, Reid, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson (Hastings), Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Tasse, Taylor, Temple, Tilley, Trow, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, (Albert), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), Wigle, Williams, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland).—107.

OPINION OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir Leonard Tilley said that never since he entered public life had he cast a vote against the principle of prohibition, nor would he ever do so. As early as 1855 he introduced into the legislature of New Brunswick one of the most stringent prohibitory laws ever submitted to a parliament. Previous to that time there had been given throughout the province an expression of public opinion (far stronger, far more decided, than the expression of public opinion now given upon the prohibition question. Petitions came in from all parts of the country, some of them as large as rolls of carpets. Three-fourths of the whole population were in favor of a prohibition measure. The bill was carried in the Lower House by a two-thirds majority, and in the Upper by a majority nearly as large. The law came into force on the first January, 1856. Its opponents were much more bitter than the opponents of prohibition are now. He was burnt in effigy; his house was attacked, and for a time it seemed as though his life was in danger. Had it been carried out he was satisfied it would have proved the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon the province. For six weeks or so liquor shops were closed. At the end of that time a few individuals were induced to break the law. The magistrates of that day were, many of them, not very well up in legal proceedings, and hundreds of appeals were taken out and carried before judges. In many instances the cases were dismissed, and the magistrate mulcted in damages ranging from $200 to $500. The consequence was that they became alarmed and refused to take complaints into their consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor was personally opposed to the measure, and pressed his Council to appeal to the people. An appeal was made and the consequence was that the very same persons who had, a few months previously, signed petitions in favor of a prohibitory law, came forward and openly voted against it. The best friends of the law were themselves disheartened, and a large majority were returned to effect its repeal. This result had taught him a lesson, which he had never forgotten. It had taught him that the cause of prohibition is injured rather than advanced by the enactment of a law which the public sentiment of the country is not sufficiently strong to enforce. He felt sure that prohibition would come in Canada. If the question were even now submitted to the people a majority might be found to vote for it, but until we have better grounds than we now have for the belief that prohibition could be carried out he could not conscientiously do more than vote for the resolution as amended. As to the loss of revenue which would result from the enforcement of a prohibitory law, he regarded that as but a feather's weight in the argument. We might give up the revenue to-morrow, and if he thought the country were ready for prohibition, he would be only too happy, as Finance Minister, to devise ways and means to make the loss good. But the Scott Act was not a signal success, and great care had to be exercised in the selection of counties in which to test it. If the public were ready for prohibition the Scott Act might be applied to such an extent that, by degrees, the whole country would come under a practically prohibitory law, and until they are ready the enactment of a prohibitory law, applicable to the whole country, would be worse than useless.

Mr. Irvine stated that if the statements made by the last speaker, that the country was not ready for prohibition, were correct he could not see the propriety of introducing the resolution at all. The hon. gentleman knew very well that when the people of New Brunswick were appealed to they objected, but after a few years willingly submitted to the proposition. He would refer the hon. gentleman to the State of Maine where after indifferent success the principle had been adopted. The sentiment in reference to prohibition in this House was not very strong and was not a reflection of the sentiment of the country. All the temperance people now asked was that they should have a fair show and they believed hat such had not been rendered them this year. We had a fair exhibition of the temperance sentiment in this House to-night. He believed the advocates of the cause wanted nothing better than the Scott Act if that act received that which it deserved from the Government. We had reason to believe that the Government were willing to wipe that law off the statute book. The Minister of Finance spoke one way and voted another. He went back on the hobby on which he rode into power. He had turned his back on his friends and on his Province who placed him in power.

The House then divided on the main motion as amended, which was carried on a vote of 122 yeas to 40 nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allison (Hants), Allison (Lennox), Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Soulanges), Bain (Wentworth), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Beachard, Bell, Belleau, Benson, Bernier, Bosse, Bowell, Brecken, Bryson, Burnham, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Cuthbert, Davies, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dickinson, Dodd, Dundas, Fairbank, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Fisher, Fleming, Foster, Gagne, Gault, Gigault, Gillmor, Gordon, Guillet, Gunn, Hacket, Hall, Harley, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Holton, Homer, Houde, Hurteau, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, Jamieson, Kaulbach, King, Kinney, Kirk, Landry (Kent) Lister, MacDonald (King's), Mackintosh, McMullin (Middlesex), McCallum, McCraney, McDougald, McLelan, McMaster, Mills, Mulock, Paint, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Ray, Reid, Rinfret, Robertson (Hastings), Robertson (Shelburne), Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Smyth, Somerville, (Brantford), Somerville (Bruce), Spinger, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Temple, Thompson, Tilley, Trow, Tyrwhitt, Vail, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Watson, Wheeler, White (Cardwell), Wigle, Williams, Wilson, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright—122.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Amyot, Benoit, Bergeron, Billy, Blondeau, Bolduc, Burns, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Casgrain, Coursol, Curran, Daly, Desjardins, Dupont, Geoffrion, Girouard, Grandbois, Gibault, Haggart, Kilvert, Kranz, Landerkin, Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, Lesage, McDonald (Cape Breton), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McNeill, Massue, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Ouimet, Pinsonneault, Riopel, Tasse, Weldon.—Total, 40.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, March 25.

A LONG SITTING.

The House having seen fit to observe the Feast of the Annunciation to-day by holding no sitting ushered in the holiday, however, while busily engaged at legislative work. The members filed out of the chamber about half-past two o'clock. There were very few in their seats during the latter part of the sitting, the proceedings being wearisome. Before recess a good number of measures were advanced a stage. "Big Push" Wilkinson of Conspiracy notoriety is having his connection with the Government enquired into by the leader of the Opposition. In answer to the question put by the honorable gentleman the Premier said that no promise or assurance was given by any member of the Government to Wilkinson that he would be recommended for the registrarship of Calgarry. He (Sir John) about a year ago promised Wilkinson the registrarship of Edmonton and the same promise was made by his successor, Mr. Macpherson, as was shown by a letter recently published in the press. This was all the correspondence on the matter. It would be imprudent to say whether any promise or assurance is still in force. In answer to Mr. Blake Mr. McLelan said that there was in all $200 paid to Wilkinson in connection with the census department. He was engaged in investigating industrial institutions.

In answer to other questions it was stated by the ministers that the Government were now considering the propriety of taking over the Prince Edward Island piers. $7,500,000 has been paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway already on account of the Act passed this session. The Company also received over $3,000,000 between the 18th and 24th of March, on construction account. These payments were in addition to those which the House was already cognizant of. Sir Charles Tupper stated that on the 17th of September the Intercolonial Railway officials were instructed not to accept Exchange bank bills. Sir John Macdonald intimated that he will stand by the civil servants and not permit their incomes to be taxed. Two bills were introduced, one to obtain such alteration in the criminal law as to prevent the publication in Canada of immoral prints, and the other to amend the General Inspection Act of 1874. The second reading was given to the following bills: To amend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships and Seaman's Act of 1873; to amend the Steamboat Act of 1882 by reducing engineers' licenses; to amend the Weights and Measures Act so as to rearrange penalties; to amend the Customs Act in order to permit vice-admiralty courts to try Customs cases. The bill concerning military fortifications passed through committee and was reported.

THE INDIAN ACT.

The Indian Act bill was also advanced a stage. In reply to Mr. Mills, the Premier stated the Indians were just beginning to take to farming and it was desired to protect them from being imposed upon by traders.

IMMIGRATION.

Quite a discussion took place on the subject of immigration and emigration. Messrs. Patterson, Blake, Rinfret and Charlton sharply criticised the Government's policy in this respect and Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Curran and Mr. White (Cardwell) defended the Government. The Opposition argument referred first to the neglect of the Ministers in bringing down returns asked for by them. It was said that although the greatest reason for building the Canadian Pacific Railway was to facilitate emigration, still not one line of correspondence had passed between the company and the railways and canals or agricultural departments. From 1879 to 1884 there was expended on emigration $1,645,223 and including the vote of $526,375 there would be during these years upward of two million dollars spent in this direction. Turning to the census it was shown that during 1871 the population of the four old provinces amounted to 3,485,761, and in 1881, ten years later, only was 4,044,000 being an increase of 558,239, or about 16 percent. Taking them by provinces it was pointed out that while there should have been a native born population of upward of ten percent, still, after enumerating all the foreign people who were said to arrive in the country, there was not an increase of two percent, which would be admitted by everybody not to be any too large a figure. Statistics were given showing that while during the five years of a Liberal administration, there had been a gain of 23,658 in our population by immigrants, still turning to the five years of the present Government, it was seen that there was a decrease of 50,274. The school attendance in the different Provinces had also fallen off during the present Government's regime. Reference was made to the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Council in Toronto, characterizing the action of the Government as infamous in bringing out mechanics to this country, and the labor market in such a crowded state. It was cruel to ask our mechanics and laborers to pay the passage of people from the older countries to come and compete with them in the labor market, especially at a time when the demand was greater than the supply. That there was an exodus was shown by a report in the local Government organ to the effect that thousands were seeking homes elsewhere and that the Minister of Public Works was asked to assist in keeping them upon our own soil. Mr. Patterson moved that the whole question of immigration to Canada and emigration from Canada requires the serious consideration of this House, and in the opinion of this House no public money should be expended toward defraying the travelling expenses of mechanics, artisans, clerks or laborers, except agricultural laborers immigrating into Canada. Sir Hector Langevin thought that it was unfortunate that such a speech should be made in the House, and more unfortunate that it should be allowed to go outside and took exception to the statements of the member for Brant, claiming that instead of there being a large exodus to the United States it was to Manitoba and the North-West that our people were going. He admitted, however, that quite a number had gone to the neighboring republic. The House divided on the amendment which was lost by 51 yeas to 101 nays.

THE PARLIAMENTARY "BARS."

The *Free Press* defends Mr. Irvine, M.P., who delivered an address before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Sunday last against an attack upon him by the *Citizen*. Mr. Irvine was, it appears, very candid and outspoken respecting the McCarthy act. He showed the inconsistency and insincerity displayed in exempting the Senate and House of Commons from its provisions by the permission given in it for the maintenance of bars in connection with both houses. He pointed out that the clause compelling prohibitionists to obtain three-fifths of the vote polled was a retrograde step as far as his own province is concerned, and is derogatory to the temperance people of the country. He argued in favor of a union of temperance forces, and referred to the fact that some vital amendments necessary to bring the Scott Act into operation in the Province of Nova Scotia could not be obtained from the Government, notwithstanding all the influence used to secure them. Had the temperance representatives in the House made a united demand, he believed the Act would have been improved as required. He showed that it was only with the utmost effort that the Scott Act was carried through the Senate, and that since that time nearly all the appointments to that Chamber were connected either directly or indirectly with the liquor traffic, and that in the future it would be much more difficult to procure the passage of temperance legislation through that body.

OTTAWA, March 26.

NAVIGATION OF HUDSON'S BAY.

The Hudson's Bay Committee has finished its labors. The general result of the committee's labors is exceedingly valuable as in the first place it will bring prominently before the Government the questions that yet remain to be valued in connection with the navigation of the route. The evidence before the committee may be classified as follows:—First, that given by Dr. Bell of the Geological Department from personal observations and other sources; secondly, that given by Mr. Pusey, of New York, embracing the list of the American whaler's log books; and lastly, that given by Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, embracing very fully the records of the log book of the Hudson's Bay Company ships from 1870 to 1883 inclusive. Valuable information was given by Captain Boulton, Hon. T. W. Christie, Dickson and others, and the suggestions made by the former as to the composition and character of the proposed expedition were fully endorsed by Dr. Bell and from the American whalers through Mr. Pusey. The compilation made under the supervision of the Deputy of Marine and Fisheries Department from log books of the Hudson's Bay Company is not very full of promise. Mr. Tuttle, secretary of the committee, stated to a reporter that everything of a Hudson's Bay Company origin bearing on the question of the navigation of the bay and straits was more or less described. The bulk of the evidence goes to show that the straits cannot be entered from the Atlantic without danger and difficulty earlier than the month of July on account of the ice at the mouth, which is said not to come from Hudson's Bay region at all, but which is drifted and piled up there by wind and currents from Baffin's Bay and Davis' Straits, and this blockade of course obstructs the lighter ice from Fox's channel. The evidence goes to show that the straits could be entered much more easily and earlier were it not for these ice jams which accumulate at the mouth of the Straits from the sources and causes mentioned. One of the questions to be settled is whether or not among the many strong currents which characterize the waters at the mouth of the Straits one can be found free from these ice piles at an earlier period; a belief has been expressed that such a current may be discovered. The general opinion is that the Straits are open all winter, or rather that a continuous current from the bay to the ocean is open all the year round. This can only be known through the efforts of an expedition, and if such is the case it will be very important to navigation that a chart of such current be provided; also to determine where lighthouses should be stationed for the guidance of navigation. All this can be done only by an expedition remaining in or on the shores of the Straits continuously for one or two years at least. The question of the ice at the harbor at Churchill is not fully settled. Some testify that there is not more than four months of navigation within ten or fifteen miles of the only available harbor on the west shore of the bay, viz., from about June 1st to November 1st, and many make it considerably shorter. If the Straits cannot be entered on account of the obstructions at the Atlantic end until the middle of July it will practically raise the navigation of the harbor to a little over three months unless the ice can in some way be utilized to reach the vessels with freight or broken up by the peculiar construction of ships as in the Detroit River. The proper information in regard to these things can be obtained only by means of personal observation and experiment.

OTTAWA, March 27.

THE "HANSARD."

In moving the adoption of the report of the Printing Committee, which recommended the increase of the salaries of the "Hansard" stenographers from $1,300 per session to $2,000, the chairman, Mr. White (Cardwell) spoke of the excellent manner in which the work is being done, and referred in general complimentary language to the members of the Hansard staff. The printing of the debates now cost $12,000, and the total increase proposed is nearly $6,000. Mr. Coursol wished to have the French translators' salaries also increased, and moved an amendment to this effect. A general discussion ensued in which Messrs. Desjardins, Amyot, Bechard, Bergin, Royal, Landry, Sir Hector Langevin and the Hon. Mr. Caron participated. While all eulogized the stenographers, they at the same time insisted that the salaries of the translators should be increased. Mr. Amyot was slightly snubbed, for intimating that the French speeches were somewhat overlooked. After considerable speechifying, Mr. Blake set matters right by explaining that the case of the translators should be considered altogether distinct from that of the stenographers, which was solely dealt with by the report. Mr. Hesson took another view of the whole question under discussion. He thought it would effect a large saving to the country to dispense with the whole system of reporting *verbatim* the speeches of the members of the House. He attributed the usual prolongation of the session to the fact that the windy eloquence of some of the honorable members was dished up in nice style to be submitted to their constituents. Mr. Coursol withdrew his amendment, believing, after hearing the remarks of the members of the committee, that the translators' case would be considered favorably. The motion adopting the report was then carried. The increase will only take effect next year.

Another report of the Printing Committee, recommending that the contracts for the Government printing be extended for another year, in order to admit of the question of establishing a Government bureau being fully considered, was submitted and carried.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

At almost every sitting of the House largely signed petitions, praying for the better observation of Sunday are submitted. Before recess a batch of these petitions was also presented. It must, by this time, be clearly evident to the House that the sentiment of the country is in favor of Mr. Charlton's Bill which will be submitted shortly.

THE WINNING CAUSE.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE MEETING IN TORONTO—THE SCOTT ACT CAMPAIGN—HOW TO WEAKEN THE LIQUOR INTEREST.

(Special to the Witness.)

TORONTO, March 26.—At this morning's session of the Alliance Convention the chief topic of discussion was the coming Scott Act campaign. The report of the committee on the subject was read by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Howland, who also made a brief but stirring address in favor of taking more energetic action in this Province. He showed that in the three Maritime Provinces the Scott Act had been carried in about three fourths of the counties and that under its own liquor laws virtual prohibition prevailed over a large part of Quebec. He urged the temperance people of Ontario to adopt the grouping of counties in order to divide up and weaken the liquor interest. His remarks were endorsed by the Rev. Mr. Tonkin, from Prince Edward Island, by Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, the Rev. Mr. Brethour, of Milton, Mr. Robert McLean, of Toronto, the Rev. Mr. Abraham, of Burlington, and others. Messrs. Brethour and Abraham gave interesting and minute accounts of the working of the act in Halton when it was operated under exceptional disadvantages with gratifying success. The general drift of the remarks was that the campaign should be entered upon more as a means of testing public opinion on the prohibition issue than for the purpose or in the hope of making partial prohibition thoroughly effective. The motion to group counties was adopted with an amendment providing for the formation of other groups whenever the executive committee deemed it advisable to do so. Mr. Howland once more laid the claims of the *Citizen* as a purely temperance journal before the Convention, and showed from the examples of English journals how a live organ might accomplish much good.

TORONTO, March 26.—The Dominion Alliance met for business yesterday forenoon, the President, Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., in the chair. The Revs. J. M. Cameron, of Toronto, and D. V. Lucas, of Montreal, gave testimony to the effect that the Scott Act is doing good service in Halton. The Rev. Mr. Morrow gave a brief account of the recent successful Scott Act contest in Oxford. After the appointment of Standing Committees Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, gave some account of temperance work in the Province of Quebec. Pronouncing in favor of prohibition as opposed to high license. The president at the afternoon session gave his formal address in the course of which he congratulated his hearers on the awakened public feeling in favor of temperance, pointed out the connection between pauperism and the liquor traffic and approved strongly of high licenses and stringent regulations as steps toward prohibition. The wine and beer advocacy he characterized as a mania and showed from the example of England how fallacious is the idea of keeping people sober under such a license system. The person accustomed to wine and beer would soon crave something stronger.

Dr. Snelling read an able paper on the relation of the church to the temperance work. He has done much to arouse feeling in the Anglican body in this diocese along with Mr. Hoyles, and by their joint efforts aided by others less prominent they have succeeded in bringing the English Church into the very foremost rank in the movement.

On motion of Mr. F. S. Spence it was resolved to organize a Central Committee in Toronto for the Scott Act campaign with a view of furnishing platform speakers and campaign literature and to making the *Citizen*, of which Mr. Spence is the editor, more efficient as a promoter of the cause.

In the evening a rousing reception meeting at which refreshments were dispensed, was held in Shaftesbury Hall. The address of welcome to the Convention was given by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, of the Metropolitan Church, and the meeting was afterwards addressed by Mrs. Youmans. Dr. McLaughlin gave a brief account of the license legislation of the session of the Ontario Parliament which had just closed, claiming that this Province has now the best license law in the Dominion. Short addresses were also made by Messrs. John McDonald, of Toronto, J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, R. H. Abraham, of Halton, C. Morrow, of Oxford, and Walker Elias, a young Chippewa Indian.

The Committee on the Scott Act recommended that it be submitted simultaneously in groups of counties. The first includes Peel, Simcoe, York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland. The second Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Renfrew, Lanark, Carlton, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Lennox and Prince Edward. The third Middlesex, Lambton, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Brant and Essex, and the fourth Grey, Bruce, Huron and Perth. The report was reserved for discussion till to-day.

TORONTO, March 27.—Yesterday afternoon the Dominion Alliance Convention concluded its sitting. The first business was the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions, of which the following were adopted:

That the convention hails with delight the efforts being made for the introduction of temperance text books into our public schools as thereby the youth of our country will be better instructed as to the nature and effect upon the human constitution of alcoholic liquors, and better qualified for the discharge of their duties as citizens of Canada, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Education desiring that gentleman and the Board of Education to introduce such a book into the public schools at as early a date as possible.

That this Convention rejoices at the success which has attended the efforts of the friends of temperance in the county of Halton, and still more recently in the county of Oxford, and hopes that the time is not far distant when all the counties of the Province shall be equally successful in carrying the Scott Act;

Whereas domestic drinking is intimately connected with public drunkenness, and whereas we believe that domestic drinking is greatly promoted by the sale of liquor in groceries, this Convention rejoices at the victory lately won in the city of Toronto, when the largest vote ever cast in the city was given for the abolition of the liquor license in groceries, and hopes that the friends of temperance in the chief city of Ontario will continue to wage war against the gigantic liquor traffic;

That this Convention cannot recognize any license law, whether high or low, as an aid to prohibition;

That the Convention would beg to recommend that the 14th of December shall be observed as the temperance Sunday throughout the Province, and that the ministers of the various denominations shall be respectfully requested, as far as practicable, to observe said Sabbath as the temperance day;

That this Convention rejoices to see a growing interest and activity in the various denominations of the Christian Church in respect to the prohibition of the liquor traffic;

That the Convention desires to express strongly its sense of the loss sustained in the death of the late Rev. Thomas Galer, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and extends its sincere sympathy to his family;

That the Ontario branch of the Alliance secure the services of a solicitor;

That the committee respectfully recommend that the annual meeting of the Provincial Alliance be held on the second Tuesday in January;

That this convention cannot separate without gratefully recognizing the courtesy of the temperance friends in the city of Toronto in giving such a sumptuous banquet to the delegates from the various parts of the society outside this city.

A resolution denying both the equity and expediency of compensation to liquor sellers was discussed, but afterward allowed to lie on the table. The committee on literature recommended that a prize should be given for the best essay showing the relation between the liquor traffic and the commerce and wealth of the Dominion. The recommendation was adopted.

Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., was re-elected President of the Alliance and a large list of vice-presidents was elected from different parts of the Province. A letter was read from Dr. Youmans, of St. Catharines, stating that the Scott Act would be submitted in the Niagara Peninsula during the coming season. The Rev. Mr. McKellar, of High Bluff, gave an account of temperance work in the North-West. After passing votes of thanks to the railways and the press the Convention adjourned.

Yesterday Mrs. Youmans and a number of other ladies waited as a deputation on the Minister of Education to present the petition of upward of 4,000 signatures to have temperance text books introduced into the public and high schools. There is no doubt that their request will be complied with.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, March 31.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The week has been a very dull one with the wholesale trade generally, and as the weather is favorable and seasonable, the lack of life in trade causes despondency in some quarters. The winter's trade has been very poor and of course payments are in consequence unsatisfactory.

DRY GOODS.—The same old story of dulness and stagnation is heard on every side. There have been several small failures and more are looked for. There is no life in trade and so far there are few signs of any immediate improvement. The cotton trade is still in a bad condition. Although the raw material is higher in price and the manufactured goods lower in price than six months ago, there is no hope of any improvement in prices until the market is lightened. Although there is some talk of exporting cottons at, of course, a severe loss in order to reduce stocks, yet the mills go on manufacturing. There are not wanting signs that the reduction of prices is extending to other lines of home cotton manufactures. Remittances are very unsatisfactory.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The pig iron market is quiet and somewhat easier as to prices. We quote: Eglinton, $17.00 to $17.75; Dalmellington, $17.75 to $18.00; Gartsherrie and Summerlee, $19.75 to $20 and Coltness and Langloan, $20.50. The market for manufactured iron is quiet. We quote: Bar iron, $1.80 to $1.90. Hoops and Bands at $2.25. Sheets and plates at $2.50 to $2.75. Tin plates dull at $4.90 for charcoals, and at $4.40 for cokes. Canada plates nominal, $3.10 to $3.20. Metals are steady. Ingot tin, 22c, and Copper 16¾c to 17c. Cut nails, $2.90 to $3.

WOOL.—A small business has been done in domestic; foreign inactive. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 16½c to 18c; Australian, 19c to 30c; Canadian pulled, 22c to 29c, as to quality.

PETROLEUM is stagnant but steady at 13½c to 14c for car lots, 14c to 14½c for broken lots, and 14½c to 15½c for single barrels.

GREEN BUTCHERS' HIDES are quoted at $8.00 for No. 1; $7.00 for No. 2, and $6.00 for No. 3. Calfskins, 12½c to 13c per lb. Sheepskins, 65c to 75c each.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is no new feature to report. Fair shipments are now being made and a few buyers are in town. Many renewals of maturing paper are, however, being asked for, and dealers are placing their goods with caution where credits are wanted. The volume of trade on the whole is lighter than last year.

Quotations are: Men's thick boots, waxed, $2.25 to $3.25; do. split boots, $1.50 to $2.30; do. kip boots, $2.50 to $3.25; do. calf boots, pegged, $3.00 to $3.75; do. kip, $2.00 to $3.00; do. buff and pebbled Balmorals, $1.75 to $2.00; do. split do., $1.35 to $1.75; shoe packs, $1.00 to $2.00 women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, $1.00 to $1.50; do split do., 90c. to $1.00; do. prunella do., 50c. to $1.50; do. inferior do., 45c. to 50.; do congress do., 50c. to $1.25; buskins, 75c.; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c. to $1.20; do split do., 75c. to 90c.; do. prunella do., 60c. to $1.00; do congress do., 60c. to 70c.; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c. to 90c.; do split do., 50c. to 60c.; do prunella do 50c. to 75c.; Infants' cacks, per dozen, $3.75 to $6.50.

RAW FURS.—Some Red Fox, Mink, Rats and Skunk were offering this week and bought at our quotations. At the London sale Black Bear sold briskly at an advance. Raccoon sold fairly well at last year's prices. Beaver declined 15 percent on January prices.

Beaver, per lb., $3.00 to $3.50; Bear, per skin, $9.00 to $12; Bear Cub, do., $4.00 to $7.00; Fisher, do., $4.00 to $6.00; Fox, Red, do. $1.00 to $1.30; Fox, Cross, do., $3.00 to $5.00; Lynx, do. $2.50 to $3.50; Marten, $1.00 to $1.20; Mink, do., $0.75 to $1.00; Muskrat, 10c to 12½c; Otter, $9.00 to $12.00; Raccoon, do., $0.00 to $0.60; Skunk, do., 25c to 75c.

LEATHER.—There is a better enquiry for all kinds of leather, and all grades of Spanish Sole have advanced one cent with prices very firm. Green hides are scarce and it is not improbable that an advance will take place in black leather. But a great deal will depend on the demand.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B.A., 26c to 27c; do., do., No. 2 B.A., 23c to 24c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 24c to 26c; No. 2 do., 21½c to 23c; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do., No. 2, 19½c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27½c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 37c; do., do., heavy, 33c to 35c; Grained, 34c to 38c; Splits, large, 21c to 27½c; do., small, 15c to 21c; Calfskin (35 to 40 lbs), 65c to 77½c; do. (25 to 34 lbs), 60c to 75c; Sheepskin Linings, 25c to 45c; Harness, 24c to 34c; Buffed Cow, per foot, 14c to 16c; Enamelled Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Patent Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, do., 11c to 15½c; Rough, do., 22c to 27½c.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 27th, 1884.

SUGARS in fair demand. Yellow Refined is the turn lower, while Granulated in the regular way continues unchanged. Balance of a speculative lot of last season has been closed at some reduction.

TEAS.—Market not active for a few days past. Values not specially changed but the market is a shade easier. Stocks are not cumbersome of either Japans or China Teas.

MOLASSES.—Considerable enquiry reported at Barbadoes at fully late quotations. Dulness prevails here. Lower grade syrups inactive and lower, while really choice sugar syrups are firm.

RICE.—Business small.

COFFEE.—Demand moderate for all kinds.

SPICES.—The pepper speculators at a distance show some signs of relaxation, but still changes are trifling in prices. Cloves dull, as also cassia, nutmegs and pimento. E. I. ginger is but slightly lower.

FRUITS.—For finest Valencias there is firmness, while inferior are dull and neglected. Malaga raisins quiet. Currants continue easier. Figs in small supply and steady. Prunes, Sultanas, dates, nuts and almonds dull.

FISH.—Some commotion is apparent in Newfoundland about our inspection of Labrador herrings, the most of whom here properly were not called No. 1 by our inspector, they being small. The question should be amicably settled, and reliable inspection below permitted to pass. The whole fish trade now is dull. Very few herrings of desirable quality here, and not many wanted. Dry and green codfish dull.

OILS.—Our very small tactics whereby duty is levied on Newfoundland oil barrels should be at once and permanently abolished, as all package duties should be with all countries. Steam refined seal oil is a little lower, say 70c to 75c as to lot. Cod oil dull and without special change. Petroleum No. 1 active at late low figures.

SALT.—Not much business doing as usual at this season, while values continue nominal for coarse and factory filled.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The English breadstuffs markets remain inactive and there is no change in prices. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat very quiet; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat very inactive; corn steady. Mark Lane wheat and corn weaker. Red Winter wheat, off coast, 38s 6d; do. for prompt shipment, 38s. No. 1 California wheat, off coast, 38s 6d to 39s; do. just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 40s 6d; do. nearly due, 39s 6d. English and French country wheat markets quiet. Liverpool wheat, spot, slow; corn, firm. Wheat and flour in Paris quiet. Liverpool mixed maize, 11s 9½d; Canadian peas, 6s 8d.

Chicago wheat is about ⅛ of a cent per bushel cheaper at 83⅛c April, 88⅜c May, 89⅜c June and 90⅝c July. The receipts were 53,000 bushels and the shipments 194,000 bushels. Corn was about ⅛ of a cent per bushel cheaper at 51⅜c March, 51¼c April, 56⅜c May, 57¼c June and 58⅜c July. The receipts were 112,000 bushels and the shipments 115,000 bushels.

The local grain market remains dull and without change. Quotations as follows:—Canada Red Winter, $1.20 to $1.22; do White, do., $1.16 to $1.18; Canada Spring, $1.18 to $1.20; Corn, 75c per bushel; Oats, 38c to 39c; Peas, 90c to 91c per 66 lbs.; Rye, 60c to 63c; Barley, per 48 lbs., Quebec, 55c to 65c; Ontario, 60c to 75c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 765 brls. The market is very dull, even the local trade being exceptionally quiet. Values are unchanged. The following are the quotations to-day:—Superior Extra, $5.50 to $5.55; Extra Superfine, $5.35 to $5.35; Fancy, $5.00; Spring Extra, $4.90 to $5.00; Superfine, $4.20 to $4.25; Strong Bakers, Can., $5.25 to $5.50; do, Amer., $5.45 to $5.55; Fine, $3.60 to $3.75; Middlings, $3.50 to $3.60; Pollards, $3.25 to $3.35; Ontario Bags, medium, bags included, $2.50 to $2.60; do. Spring Extra, $2.25 to $2.35; do. Superfine, $2.10 to $2.15; City Bags, delivered, $2.55.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, dull, $4.40 to $4.60 for ordinary, and $4.80 to $6 for granulated Cornmeal, nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter and cheese are unchanged. We quote:—Butter—Eastern Townships, 19c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 15c to 17c. Add a couple of cent per lb. to the above prices for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese—Fine to finest, 13c to 14c.

EGGS are worth 24c to 25c per dozen.

HOG PRODUCTS are unchanged. We quote:—Western Mess Pork, $21.00; Canadian Short Cut, $21.50 to $22.00; Hams, city cured 13c½ to 14½c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, in pails, Western 12¾c to 13c; do. Canadian, 12c to 12½c; Tallow refined, 6½c to 7½c; Dressed Hogs, $8.50 to $8.75.

SYRUP AND SUGAR.—We quote for maple syrup 85c to 90c, in tins, and for maple sugar 11c to 12c per lb.

ASHES are quiet, at $4.20 to $4.25 for Pots.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, March 29.

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Seller p.c.	Buyer p.c.	Cash Value.
*Montreal	200	all	195¼	195	......
Ontario	100	all	104½	104	......
Du Peuple	50	all	65	62½	......
Molsons	50	all	119	......	......
Toronto	100	all	185	183¾	......
Jacques Cartier	25	all	......	......	......
Merchants	100	all	115	114½	......
East. Townships	50	all	......	113	......
Commerce	100	all	127	126¾	......
Hochelaga			......	......	......
Federal	50	30	139	......	......
Union	100	all	......	69½	......
Exchange	100	all	......	......	......
Miscellaneous.		all			
Montreal Telegraph	50		119½	117	......
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	100	all	64¼	64	......
City Passenger Ry	50	all	122¼	121½	......
Mont. Gas Co.	40	all	190¾	190¼	......
Loan & Mortgage	50	all	......	......	......
St. P. M. & M.	100	all	96	95	......
Canada Cotton	200	all	60	......	......
Dundas Cotton	100	60 p.c.	70	......	......
North-West Land		all	61s 6	60s 6	......
C. A. Shipping			100	70	......
Canadian Pacific			53¾	53½	......

*Ex-div., 191¾, 191¼.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—MARCH 31.

Owing to the breaking up of the sleighing farmers have been prevented of late from bringing their produce to market, except such as are near the city. Market gardeners, however, attend the market as usual and roots and vegetables are plentiful at easier rates except for potatoes which, owing to the small quantity brought to market for some days past, have advanced from ten to fifteen cents per bag for the best sorts. Packed eggs are scarce and prices are considerably higher all round; very few dressed hogs or beef quarters are being offered, yet prices are declining. The fish market was considerably disorganized last week owing to the mild weather, but there is a decided improvement to-day. A good deal of hay is still being brought across on the ice from the south side of the St. Lawrence and there is not much change in price, except for the best loads, which are considerably dearer.

The following are the prices to-day:

GRAIN.—Oats, $1 to $1.12 per bag; Peas, $1 to $1.10 per bushel; Buckwheat, 75c. do.; Beans, $1.50 to $2.25 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 65c to 80c per bag; onions, 60c. to 80c. per bushel; good onions are $2.50 to $3.00 per brl.; carrots, 70c. to 80c. per bush.; beets, 75c to 85c do.; parsnips, 75c. to 90c. do.; Swedish turnips, 60c. to 75c do.; cabbages, $2.50 to $3.00 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 17c. to 23c. per lb.; common prints, 22c. to 30c. do.; Superior prints, 35c. to 45c. do.; packed eggs, 24c. to 26c. per dozen; fresh, 26c to 30c. Maple Sugar, 10c to 12c per lb.; Maple Syrup, 90c to $1 per gallon.

FRUIT.—Apples, $4.00 to $5.50 per brl.; lemons, $4.50 per case; Valencia oranges, $6.50 to $7.25 per case.

DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, &C.—Dressed hogs, $9.00 to $9.50 per 100 lbs.; beef, forequarters, $5.50 to $7.00 do.; do., hindquarters, $7.00 to $9.00 do.; dead turkeys, 12c. to 16c. per lb.; dead geese, 9c. to 11c. per lb.; fowls, 10c. to 15c. do.; ducks, 12c. to 16c. do.

BUTCHERS' MEAT AND FISH.—Sirloin and rump steaks and rib roasts, 12c to 15c per lb.; round steaks 10c to 14c do.; corned beef, 10c to 10c do.; briskets and shoulders, 8c to 10c do.; mutton, forequarters, 7c to 10c do.; do., hindquarters, 10c to 15c do.; lamb, forequarters, $1.00 to $1.50 each; do., hindquarters, $1.25 to $2.00 each; veal, forequarters, 8c to 12c do.; do., hindquarters, 12c to 15c do.; calves' heads, 50c to 75c each; pork pieces, 12c to 13c per lb.; whole hams, 15c per lb.; bacon, 15c to 16c do.; leaf lard, 12c to 13c do.; lard, in pails, 12c to 12½c do.; Bologna sausages, 12c do.; common sausages, 12c do.; pigs' heads and feet, 5c do.; haddock, 5c to 6c per lb.; halibut, 15c do.; brook trout, 15c do.; cod, 5c to 7c do.; fresh herrings, 15c to 20c per dozen; tommy cods, 20c per peck.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—Flour, $2.80 to $3.25 per 100 lbs.; Hungarian patent, $3.50 do.; Graham flour, $3.00 to $3.25 do.; oatmeal, $2.50 to $2.75 do.; Indian meal, $1.75 to $1.85 do.; moulie, $1.40 to $1.50 do.; grue, $1.20 to $1.40 do.; bran, $1.10 do.; pot barley $2.75 do.; pearl barley, $4.00.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $4.50 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 50c to 65c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET.—MARCH 28.

There were between sixty and seventy milch cows offered on this market to-day, and prices are still declining, although milkmen complain that they are yet too high. Trade was slow and it is probable that a considerable number will have to be held over for another market. A very fine large cow, along with her calf, was sold for $67.50, two others at $60 each and two more for $110. Several other very good cows were sold at from $50 to $55 each and common good cows at $30 to $40 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—MARCH 31.

There were about 200 head of butcher's cattle offered on Viger Market to-day, nearly all of them being in fair condition, and some of them very prime. Trade was rather slow as higher prices were asked for the best animals, but roughish steers and fat cows were slightly lower in price. J. Keiller bought two choice cattle at 5¾c and one dollar over; several other of the best cattle were sold at 5⅝c to 5 3-5c per lb., while good killing beeves sold at 5½c do. Rough steers in pretty good condition sold at 5c to 5¼c per lb., and ordinary rough steers at 4½c to 4¾c do. There were very few lean animals on the market and there is scarcely any demand for them at present. There is a pretty good demand for shipping cattle at present and several small lots were bought to-day at from 5½c to 6¼c per lb. Mr. N. Kennedy bought 18 extra shipping cattle last Thursday at 7c per lb., the whole costing $1,804.60. R. Nicholson bought 5 steers weighing 5,590 lbs. at 5½c per lb. There were very few sheep on the market, but they were generally of good quality and sold at from $6 to $10 each; the spring lambs were not of good quality and sold at from $3.50 to $4.50 each. Calves were not very plentiful but nearly all the butchers have already on hand as much veal as they can safely dispose of. Live hogs are plentiful and sell about 6½c per lb.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, March 12.—Supply of cattle larger yesterday, and sheep small. Cattle trade rather dull. Sheep trade good. Prices:—Beef, 6s 6d to 10s per stone; pigs, 5s 9d to 8s 3d per stone; sheep, 8d to 10½d per lb., sinking the offal. Numbers shown—Cattle, 2,761; sheep, 3,555; pigs, 900.

SALFORD, March 12.—The supply of cattle was much larger yesterday than last week. The trade for choice sorts ruled fairly active at slightly lower prices, but other sorts dull of sale. Sheep in steady demand at late prices. Calves scarce. Beasts, 7d to 8½d; sheep, 9d to 10¼d; calves, 8d to 10½d per lb.

EDINBURGH, March 12.—At the Live Stock Mart, Haymarket, yesterday, Messrs. John Swan & Sons had smaller supplies of all classes of cattle, but in point of quality, all through one of the finest displays of the season. A generally more active demand was experienced, and though the meat markets exhibit as yet no improvement, a better feeling existed, and prices advanced from 10s. to 20s. a head, the market closing firmer. Best home cattle, to £32 10s; polled, to £32; heifers, to £24 10s, or 10s per stone. Home-fed Canadians, of which a prime lot were on offer, made up to £32 10s, and down to £24, or 9s 3d to 9s 6d per stone; secondary sorts, 9s to 9s 3d.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, March 31.—The markets are small. Very few teams from the country have come in, owing to the wretched state of the roads. The hay market is poor, as travel over the ice from the Gatineau is not in good condition and the roads up that stream are very bad. The following are quotations:—Hay, per ton, $6.50 to $9; Straw, per ton, $4.00; Apples, per brl., $4 to $4.50; Butter, print, per pound, 22c to 25c; in pails, 16c to 20c; Eggs, per doz., 28c; Fowls, per pair, 65c to 80c; Turkeys, $1 to $2; Geese, 60c to 75c; Ducks, 80c per pair; Pigeons, 40c per pair; Yarn, home spun, 23c; Peas, 70 to 75c; rye, 55c; Spring Wheat, $1 to $1.25; Fall Wheat, $1 to $1.10; Scotch, $1.20; Buckwheat, per bush., 60c to 65c; Oats, per bush., 39c to 42c; Beans, per bush., $1.25 to $1.30; Barley, 65c. Hogs, dressed, per 100 lbs., $8.50 to $10.00; Mess Pork, per brl., new Canadian, $22; American, $21; Backs, 21.50, Skins—Beaver, $2.25 per lb.; Mink, 75c to $1.25 per skin; Martin, 50c to $1; Fox, 50c to $1; Otter, $5 to $8; Fisher, $3 to $7; Lynx, $1.25 to $2.25; Muskrat, 10c; Bear, $4.00 to $8.00; Beef, prime cuts, per lb., 9c to 15c; rough meat, per lb., 4c to 10c; Lamb, per lb., 7c; Mutton, per lb., 7c; Pork, fresh per lb., 12½c; Cattle, live stock, 4½c live weight; Sheep, 4½c live weight; Lambs, $3 to $4.50 each; Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c; Carrots, per bag, 45c; Beets, per bush, 50c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 31.—Fall Wheat No. 2, $1.07; No. 3, $1.04; Spring No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.08; Barley, No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 69c to 70c; No. 3, extra, 64c to 65c; No. 3, 53c to 56c; Peas, No. 2, 74c; Oats, No. 1, 36½c to 37c. Flour, Superior, $5 to $5.10; Extra, $4.75. Flour and grain, nothing doing; flour quotations nominal; wheat, fairly steady; Oats, unchanged; barley, scarce, higher grades wanted; Peas as before; potatoes easy, 68c; clover strong, dealers up to 60c to 70c per bushel; butter firm, on choice, 19c to 20c, rest nominal; eggs abundant, easier, 18½c; meat firm; two car lots country cured long clear sold this week 10¼c outside.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, March 29.—White Wheat, per bushel, $1.00 to $1.05; Treadwell, $1.00 to $1.05; Red Winter, $1.05 to $1.08; Spring, $1.05 to $1.08; Pease, 65c to 70c; Barley, 55c to 60c; Oats, 36c to 37c; Corn, 60c to 70c; Clover Seed, $6.00 to $6.50; Timothy, $2.25 to $2.50; Apples, $1.00 to $1.25; Potatoes, 50c to 55c; White Wheat Flour, per brl., $5.00 to $5.50; Strong Bakers' Flour, $5.00 to $5.75; Butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 20c; Butter, in firkins, 12c to 18c; Eggs, per dozen, 18c to 22c; Dressed Hogs, per cwt., $8.75 to $9.80.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, March 31.—Fall wheat, 95c to $1.10; Oats, 35c to 40c; Wool, 18c to 25c; Corn, 70c.

Advertisements.

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THE PRINCIPAL.

IT LEADS ALL.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES — SORE EYES

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

"At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

FARMERS READ!

There is scarcely a farmer that does not know how useful a dressing of Plaster is to land, plaster is a sulphate of lime in combination with water, consisting of 32 per cent of lime, 47 per cent of sulphuric acid, and 21 per cent of water, not absorbed, but combined as water of crystallization.

Now the truth is that sulphate of lime, in its combined state, is a constituent of almost all plants, that lime and sulphuric acid, separately are found in all plants in some proportion, and that plaster being a sulphate of lime, and containing both lime and sulphuric acid, is really a most necessary food for vegetation.

As a plant thrives best when it is well supplied with proper food at the right time, and as the right time is when it is young and needs to grow vigorously, it follows that a liberal dressing of plaster upon the young growth will be found extremely beneficial. Its rapid action is seen by the almost immediate deepening of the color, and the more apparent vigor of the growth.

The quantity usually applied is 100 pounds per acre, but this is not sufficient for a full effect. It is cheap, and a full dose can therefore be easily afforded. Farmers will find from 400 to 500 pounds per acre a cheap dressing. If it is fine ground the effect is produced more rapidly than when in coarse powder, and it is best to use it in the finest state of division.

The Plaster we manufacture.—

Is ground particularly fine,
Is absolutely pure,
Is cheap,

and in every respect superior to anything manufactured in the Dominion.

Try it and be convinced.

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CUT THIS OUT and return to us with 25 cents, and you'll get by mail A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in Canada or U.S. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. Address, ERNEST CLEMENTS, Box 134 Yarmouth, N.S.

WHEN WE REFLECT THAT PHOSPHATES are half the bulk of the body, are the source of nerve power, are necessary to the healthy development of tissues, are essential elements of the gastric juice, are required in a uniform quantity daily to maintain functional activity, it is easily seen why Wheeler's Phosphates and Calisaya is so valuable in all prostrate conditions of the system when the digestive apparatus is too feeble to prepare from the food the necessary supply of those agents for the wants of the body.

40 CARDS ALL COVERED NAME, Glass, English motto, Lap corner, Gold Finish, Love Letter and Case, name in gold and jet, 10c. NORTH & CO., New Haven, Conn. Mention this paper.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS for sale cheap, in vicinity of Thessalon and Bruce Mines. J. B. DOBIE, Thessalon P.O., Algoma.

FARM Wanted, in Eastern Townships, about 300 acres; constant water; fair extent sugar bush; comfortable home and good buildings. Send description and price to G.R., Box 1930, Montreal.

FARMING.—A young Man of 24 years, willing and active, wishing to gain a knowledge of practical farming, wants to hire out, by the season or year, with a farmer of experience. Address, giving particulars, HAND, "Witness" Office.

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

A PRAYER.

Oh for a heart from self set free,
And doubt, and fret, and care,
Light as a bird, instinct with glee,
That fans the breezy air!

Oh for a mind whose virtue moulds
All sensuous fair display,
And, like a strong commander, holds
A world of thoughts in sway!

Oh for an eye that's clear to see,
A hand that waits on fate,
To pluck the ripe fruit from the tree,
And never comes too late!

Oh for a life with firm-set root,
And breadth of leafy green,
And flush of blooming wealth and fruit
That grows with mellow sheen!

Oh for a death from sharp alarms
And bitter memories free;—
A gentle death in God's own arms,
Whose dear Son died for me.
—*Prof Blackie.*

"BRING THEM UNTO ME."

AN ADDRESS TO GIRLS.

"Bring unto me." These are sovereign words, the words of a King. May He repeat it again in such irresistible force that many shall be constrained to obey, and many a heart prepared to bring Him what He pleads for, and to put themselves at His disposal for the work in the mission field.

A hungry multitude was around Him, and He had compassion upon them, and He longed to supply them. But there were only five loaves and two small fishes, and what were they among so many? Yet He had said, "Make the men sit down," leading them to expect a meal. And now, if He means to feed them, shall not the disciples begin at once to give their little store, for it is towards evening, and no time is to be lost? Wait! He says, "Bring them unto Me," and the disciples give over to Him their last crumb, and stand empty-handed, face to face with Him, absolutely destitute. Then His voice speaks again, in unrecorded words of blessing.

One look to Heaven unlocked the hidden hoard,
Christ entertained five thousand at His board,
Deep in the wilderness; and their distress
Was but an opportunity to bless.

Now He gives them back what they had committed to Him, and lo! having passed through His hands, it is enough for all, and all eat and are filled, and the disciples have more left for themselves than they had before they resigned all their living into His royal hands.

A hungry multitude is before Jesus to-day. His eye scans them all. He numbers them—four hundred millions of Chinese, more than three hundred millions of India; unnumbered millions of unknown Africa—all are hungry: and the throngs of other heathen countries, Mohammedan countries, Romanist countries, besides the scattered people of His own possession, all famishing—

Dying, dying, dying,
In deep and dark despair;
In speechless sorrow lying
In wan and weary care.
No God, no Christ, no hope,
In rayless gloom they grope,
And dying, dying, dying!

He sees them all: they are not only "millions" to Him, but separate individuals, each with a soul whose price was only to be reckoned by His blood, and He says again, "I have compassion on the multitude," and then His heart turns to His disciples, and he says, "I shall reveal my compassion through them," and He says "Give ye them to eat;" and appoints twelve workers to five thousand. (If that be His proportion, how terribly short of it we are as yet!) But you say, "He has never said that to me!" Have you ever listened? and would you be willing to hear Him say it?

This is what I long that this simple paper should do, should put you into the attitude of listening, you dear, bright young girls who know the Lord Jesus. Will you be still enough to allow Him to say it? Are you near enough for Him to be able to say it?

It may be impossible for you to go at once into His distant fields, but what I plead for is that you should allow a missionary life to present itself as possible for you; that you should say, "ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint," and perhaps it may be work in the heathen harvest fields. Will you think of it now, and ask yourselves, "Am I ready to follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth?" Oh, who from this gathering will respond and say, "I will go"? The very next thing to do is to begin to live towards the mission hope. Reckon up all your resources, as the Lord asked His disciples, "How many loaves have ye?" He does not want you to be ignorant of what you possess. Count up all bravely and honestly before Him—your good education, your quick fingers, your ready memory, your accuracy in accounts, your perseverance—count all, leave nothing out, and then listen, and He will say, "Bring them unto Me." Bring them now in your will, with the definite object of His using them to feed hungry souls.

He does not want you to ignore your gifts, nor to pretend that you have no talents, but He does want you to bring all to Him, and stand face to face with Him, in the humility of knowing that all are His. He is prepared to make use of everything however small, which is brought to Him. But He must have personal contact with you first, and you must have deep long looks of love into His eyes. Nothing inspires like meeting His look. It made Gideon strong to dare anything, and the poor woman able to confess her healing.

What follows? Dear ones, His hand has to be laid on all; and you have to wait and see. You have given over everything into His hand. Now act as if it were there. You are in the schoolroom still. Then how can you live towards the mission hope here? Do you say, "If I hope for Hindustani or Chinese, what is the good of spending time over French and German?" Much good, for your ability in conquering these languages will be a great test of your ability to master the far more difficult ones. Your perseverance over them will be a splendid preparation for the intricacies of Eastern tongues; besides that the discipline of learning them lays the foundation on which you can build what is of more outward and visible use. "Bring unto Me" sounds over every lesson.

But besides this, allow your mind missionary food. Study all the missionary literature you can. Stir your hearts with the noble lives of missionaries whose work and names have become immortal, because they lived with one aim, "the heathen for Jesus!" Do you remember how Mrs. Hinderers' missionary hope first began at twelve years old? Then have you a missionary working party? Attend it, and regularly, and let your stitches there be the best you have ever set! If you have none, start one, and quicken others by your enthusiasm. Your missionary desires will grow and deepen by being nourished and cherished. They are like a plant which must have soil to grow in, and constant watering. Love is ingenious, and will soon discover ways. Have you ever thought of copying texts in Hindustani and other Indian languages? Get some of them, and the accuracy and quick-eyedness which they require will be another excellent bit of training. But above all feed and strengthen your own faith and love by the Word of God. It is by it that you can become "thoroughly furnished unto all good works." Share all you learn, and you will double your knowledge by spending it. And then there is prayer. Join a missionary prayer union, like that one for the two hundred millions of Chinese women.

But there may be some prepared to go at once, who stand now with loosened ties ready. China can give plenty of work at once for any who are burning with desire to gather in for the Lord of the harvest from His distant fields. Do you know of fifteen hundred counties without any Christian teacher? and has it struck you yet that you may be one of the fifteen hundred workers now being pleaded for? Or one of those for whom the opened Zenanas of India are ready? Do not ask, Where is the need of culture? Culture, if along with a burning love to Christ has a splendid sphere. The Lord wants both loaves and fishes brought to him—loaves—the result of much toil and patience, sowing, reaping, garnering, crushing, kneading, baking; fishes—the natural spontaneous quality, so to speak, which has not been touched by man, the loving heart, the sympathy which are His inborn gifts. All are needed, and it is with all combined that the multitudes are fed. Do not go away and say, "He has not said it to me!" for he is sounding it out far and wide, and others are responding.

"Bring them unto Me." A royal command, remember. Oh, bring now in spirit and will, and see how He opens your way. What you bring He blesses even before you spend it, and He may use at once or He may have "waiting" for you to learn. Bring them to Him and then leave them there, and live towards the mission object. I know one who in the fulness of her consecration offered herself to Him for foreign work. How did he answer? By sending her to an isolated position, surrounded by the most dulling, chilling rationalism, without one single Christian friend. Surely it was His acceptance her offer, and that He led her there, both to test and strengthen her own consecration, and also to prove that He can keep her warm in such an atmosphere, before proving it to her in a deadening chilling atmosphere of heathenism which she has given her life to face. Or think of another, who offered herself to Him at twenty years of age. Year after year passed, but still home duties held her fast, and she ungrudgingly fulfilled them, all the while cherishing the mission hope. Thirty years passed, and at length she was released, and now she is in the heart of China, her age enabling her to enter where younger ones would have found barriers, and they follow in after her, and so the very age gained by waiting proves a new talent.

"Bring them unto Me." He gives you the power to do it. He will not take by force what you will give by will. Will you now resign the fair treasure, on whom as yet no other hand has been laid, while yet the world has had no use of her, and then leave it to Him to make what use He will of her? so that if her heart turns to the mission field, you will not scorn and stifle, but nourish and cherish the springing hope. I know one family whose six little daughters are all held in trust for the Lord, and the joy of that household is what many a half-hearted parent would covet. It was Moffat's mother who planned the first missionary seed in her son's heart by reading him missionary stories in the winter evenings.

Then as to the honor. Is there no honor and glory in it? Is there not even now a halo of sacred glow round the memory of the young girl who at nineteen years of age gave her life to the Maories, and was only called home the other day after sixty years of service, leaving thirteen of her own family dedicated to mission work in New Zealand? Is there no crown round the veteran missionary Moffat, who for sixty years gave his life to the Bechuanas? Why, even for the honor of such a life it is gained, and a wordly paper gives an article in his praise, extolling him in language which it bestows upon few.

Yet once more He used the word "bring." It was on the resurrection shore, and there the disciples stood with the fruits of their toil, and of His sovereign word displayed before Him. Will there be any scene like that between you and Him on the early morning of eternity when we meet him face to face? And if by His grace we have such fruit to lay at His feet it will not be upon it that we shall feast and be satisfied, but it will be His hands which shall provide and prepare the first provision, so that there, as here, from first to last, we shall be beholden to His grace, and to His grace alone, for the heart to love Him, the hand to serve Him, the success of our net-casting, and the provision to sustain.—*Miss Nugent in Word and Work.*

"OUR TOWN UNDER LICENSE AND NO LICENSE RULE."

Our town had had no saloon for ten or twelve years. And the spring of 1882 found public sentiment at ebb tide. The town board said, "We need money, need a new school house and side-walks. People will drink anyway; let's have some high license saloons and make a little money out of it." Several of the business men, nominally temperance men, too, expressed this opinion: "Trade is dull, business is leaving the town. Something must be done to draw custom. Let's have a saloon." Those who were not openly in favor of this plan looked on with indifference, and that silence which gives consent.

The result, as might be expected, was a license town board, and in due time a saloon; followed a few weeks later by saloon number two, the latter being named "The Little Pearl," so very pure and sweet it was in all its ways. Licence $875.75! What a lift financially! The town smiled and exulted.

But a brief experience proved the constable was overworked; assistants were found and away went $480 for police. Then followed weeks that need no recording; you all know. Fights, arrests, Saturday nights an uproar till midnight, a full calaboose, and so on through the whole category of saloon luxuries.

One Saturday night in November "The Little Pearl," that emblem of purity, was discovered to be on fire. And in spite of vigorous work, in three hours the flames had licked up an entire block, save one building, and the town was $30,000 poorer.

At the close of the license year, affairs stood as follows: Total receipts in round numbers $1,645. Total expenditures $1,591, leaving a balance on hand of $54 with which to build the new school house and to enter upon the expenses of the new year. Where had it gone? As funds used for town we find $887 spent on lumber for bridges and sidewalks, and for their construction. Town board salaries $100, and sundries $72.

The funds that either directly or indirectly were wasted by drink we count, $480, police; $10, boarding prisoners; $30,000 by fire, not to speak of the large amounts spent at the bars, the destruction of quiet and order, the young men who were led into drinking and gambling and the homes made desolate. There they stand, the two accounts. Did the saloon pay? It is truly said, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." For this deplorable state of affairs aroused our women and led to the organization of a W. C. T. U. I cannot tell you now of our work, how we hired detectives, arrested the saloon keepers with fifteen charges against them, secured lecturers and converted voters, until, by our incessant labor, the spring election of eighty-three gave us a temperance majority of four to one.

Such was our town under "license rule," and now how does it prosper under no license? Quiet and order prevail, tipsy men are a rarity, and the fact that the lockup has been stored with lumber indicates the number of arrests made. The town books show only $33 fines for seven months, against $125 for the previous year, and but $35 for constable; public repairs well kept up, and money in the treasury.

Now let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Our town though small can test the workings of the license system as thoroughly as larger villages. It was clearly a disadvantage to us. Give it attention and you will see that is it an injury to you; an injury morally, socially and physically. And God grant to speed the day when these "make-the-town-lively" and "build-up-trade" theories, shall be thoroughly exploded, and every man stand nobly for God and home and native land.—*Mary E. Baird, in Union Signal*

IN A TOWN in the north of Scotland some boys were in the habit of meeting together for prayer. A little girl was passing and heard them sing. She stopped to listen, and thinking it was just an ordinary prayer-meeting, she felt anxious to get in. Putting up her hand, she pulled the latch, but it would not open; it was fastened inside. She became very uneasy, and the thought arose in her mind: "What if this were the door of heaven and me left out?" She went home but could not sleep. Day after day she became more troubled at the thought of being shut out of heaven. She went from one prayer-meeting to another, still finding no rest. At length one day reading the tenth chapter of John, she came to the words: "I am the door." She paused and read the verse again and again. Here is the very door she was seeking, and wide open too, and she entered and found peace.—*Morning Star.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PAUL AT EPHESUS.

April 13.—Acts 19: 8-22.

Commit to memory vs. 8-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And many that believed came, and confessed, and showed their deeds.—Acts 19: 18.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Truth in the heart banishes evil from the life.

CONNECTED HISTORY.—At Ephesus, Paul having instructed certain disciples in the doctrines of Jesus and had them rebaptized (for they had known of the baptism of John), he continues to labor for two or more years in this chief commercial city of Asia Minor.

NOTES.—"Tyrannus" a Greek teacher of rhetoric and philosophy. There is no reason to believe that there was any definite leaning to Christianity in his teaching; he probably hired out his school-room to Paul when not using it himself. "Asia," not the continent of Asia, nor Asia Minor entire, but a small Roman province on the coast, in the west portion of Asia Minor. Its capital was Ephesus. "Sceva," a Jew and probably head of one of the twenty-four courses of the priests. "Ephesus," see Less. 1. "Magicians' Books, the books containing the mystic formularies by which they pretended to influence or determine future events. From their nature these books would be costly; the value of those destroyed is supposed to have been about $10,000. "Erastus," sent by Paul into Macedonia, with Timothy, on a missionary tour. Paul salutes him in his letter to Timothy, 2 Tim. 4: 20. Erastus, "the chamberlain of the city," Rom. 16: 23, is probably a distinct person, as his office would hardly admit of continued missionary journeys.

LESSON OUTLINE.—I. Preaching and Miracles. II. Magical Works Burned.

EXPLANATIONS.

I. (v. 8) "Disputing . . . persuading," arguing, convincing, proving. (9) "Divers," old English for several, many. "Were hardened," implying that many believed. See also Rom. 11: 8. "Separated the disciples," that is, from the Jews in the Synagogue. "School . . . Tyrannus," see Notes. (10) "Two years," after removing to the school of Tyrannus; Paul preached three years in Ephesus, see Acts 20: 31; during this period he probably made a visit to Corinth (his second) as Acts 20: 2, 3 is called his third. (11) "Special miracles," that is, uncommon, extraordinary miracles. (12) "From his body," that is, after touching him with them. "Handkerchiefs," called also napkins in Luke 19: 20 and John 11: 44; strictly, sweatcloths for wiping the sweat from the face. "Aprons," such as artisans and workmen wore.

II. (13) "Vagabond," or strolling, wandering. "Exorcists," persons who professed to cast out evil spirits. "Call . . . the name," they pretended to imitate the apostles; if successful they would declare the name of Jesus to have a charm or magical power, showing the religion an imposture. (15) "Who are ye?" using a name of one ye do not believe. (16) "Prevailed against them," the Greek implies that there were two overcome, as expressed in revised Version. (17) "Fear fell," this was such a marvellous testimony. (18) "Confessed . . . shewed," they confessed that they had been deluded, and declared against, or testified against, these magical arts. (19) "Curious arts," magical or hidden arts; literally, doing around or overdoing. "Fifty thousand pieces," that is, drachmas, equal to about $8,000 to $10,000. What a wonderful scene this burning of magical books must have made in Ephesus! (21) "Ended," implying that Paul's work in Ephesus was nearly completed. "See Rome," he saw Rome, but as a prisoner. (22) "Ministered unto him," his helpers, they were sent as pioneers to open the way for him. "For a season," to finish his work in Ephesus and in that province of Asia.

QUESTIONS.

I. In what building did Paul first preach at Ephesus? How long? State the substance of his preaching. Why did he leave the synagogue? Where go to preach? Who were taken with him? How long did he preach in this school? How long in Ephesus? How widely was the gospel spread there by him? What kind of miracles did he perform? By what name? State the two kinds of afflicted persons healed.

II. Who attempted to imitate his miracles? How? For what purpose? If successful, what might the magicians say? Whose sons tried this imposition? What answer did the evil spirit make? What did the possessed do to the magicians? What effect had this on the people of Ephesus? What upon some of the magicians? What did they do with their books? What was the cost of those books which were burned? How did the word of God prosper? Whither did Paul intend to go? Who were sent before him? Where did he remain? How long?

PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

1. False religion and superstition often go hand in hand.
2. Wicked people sometimes try to imitate the works of the good.
3. "Some evil people are so inconsistent that the devil himself does not know what to make of them" (*Jay*)
4. Better to burn than to sell bad books.
5. Our plans may be carried out, but very differently from our expectations: Paul saw Rome, but only as a prisoner.—*Scholar's Hand-Book.*

THE "ARTFUL DODGER" is abroad in the land. Beware of him. If a nice-looking young man leaves in your hands a well-wrapped parcel and mildly suggests in the midst of your surprise that there are sundry charges on it, it might be well to undo the package first to ascertain what is inside. A make-believe messenger in Chicago was not long ago detected in the act of endeavoring to collect money on a box containing a piece of broken brick. Again if a suspicious-looking party knocks at the door and requests to see some person in a remote part of the house, do not give him the liberty of the front hall and parlor while you go off to find the one asked for. Such liberty has been known of late to be abused. Also, be watchful of certain nondescript workmen who come unsummoned and unannounced to do odd jobs about the upper part of your house. A certain thief in Philadelphia carried his ladder and paint-pot with him and went where he chose and to do what mischief came in his way. These are peculiarly city pests. The country has its own marauders of another sort.—*The Standard.*

TOO GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS UNHAPPY.—A really good housekeeper is almost always unhappy. While she does so much for the comfort of others, she nearly ruins her own health and life. It is because she cannot be easy and comfortable when there is the least disorder or dirt to be seen. A fine musician is always pained and made miserable at a slight discord, that is not noticed by less trained ears, and a fine housekeeper is just as unhappy as she can be at a little dust or disorder which the ordinary mortal does not see. For that reason one often wishes the house were less perfectly kept, but more peaceful.—*Herald of Health.*

A SCOTCH CHRISTIAN living in Japan went out to buy a screen. The merchant told him to come next day, for, as it was Sunday, he could not sell them, being a Christian. The Scotchman said: "I felt as if I had seen a ghost. I felt so insignificant and so cheap that all I could do was to slip out of his shop and start for home." Another Japanese Christian about to sell some articles, asked the customer, as he was about to pay for them, "Have you noticed this defect, and this, and this?" The purchaser had not noticed the defects, and decided not to take the articles. This is the sort of Christians converted Japanese make.

YOU MAY TAME the wild beast; the conflagration of the American forest will cease when all the timber and the dry wood is consumed; but you cannot arrest the progress of that cruel word which you uttered carelessly yesterday or this morning.—*F. W. Robertson.*

SISTERS AND DEACONESSES.

The introduction of semi-Romish sodalities, male or female, into the Diocese of Toronto, would be a most deplorable movement, and we are loath to believe that such a step has received, directly or indirectly, any episcopal sanction. But we ought not to content ourselves with protests against this threatening evil, but earnestly seek to promote women's work in those methods, and after those models whose principles are in accordance with the Holy Scriptures, and which, as to the details of their working, have been tried and approved by practical experience and sanctified common sense. Upon neither of these grounds can the sisterhoods be justified. They do violence to God's ordinance of the family, substitute for the sympathy and guidance of divinely-ordained relationship, an unnatural and hurtful system of direction which often expands into the full-blown confessional, and create an artificial and unreal ideal of the religious life, and a factitious piety akin to the saintship of Rome, but utterly alien to the sweet reasonableness and wholesome womanly piety of Protestantism. And if there be imposed upon the members of such a sisterhood, vows either for life or even for briefer periods, the evils are greatly intensified.

Upon what lines, then, should woman's special work in the Gospel be developed. Two plans can be followed; both of which are in harmony with scripture and have passed the test of experience. In neither case do they separate the worker from her home, nor shut her out from any of the relationships or experiences of life, by which she would acquire enlarged sympathy and capacity to fulfil her mission. The one more informal and readily available is that of Bible women. These humble workers would be invaluable helpers in every parish especially in our cities. To the sagacious L. N. R. the church owes the recovery of "a missing link," which has done great things in many a London parish, to make the ministrations of the clergy and of the educated and refined accessible to the poor and degraded, acting as the medium through which these were enabled to get hold of a class, otherwise beyond their reach. This plan is capable of endless modifications and would furnish to many a hard-worked pastor with scanty resources, an arm of service which he could not use too freely. We believe that many humble women of sterling piety, approved experience, and sound judgment, could be enlisted in this service.

The other and more organized method is the institution of deaconesses. This would require a class of workers more highly endowed and richly furnished for a work which need not be limited to the humbler classes, but would have its great use and value everywhere. The principle, although not the details, of this organization is clearly affirmed in the New Testament. Upon this point Dean Howson will be admitted to be a competent authority. In his address at the recent English Church Congress, he said:—

"The Revised Version has rescued for us, out of most serious error, a clear statement of principle in this matter; and thus the publication of this version might most correctly have been named as one of the recent facts that have tended to bring this whole subject into prominence. Everyone knows now, what was known to exact biblical scholars before, that in the third chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, when the Apostle is describing the qualifications of those who are fit to be appointed to the lower and higher ministries of the Church, he describes the qualifications of women fit for their place in one part of such ministry. We need no longer perplex ourselves to find a reason why the wives of the deacons should be admonished, whereas the wives of those who belong to a higher order receive none of that admonition which seems in their case to be equally requisite. We have in fact here in this eleventh verse the man-deacon and the woman deacon co-ordinated side by side, in the same general ministry, just as we find to be the case afterwards in the post-apostolic age. It has been remarked by the Bishop of Durham in his Primary Charge, that on Scriptural grounds Phœbe has quite as much right to be called a deacon as has Stephen or Philip. But the case might with strict accuracy have been stated more strongly; for Stephen and Philip are nowhere designated by this term, whereas Phœbe is expressly so designated, while the nature of her work and her high responsibility are not obscurely indicated. It appears to me that if we take our stand simply on the ground of the New Testament, the argument for the recognition of deaconesses as a part of the Christian ministry is as strong as the argument for episcopacy. And if anything approaching to this assertion is true, then two conclusions appear to follow: First, it is a daring responsibility to attempt to carry on the work of the Church without the acknowledgement of this principle, and we must expect to suffer if we make the attempt. Secondly, this notice of the ministerial appointment of women, where notices of the details of the Christian ministry are so scanty, gives a new significance to the high honor paid to women, and to their prominent position, throughout the New Testament."

We cannot now discuss details, but the Canon adopted by the Synod of Montreal was very carefully drawn up, and appears to be marked by sound practical sense. No doubt the woman who enters upon such a work should regard it as a life-service, but it is very questionable whether she should assume life-long vows. Rather she should be permitted to give it up if the judgment of the Church or her own conscientious conclusions decide that circumstance or undoubted failure made it desirable. Let us endeavor to protect this ministry at least from the Romish figment of the indelibility of orders. We commend this important subject to the careful consideration of our readers, for we are convinced that the wise and broad-minded adoption of every legitimate and scriptural method in the development and employment of the ministry of women, will give strength and power to Evangelical and Protestant Christianity.—*Evangelical Churchman.*

DO YOU KNOW, BROTHERS, what great things are to be had for the asking? Have you ever thought of it? Does it not stimulate you to pray fervently? All heaven lies before the grasp of the asking man; all the promises of God are rich and inexhaustible, and their fulfilment is to be had by prayer. Jesus saith, "All things are delivered unto me of my Father," and Paul says, "All things are yours, and ye are Christ's." Who would not pray when all thing are thus handed over to us? Ay, and promises that were first made to special individuals, are all made to us if we know how to plead them in prayer. Israel went through the Red Sea ages ago, and yet we read in the sixty-sixth Psalm, "There did we rejoice in Him." Only Jacob was present at Peniel, and yet Hosea says, "There He spake with us." Paul wants to give us a great promise for times of need, and he quotes from the Old Testament, "For he hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Where did Paul get that? That is the assurance which the Lord gave to Joshua, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Surely the promise was for Joshua only. No; it is for us. "No Scripture is of private interpretation;" all Scripture is ours. See how God appears unto Solomon at night, and He says. "Ask what I shall give thee." Solomon asks for wisdom. "Oh, that is Solomon," say you. Listen. "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God." God gave Solomon wealth, and fame into the bargain. Is not that peculiar to Solomon? No, for it is said of the true wisdom, "Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor;" and is not this much like our Saviour's word, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Thus you see the Lord's promises have many fulfilments, and they are waiting now to pour their treasures into the lap of prayer. Does not this lift prayer up to a high level, when God is willing to repeat the biographies of His saints in us; when He is waiting to be gracious, and to load us with His benefits.—*Spurgeon.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

FIGHTING THE HORNETS.

A TRUE STORY.

Under the eaves of an old farmhouse, on the southern side, hung the huge nest of a family of yellow hornets. As a general rule, these yellow stingers, though distinguished as architects, are not considered safe or pleasant neighbors. But it was a busy time on this farm. With the ploughing and the planting, then the hoeing and the weeding, the men found very little leisure for anything that looked like amusement. Though Ann, the hired girl, did complain occasionally of "being skeered at the critters," and the farmer always said he'd "see to it some night, and smoke 'em down," there they lived and flourished until the heat of midsummer had well nigh softened into the golden days of Autumn.

And were there no children on the place to whom this same hornet's nest was a matter of interest and investigation? There were so many that when they were altogether you would have supposed one of them was having a birthday party. There were Ben and Nat and Mary and Katie and Hazel, and one they called Toodles, only four years old, and Jamie not quite two. Then, at the next house, perhaps a quarter of a mile away, lived the Sandfords, with six children, whose ages varied from five to fifteen. These two families of young people held such frolics together, such picnics and skatings and walks and "going berryings" and reading the same histories and stories as city children know nothing about. They had gone through a history of Greece the winter before, and their sympathy for such an oppressed people and their indignation at the cruelty and injustice of the Turks had been roused to the highest pitch.

One afternoon the father was going over to a neighboring town to buy a cow, and the mother, after thinking about it a good deal, actually laid aside her work and went with him. Ben and Mary, being the oldest, were left in charge. It was a rare experience for these children. Four of the Sandfords, George and Mollie and Martha and little Tommy, came over to help them enjoy it. While they were wondering what they should do, Toodles ran in crying from the sting of a hornet.

"He is a mean old Turk," said Nat, binding on a piece of onion over the red spot.

Then Katie flashed out the idea. "Let's play we are Greeks and the hornets are Turks, and just knock that nest down and fight 'em."

Nearly all the children were old enough to know the danger of such an undertaking; but the suggestion was too brilliant to be easily abandoned. It was like a flash of electricity all round.

"Let's talk it over! Let's do something!" said Ben. "We can't smoke 'em down before night, and mother is afraid we shall set the house on fire. If we could cut the nest right off they'd go away and build somewhere else."

"Yes, if we could take the whole of it," said Mary. "But if we leave any of it, they'll just stick by."

"Oh! let's form a company and choose officers! said Hazel."

This hint was received with applause and instantly carried out. Nat and Mollie were appointed generals; Ben was made a captain; George a major. They wrote their titles in large letters on white paper, and pinned them on their shoulders for epaulettes. Katie said if they didn't make her something right off, she wouldn't play. "Women are just as smart as men now-a-days. My mother says so."

"Well, you may be private secretary; but we must save some for soldiers," said Mary, who really kept matters running smoothly.

"Me want to be somethin'," cried Toodles, holding up her bandaged hand.

"Why, you are one of the wounded. You must go and lie down."

"Me ain't going to lie down. Me want to fight, too."

"I'm going to be a drummer boy," said Tommy, bringing in a tin pan and big iron spoon.

Finally the uproar subsided and something like a plan was laid out by these children. They closed the sitting-room window, from which they could see the nest. Then they went upstairs, where a small, low window in one corner was nearly on a level with it. Here a pane of glass had been broken out. They took a sheet, doubled it together and nailed it tightly over this, cutting a hole just large enough to put through a long pole that one of the boys found at the barn. This was aimed at the top of the nest; and at a signal there was to be a vigorous thrust given by those inside, that should knock it down. Having decided all this, they proceeded to getting ready; for in dressing lay more than half the fun. Meanwhile, the hornets, seeing the pole protruding into their neighborhood, had already begun to buzz angrily around it.

"See me," said Hazel, coming in from the pantry, with a tin dish for a helmet.

Two old guns that has been used in the revolutionary war were brought out.

"Let's set the alarm clock." "Oh! yes," shouted all together. That made them think of noise, and away they went for instruments. One found the dinner bell, another a tin horn. Jamie waked up and they coaxed him to sit in his crib and watch the others, which he proceeded to do, his eyes growing larger every minute. By this time the party were roused up to a real excitement.

"I shall be Marco Bozzaris," exclaimed Nat, who was wrapped in a long shawl, with a bright scarf bound around his head and a skimmer upon the front of his jacket; and he began to shout, "At midnight in his guarded tent." Some one proposed to darken the room; but that project was quickly abandoned. Sentinels were stationed at the doors, two at each window to watch, two more on the stairs, others in different places about the room. Nat and Mollie were to fire off the cannon, which meant thrust out the pole. Toodles, by this time, had grown very pale. She was sure, in her own mind, that something dreadful was really going to happen; but the rest were too busy to notice her.

About three minutes before it was time for the clock to strike, Nat shouted: "Soldiers! Attention! The time has come!"

"Don't poke your skimmer into my face, if it has!" said Mabel, who was getting very uncomfortable under her wrappings.

"Order!" for the others had all laughed. "I shall recite the most striking verse of that remarkable poem, written in my honor. When I come to the last 'Strike' let the instruments sound, let everybody hurrah, and then fire into the camp of the enemy. Now, ready.

"'Strike, till the last armed foe expires!
Strike for the green graves of your sires!'
Strike!" Off went the alarm, bang went the tin pans, toot went the horn. Martha rang the bell, vigorous yells came from each throat, and Mary made a lunge at the nest.

In an instant the hornets dashed out like so many demons. They darkened the windows as they flew against them. The children shrieked and ran together. Jamie tumbled out of his crib. Toodles fell over him. Fortunately all doors and windows were closed; for the enraged insects went everywhere.

When the noise and tumult had subsided some of the boldest ventured to the window.

The nest had been only half torn away, and the hornets, enough to fill a peck measure, were whizzing through the air. As they heard a sound, again they flew against the glass. It was actually fearful to watch them; and no child was bold enough to go close to the window pane.

Just then Ann was seen coming from a neighbor's house. They ran to the front door and shouted: "Run in this way, quick!

"Whatever will we do!" she exclaimed. "We must fasten the big gate before your father and mother come. Nary a horse can go by there to-night. They'll sting him to death."

The curious part of this battle was the way the hornets remembered it. The hired man was stationed at the gate that night to warn the carriage; and for two weeks not a soul ventured near that spot. One day, the old cow strayed out of her dominions, and tempted by a bit of green grass, walked innocently near. But in a moment, with her tail in the air, she was dashing madly down the field. Neither of these two windows could be opened. Just a tap at either was sufficient to bring these stingers angrily against it. They plastered up their nest and clung to it a while; but finally the ruin was abandoned. It is safe to say that never another family of hornets were allowed to build near that farmhouse, and that any allusion to Greeks and Turks is sure to bring a smile upon the faces of these children now grown to be middle-aged men and women.—*N. Y. Independent.*

PUZZLES.

ENIGMA.

My first is in sunflower, stalwart and loud;
My second in golden rod, wavy and proud;
My third in magnolia, peerless and grand;
My fourth is in pansy and all her sweet band;
My fifth is in pomegranate, blossom of flame;
My sixth is in passion-flower long known to fame;
My seventh in tulip, flaunting and bold;
My eighth in camellia, that beauty so cold;
My ninth is in daphne with perfume so rare;
My tenth is in snow-drop, modest and fair;
My eleventh in buttercup, gold without dross;
My twelfth is in rosebuds, embedded in moss;
My thirteenth in asters, red, purple and white;
My whole was a poet, transcendently bright;
He was born in the first month, nineteenth day,
Five-and-seventy years ago:
And still his "Bells" their changes play,
Now glad and joyous, now sad and slow.

PROGRESSIVE ENIGMA.

"I propose that we make the 1-2-3-4 of the Merrimac," said Tryphena. "6-7-8-9!" said Theophilus. "Can we take 2-3-4 puppies?" begged Rob and Ned. Their mother nodded assent 1-2 them from behind the coffee 3-4-5. This pleased the little 7-8-9. Said Bob. "We will 5-6-7-8 the brown puppy, Merry;" while Ned said, in his baby fashion, "7-8, 5-6-7-8 mine, Mac." But when they heard that the trip was to include the grand bicycle 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10, at Mossville, their delight was unbounded.

CHARADE.

My second is called a staff;
Then, if my first be sweet,
You will find my whole to be
A dainty kind of meat.

BIBLICAL ACROSTIC.

1. What metal did Elijah cause to swim?
2. In what book did Paul say the names of Clement and others were written?
3. At whose house did the Ark of the Lord rest?
4. What was Christ's drink on the cross?
5. Who brought the sun struck child to life?
6. Who interpreted dreams while in prison?
7. What land was visited by the angel of death?
8. Who killed more at his death than during his life?
9. Who carried his own death warrant from the hand of David?
10. For what was Joseph sold?
The initials form what all should be able to say.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

Charade.—Wild-goose-chase.

Crossword.—Nutcracker.

Chase Puzzle.—1. Mare. 2. Lamb. 3. Frog. 4. Fox (ox). 5. Coot. 6. Cat. 7. Camel. 8. Boar. 9. Ass. 10. Beaver. 11. Deer. 12. Hog. 13. Owl. 14. Otter. 15. Horse. 16. Ibis. 17. Rat. 18. Quail. 19. Daw. 20. Jay. 21. Dog. 22. Elk. 23. Fly. 24. Lion. 25. Mouse. 26. Goat. 27. Gander. 28. Bear. 29. Spider. 30. Hen. 31. Kitten (kite). 32. Pig. 33. Zebra. 34. Whale. 35. Robin. 36. Sheep. 37. Wren. 38. Yak. 39. Pigeon. 40. Perch. 41. Ant. 42. Cock. 43. Unicorn. 44. Crow (cow). 45. Falcon. 46. Wolf. 47. Tiger. 48. Ape.

Bible Acrostic.—Hungered, Og, Phineas, Ebal, Debora, Elah, Ferry, Eli, Rachel, Rhoda, Ephesus, Dan, Man, Amos, Kish, Egypt, Tabitha, Hiram, Tarshish, Hid, Etah, Hezekiah, Elam, Anvil, Rosin, Tent maker, Summer parlor, Italians, Capernaum, Kadesh. Initials—Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been sent by G. W. Draper, W. Bean, G. W. D.; and John Wood.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE ATTITUDE of any local church towards the great religious movements of the day will be determined very largely by its minister. It has been truly said that "there is not a pastor in the land who has any real stuff in him but can make a missionary body of the church he serves."

BUILT INTO THE FOUNDATIONS of a new church at Komatsu, Japan, are two hundred stones, which were thrown at the Christians, or into their premises, by the enemies of the new faith. The opposition has not hindered the work, but has rather, in other ways than this material method, aided in the establishment of the truth. The church at Imabari, of which the Komatsu church is an out-station, now numbers two hundred and thirty members, and at a recent meeting of the women one hundred and thirty were present.

BISHOP POOLE of the church missionary Society landed in Japan, at Yokohama, on Dec. 12th. He was recived with great cordiality by the British residents, the C.M.S. and S.P.G. missionaries, the American Episcopal Church missionaries, and the native Christians. "I am much struck," he writes, "with the remark which comes to me from all quarters that the hold of Buddhism on the people is become almost a thing of the past. Even the Government are concerned at the sudden lapse into utter irreligion; and it is an open secret that they would be glad for state reasons for Christianity to supply the void."

LONDON.—A HARDWORKING BISHOP.—The Diocese of Huron is blessed with having a Bishop who is not afraid of work, as well as one to whom the clergy can go for counsel with every confidence. Surely the Spirit of God directed the Synod in its choice, for a better one could not have been made. In four weeks he delivered thirty-two addresses. And now, besides all his other episcopal duties, he preached every Wednesday evening in the Memorial Church, and every Friday at 4 p.m., in St. Paul's, during the season of Lent. A pleasing feature in connection with these afternoon services is that a large number of the male sex attend them, who seem drawn to the house of prayer to hear the Gospel from the Bishop's lips.—*Evangelical Churchman.*

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT has been received by the Church Missionary Society from the Rev. C. F. Warren, of Osaka, of a meeting in that city in connection with the Luther Commemoration. More than 600 Japanse were present, including a large number of medical men, lawyers, and officials occupying high positions under Government. A Japanese speaker gave a short account of the great Reformer's life, and Mr. Warren writes, "in this far-off corner of the earth, a company of Japanese Christians, not one of whom ten years ago was a Christian, joining to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Luther's birthday, and that a number of officials were present to here some of the most striking facts and momentous truths that are connected with the Great Reformation."

THE JAPAN *Mail* of January 5th contains a report of a lecture given by Mr. Mozoomdar, author of the "Oriental Christ," before the faculty and students of the Japanese Imperial University. Mr. Mozoomdar was on his way from this country to India, and by request spoke upon the life and teachings of Buddha. Though lauding Buddhism, and speaking of Christianity as the chief of the great religions, he yet said "I am not a Christian; I am a Brahman, and I believe in the ancient faith of my own country." He dwelt upon the necessity of religion to all men, and expressed regret that Japan was indifferent to the supreme importance of religion. "You cannot prosper without it." This idea that a religion can be *made* is the weakness of the scheme proposed by Mr. Mozoomdar and the men with whom he is connected.

A REMARKABLE MEETING was recently held by the Methodist presiding elders of the New York districts, to consider the causes of the small contributions of the churches to missionary interests. The principal amount of the blame was placed upon the pastors; and the remedies recommended were the diffusion of more missionary intelligence, and persistent efforts by the pastors and leading church-members to obtain contributions from every member in every church. This is the ideal standard for every denomination, and no doubt the difficulty in Baptist churches everywhere is the same as in the Methodist churches of the New York districts. From a somewhat extended observation we believe it to be true that there is not a Baptist church which will not give something for missions if a fair opportunity is offered. Who is to blame for not affording these opportunties to the many churches which do not give anything for missions, if not the pastors and leading members?—*Baptist Missionary Magazine.*

ONE OF THE MOST important duties of the church and the Sabbath-school is to train the young in habits of benevolent giving. This duty is often neglected, on the ground that the gifts of the young are small. If this were true it would not make the effort to collect what they might give less important. But they need not be small. Many schools can show a noble record in this respect. In writing for material to awaken interest among the scholars, the superintendent of the Congregational Sabbath-school in Farmington, Connecticut, which has an average attendance of not far from one hundred and fifty scholars and teachers, reports that last year $560.20 were collected by the school for benevolent objects over and above the amount raised for the expenses of the school. This amount has been reached by a gradual increase for several years past, and the superintendent well adds: "There is scarcely any limit to what superintendents and teachers can do, who have a mind to work." May there be many more who have that mind!

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

AFTER EL TEB.

ADAPTED FROM SOUTHEY'S "BLENHEIM."

'Twas on a Sunday morning,
Old William's work was done,
And he beside his cottage fire
Was reading, one by one,
The telegrams which brought from far
The tale and triumph of the war

And there beside him on the hearth
His little grandchild sat,
Who teased, as little children will
The soft ears of the cat;
It was a pleasant sight to see
This bright fireside felicity.

Old William gazed upon the child,
And dropped a heavy sigh;
Whereat the boy he looked aloft
With eyes made round with "Why?"
His eyes went large and blue and round,
On hearing that most doleful sound.

"Great news has come to-day, my boy,"
Old William gladly said;
"The British have been victors, boy;
The Soudanese have fled,
Some thousands have been slain, I see;
But 'tis a glorious victory."

"Now, tell me what 'twas all about,"
The little lad replied;
"And were they very wicked men
The brave black men who died.
Now, tell me why they want to fight,
And who were wrong and who were right."

"It was the British," William said,
"Who knocked the Blacks about;
But who were right and who were wrong
I cannot well make out;
Still, all the papers say," quoth he,
"That 'twas a splendid victory.

"They say it was a noble sight
To see these Arabs die;
While our brave fellows mowed them down
Like swaths of blackened rye:
Their very children faced the guns,
The brave, stout-hearted little ones!

"Great praise is due to our brave men,
And their good General Graham:"
"Why, 'twas a very wicked thing,
Good grandpa, 'twas a shame;"
"Nay, nay, my little lad," quoth he;
"It was a famous victory."
—*Newcastle (Eng) Chronicle.*

ONE OF WEBSTER'S STORIES.

HOW A LAWSUIT WAS WON IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Daniel Webster was fond of a good story, and told a few illustrating his early life in New Hampshire. One evening at a convivial party, he and other distinguished lawyers were present, and the conversation happened to turn on the legal profession. "When I was a young practitioner," said Mr. Webster, "there was but one man at the New Hampshire bar of whom I was afraid, and that was old Barnaby. There were but few men who dared to enter the lists with him. On one occasion Barnaby was employed to defend the title of a piece of land, brought by a little, mean, cunning lawyer called Bruce. Bruce's case was looked upon as good as lost when it was ascertained that Barnaby was retained against him. The suit came on for trial and Barnaby found that Bruce had worked hard, and left no stone unturned to gain the victory. The testimony for the plaintiff was very strong, and unless it could be impeached, the case of the defendant was lost. The principal witness introduced by the plaintiff wore a red coat. In summing up for the defence, old Barnaby commenced a furious attack on this witness, pulling his testimony all to pieces, and appealing to the jury if a man who wore a red coat was, under any circumstances, to be believed. 'And who is this red-coated witness?' exclaimed Barnaby 'but a descendant of our common enemy, who has striven to take from us our liberty, and would not hesitate now to deprive any poor man of his land, by making any sort of red-coated statement!' During this speech Bruce was walking up and down the bar, greatly excited, and convinced that his case was gone, knowing as he did the prejudice of the jury against anything British. While, however, Barnaby was gesticulating and leaning forward to the jury in his eloquent appeal, his shirt bosom opened slightly, and Bruce accidentally discovered that Barnaby wore a red undershirt. Bruce's countenance brightened up. Putting both hands in his coat pockets, he walked to the bar with great confidence, to the astonishment of his client and all lookers-on. Just as Barnaby concluded Bruce whispered in the ear of his client, "I've got him—your case is safe," and, approaching the jury, he commenced his reply to the slaughtering argument of his adversary. Bruce gave a regular history of the ancestry of his redcoated witness, proving his patriotism and devotion to the country and his character for truth and veracity. "But what, gentlemen of the jury," broke forth Bruce, in a loud strain of eloquence, while his eye flashed fire, "what are you to expect of a man who stands here to defend a cause based on no foundation of right or justice whatever; of a man who undertakes to destroy our testimony on the ground that my witness wears a red coat, when, gentlemen of the jury—when, when, gentlemen of the jury!" [here Bruce made a spring, and catching Barnaby by the bosom of his shirt, tore it open, displaying his red flannel] "when Mr. Barnaby himself wears a red flannel coat concealed under a blue one?" The effect was electrical, Barnaby was beaten at his own game, and Bruce gained the cause

A PECULIAR WILL.

A French baron who died last year (says *Society*) may be said to have made one of the most peculiar wills on record. A few days before his death the document was deposited with a well-known notaire in Paris, and when opened was found to contain this clause—"I leave and bequeath all my fortune, amounting to 800,000f., also all my personal property, to the brave man who will, in the presence of a notaire and his partner, administer to my wife fifty strokes with a rod; in default of such an inheritor, I bequeath my fortune, as above, to the 'Assistance Publique.'" The codicil is even more touching—"Wishing to prevent any fraud on the part of my inheritor, I declare that the legacy shall be void if he marries my widow."

BROWN AND THE REPORTER.

When Queen Victoria, so runs the account in Her Majesty's book, was travelling in Scotland she was followed by a reporter for a Scotch journal. When Brown said quite civilly that the Queen wished him to move away he said he had quite as good a right to remain there as the Queen. To this Brown answered very strongly, upon which the impertinent individual asked, "Did he know who he was?" and Brown answered he did and that "the highest gentleman in England would not dare do what he did, much less a reporter"—and he must move on or he would give him something more. That is the Queen's report of it. The reporter, who was the representative of a Scotch Conservative journal, gives a slightly different account, According to him, Brown began the conversation by asking, "Do you know who I am?" to which the reporter replied, "Yes, you are a lacquey." *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*—*Ex.*

TOO STRICT!

In Germany the police regulations are very strict, and any violation of them is promptly punished. The people have a great terror of the law. Two gentlemen happened to meet in Berlin, and the following conversation took place:

"Have you heard the dreadful news about Miller?"

"No, what is it?"

"He was in a boat in the river. He fell over board and was drowned. The water was too deep."

"Didn't he know how to swim?"

"Swim! Don't you know that all persons are forbidden by the police to swim in the river?"

ONE DEFINITION OF AN OATH.

In the County Circuit Court a colored man was on trial for larceny, and a small white boy was called as a witness for the prosecution. The Traverser's Counsel asked him, "Boy, do you know the nature of an oath?" Witness replied, "Yes, sir, to swear agin the nigger." Traverser's Counsel: "That will do. Swear him. This is the best definition of a State witness's opinion of the nature of an oath I ever heard."

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 column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

HELEN'S TOWER—LADY GIFFORD.

LECTOR, Sanford, Ont.—Q.—"1. Where could I find a full description of "Helen's Tower," built by Lord Dufferin? 2. Also a sketch of the life of Lady Gifford?"



ANS.—

Helen's Tower, here I stand,
Dominant over sea and land.
Son's love built me, and I hold
Mother's love engraved in gold.
Love is in and out of time,
I am mortal stone and lime.
Would my granite girth were strong
As either love, to last as long,
I should wear my crown entire
To and thro' the Doomsday fire,
And be found of angel eyes
In earth's recurring Paradise.—*Tennyson.*

Halfway up Belfast Lough, on the high ground to the left, says Mr. Charles Blatherwick in *Good Words* for January, you may see a remarkable landmark. This is Helen's Tower, built by the present Earl of Dufferin as a tribute of filial affection to his mother, the late Countess of Gifford, and formally named after her on attaining his majority. Looking across from the gray old walls of Carrickfergus, it may be seen crowning the highest hill on the Clandeboye estate. Clear cut against the sky, there it stands, lashed by the winds, or touched by the sun, ever firm and enduring—a fitting memorial of one of the best and noblest of women. Lady Gifford was a Sheridan, one to whom wit and beauty came as natural gifts, yet one who dipped deeply into the font of human knowledge, and by pure sympathy with all that was good and beautiful in life, exerted a lasting influence on all those whose privilege it was to know her. A short drive from Bangor, or, still better, a pleasant two-mile stretch across the turf from Clandeboye House, will bring you to the foot of the hill. Here glimmering amid ferns, sedges, birches, and firs, very calm and peaceful on a golden autumn day, with Helen's Tower reflected on its face, is a quiet lake. Then a smart climb through a fir wood and the Tower—a veritable Scotch tower, with "corbie stairs" and jutting turrets all complete—is before you. At the basement lives the old keeper with his wife, and here, after inscribing your name in the visitor's book, you follow him up the stone steps. The sleeping chamber first. A cosy little room remarkable for the fine specimen of French embroidery which decorates the bedstead, with the quaint inscription on the tester—

"I . mightly . pitch . my . moving . tent
A . day's . march . nearer . home."

From here you are taken to the top. Looking east on a clear day the view is superb. From Clandeboye woods and lakes, Belfast Lough and the Antrim hills on the left, the eye sweeps round to Cantire, and the Scotch coast, till the distance is lost in the dim range of the Cumberland hills. Descending again, we enter the principal chamber—octagonal, oak-panelled, with groined pointed ceiling and stained glass windows. On these are numerous quaint designs, intermixed with the signs of the zodiac, showing the pursuits of mankind during the progress of the seasons—from the sturdy sower of spring to the shrivelled old man warming his toes by the winter fire. Over the fire-place is a niche for a silver lamp, and flanking the west window are two poetical inscriptions; that on the left, printed in gold, and having reference to the lamp is by Lord Dufferin's mother; and that on the right, printed in bold black type, is by the poet-laureate. On reading Lady Gifford's graceful verses, we are pathetically reminded that she was not spared to see her son's brilliant career. I give them here, and the laureate's sonorous lines stand at the head of this paper.

TO
MY DEAR SON ON HIS 21st BIRTHDAY.
WITH A SILVER LAMP.
"Fiat Lux."

How shall I bless thee? Human Love
Is all too poor in passionate words!
The heart aches with a sense above
All language that the lip affords!
Therefore, a symbol shall express
My love—a thing nor rare nor strange
But yet—eternal—measureless—
Knowing no shadow and no change!
Light! which of all the lovely shows
To our poor world of shadows given,
The fervent Prophet-voices chose
Alone—as attribute of heaven!

At a most solemn pause we stand!
From this day forth, for evermore,
The weak, but loving human hand
Must cease to guide thee as of yore!
Then as through life thy footsteps stray
And earthly beacons dimly shine,
"Let there be Light" upon thy way,
And holier guidance far than mine.
"Let there be Light" in thy clear soul,
When Passion tempts, or Doubts assail,
When Grief's dark tempest o'er thee roll
"Let there be Light" that shall not fail!

So—angel guarded—may'st thou tread
The narrow path, which few may find;
And at the end look back, nor dread
To count the vanished years behind!
And pray, that she whose hand doth trace
This heart-warm prayer, when life is past
May see and know thy blessed face
In God's own glorious Light at last!

June 21st, 1847.

2. Helen Selina, Countess of Gifford, was born in 1807, and died June 13, 1867. She was a daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and sister of the Duchess of Somerset and of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. In 1825 she married Captain Price Blackwood, of the English navy, who was afterward fourth Baron Dufferin, and who died July 21, 1841. In 1862 she married the Earl of Gifford, in his illness, about ten weeks before his death. This she did because he was her intimate friend and, as his wife, she would be better able to attend to him. Lady Gifford was celebrated for her wit and, in her early days, for her beauty, and she wrote many songs and ballads, including "The Irish Emigrant's Lament" and "The Farewell of Terence."

WHISTLING—WORK ON ODDFELLOWSHIP.

SIR,—1. Is it good manners or not for a lady to whistle tunes as a man in company, or at her domestic duties? 2. Where can a work entitled, "Exposition of Oddfellowship," be procured and probable cost?
ARTEMESIA J.

Flesherton.

Custom from an early period appears to have been against the indulgence of this art (?) by the fair sex, as witness the old adage:

"A whistling woman, a crowing hen,
Is fit for neither God nor men."

It is not usually held good manners to whistle in company, but there are persons who can afford great enjoyment, as well as entertainment by their talent in this line. We have heard of a notable lady whistler of high rank. 2. We cannot hear of a work whose title exactly corresponds with that you mention. There are to be had by ordering through any bookseller, Landers' "Revised Oddfellowship" published by Dick, New York, price 30 cents, and Blanchard's "Revised Oddfellowship" illustrated, published by E. A. Cook, Chicago, 60 cents and $1.10.

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

READER, Cornwall, Ont.—Q.—"In a work on history, we find the following statement—'Christ was born in the year 3 B.C. Is this true? If so, how is it explained?" Ans.—The mistake arose from a blunder of Dionysius, who introduced our mode of reckoning. The birth of Christ is variously given B.C. 3 or 4, according as the writers deem Josephus to have meant complete or incomplete years when telling of the length of the reign of Herod the Great. Our era begins A.U.C. 754; Herod died A.U.C. 750 or 751 and Christ was born before his death.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

A. W. W., Woodstock, Ont.—Q.—"1. In what year was the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception decreed? 2. In what year was the infallibility dogma proclaimed?" Ans.—1. 1854. 2. 1870.

TO MAKE RUSSET LEATHER.

NEW SUBSCRIBER, Milford, Ont.—Q.—"Please give a recipe for making the best bridle or russet leather." Ans.—A gentleman having considerable experience gives the following: The leather must be tanned in cold liquor, then set out in soap and paste mixed together. After set out, apply evenly and carefully, a thin coat of tallow mixed with cod oil. Hang up to dry, and as soon as the tallow becomes the same color as the leather, take it down and "glass" carefully over "on the grain".

"HOW ROY WENT WEST."

In answer to several subscribers who are reading "Mabel's Work," and who wish to get the tale of which that story is the sequel, we reply that "How Roy Went West" can be obtained from the National Temperance Society, 58 Reade street, New York, price $1.50.

HANDSOMEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

X. Y. Z., St. Chrysostome, P. Q.—Q.—"Which is the handsomest city in the United States?" Ans.—Where there are so many fine cities this is a hard question, but the view down Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, is considered superb. Washington is in many respects a very attractive city. Opinions vary so very much as to which is *the* handsomest of the American cities that we could not pretend to decide.

CONCERNING PEPPERMINT.

A NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS, London, Ont.—Q.—"1. Is there any firm in Montreal making copper pans or stills for the manufacture of the oil of peppermint? If so, please give address. 2. Where are the plants to be obtained in large numbers? 3. Is there more than one kind of the plant? 4. Please give full instructions on the growing of the plant and the manufacture of the oil." Ans.—1. Yes, several. Amongst others, Messrs. Mitchell, Garth, Chanteloup, and Warminton. 2. The plants, we are informed, are easily obtained. Peppermint is extensively cultivated in Michigan, Massachusetts, Wayne Co. N. Y., and elsewhere. 3. Yes, about thirty species in all. That which you need is the peppermint (*Mentha piperita*). 4. It requires a warm rich soil. The land is laid out in rows 15 to 24 inches apart, and sets, or parts of old plants, placed thickly in rows, and kept free from weeds until they cover the soil. Harvest begins in August and continues till October. In the fourth year, the field is ploughed, and a crop springs from the broken roots. After the fifth year, the yield is poor, and it is best to divert the land to other uses. The mint is cut with a cradle having two fingers, and raked into heaps, where it remains twelve hours to wilt. It is then placed in a still, which is a wooden vat hooped with iron, 4½ feet deep and 6 feet in diameter. The wilted mint is packed into this vat by treading it close until full, when the lid is fastened down. A pipe enters the lower part of the vat to convey steam, and another from the top connects with a worm. The steam being let on, the oil from the mint is volatilized and its vapor condensed. The mixed oil and water are collected in a receiver, when they separate by their different densities. The oil is packed in cans. The chief consumption is for flavoring confectionery and making essences.

NUNNERY AT LEVIS—THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

SUBSCRIBER, Valleyfield, P. Q.—Q.—"1. Is there any nunnery on the Point Levis side of the St. Lawrence? 2. How long is it since the Tichborne trial began, and what was the date of the claimant's conviction?" Ans.—1. Yes. The "Convent des Soeurs de Charite" Notre Dame de Levis, Que. 2. The Tichborne trial for the recovery of estates in Hampshire and Dorsetshire, began May 11th 1871. It continued with two adjournments, 103 days, or until March 6th 1872, when the jury interposed declaring the claimant was not Roger Tichborne. He was immediately ordered into custody, and tried for perjury, his trial commencing April 23, 1873, and continuing 188 days until Feb. 28, 1874, when he was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude.

DAY AND DATE.

W. H. S., Burford Ont.—Q.—"What day of the week was January 16th 1818?" Ans.—January 16th 1818 was a Friday. In the *Weekly Witness* of July 25, 1883, we gave a rule whereby you might easily find out for yourself such questions as the above.

THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS".

"WITNESS" READER, Orono, Ont.—Q.—"Where when, and by whom was the 'Arabian Nights' written Please give the history of that book". Ans.—The origin of the work—where and by whom written—is involved in mystery. They are a collection of Oriental tales first made known in Europe by Antoine Gallard, a French Orientalist, who translated them into the language of his country. They were published in Paris, in 12 volumes 12 mo. from 1704 to 1717, under the name of *The Thousand and One Nights* (from the number of nights originally occupied in their recital). They are of Indian, Persian, and Arabian origin, though throughout everything is comformable to the character and customs of the town population of Arabia, and to the Mohammedan faith. Oriental scholars did not hesitate at first to declare against their genuineness, and denounce them as forgeries, but for many years all doubt as to their authenticity has been dispelled. Several Arabic MS. copies have been found, the one brought from Syria by Galland containing a marginal note dated 1584, and from internal evidence the middle of the 15th century has been fixed upon as the probable period of the composition of the work. No less than four editions of the Arabic text have been published, the best English translation from the original is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

WHO BUILT THE PYRAMIDS?

J. G., Granton, Ont.—Q.—"At a lecture lately the builders of the pyramids were named as Ham and Job. Not finding anything in the Bible confirming this would you please state who were the architects of the larger pyramids?" Ans.—The great pyramid was built under the Pharaoh Knufu, Cheops or Suphis, the second of the fourth Memphite dynasty. One of its companions was built under Chephren, the other under Mycerinus. So Herodotus says, and is supported by inscriptions found elsewhere, and by names so written on the stones as to show that they were inscribed before they were placed in it. The architects are unknown. The only reason for the lecturer's assertion is that some infer from the scientific knowledge shown, and from the agreement between the known faith of the patriarchs, and what it is supposed the pyramid builders meant to symbolize, that their builder was both inspired and mentioned in the Bible; and none so named were as likely to be the ones as Job and Ham.

A MISSING SON.

GEORGE C. BARNWELL, Brantford, Ont.—Q.—"Could you give me any information as to how I could discover the whereabouts of one of my sons who left England for the Antipodes some sixteen or seventeen years ago. Some twelve years since I made inquiries at the Admiralty in England respecting him, and there learned he had left his ship at Auckland, N. Z. some time in 1867. We have since lost all trace of him. Please inform me how best to proceed. I am pleased to say that within the past two months I have learned through a correspondent of your paper of the whereabouts of a sister whom I had not seen for twenty years." Ans.—Your best method of procedure would be to advertise in some of the leading journals of New Zealand, such as the Auckland *Evening Standard*; *Lyttleton Times*, Christchurch; *Otago Witness*, Dunedin and *New Zealand Times*, Wellington.

ASTRONOMICAL CYCLES—CERTAIN EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

P. M., Upper Bedford, P. Q.—Q.—"1. When will the Solar, Lunar, and Indiction Cycles come into conjunction? 2. What do the numbers 28, 19, 15 mean as connected with the cycles? 3. How am I to use them as a measure for dates? 4. When Jesus was at Bethabara, and the sisters sent word to him that Lazarus was sick, he went to Jericho, opened the eyes of Bartimeus, stayed with Zaccheus, went over to Bethany, and raised Lazarus, ate at the house of Simon, and rode the ass into Jerusalem. Were these consecutive events day by day or nearly so?" Ans.—1. At the end of the Julian Period of 7980 years. The year 1884, for instance, being represented as the year of the Julian Period 6697, thus 6697 subtracted from 7980 leaves 283, and the answer to your question is consequently "after the lapse of 283 years." 2. The numbers you mention, viz., 28, 19, and 15, stand respectively for the Solar Cycle of 28 years; the Lunar Cycle of 19 years,—also called the Golden Number and Metonic Cycle—and the Cycle of Indiction, a period of 15 years. These figures by multiplication, represent the Julian Period thus, 28x18x15 =7980 years. 3. Take for example the year 1881 when the Golden Number was one, the Solar Cycle 14 and the Roman Indiction figure 9. Thus the year 1884 would be represented by Golden Number 4; Solar Cycle 17, and Roman Indiction 12. 4. All harmonists do not agree. The more likely order puts the journey to Jerusalem (during which the restoring of sight to Bartimeus—St. Luke xviii 35-43—took place) prior to the Feast of the Dedication (St. John x 22-39); after which festival Christ withdrew to beyond Jordan, returning to raise Lazarus, retiring to Ephraim, coming to Bethany on Friday, eating the supper on Saturday and entering Jerusalem on Sunday.

COASTING AND TOBOGGANING.

"A COASTER," Munroe Bridge, N. S.—Yes, tobogganing is the same as what you used to call coasting in the States, except that in coasting a small sleigh with runners is used, or a bob sleigh consisting of a stout plank resting on two pairs of runners, while a toboggan is a smooth flat sleigh without runners, the whole surface resting on the snow or ice over which it passes.

TO CLEAN STRAW HATS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Arthur, Ont.—Q.—"What will whiten old leghorn hats, and give them a new glossy look?" Ans.—The following is said to be a good recipe:—Wash the hat in pure water, scrubbing it with a brush, then placing it in a box, in which has been previously set a saucer of burning sulphur. Cover the hat up, so that the fumes may bleach it. After it is dry, wash it over with white of egg well-beaten.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIBER, Knowlton, P. Q.—Q.—"What time of the day is the Montreal General Hospital open to paying patients?" Ans.—All day.

TO REMOVE PUTTY.

W. H. S., Ingersoll, Ont.—Q.—"What will soften old dry putty on a window sash, so that it may be easily removed?" Ans.—Heat applied in the shape of a red-hot iron is said to be the best method, but care must, of course, be taken that it does not touch the glass if you want to save it.

FRUIT WORMS IN THE STOMACH.

T. M. C., Toronto. Q.—"Is there any danger of fruit worms—such as get into apples, figs, &c.—living or propagating their species, should they chance to be taken into the stomach?" Ans.—None whatever. Such worms would be deprived of life in all probability before reaching the stomach, but if not, want of oxygen, and uncongenial surroundings, would very soon prove too much for them.

THE BATTLE OF ORMSTOWN.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Would any of your readers, residents of Chateauguay or other, give details of the above battle and the persons who took part in it, in 1812? A good deal of interesting local history must remain in the memories of people of that neighborhood if some one would only collect it. "1812."

"EARLY DAYS OF CHRISTIANITY."

SIR,—Where can I obtain Canon Farrar's "Early Days of Christianity," and at what price? Is it in more than one volume? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Sweetsburg, P. Q.

By ordering of any bookseller. The work is in two volumes, price $2 each.

LAMBERT'S "NOTES ON INGERSOLL."

SIR,—What is the price of Father Lamberts' "Notes on Ingersoll," and where can it be obtained? PETE.

Twenty-five cents. Catholic Publishing Company, New York, or by order through any bookseller.

"MY YOUNG MASTER."

SIR,—Please inform me if the story with the above title published some time since in the *New Dominion Monthly*, can be obtained in book form. I do not know the author. A CONSTANT READER.
Paris Station, Ont.

"My Young Master," was written by Mrs. McDougall for the *New Dominion Monthly* and has not, so far as we are aware, been republished in book form.

LOSS BY FLOOD AND SHIPWRECK.

SIR,—Please inform me what is the annual loss of life and property by water. A SUBSCRIBER.
Strathroy.

The average annual loss must be very large, but we do not know of any world-over statistics that deal with the subject, and though our representative has called at several Marine Insurance offices, he failed to obtain therefrom any reliable information. Inundations are credited with enormous destruction; for instance, in 1421, the sea broke in at Dort and drowned 100,000 people; in 1530 through failure of the dykes, 400,000 persons lost their lives; in Catalonia, in 1617, when 5,000 perished; in 1816, 12,000 perished by floods, and as recently as 1874-5 about 2,000. From shipwreck, it is estimated that from 1854 to 1879 the wrecks were 49,322. Lives lost in the same period, 18,319. Wrecks on the British Coasts in 1879 were 2,971. Lives lost, 2,155.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO AND THE LOWER PROVINCES.)

TITLE BY POSSESSION.

R. W., Newboro', Ont.—So that our answer to your questions might be really of service to you, it would be necessary for us to be much more fully informed as to the material facts of the case. You should personally consult a lawyer on the matter.

EXEMPTION FROM SEIZURE.

A CONSTANT READER, Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—"Have the acts of 23 Vic. Cap. 25, and 24 Vic. Cap. 27 on exemption laws in Ontario have been repealed or amended?" Ans.—They have been amended. For the statutary enactments at present in force respecting this subject, see the Revised Statutes of Ontario Cap. 66.

ABOUT WILLS.

A CONSTANT READER, Onondaga, Ont.—Q.—"A man died leaving his property willed in the following manner: Money, and value of real estate, and personal property to be equally divided among his children; the real estate and personal property to be sold and divided within one year by his executors. In a few days after the man's death, and before the distribution of property, one of the sons dies and, having no children, has left his property willed to his wife. Can the son's widow claim his share of the father's property, or any part of it?"—Ans.—Yes, the whole of it.

DRAINAGE.

SUBSCRIBER, Bedeque, P. E. I.—Q.—"A's and B's farms join. A's land has an incline towards B's. A thinks by draining, so as to empty on B's land, he will greatly improve his farm. Now the question is, can A drain unto B's land, which causes B's land to be very wet, or would A be allowed to empty on the public highway directly at B's line, which would also be a great damage to B's land, causing it to keep wet the greater part of seed time?" Ans.—A is not entitled to damage B's lands in either of the ways mentioned without B's consent. If it is essential to the proper enjoyment of A's land that it should be so drained, he should endeavor to arrange for it amicably with B, but if this be impracticable, it is very likely (though we cannot say with certainty), that if it would really be for the benefit of property in the vicinity generally for a drain to be constructed, your local municipal council would have the power, on receiving a petition signed by a majority of the property holders interested, to pass a by-law for providing such drains, and for levying a special rate of taxation upon the property to be improved to meet its cost. To determine whether the council has this power, reference must be had to the municipal acts of your Province.

WHO'S TO SETTLE THE BILL?

A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.—Q.—"A man died—made no will—left a wife and family. The eldest son, being of age, a year ago got married, and worked the farm—ran a store bill—sold all the grain and butter, and received the cash for it—and did the business for the last two years. If he leaves the farm, can he be made pay the store bill?" Ans.—If there has been no definite arrangement as to how the profits arising from the farm are to be divided among the family—all of whom have an interest in the property—or as to how, or by whom, the current expenses of the family are to be borne, it is naturally to be assumed that the eldest son, having received the profits, has implicitly contracted to meet such expenses—including the store bill, and if it has been his custom hitherto to defray these household expenses, there is so much the more ground for this assumption. Still the question is one much more of *fact* than of law, and must be decided upon all the circumstances of the case. From what you say, our view is that the bill would have to be paid by the eldest son.

WHO SHOULD LOOK AFTER HIM?

A SUBSCRIBER, Brougham, Ont.—Q.—"A's will provides that his son B shall have his maintenance off the homestead during his lifetime. C got the homestead, and has it rented out. B came to live with D. 1. Can D demand pay for keeping B? If so, of whom? 2. Can C forcibly take B away if he is not willing to go? 3. If the executors do not look after B, can D do so?" Ans.—1. It would appear from the facts stated that A's will does not interfere with B's choice of residence, and as the cost of his maintenance is charged upon the homestead, C, who seems to own it subject to this charge, will certainly have to provide B with sufficient money with which to pay D's reasonable charges for maintaining him. 2. No. 3. Yes, if employed to do so by B.

(QUEBEC.)

LICENSE LAW.

D. W. M., Ormstown, P. Q.—Q.—"The municipal council of this parish passed a by-law about two years ago which restricts the number of hotel licenses to be issued in the parish to six. More than one attempt has been made to repeal this by-law, but without success. The last effort of this kind was made in April last, and the law was maintained, so that the council in effect re-enacted the by-law at that time. At its last meeting, held on the 3rd of this month, the council instructed the secretary to send a certified copy of this by-law to the recently appointed board of license commissioners. Does this by-law in these circumstances, have force to restrain the license commissioners from granting more than six licenses in this parish in terms of section 44 and 45 of the Liquor License Act, 1883?" Ans.—The by-law is valid and binding.

HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by James Dougall, Windsor, Ont.)

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

A NOVICE, Shoal Harbor, Nfld.—Q.—"Please answer the following:—1. The time and way to plant and dress strawberries. 2. How to keep them from being destroyed with snails." Ans.—1. Plant them as early in spring as the ground will work freely but they will do well if not planted till they begin to blossom. Pot grown plants may be planted in August or September, but they are expensive. The ground should be well manured and worked. For field culture plant in rows three and a half feet apart and fifteen inches in the row, open a furrow three or four inches deep with a small shovel plough, or, if on a smaller scale, make a trench with a spade. Have a boy following the plough with a basket of plants, dropping them at the requisite distance apart, others follow setting them, spreading the roots out and making them firm by pressing the earth against them from both sides with the hands as firmly as possible; if boys plant a man should follow pressing on each side of the plant with the balls of his feet with all his weight, then draw a little more earth around them. If the weather is dry about half a pint of water should be poured on each plant and the earth drawn over it, take care not to plant too deep so that the crown of the plant will be covered when the ground is levelled up. In a few days run a cultivator both ways between the rows levelling the ground. You could then plant a row of onions or early cabbages &c., between each row which will pay well for the cultivation. Do not allow any to bear the first year as it greatly weakens the plants, but keep them free from weeds. The second year will give the best crop, and a good crop will be got the third year, after which they should be ploughed down, as it is cheaper to have a new bed coming on every year, than keep an old bed clean on which the fruit would be inferior. Some plough up the old row leaving the intermediate space to bear for the fourth year. For garden culture, beds four feet wide, with alleys two feet wide between them for gathering the fruit, are best, planting three rows lengthwise the bed, at the same distance apart as in field culture. Cover lightly in winter with clean straw or other light litter, raking it off in spring. If pistilate varieties are planted such as the Crescent, Col Cheney, Manchester, Jersey Queen, &c., staminate varieties such as Wilson, Sharpless, Charles Downing, Finch's Prolific Miner's Prolific, &c., should be planted amongst them, say every third or fourth row, or in garden culture every other bed. The Crescent fertilized by the Wilson three or four rows of each alternately will give great satisfaction. 2. We have no snails here and do not know what would be best to destroy them. A lot of young ducks let in amongst them every second or third evening before the berries are soft would soon eat the snails all up. We have seen this tried effectually in a flower garden in Scotland.

AGRICULTURAL LETTER BOX:

(Conducted by "Rusticus.")

COTTON SEED MEAL.

FARMER, Franklin Centre, P. Q.—Cotton seed meal is one of the best kinds of feed for fattening cattle, if fed with three or four times its weight of grue or moulie. It can be bought at Messrs. Currie, Bruneau & Co., 8 Foundling street, Montreal. It costs about $1.75 per 100 lbs.

COAL ASHES FOR CEMENT FLOORS.

SUBSCRIBER, Ottawa, Ont.—Coal ashes are not at all suitable to mix with cement in forming a cellar floor, but it might be used to fill up the interstices in the bed of small stones or gravel which should underlie the cement floor.

IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

W. T. VERDEN, Man.—There are no immigrant Aid Societies that we know of in this country, but there are two or three in Great Britain.

BEST FOOD FOR A SIRE.

A CONSTANT READER, Lambton.—Oats are much better than cornmeal to feed to a bull or stallion in order to make him a sure stock-getter. They should not be fed much grain in the winter if idle, but they would be much better if they were kept at work and well fed.

HOMESTEADS—PLOUGHING.

W. S. C., Washington, D. C.—Write to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for any information you require about the land laws and homesteading in Manitoba and Northwest Territory. An acre is generally considered a fair day's ploughing in heavy land, two acres may be ploughed in one day in light soil. One of the hardest day's ploughing that I ever did, was breaking up less than half an acre of a stony meadow.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

J. L. W., Whitby, Ont.—The Government requires of homesteaders in the North-West that they shall erect a dwelling-house of some sort and reside on their homestead at least six months in each year for three years after entering on the land. No settlement duties are required on the pre-empted lots.

CORDWOOD DIMENSIONS.

SUBSCRIBER, Ailsa Craig, Ont.—From twenty-five to twenty-eight cuts from a log twelve inches in diameter will, when split pretty fine, make a cord of firewood. When the wood is straight grained it takes more to make a cord of split wood than when the grain is twisted and knotty. A log twenty-four inches in diameter contains as much as four logs that are only twelve inches in diameter.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

A. T. M., Galletta, Ont.—Peter C. Kellogg & Co. 107 John street, New York, are the most extensive salesmen of pure bred cattle in America, and they will be able to inform you about the cost of cattle freight from New York to any place in Canada or the United States. Cattle for breeding purposes are admitted into the Dominion duty free, but those coming from the United States can not be imported at Brockville or any other part in Ontario but Sarnia, as they will have to be held in quarantine for three months. So far as we can learn, there are no breeders of Red Polled, Norfolk and Suffolk cattle in Canada.

IMPROVED FARMS.

"PERPLEXED ENGLISHMAN," and others wanting to buy improved farms, can get information about such from the following parties: Joseph Bushell, Danville, P. Q.; Alex. Johnston, Fournier, Ont.; R. C. Bradford, Abbottford, P. Q.; Wm. E. Brown, Blyth, Ont.; H. L. Hollingsworth, Buckingham, P. Q.; James Tibbits, South Quebec; P. Y. C., Gould, P. Q.; Wm. Craig sen., Abbottsford, P. Q.

WHO SHOULD DO IT?

A SUBSCRIBER, St. Sylvester, P. Q.—Q.—"Does the work of feeding pigs, carrying in wood and water, and mixing up mashes for the barn, belong to the men on the farm, or to the women who do their own work in the house independent of the men?" Ans.—In the United States it is customary for the men to do such chores as are described above, and also to milk the cows. In great Britain, especially Ireland and Scotland, it is customary for the women to do these small jobs but we Canadians seem to have no settled rule about the matter, these chores being left to be done by those who have most leisure, be they men or women, boys or girls. I would not advise any farmer to leave these chores to be done by his wife or daughters if there is any other useful employment to keep them engaged for more than half the day, but a wise farmer should not marry a woman who would feel above doing such chores occasionally when the men folk are very busy at other work.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

F. B., Gananoque, Ont.—Q.—"Does the Ontario Agricultural College give a practical education in farming?" Ans.—The education given at the Ontario Agricultural College is scarcely of the right sort to make a practical farmer out of an ordinary student who has not already had a considerable experience at farming, for his ideas are apt to become too enlarged for successfully conducting an ordinary farm. To a steady young man who is already accustomed to hard work on a farm, a session spent at the Ontario Agricultural College would be of very great value, especially in giving him a pretty thorough knowledge about the care of live stock. There is also a most excellent library, containing many valuable books on the various subjects which interest farmers, and any young farmer who prefers the company of such books to that of the loafers around the hotels in Guelph, will have a chance for storing his mind with material which will be of great service to him afterwards. From all that I can learn, steady application to work is not taught as it should be at the Agricultural College.

LARGE YIELDS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SIR,—As you invite communication from farmers I would have sent you a statement of some of the enormous yields we sometimes get here, but it might seem incredible. I have raised as much as 100 bushels of fall wheat on an acre last season, threshed 500 bushels of barley from 5¼ acres, picked out 11 "Late Rose" potatoes which weighed 40 to 45 ounces, but unfortunately there is not a great extent of land here so good. I am in the dairy business (butter). I have 160 acres in my farm, and about 90 acres of it cleared. I don't raise much grain as the land lies so low. We make about four tons of hay per acre, principally timothy, but are raising more clover (red, white, and alsike) all of which do well on my land. During the season of 1882 we milked 39 cows and made 7,503 lbs. butter. In 1883 we milked 42 cows and made 6,896 lbs. butter, for which we find ready sale at good prices. In 1882 the average price was 32 cents; in 1883 we received 37½ cts per lb., and sell as fast as we make it. I am intending to keep 75 cows as that is all the farm will support. We use Jewett's pans 4x10 feet and 6 inches deep. I think I have written enough for one time. HALL DAVIS.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

NASAL DISCHARGE.

J. D., Dunboyne, Ont.—Q.—"I have a filly three years old. Since a foal when she drinks, a lot of water runs out of her nostrils; lately she runs at the nose now and again, sometimes mattery, sometimes watery. When she drinks the water washes out what she has been eating. Would the water running through her nostrils term her unsound for sale? I saw in the *Witness* to steam with hot water and carbolic acid. I have done that lately, but it has not cured her. What runs out of her nostrils floats on the water."—Ans.—As the condition has existed since she was a foal, it is probably due to some imperfection of the *velum pendulum palati* which if perfect should prevent the return of the fluids by the nostrils. The muco-purulent discharge is caused by the irritation produced by the food returned by the nostrils. The case is probably incurable, but if there is a qualified veterinarian within reach, have her examined by him.

CALLOUS ENLARGEMENT.

A SUBSCRIBER, Dresden.—Q.—"I have a three-year old colt which "corked" his right front foot about three inches above hoof (in January). I neglected to care for it at once, and in healing it left a callous lump about the size of a hickory nut. I am afraid it is going to remain an eye sore. What should be done with it to remove the lump?" Ans.—Rub it freely once a day with iodine ointment for two weeks, if that fails try a blister of biniodide of mercury ointment (one to eight). Such enlargements are difficult to remove.

CRIB BITING.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Toronto, Ont.—Q.—"I have a horse that has a peculiarity about him. When in the stable he will place his upper teeth on the edge of the manger, or on some solid substance and make a noise like a hiccough. Can you give me any information as to what it is, or what is the cause of it and also a cure or preventive? Is it likely to get better or worse?" Ans.—Your horse is a crib biter, a habit of idleness which once contracted is difficult to prevent. Remove everything such as feed box, hay rack, or any ledge whereon he can fix his teeth, and feed him on the floor. A tight strap with pricks on the inside should be worn around the neck as a preventive. There are a variety of contrivances in use for this purpose, which should be suggested by one of the veterinarians within your reach.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We must request our readers to remember that this column is intended only to aid those owners of stock who are beyond the reach of professional advice or assistance, and we must decline to answer correspondents who have qualified veterinarians within their reach. Please also, *write only on one side of the paper* and give full name and address. VET. ED.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

There is an industry in which Canada excels which needs no protection, and which though it appears like a small business yet in the aggregate is very large. We mean the rearing of poultry. The export of eggs from Canada to the States is very large though the home consumption is great, and the same may be said of fatted fowls. Amongst all the favorite breeds of hens there is not perhaps on the whole a better one than the mixed breed brought from Normandy by the early French Canadian settlers, but if a pure breed is wanted Plymouth Rocks probably combine the best combination of good qualities. As early spring chickens always bring a high price, and also late fall and winter eggs, and as both of these best paying portions of the poultry trade can only be secured by early hatching, attention should be given now to good feeding, and good nest accommodation. The cockerells as soon as ready for market should be sold, and the hen chickens get every practicable advantage for beginning to lay about October or November. If kept warm and comfortable and well fed they may be expected to lay all winter. Eggs at two or three cents a piece pay better than eggs at one cent.

The next most important branch of poultry business is raising and fattening turkeys. There is no other meat produced on the farm that brings so high a price as turkeys about Thanksgiving time and Christmas. To raise turkeys to advantage they should be hatched early, and great care is requisite for the first fortnight or three weeks. They must on no account run on wet grass or a cold wet soil, they should have a dry, well sheltered shed with plenty of sunlight and only be let out when the ground is dry and warmed by the sun. The turkey when grown is very hardy and can pick up much of its own living. It is specially valuable for "yanking off" insects of all kinds that injure the crops. A bird so very valuable should evidently be extensively raised. The following is the way an American practical man treats this subject in the *Farm and Home*, and if his prices for turkeys are higher than can be got in Canada, so is probably the expense of raising them.

RAISING TURKEYS.

The one thing that paid last year was raising turkeys. They had quick sale at Thanksgiving for 20 cents a pound, and at Christmas for 21 to 23 cents, and the farmers could have had 25 cents at the last season if they had known as much about the market three days before Christmas as they did three days after. And this price is not exceptional. The average for good New England turkeys for the last twenty years, I believe, will exceed 18 cents a pound if it does not reach 20 cents.

If a farmer has reasonable "luck"—that is, if he has as good luck as generally comes of intelligent care—he can make 1,000 pounds of turkey meat for $100 easy, and sell the same for $200, or, putting it better, a flock of 100 turkeys will not cost him in grain fed out over $75, if they are killed before Thanksgiving, and they ought to average twelve pounds each, which makes 1,200 pounds in all, and to sell for 20 cents a pound, or $240. I have raised turkeys for many years, most years with fair success, and, whatever the success, they have always been the best paying production of the farm.

This is my plan: Keep over ten turkey hens and a gobbler; the hens the best birds in the fall flock; part old and part young. Old hens of good habits are to be preferred. Feed lightly all winter. About March 1, increase the feed and provide places for their nest near the house. When they begin to lay be careful that the eggs do not get chilled. Do all you can to get your turkeys to setting as early as possible. Early turkeys are twice as likely to live as late ones. When the young come off put them in little board pens in a warm place for a week or more, feeding them six or eight times a day with coarse meal and chopped hard boiled eggs, mixed with water or what is better, sour milk. As soon as they are strong enough give them a pasture range at first, then turn them into a meadow, but by all means feed them at noon, and to this end drive them up to the house. This will get them accustomed to coming up for their dinner, and so they will not go far away from home. See that they are always fed and safely housed at night, so that foxes and skunks will not and cannot destroy them. Make it a matter of thought to see that your turkeys are safe all summer. Begin to fatten in September and kill for Thanksgiving, and you will be able to put a few dollars in some near savings bank which you may honestly call pay for your care and work and profit on the grain fed. This business cannot be overdone, and I advise farmers to put a few dollars into turkeys for next season (if they can find them) at once.—*Farm and Home.*

FARM GLEANINGS.

GRAFTING WAX.—Last spring, after considerable trouble, this recipe was obtained for grafting wax, and as it has proved satisfactory, it is given for the benefit of others: Take 1 lb. of rosin, ½ lb. of beeswax, and a little less than ½ lb. of tallow. Melt together in a small iron kettle, and stir thoroughly that the ingredients may be well mixed. Pour into a dish of cold water, and when cool, break into three or four pieces, and pull like molasses candy until white and fine-grained. When the whole is properly worked, divide into eight pieces, form into rolls six inches long, and wrap in oiled paper. To clean the kettle, rub it while yet hot with a teaspoonful of lard or tallow, and wash out with soap and warm water; repeat this, and rinse, and it will be as clean as ever.—*O. A. O.*

ECONOMICAL PAINT.—A paint for floors, which economizes the use of oil colors and varnish, is described at much length in the *Builder*, as a recent German invention. For flooring, two and one-eighth ounces of good, clear, joiners' glue is soaked over night in cold water, and, when dissolved, is added, while being stirred, to thickish milk of lime, heated to the boiling point, and prepared from one pound of quick lime. Into boiling lime is poured—the stirring being continued—as much linseed oil as becomes united, by means of saponification, with the lime, and when the oil no longer mixes there is no more poured in. If there happens to be too much oil added, it must be combined by the addition of some fresh lime paste—about half a pound of oil for the quantity of lime just named. After this white, thickish, foundation paint has cooled, a color is added which is not affected by lime, and, in case of need, the paint is diluted with water, or by the addition of a mixture of lime water with some linseed oil. The substance penetrates into the wood and renders it water-resisting.

DISAGREEABLE WORK.—A great deal of the work men have to do is disagreeable, and efforts are made to avoid it, and yet it is the very work which is most necessary, and if grasped earnestly yields the richest results. Almost all good things in the world are the result of disagreeable work, and it seemed as if God's blessings were met clearly on the most unpleasant work of all, as if what men hated most God most loved. The young should realize this fact at once, as disagreeable work must be done by them under the penalty of making life a failure and a wreck. The young human being would rather seek after amusement than stand closely to work. All work is disagreeable in the beginning, and the first attempts are more or less blundering and therefore difficult. The awkwardness at first should not be minded, but the young should go on, "heart within and God o'erhead," as that was the way God had of making men of them. Even his own son was trained in the same manner and if such a training were not too humble and hard for Him could it be too hard for the young men of to-day?

Advertisements.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
400 Notre Dame Street.

DRIED FLOWERS.—The Subscriber has received his annual supply of Russian Dried Flowers in beautiful colors, comprising Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Grasses, Moss, &c:

SHEET WAX.—A large and full assortment of sheet wax and materials for making wax flowers, for sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

HOMŒOPATHY.—The largest stock of medicines and books in the Dominion. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall. Also Humphrey's Specifics.

RICHELIEU MINERAL WATER.—Nature's remedy for all diseases of the bladder and kidneys. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall. Send or call for pamphlet. Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

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FOR TEN MILLION PEOPLE ARE IN
Minnesota, North-Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon,
ALONG THE LINE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
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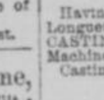


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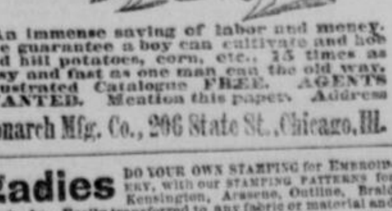
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THE CINCINNATI RIOTS.

A PARALLEL TO THE GREAT NEW YORK DRAFT RIOTS—THREE NIGHTS OF TERROR—OVER FIFTY MEN KILLED—A HAND TO HAND FIGHT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND MOB—CLEARING THE STREETS WITH GATLINGS.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—The excitement over the Berner case has terminated in serious riot. Yesterday afternoon it was reported that an organization was formed by the Germans, not only to hang Berner, but the other prisoners in the gaol charged with murder. Berner, in spite of the clearest evidence, was brought in guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Several of the jurors have been mobbed since the trial, and fearing that a mob might carry out the threats publicly made, the authorities determined to take every precaution to protect the prisoners. Berner was quietly brought before Judge Matthews at two o'clock in the afternoon and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years—the full limit of the law—and was immediately taken to Columbus. Ten thousand persons gathered at the Music Hall in response to a call by reputable citizens to take action on the verdict, most of whom could not get inside the building. When the meeting adjourned the people by a common impulse moved down Twelfth street, where shouts began to be uttered, "To the gaol!" and the crowd moved bodily in that direction and began an attack on the front door. At 9.40 p.m. the riot alarm was sounded. The police, upon arriving in the vicinity of the gaol, commanded the crowd to move on, and, not being obeyed, fired, but as no one was hurt it is presumed that they fired in the air. A shot or two was fired from the gaol, but the crowd refused to move. At 11 p.m. the report came from the gaol that the crowd had got inside. They had previously broken into a blacksmith shop and had taken all the tools they could find. There was apparently no resistance to the mob, and, on the other hand, no violence was offered to persons by the mob. The militia were called out, and the First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, entered the gaol at half-past eleven p.m., having been marched through the front entrance of the Court House, and thence through a tunnel into the gaol where the mob was thronging. The police inside the gaol arrested some of the first members of the mob that entered, but this soon became impracticable. It now appears that Berner, after he was sentenced, was disguised, placed in a buggy, and driven to Linwood, where they got aboard the Morrow accommodation and went to Loveland to await the arrival of the necessary papers for his committal to the penitentiary. When it became known that Berner was at Loveland, a crowd gathered and made a rush for Berner. He ran through the car and escaped, but was recaptured, and is now lodged in the penitentiary at Columbus. When the mob discovered Berner was not in the gaol, they attempted to take Johnson, one of the murderers of the Taylor family out of his cell, but the battering ram could not be used in the narrow corridor, and the police drove back the assailants before the door was forced.

SATURDAY'S RIOTING.

10 a.m.—Some heavy saw beams used last night to batter open the doors of the gaol were carried within, serving for props to secure all the other doors. The gaol officers and gaolers' residence had scarcely an unbroken article about them; even the large heating stoves are wrecked. Turnkey McHugh's wife and children passed a night of terror, the mob crying out, "Take out the women and children, we are going to set fire." Late this evening the police and soldiers are busy under Sheriff Hawkin's directions barricading the streets in every direction at a distance of a hundred yards from the gaol. Large transfer waggons are upturned, and building material, wood, stone and iron from the neighborhood are appropriated. A Gatling gun belonging to the police is on duty. There is no organized mob, but it is known the mob spirit has grown by degrees. It was not the result of a settled plan. Circulars have been distributed to-day calling for the organization of a vigilance committee of three hundred for each ward.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

9 p.m.—Sheriff Hawkins had protected every approach except the Court House front. An immense crowd gathered there. The large plate glass windows were crushed in by boulders. This will give an entrance to the gaol yard and the gaol through the tunnel, but only to a small number at a time.

Midnight—Such a night of blood as this has not before darkened the history of Cincinnati. It is impossible to ascertain the true situation. Men have been killed several squares from the scene of the riot. One man was shot at Fountain Square, six squares from the Court House. The fire was started by rolling in barrels of coal oil and setting it on fire, and keeping everybody out. Captain Desmond entered to subdue the flames and was instantly killed. The flames went their own way. The mob would not let the firemen use the engines. The structure, which cost a quarter of a million, slowly burned. The loss is irreparable in the valuable records. When the mob had robbed Powell's gun store it was fired. The patrol waggon responded to the alarm and the mob fired, killing one man and wounding others. The mob has lost all control and seems bound on destruction for destruction's sake. The firing upon the mob has been merciless, whether by the Gatling gun or by the soldiers. No one can estimate the loss of life or injury by wounds. At the undertaker Habig's four unknown dead men are lying. At the Cincinnati Hospital there are as many more, while twenty or more wounded are there and waggons are still coming with more. It was nearly midnight when the Fourteenth Regiment reached the scene. They formed for the fearful work of clearing the street, and the work was accomplished. They are now in the gaol yard with the besieged guards and police. The Fourth Regiment arrived at the other side of the city, and, after marching part of the way to the scene of the mob, turned and went back to the depot. The Fourth Regiment received orders from the Governor to join the other forces in the gaol yard by direct or indirect route, but, being informed that the mob was still in force and blocking the streets in the vicinity, the order was modified with a view of averting bloodshed.

THE MILITARY ATTACKED.

10 p.m.—About eight this evening the regiment guarding Court street was fired into by the mob. A volley was fired in return, and several shots from the Gatling. A number were injured. The firing continued at intervals in all directions. The governor has ordered every military organization in the State to report at Cincinnati immediately. Seventeen regiments and five batteries are called out.

THE DEATH LIST.

March 30.—At one o'clock this morning the mob seemed, to observers not tainted with its spirit, to be of the Parisian order. Men, apparently courting death, stood within range of the guns. A volley was fired, wounding several and killing Frank Gallagher. When the treasurer's office was fired there was a hand-to-hand fight between the police and the mob. A number of rioters arrested and taken into the gaol refused to give their names. Many of them were well dressed, good looking men. At the hospital are the following:—Killed—Captain Jack Desmond, Henry J. Reiser, both shot through the head; John Peltensheimer, shot through the heart; Alfred Hopkins, Charles Bloom and J. Camper; severely wounded—Daniel Christman, shot twice in the leg; Sears Coltey, right leg; Henry B. Add, thigh; Joel Kraus, right leg; Edward Rheim, right leg below the knee; Fred. Eckenhorst, right leg above the knee; Wm. Sullivan, thigh; Jno. Barth, a boy of 14, left shoulder; George Wise, left side, serious; John Heckerman, through both legs; (it is said this ball, after passing through both legs killed a small boy); fatally wounded—Will Batze, 18 years old; an unknown boy, dying; Philip Roane, through the breast. Seven dead men are in Anziger's office. There are three dead men at the court house, rumors are abundant, among them that Col. Hunt and Lieut Tom O'Meara, of the police force, are killed in the gaol.

THE MOB ARMED WITH CANNON.

At 2.20 a.m. it was discovered that the mob had three cannon, obtained from the music hall. At 3 a.m. the Fourth Regiment had been placed in front of the Court House with unloaded guns, and were keeping the crowd back, but were pelted with brickbats, and occasionally a pistol was fired. Lieut. Liggett is wounded. The mob in possession of the cannon were moving up Fourth street when a squad of thirty police charged upon them capturing the guns and dispersing the mob. At 3.45 comparative quiet had been restored and the mob dispersed. The dead are still lying in the streets in the vicinity of the conflict. A safe estimate of the killed makes the number 50 to 75. Only a small portion are identified or the names preserved. The scene of the trouble at daybreak this morning was very peaceful. Two hours before a small crowd gathered near a drug store to see the patrol waggon take away the dead men. The militia, mistaking the movement for a renewal of the mob, fired, killing one and wounding one. All along the street are blood stains, where the men killed or wounded fell.

INCOMPETENT AUTHORITIES.

The burning of the Court House was purely malicious and aimless. There was no excuse for the failure to protect it. Fifty soldiers properly placed could have defended it. The crowd were permitted to go to the very windows and break them without resistance. Some one suggested to cast some light on the subject, and the building was fired. Another said "this will be the Paris of America sure enough," and the crowd cried "Burn the d—d militia out." The bad management of Sheriff Hawkins is severely commented on. The Fourteenth Regiment was expected at nine o'clock and did not arrive until midnight, but it cleared the streets and gave the authorities control of the entire space about the court house and gaol. The Fourth Regiment was a total failure. It marched to within three squares of the court house and then marched back to the depot. The colonel said the troops scattered and he could not get them together. There is good evidence that two or three hundred men composed the bulk of the violent active rioters and these were not fully armed. When the attack was made on Powell's gun store at midnight, the first man who entered was shot dead; the second fared the same; the third fell severely wounded. Efforts were made to fire the building, but the proprietor, from the upper story window, fired some well directed shots and the crowd went away. To day the gravity of the situation impresses every one. Everywhere solemnity prevails. The frightful loss of life brings the people to realize the awful calamity. There was a notable absence of curiosity seekers at the scene of the trouble to-day. The place seemed regarded with dread and aversion. The feeling against the militia was manifested during the forenoon. Stones were thrown at them when the opportunity offered. This was so annoying that the police were placed next to the people. Threats were then shouted. "Wait till to-night!" "Wait till we get good and drunk and we'll hoist you blue-coated men from behind your barrels," were among the things said. The Mayor has the assistance of a committee of one hundred of the most prominent citizens, with General J. D. Cox as leading adviser. The Mayor has issued a proclamation commanding all persons engaged in assaulting public officers of the peace and destroying property to desist from lawlessness and obey the constituted authorities, calling on all citizens to enroll themselves as special police, urging the members of the Grand Army to assemble for the protection of the city, warning boys and youths to keep at home and declaring all persons found on the street after seven o'clock this evening will be obliged to show good cause for being abroad. The Mayor has also called on the Government to concentrate in the city all the available military of the state.

THE RIOTING RENEWED.

9.45 p.m.—The treasurer's office in the court house has been fired. All the large glass windows in front of the court house are broken. The mob have fired revolvers and thrown boulders at the militia and it is supposed used blank cartridges. The mob is greater than last night and there are more drunken men in it. There are rumors that the mob has a quantity of dynamite and that three thousand men are coming up from Kentucky to reinforce them. When the inflammable substance was thrown into the treasurer's office the troops fired. The balls drove the mob back, many being wounded and possibly many killed. The treasurer's office is already doomed and the court house seems likely to burn down.

3 p.m.—Fred. Smaltz, bar-keeper, has just been shot by a militia man and instantly killed. He advanced beyond the limit, was turned back by a militia man, refused to return and was instantly shot. There was great excitement when the body was borne off by the patrol. Mayor Stephens, who has been dangerously ill, left his bed to give directions. The control of the civil and military authority is in his hands.

9.20 p.m.—Firing has begun at the Court House and is heavier than at any time last night.

10 p.m.—Briggs Swift, a leading citizen, has just been shot.

10.30 p.m.—The common expression among the citizens is that the reception of the gang of determined men on Friday night was a great mistake. They think it would have been better to have given up the criminals lying so carefully guarded and let them receive well-merited punishment. The presence of the military and constantly-arriving reinforcements seems to add to the mob's determination to hold their ground rather than to intimidate them.

11.30 p.m.—The situation is more encouraging. It may be the volleys fired at eight o'clock, by which six men were killed, were merciful after all, as they seem to have prevented the gathering of any large crowd at any point.

MONDAY MORNING.

March 31, 12.15 a.m.—The mob has taken possession of the roofs of the houses and is firing down upon the militia in line in front of the Court House. The crowd has almost entirely fallen back from Court street. It is very evident the backbone of the mob is broken.

Among the rumors circulating are one that the Western Union Telegraph office will be destroyed to interrupt the call for troops. Another is that the Farmers' Society is arming. The Germans have been intensely indignant at the Berner verdict, and if the organization takes part most serious trouble is expected.

1 a.m.—The militia seem to be getting demoralized in their firing. The Gatling gun is being used. A druggist telephones that there is still firing on the corners. There are as many as twenty-five hundred to three thousand soldiers now here.

THE CITY QUIET ONCE MORE.

2. a.m.—Undoubtedly the presence of the large force brought the riot to an end. The police are resuming control of the streets and breaking up wherever found the little bands of marauding thieves. The police report everybody going home and the city perfectly quiet.

MONTREAL NEWS.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES of the Montreal Veterinary College took place on Thursday last.

THE USE OF WHEELS was very general in the city during the past week. The snow is rapidly disappearing.

A MAN NAMED WILLIAM MURRAY died suddenly at the House of Refuge on Monday last of hemorrhage of the lungs.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the St. Patrick's Society last week, Mr. Denis Barry, barrister, was elected President.

MISS E. TIFFIN, daughter of a prominent citizen, was married at the Cathedral on Wednesday last to Mr. R. Woods, of Winnipeg.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH on Sunday last a young woman renounced the errors of Romanism and was confirmed.

A WHOLE FAMILY named Jordan, consisting, with their help, of six persons, has been arrested at Lachine for a series of wholesale robberies from neighboring farmers.

MESSRS. DESOLA BROS. & ASCHER'S cigar factory was partially destroyed by fire last Monday. The damage was about $20,000, fully covered by insurance.

THE WATERS of the St. Lawrence are rapidly rising again and another flood is imminent. Property holders along the river front are making preparations in anticipation.

THE MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION have taken a good step in petitioning the commissioners not to grant licenses to sell liquor in the vicinity of their club house.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Junior Conservative Club was held last week. Mr. J. S. Hall, jr., was elected president, and steps were taken preparatory to the formation of a general provincial committee.

MESSRS. JOHN S. HALL, JR., B.A., B.C.L. (Law), F. J. Shephard, M.D. (Medicine), F. W. Kelley, B.A. (Arts), and R. Bell, M.D. (Applied Science), have been nominated representative fellows by the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS of McGill Medical College have just concluded, the convocation being held on Saturday. Forty-five students passed in their primary subjects and twenty-nine passed their final and were admitted to the degree of M.D.C.M.

THE BRANT MEMORIAL.

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 27.—The committee for selecting a design for the Brant monument met yesterday afternoon. There was also present to assist the committee a representative from the Dominion Government and the Ontario Government. After a careful examination of the six designs shown, the committee decided for a choice, the first by Percy Woods, of London, Eng., the second by Rosa Bonheur, of Paris, France, the third by L. P. Herbert, of Montreal, Que. Photographs of the above three were taken and copies will be sent to the Ottawa and Toronto Governments for a selection to be made.

DEATH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

A NATION IN MOURNING—SYMPATHY IN ALL LANDS FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY—THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, March 28.—Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes this morning.

The Queen was profoundly affected by the death of the Prince. The Prince died in a fit as he was starting for Darmstadt to attend the wedding of his niece, Princess Victoria of Hesse. The residence of the Prince of Wales is besieged with people calling to express condolence.

OTTAWA, March 28.—The report of the death of Prince Leopold was received here with profound and general regret. Flags are floating at half-mast from the Parliament and other buildings.

[His Royal Highness the late Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, was the fourth and youngest son and eighth child of Her Majesty the Queen. He was born at Buckingham Palace on the 7th day of April, 1853. He was named for the Queen's uncle, the late King of the Belgians. In early childhood the rare qualities of his mind attracted attention, and his early education was specially cared for by the Prince Consort. His health, always delicate, was greatly impaired by an attack of measles in 1861, when he was sent under the care of Sir Edward Bowater, and later of Colonel Cavendish, to Cannes, where he resided for over a year. From 1862 to 1866 he was under the tutorship of Doctor Buff assisted by various Eton masters and then under Mr. Duckworth. His health had not improved much, though under the special care of physicians like Dr. Legg and Dr. Vivian Poore. When the Queen was attacked in 1872 by O'Connor in the grounds of the park. Prince Leopold was with her, and during the trial was called as a witness and gave his evidence, we are told, "in a loud, clear voice." In November 1872 the Prince went to Oxford, where his studies included physical sciences, geology and physiology, history under five lecturers, and political economy. Modern languages as well as classics were also studied, and special lectures like those on Poetry by Ruskin, and Music by Max Muller be attended. The science of sanitation, a very practical course under Doctor Ackland, he also studied. In 1874 he was attacked by typhoid fever from which his recovery for a time appeared doubtful, but, under Sir Wm. Jenner's care, he came through, though the effect upon his delicate constitution was great and he has never been strong since. On his attaining his majority in the same year, he was granted the usual annuity by parliament without a division. From 1874 to 1879 he travelled a great deal in Europe spending much of his time in the South on the shores of the Mediterranean. In 1880 he visited America and, as the Princess Louise was then in Canada, he visited all the principal cities and fished and hunted in our streams and rivers. Unfortunately he met with an accident by which he became quite lame. In this year he met Princess Helen of Waldeck, at the watering place of Baden and in 1880 his engagement to her was announced and on the 27th of April, 1882, he was married. The palace of Claremont was given him for a residence. During the last few years, the Duke of Albany has, by lectures and addresses, done much in England for the cause of education. In a few days he would have attained his thirty-first year. His sudden death will cause much sorrow, not only for the sake of his mother, our beloved Queen, but also for his own, as he had won the highest esteem and regard by his thoughtful and kind interest in the welfare of the people of the Empire. He leaves one daughter, born January 16th, 1883, at Windsor Castle.]

A FATAL FALL—THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The following are further particulars of Prince Leopold's death: Prince Leopold died suddenly at Cannes from the effects of a fall he suffered on Thursday evening. He was starting for Darmstadt, to attend the wedding of his niece the Princess Victoria of Hesse. The body of the Duke will be embalmed and brought to England at the end of next week and be buried at Frogmore. The cause of the Duke's death was effusion of blood into the stomach and lungs. There were no unusual premonitions, but the symptoms have long been threatening. The curfew bell at Windsor Castle was tolled at half-past seven Friday evening. The Queen received the ex-Empress Eugenie, clasped her in her arms and was evidently much consoled by her sympathy. Telegrams of condolence are arriving from all parts of the world. Resolutions of condolence will be moved in the House of Commons on Monday. The news of the death of the Duke caused a temporary stopping of the meeting on the Liverpool race course.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PRINCE'S CANADIAN VISIT.

QUEBEC, March 29.—The Hon. H. G. Joly, ex-Premier of the Province, in conversation with our reporter, said that he had most pleasant recollections of Prince Leopold's visit to that city in 1880. On one occasion, Mr. Joly said, he was dining at the Citadel, and it was agreed that the royal personages would pay a visit to the legislature in the evening. After the ladies had left the table, the ex-Premier suggested to His Royal Highness that if he wanted to hear one their debates it was about time to set out. The Prince at once put on his hat, called a cab, and the two of them drove down to the House. On their arrival they found the legislative halls empty, that day's session having been very short. They strolled over the building, and happening to push open the door of the Speaker's room all the ministers were discovered within. The prince at once consented when Mr. Joly asked to be allowed to introduce him to the Ministry. On their return to the citadel, as they entered they were met by a lady with her bonnet on, who jokingly asked the ex-Premier what he meant by taking her brother away without her. The prince had forgotten that the Princess Louise was to go with them, and she had been sitting all the time waiting to be summoned.

AN UNEXPECTED EVENT.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *Tribune's* London cable letter says the Duke of Albany's sudden and wholly unexpected death at Cannes elicits elaborate demonstrations of respectful and even affectionate regret. The sincere grief of large classes of the people mingles with courtly and conventional condolence. All the London and some of the provincial papers appear in mourning. Neither House of Parliament adjourned yesterday, the Ministers alleging that there was no precedent for such action, which leads the more passionate partizans of royalty to remark that it was a good occasion to create one. The London journals devote eight columns apiece to accounts of the Duke of Albany's life and death, and the demonstrations of public grief, abounding in details which are really interesting to the English people, with whom he was more popular than any other of the Queen's sons, excepting, perhaps, the Prince of Wales. His death upsets all social arrangements, postpones the marriage of the Queen's granddaughter and prevents the Queen's journey, which was fixed for Monday week. It also cancels diplomatic and many other dinner parties. It called the Prince of Wales away from the races at Liverpool, where he had just witnessed the defeat of his horse, the favorite for the Grand National steeplechase. It throws this and nearly every foreign capital into official court mourning. Sympathy with the Duchess of Albany and the Queen is universal. There is some anxiety respecting the effect of the news upon the Queen's health, which is always sensitive to calamities. The Prince of Wales went to Cannes to accompany home the remains of his brother. The Queen and the Princess Beatrice drove to Claremont to condole with the widow. The meeting of the Queen with the Duchess was most affecting. As she entered the park she was unable to restrain the tears at the sight of her son's desolate home. She was weeping bitterly when she met the widow. The Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, mother of the Duchess, and her sister, the Queen of Holland, will go to Claremont. Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, announced the death in the House of Lords. He expressed his deep sorrow at the affliction. The Earl of Carnarvon, in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, leader of the Opposition, expressed the profound grief with which he had heard the sad intelligence. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, announced the death in the House of Commons.

IRELAND'S SYMPATHY.

The Irish papers, following the lead of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, declare that "from nowhere does a kindlier feeling of compassion flow to Windsor than from Ireland."

OFFICIAL COURTESIES.

The Court of Darmstadt will be in mourning for a month. The German imperial court has ordered a fortnight's mourning. The Czar and the King of Denmark have sent messages of condolence. The St. Petersburg journals say "The affection of her children, the attachment of a nation and the veneration of a whole world will help to console the Queen." Telegrams of condolence have been received from President Grevy and the Emperor William. The papers of Amsterdam declare that the Dutch nation profoundly shares in the Queen's grief.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

The accounts of his death are conflicting. One despatch says he was standing on a chair, while special despatches to newspapers state that he was ascending a staircase. The Duke took supper after his return to the Villa Nevada and retired to rest as usual. No alarm was felt in regard to his condition. A doctor remained in the bedroom with him. Great reticence is observed as to the precise cause of the Duke's death, but it is generally supposed to have been apoplexy. The Duchess of Albany received a letter on Thursday from the Duke, in which he said that he never felt better or stronger. Dr. Royle, who was sleeping in the Duke's room, was startled about half-past two in the morning by the patient's heavy breathing. He approached the bedside, saw that the Duke was in a fit and immediately summoned Capt. Percival. The crisis was of short duration. In six minutes the Duke expired in the arms of Capt. Percival. His end was apparently painless.

THE REMAINS.

The remains of the Duke of Albany have been placed in a coffin, arrayed in a violet colored robe and wearing some of the many decorations the Duke had received. The sculptor Paoli has taken a cast of the face. The Court will remain in mourning till May 11th. Mr. Gladstone will make great effort to be present in the Commons on Monday and move the resolutions of condolence himself.

A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE PRINCE.

OTTAWA, March 30.—The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal, preached this morning to a large congregation in St. Andrew's Church, on the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Albany. After referring to the virtues, domestic, social and intellectual, of the Prince, the great sorrow that had befallen the widowed mother and the widowed wife, the deep interest Prince Leopold had always taken in all that related to the moral, social and intellectual life of the nation, Dr. Jenkins said: We in Canada are deeply touched by this unexpected bereavement. We have had the late Prince among ourselves; he was known, and well known, as a visitor and guest in some of the households and homes of our country, and through the members of these homes and their expressed appreciation of his gentle and simple character, we have seemed to know him ourselves. Then, others of the Queen's children have lived amongst us—have associated with us—two of them for long periods of time. We learned to honor them for the Queen's sake and to admire them for their personal character and gifts. They have left their mark upon Canadian life. They freely surrendered old-world prejudices and associations and habits, that they might become each of them one of ourselves. They entered our homes—we sat with them at table—we worshipped with them in the house of God. They identified themselves with the interests of the people—their social interests—their literary interests. They strove to promote the cultivation of taste, and art among us. In these and a hundred other ways they have commanded our respect and in many cases, if I may so say, our love. It is natural that we in Canada, who have been brought thus near to members of the royal throne of England, should be deeply touched by the grief which has entered it, and by the great loss which has called it forth. Proceeding then to draw the lessons suggested by his theme. Dr. Jenkins, speaking to young men, said: Here was a man of only thirty who had acquired thus early a reputation for knowledge—for discernment—for wide literary taste—for a more than ordinary acquaintance with the social questions of the day, who could talk intelligently on these things with the first men of the land, and who could discuss them in public with an ease, a knowledge and intelligence which only few men acquire who have lived twice as long. Some of the public addresses of the regretted prince were models of taste and of intelligence. Now, I ask any young man to consider how much all this meant as to faithful reading, and studious preparation, and laborious hard work, for even to princes there is no royal road to learning. There is but the road of self-denying, continuous, struggling effort. Granted the prince had great advantages—his position was favorable to the cultivation of his mind—how many young men moving in the same favored position make shipwreck of their privileges and die fools. This young man, in spite of temptations to other pursuits, to those questionable pursuits to which wealth and station often lead, addressed himself with purpose and success to the cultivation of his mind and heart, and bid fair, as his father had been, to become one of the few men in the nation who reach a foremost place in practical intelligence and in learned culture. Lastly, said Dr. Jenkins, there is a lesson in royal affection to our sorrowing Queen and her sorrowing family. It is said that grief more closely than even joy binds hearts. Thought of the bereaved lady across the sea should quicken our loyalty and devotion to the noblest and most examplary sovereign that ever swayed a sceptre or sat upon a throne. Be ours a Christian loyalty, that finds expression in earnest prayer to the Father of all for sustaining strength, and hope, and consolation in this the day of our Queen's calamity and grief—that finds expression, too, in words of respect and reverence for her authority and in deeds of devotion, as far as we have it in our power to render them, to the constitution and throne of the British Empire. God bless and save the Queen, in this the day of her sadness. God bless and sustain the young widow and little orphan prince, too young to know his loss.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

CORNER.—At 146 Lusignan street, March 22nd, the wife of J. S. Corner, G. T. R., of a daughter.

CROSS.—At 108 Gloucester street, Ottawa, on 23rd instant, the wife of Wm. O. M. Cross, of a daughter, still-born.

EWING.—At 22 London street, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Archibald Ewing, (formerly Montreal), of a daughter.

KAVANAGH.—On the 21st inst., at 11 Lorne Crescent, the wife of Walter Kavanagh, of a daughter.

LEA.—In this city, on the 19th instant, the wife of James Lea, of a daughter.

LENNON.—At Lindsay, on Wednesday, 5th March, the wife of Mr. George H. Lennon, officer in the Honorable Hudson's Bay Co., Mingan, Gulf St. Lawrence, of a son.

MAUNDER.—On the 22nd inst., at 139 St. Hypolite st., the wife of Walter Maunder, of a daughter.

McCORD.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 28th, Mrs. John McCord, of a daughter.

McEACHRAN.—At 117 Hargrave street, Winnipeg, Man., on March 11th, the wife of Dr. William McEachran, of a son.

MINTO.—On the 23rd, at 160 Mountain street, the wife of Alex. Minto, of a daughter.

ROSS.—On Wednesday, March 19th, 1884, the wife of G. Dalrymple Ross, of a son.

STEWART.—In the City of Brooklyn, New York, on March 7th, the wife of W. S. Stewart, of a daughter.

STUART.—At 273 Amhurst street, on the 27th inst., Mrs. James Stuart, of a son.

UPTON.—At Point St. Charles, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Philip Upton, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

COWAN—McDOUGALL.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John McDougall, Ormstown, Que., by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., James Cowan, of North Georgetown, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John McDougall.

FINNEY—BULLIS.—At Waterloo, Que., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. R. Whiting, Thos. Finney, to Sarah Ann Bullis, eldest daughter of Joshua Bullis, Clarenceville, Que.

HASTINGS—URE.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, James Roy, Palace street, Montreal, by the Rev. J. S. Black, W. A. Hastings, Managing Director of the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, to Georgina Roy, third daughter of the late G. P. Ure.

HOLMES—JOHNSTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th March, by the Rev. A. Rowat, Mr. James Holmes, to Mary, second daughter of George Johnston, Esq., all of West Winchester, Ont.

KERR—ORR.—On March 25th, 1884, by the Rev. J. A. F. McBain, of Georgetown, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Kerr, of English River, to Miss Euphemia Orr, daughter of Mr. Matthew Orr, of Fertile Creek.

MACBAIN—MACDOUGALL.—At Cornwall, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. MacNish, Andrew R. MacBain, of Williamstown, Ont., to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late David MacDougall, Esq., of Martintown, Ont.

MARLIN—WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Waters, on the 19th March, by the Rev. M. J. Bates, Mr. George Marlin, of Tamworth, to Miss Margaret Williams, of the same place.

McMULLEN—SMITH.—At the Methodist Parsonage, at Tamworth, on the 19th of March, by the Rev. M. J. Bates, Mr. Anthony McMullen, of Camden, to Miss Harriet Ann Smith, also of Camden.

MULLER—TATUM.—On March 27th, at St. John's (German Protestant) Church, by the Rev. H. Ongerth Frederick Muller, M.D., to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Tatum, Esq., F.R.C.S., of London, England.

VAUGHAN—PALLI.—On March 20th, 1884, at the residence of William Uzziah Brown, Esq., St. Thomas, Que., by the Rev. J. Grenfell, Samuel Vaughan, Esq., St. Johns, Que., to Mrs. Auralie Gadonie Palli, widow of the late Charles Palli, Esq., of St. Johns, Que.

WOODS—TIFFIN.—At Christ Church, on Wednesday, 26th March, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Newnham, Harry, son of Alexander Woods, Esq., of Winnipeg, to Eliza S., daughter of Jos. Tiffin, Esq., of Montreal.

Quebec and Winnipeg papers please copy.

DIED.

BRUNET.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Eliza Jane Lewis, wife of Alfred Brunet, Secretary Treasurer of the Metropolitan Building Society, aged 30 years.

CALDWELL.—At Winnipeg, Manitoba, on March 26th, William Caldwell, aged 55 years.

CAMPBELL.—At St. Leon Springs, on the 28th inst., Sarah May, wife of Chas. Campbell, and eldest daughter of the late Henry A. Brocklesby, of Quebec, aged 31 years.

CAMERON.—At Athol, on the 7th March, 1884, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Euphemia Begg, wife of Angus Cameron, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 58 years, 9 months and 14 days.

CARROLL.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Patrick Carroll, a native of Shannon Harbor, King's County, Ireland, aged 56 years.

CURRY.—At Chateauguay Basin, on the 6th instant, of paralysis, Mary Jane Curry, aged 69 years, a native of Antrim, Ireland, one of whom it can be truly said her life was blameless, a sincere follower of her Master.

DAWES.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mary Ann Lawlor, wife of David H. Dawes.

DARLINGTON.—At Quebec, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, Walter Frank Darlington, aged 29 years.

DONALD.—On Sunday morning, March 23rd, at 95 St. Hypolite street, Ethel Marguerita, beloved babe of James T. and Bessie Donald.

DOUGALL.—At Windsor, Ont., on 22nd March, Susan Mary, aged 12 years, eldest daughter of Charles Redpath Dougall.

FOLEY.—In this city, on the 27th instant, Elizabeth Agnes, daughter of James Foley, aged 7 years and 3 months.

LABBE.—In this city, on the 26th instant, Marie Mathilde Euphemie Mineau, relict of the late Louis Labbe, Merchant, of Yamaska, aged 73 years.

LANE.—At Quebec, on Thursday, the 27th inst., Thomas Lane, father of Mr. J. B. Lane of the *Post* aged 70 years, a native of Limerick, Ireland, from which place he emigrated to Quebec, in 1841, and since that time has been a resident of that city, a period of 43 years.

MADIGAN.—In this city, on the 28th inst., John Madigan, second, dear and beloved son of Patrick Madigan, aged 26 years, 7 months and 4 days.

New York and Chicago papers please copy.

McGILLIVARY.—At his mother's residence, on the morning of February 23rd, 1884, Duncan J. McGillivary, aged twenty-one years, tenth child of the late Daniel McGillivary, of Lochaber.

A voice is heard on earth of kinsfolk weeping
The loss of one they love,
But he is gone where the redeemed are keeping
A festival above.

The mourners throng the ways, and from the house
The funeral marches slow;
But on the golden streets the holy people
Are passing to and fro;

And saying, as they meet, "Rejoice," another
Long-waited for is come;
The Saviour's heart is glad, a younger brother
Hath reached the Father's home.

McLEOD.—On the 13th March, at Big Intervale, Margaree, N.S., Sarah, second daughter of Malcolm McLeod, Esq., and sister of Mrs. Hugh Fletcher, aged 24 years.

MEANEY.—In this city, on the 24th instant, Ellen Burke, widow of the late Andrew Meaney, aged 80 years.

MONAGHAN.—In this city, March 26th, Sarah Ann Hirl, widow of the late James Monaghan, aged 62 years.

PARTLAND.—In this city, on March 25th, Winifred Crane, aged 75 years, relict of the late Thomas Partland, and mother of Owen Partland.

PAYETTE.—In this city, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., Cilas William Payette, late despatcher on the C.P.R., aged 26 years.

Ottawa papers please copy.

ROGERS.—On Thursday morning, March 19th, 1884, Catharine, aged 35 years, daughter of Wm. Cantwell, Esq., Franklin Centre, beloved wife of T. L. Rogers, Banker, Parkhill.

SMITH.—In Boston, on 21st inst., after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Wm. Smith, relict of Mr. Wm. Smith, formerly an employee in the "Witness" Office.

WALKER.—On the 24th of March, at Chambly Canton, P.Q., Major-General Fitz-William Walker, aged 69 years.

WARK.—On Saturday, 22nd March, 1884, at Windsor Mills, P.Q., Fanny, youngest daughter of James Buchanan, of St. Michel, and wife of Thomas Wark, aged 42 years.

WILKES.—In Buffalo, N.Y., on the 25th instant, William A. Wilkes, aged 65 years, brother of the Rev. Dr. Wilkes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS'S COCOA,—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½lb and lb), by grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England."

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THOMAS ROBINSSON, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

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At the Village of White Lake, McNab, a good Farm of 200 acres, being lot No. 9, 3rd Concession, and west half of lot 8, 4th Concession. One hundred acres cleared and fit for cultivation. Balance good wood land. Terms easy.

At the Village of Coden, the west half of lot No. 7, in the 2nd Concession, and lot No. 6, in the 1st Concession of Ross, containing 284 acres, a good house (unfinished), large frame barn and stables for 14 pairs of horses on premises. The C. P. R. Station is within three acres of this barn. 200 acres cleared and all fit for cultivation. Terms easy.

At Billing's Bridge, two miles from Ottawa, on Macadamised road, the west part of north half of lot No. 20, on the Junction Gore of the Township of Gloucester, 112 acres. It is beautifully situated for suburban residences, or for dairying, market gardening, or general farming. Its nearness to the Capital makes it one of the most desirable farms for sale in Ontario. Speculators should give this property an inspection, as it is yearly becoming more valuable.

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Allan Grant, Ottawa.
A. Wright, Hull, Que.
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North West Cattle Co., Montreal.
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Chapman & Anderson, Botsford Corners.
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GEORGE HOOK writes as follows:—"St. Anns, Ont., July 27th, 1882.—I have just finished sawing with your 20-horse power Champion Engine and No. 3 mill before harvest. At the last place I set down, we cut 345 000 feet, mostly inch, seventy thousand being oak, in nine weeks. We were just ten weeks from time we moved mill till we returned home with it. We have sawn the above without an accident or delay of any kind. I have run the mill now three years almost constantly. I find no trouble in keeping up steam with the slabs and refuse just as it comes from saw, and frequently use a portion of the sawdust. I can saw 2000 ft. of 1-in. lumber in an hour.



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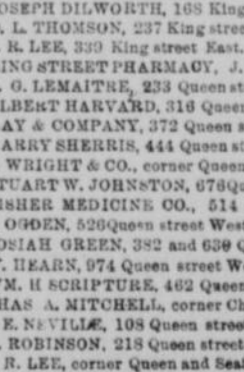
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TORONTO, June, 1882.

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HENRY MELDRUM, 520 Yonge street.
HENRY TURNER, 568 Yonge street.
R. A. WOOD, 230 Yonge street.
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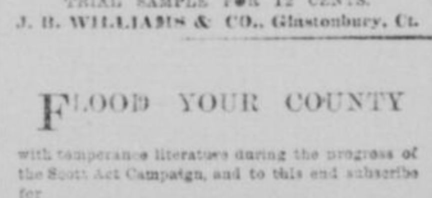
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