MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SUMMARY

CHOLERA has appeared in Cochin-China.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, while landing near Rhodes, slipped and sprained his knee. His physician has ordered complete rest.

CONSTABLE CANAVAN was fatally assaulted by three men in a lonely street in Dublin on Thursday morning. The assailants escaped.

PRINCE BISMARCK on Tuesday celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday. He received hundreds of congratulations from all parts of the empire.

MR. CHARLES READE, who has been passing the winter in Cannes, returned to London in very ill health, and is said to be rapidly sinking.

THE AGENTS of the Turkish Government are attempting to close the Protestant schools conducted by the American missionaries in Asia Minor.

A TWO YEAR old boy in Philadelphia teased a gamecock. The bird threw him down, picked his eyes and laid his skull bare with his spurs. The boy cannot recover.

MR. EDMUND YATES, editor of the London *World*, has been condemned to four months' imprisonment for libelling Earl Lonsdale. Judgment has been suspended pending an appeal.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT has authorized the establishment of tea guilds, to which all tea producers and dealers must belong, for the purpose of preventing the adulteration of tea.

THE DIVORCE COURT has dismissed the Earl of Euston's petition for the annulment of his marriage on the ground that the first husband of Lady Euston had a wife living at the time she was married to him.

THE explorer Dupuis, who has returned from Tonquin, denied that there are either English or American officers in the Chinese army. He says that even General Gordon's lieutenant Mensny has abandoned the Chinese.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT at Friday's meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was the strong expression in favor of free trade by some of the most prominent members and the outburst of applause which followed.

THE arms of Christian Schilitzer, of Loyal Hanna, Pa., one of the victims of trichinosis, have been eaten away until only a thread of muscles remain. The sufferings of all who were taken down with the disease are terrible.

A BILL has been introduced in the German Bundesrath, by the terms of which railway companies managed by private enterprise are compelled to execute any works required for national defence whenever Emperor William requests them to do so.

A MEETING was held at the Mansion House, London, on Monday in support of English Church mission work in North-west Canada. The Lord Mayor presided. The Bishop of Saskatchewan gave a description of the district of which he has charge, and the Bishop of Bedford pointed out the suitability of the region for emigrants.

IN THE METHODIST CONFERENCE in New York on Saturday the committee on church extension reported that in the twenty years' existence of the board, $2,500,000 had passed through the treasury, inspiring the erection of 4,500 houses of worship, worth to-day $8,000,000, with 100,000 sittings. A loan fund of $570,000 in paid up capital was in the treasury, and legacies in the way and subscriptions made will swell the fund to nearly $1,000,000.

CANADIAN.

IN THE SUIT brought against Mr. McDonald, one of the deputy returning officers of Algoma, for refusing votes, the plaintiff was non-suited for failure to give security for costs.

THE DOMINION LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of Toronto and York have granted licenses under the McCarthy Act, but only to those who already hold licenses under the provincial license law, so that there is not as yet any room for conflict.

ALL ATTEMPTS at starting legal objections to the Scott Act and emasculating it in Parliament only rouse the temperance feeling to a higher pitch and will make the coming campaign more bitter. A convention for Simcoe county will be held in Barrie on the 15th inst.

IN THE MUSKOKA ELECTION last year a land agent named Taylor voted contrary to law. The jury freed him from the penalty of $2,000 on Thursday by finding that he was not an agent for the sale of crown lands in the meaning of the law. He is agent only for the location of free grants.

AT A MEETING of the Ontario Agricultural Union at Guelph the students and ex-students of the Agricultural College denounced the persistent attempts of the *Farmers' Advocate* to injure the institution. The proprietor, Mr. Weld, was present, and had a bad quarter of an hour.

THE HON. JOHN STEPHENSON, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Napanee, died at that place on the 1st instant. He represented Lennox in Parliament for a number of years and was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly for some time. As a business man he was eminently successful, and had amassed considerable wealth. He was proprietor of the large piano factory in this city.

AN INTERESTING DECISION on the effect of marriage with a deceased wife's sister on the rights of property was delivered on Wednesday, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, by Chancellor Boyd. Briefly, the decision was that, after the death of the wife, the husband is entitled to a life interest in the property as tenant by courtesy; and further, that to entitle a husband to tenancy by courtesy a legal marriage only is necessary. It need not be canonical.

A CERTIFICATE OF THE AWARD of a diploma of honor for special service rendered in connection with the late international fisheries exhibition in London, has been forwarded to the following gentlemen in Canada: Sir Charles Tupper, K. C. M. G., Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G, the Hon. A. W. McLelan, the Hon. Hugh Nelson, Professor Honeyman, D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Mr. Samuel Wilmot, Mr. W. D. Dimock, B.A., Mr. L. Y. Jonecas.

FOUR ITALIANS, employed on Mr. Worthington's Canadian Pacific Railway contract, at Algoma, were frozen to death at Sudbury Junction a few weeks ago. Work was stopped early in January and the Italians returned. While at Sudbury the weather was extremely cold. They had plenty of money, but they were such a dirty and disreputable lot that none of the residents would give them shelter. Three of the English navvies built them a small shanty and furnished them with food. One morning three of them were found frozen to death lying under a box car on the track, while the fourth lay burned to a crisp in the smouldering embers of the fire in the shanty.

DEAN LISTER, of Kingston, Ont., has refused to allow the members of his congregation to select their curate. In his letter to the churchwardens he says: "You then bring forward in your resolution the request that a committee be elected of five by special vestry for the purpose of electing a curate or curates, your nomination to be approved by the Dean. Thanks, gentlemen, many, for your politeness and courtesy, but at the same time I pray you to recollect my ecclesiastical, vested and legal rights in the matter at issue, involving, as it also does, that of my successors, which I would be a perjured man or branded betrayer if I relinquished or gave up to you. I never believed or never was taught the popular doctrine of democracy of the day, 'Vox populi, vox vestry, vox dei. So much, gentlemen, you will say, the worse for me. In claiming or rather requesting the appointment of curates to the cathedral you simply imply that you have no confidence in your rector or in his ecclesiastical superior, the bishop, who has to approve and license the curate appointed by the rector."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GEN. GORDON'S POSITION.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special London cable to the *Tribune* says:—The English public has been mainly dependent for news from Egypt during the week upon the *Times* telegrams from Khartoum and the Marquis of Hartington's statement in the House of Commons on Thursday. As everyone knows the close personal relations existing between General Gordon and Mr. Power, the latter's telegrams are generally accepted as General Gordon's appeal from the British Government to the British people, who seem strongly disposed to insist on his wishes being respected. Everybody believes that General Gordon wants help of some kind, if only to have his hands untied and to receive promise of moral support from the Government. The Ministry will apparently do neither one thing nor the other. They had finally decided against an expedition to Berber, although General Gordon, relying upon the approach of troops, had sent 2,000 refugees thither. They avow themselves responsible for General Gordon's safety, and hint that there is some plan in the background, taking the chance of a catastrophe in meantime. General Gordon continues to insist that the establishment of some stable authority at Khartoum is the sole chance of success. Friday's debate in the House of Lords renews the pressure on the Ministry. Lord Napier's declaration that it is perfectly possible to march a British force from Suakim to Berber is not less significant than the Duke of Argyle's warning to the Government that they make a serious mistake in underrating the depth and extent of public feeling, and his exhorting them to recognize their permanent responsibility for the course of events in Egypt.

The *Times'* London cable dated Saturday says:—The despatches from Cairo to-day represent General Gordon's position as desperate. Reports from Berlin are that the partizans of El Mahdi hold entire control of the Nile between Khartoum and Shendy. The Governor of Sennaar has sent to General Gordon asking for help. The Sennaar garrison, he says, will not be able to hold out another month. General Gordon advised him to try and arrange a capitulation, as help from Khartoum is impossible. In a private letter to Commander Maxwell, General Gordon writes: "We exist day by day, and, though excitement is nice, sometimes we can have too much of it. While the responsibility is heavy, I can only feel trust in God's mercy, for there is nothing else."

MR. GLADSTONE.

Thursday was a field day in the Commons, the *Sun's* correspondent says: The chief domestic event of the week was Mr. Gladstone's speech that night. The House was thunderstruck by the address, which, for vigor, fierce passion, and magical effect, was never beaten, even by the Premier himself. The impression is that it was meant to threaten immediate dissolution, if forced to it, on the cry that Parliament was being destroyed by Tory obstruction. The Tories were certainly reduced to immediate and abject surrender. It was intended to keep up a desultory debate on Egypt for many hours, but immediately after Mr. Gladstone's speech Lord Randolph Churchill left the House with ostentation, in order to avenge an attack which had been made upon him a few days before by Sir Stafford Northcote. Other Tories slunk quietly away and the debate collapsed. Mr. Gladstone heightened the effect of his speech by straining his physical power. When he sat down he was ghastly pale. He staggered out of the House like a worn-out actor, and immediately drove down to his country sanitarium, where he has since remained. For the moment the Liberals are again in a triumphant mood. The Premier's speech is to be circulated broadcast over the country, and the "Grand Old Man" once more bestrides the whole English world. But the revolution in political feeling marks a respite only. Either General Gordon will be beaten again in battle or assassinated, or will demand troops, and any one of these contingencies will place the Government in an awkward position.

Of the same event the *Tribune's* correspondent cables:—Thursday witnessed the most striking scene in the House of Commons, where Sir Stafford Northcote, whom, for once, every section of the Tories recognized as leader of the Opposition, again sought to extract from the Government a further account of their policy in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone retorted in a speech full of youthful fire and strength, turning the defence into an attack, denouncing the continued pressure of the Tories for explanations of the foreign policy as deliberate obstruction, boldly affirming that the policy and purpose of the ministry were perfectly known, and stoutly refusing all further information. The Tories had come down in full force, intending to consume the whole sitting in a debate upon Egypt, and in this way to prevent the progress of the reform bill, but Mr. Gladstone's attack so demoralized them that they abandoned the scheme, the Egyptian discussion collapsed and the speeches on the reform bill proceeded. Yet Mr. Gladstone's speech contained no proof of anything except his still unshaken personal ascendancy over the House of Commons.

WORK IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Tribune's* London cable says: The record of actual business accomplished in parliament presents the usual blank. The debate on the reform bill makes some progress, the chief speech of the week being Mr. Forster's. He is equally emphatic on the necessity for extending the franchise to Ireland and the necessity for diminishing the excessive number of representatives in parliament. Mr. Forster affirms what no other leading statesman in England has so explicitly stated, namely, the principle of population as the sole and proper basis for representation. A division will take place on Monday. The Irish debate on Friday brought up the existence of what Mr. Trevelyan admitted to be grievances in the system of appointing Irish magistrates, neither Roman Catholics nor the Presbyterians having a fair share. He promised some reforms.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The *Tribune's* cable says the Duke of Albany's death continued during the week to fill the papers. Signs of public mourning were almost unanimous. At the west end of London the shop windows were filled with black and gray goods, and many have the shutters partly closed. People in the streets of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, are wearing black. Proceedings in parliament on Monday derived additional interest from Mr. Gladstone's presence. His speech, although marked by deep feeling and eloquent passages, yet impressed the House as indicating illness and as wanting his usual finish and splendor of diction. Sundry Irish members declined to join in the usual demonstration of respect and left the House. The funeral has been conducted in great part as a private ceremony. Foreign ambassadors and ministers were not invited officially. The manifestations of grief and respect in London were of the most marked kind; many of the shops were closed and blinds were drawn in private houses, public buildings and clubs. Flags were at half-mast on buildings and shipping.

The *Times* cable says the Queen maintains good health in spite of the shock caused by the death of the Duke of Albany. Her medical advisers insist upon the necessity of out-door exercise. In consequence of this, she drives daily about the private grounds at Windsor. From a pecuniary point of view the Duchess is left in a comfortable position. She has a dowry voted by Parliament which amounts to £6,000 a year. The Duke was careful in the management of his financial affairs, so that he was enabled to settle upon the Duchess by his will a further yearly sum of £2,000, and to leave her also a sufficient sum for keeping up Claremont. Letters from Cannes state that the day before the Duke's death he spent some hours at the Monaco gaming tables, where he suffered heavy losses. The atmosphere was stifling, the crowd dense and excited and the Duke was pressed upon and shoved about by the throng and became greatly excited. Social dissipation of this nature was new to him, and a reaction set in in the evening of the night on which the fatal attack occurred.

PERSONAL.

The gossip of the week has been limited. Mr. Gladstone's appearances in the House of Commons are considered a series of chivalrous imprudences, resolved on against his physician's advice and persevered in at very considerable risk. Catarrh, general throat symptoms and neuralgia continue obstinate, altogether with much physical weakness and mental depression. He intends, nevertheless, to speak on Monday on the franchise bill; Sir Andrew Clark reluctantly assenting; but thereafter he is ordered into strict retirement during the Easter holidays. His wife and family strongly insist on his accepting a peerage, but he obstinately refuses.

Mr. Bright's illness has been more serious than the bulletins have avowed. He was said for some years to have extensive inflammation of the lungs, and much fever, and his condition was not then free from danger, his age being considered. On Saturday he was decidedly better, and it is believed that the worst is over, but he will not be allowed to leave his bed or to see his friends for some days.

Mr. Charles Reade, who has long been an invalid, is now dangerously ill with bronchitis. His condition to day is so critical that there is little hope of his recovery.

Lawyers think that the sentence passed on Mr. Edmund Yates, the genial editor of the *World*, is merely a piece of comedy devised to give Lord Coleridge a chance of paying off old scores. They believe that the Court of Appeal will hold that the public prosecutor's fiat is necessary to a criminal libel. If so the sentence will be annulled. Meanwhile the *Pall Mall Gazette* defends society journalism, the *Saturday Review* scolds the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the defendant placidly suns himself at Brighton, confident that the matter will end in smoke.



GEN. SIR GERALD GRAHAM.

QUEBEC PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, April 3.

ALL UP WITH THE SUBSIDY.

Mr. Tarte telegraphing from Ottawa at midnight announces Sir John Macdonald's solemn promise of $12,000 per mile will not be fulfilled because of the nefarious influence of private interests. In spite of the Quebec Cabinet's protest nearly one million will be given Armstrong, Baby and Company for the Great Northern Railway, and some members from Quebec district favor the spoliation. One opinion here is that the threat to subsidize the competing line is intended to make the Grand Trunk sell the North Shore to the Canadian Pacific cheap.

QUEBEC, April 4.

Sessional Committee work began to-day. The Standing Orders Committee met and organized, with Mr. Asselin as chairman, and agreed without debate to report favorably on the petitions to incorporate Father Labelle's Grand National Lottery scheme, to amend the charter of the Credit Foncier Canadien, and to give power to the Congregational College of British North America to confer degrees in divinity. A few other petitions for unimportant bills were also found conformable to rule and passed.

The Select Committee appointed to strike standing Committees also met, but did not conclude their work, so that no complete report on this head can be presented until Monday.

Mr. Joly and Mr. McShane were present and insisted upon a stronger Liberal representation on each of the more important committees.

QUEBEC, April 5.

No committee work was done to-day, many members having left for home to return on Monday and some not till after the Easter holidays.

It is understood that the Ministers intend to make a question of want of confidence of Mr. Mercier's resolutions respecting Federal encroachments on provincial autonomy, as they cannot get a majority against them otherwise.

Among petitions presented yesterday was one for the incorporation of the United Methodist Church of Canada. Among the bills introduced were the following:—Mr Stephens, bill to protect minors against dishonest tutors by enabling them to get statements of accounts &c without the present long process; Mr. Stephens, bill to abolish the useless "Fire Marshals" of Montreal and transfer their functions to the Recorder or police magistrates; Mr. de Faucher de St. Maurice, bill incorporating the Grand National Lottery of Quebec; Mr. Stephens, bill to prevent evil disposed persons obtaining the control of public companies, to prevent stock watering, and to limit dividends in proportion to earnings.

Mr. Garneau's question, whether the Government had taken action to remove the obstacles which prevent the Jesuits obtaining possession of the "Jesuits' Barracks property," was answered in the negative.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The two brothers Stephenson, who murdered an old man named McCarthy, in the North-West Territories last year, were hanged in Regina this morning. They yesterday made a full confession of their guilt.

LOSS OF SS. "D. STEINMANN."

THE WORST FEARS REALIZED.

SAMBRO'S MELANCHOLY RECORD—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN PEOPLE DROWNED—NINE ONLY LIVING TO TELL THE TALE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—The steamer "Daniel Steinmann," from Antwerp for this place, is reported sunk off Sambro, about twenty miles from this port. She struck during last night.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—The steamer "Daniel Steinmann," from Antwerp, for Halifax, which sunk off Sambro Head, about twenty miles from this port, had ninety passengers and thirty-four of a crew. Twenty of the passengers were to land here, all Germans, and seventy were for New York. The sole is supposed to have struck on the Sisters, off Sambro, last night, and shortly after to have sunk. The masts are now visible from shore. Intelligence did not reach here until two o'clock to-day. Considerable of the cargo on board was for here; the balance was for New York. The agents have gone to the scene of the wreck.

The "Daniel Steinmann" was an iron vessel of 1,785 tons, built at Antwerp in 1875, and owned by Steinmann & Ludwig, of that place. She is schooner-rigged, has engines of 183 horse-power, and five bulkheads. The following were the passengers to be landed here, the New York list not being received by the Halifax agents: Hendric, aged 32; Cornelia, 30; Peternella, 11; Adriana, 9; Joanna, 8; Jan, 4; and Aria Cravenboer; also Paulus, 35; Maria, 33; Cornelia, 10; Hildegrunda, 8; Aria, 4½, and Aart Kranandonck; also Martinus Stock, 60, all laborers of Kidderkerk, Holland; also Sebastian Riedl, 28, of Wolferdorf, Prussia, and George Stickl, 23, of Guntherhof, Prussia. The last two were for Montreal, and all the former for Sherbrooke, Que.

A DISASTROUS RECORD.

Sambro has a terrible record of shipwreck and loss of life, the loss of the "Daniel Steinmann" being the second great calamity that has taken place in its neighborhood. Almost at the same spot, ten years ago on Tuesday last, the White Star steamer "Atlantic" from Liverpool for New York, while making for Halifax for coal, with nearly a thousand souls on board, went down, seven hundred persons being drowned, including every woman and child on board. The captain ascribed the disaster to having lost his reckoning.

The "Daniel Steinmann" was well known in Montreal, having visited the port several times.

A later despatch says only six persons have escaped and ninety passengers, mostly Germans and Norwegians, have perished.

A SAD RECORD.

BOSTON, April 5.—The "Daniel Steinmann" which sank on Thursday night off Halifax is the fourth steamer of the White Cross Line lost since 1881. The "Ludwig" sailed in 1881 on a voyage to Halifax and was never heard from. She was built by an English company and named the "Hansa," but was sold to the White Cross Line, the name being changed to "Ludwig." She had made but four trips, three of them to Boston. The "Henry Edye" was lost in Dec. 1881. The "Plantyn" chartered by this line sailed from New York November 11th, 1883, for Antwerp with fifty-two passengers, and was abandoned at sea December 6th in a sinking condition, her passengers having been taken off by the British brig "G. D. T." and landed at Oporto December 26th. The "Daniel Steinmann" sailed from Antwerp March 21st for Halifax and New York under command of Captain Schoonhaver. She passed "St Catherine" in the English channel next day. Her passage from that point to the place where she sank is considered a remarkably quick one for her. She was built in 1875 by an English company and named the "Khedive," but was sold to her present owners Steinmann & Ludwig in Antwerp later in 1875, when her name was changed to "Daniel Steinmann."

WHAT THE CAPTAIN SAYS.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 5.—Mr. James A. Chipman, of Chipman Brothers, agents for the White Cross Line, returned to town this afternoon from Sambro, where he went last night to look after the survivors of the wrecked steamer "Daniel Steinmann." The stormy weather last night prevented him from attempting to reach Sambro Island, but this morning at five o'clock he secured a pilot who would endeavor to reach the island. They took a pilot boat and dory with them. When as near the island as they could risk the dory was launched, and, with the assistance of the men on the island, Mr. Chipman got ashore and saw Captain Schoonhaven, and obtained some particulars of the wreck. The captain's statement is as follows:—On the 3rd of April, after a voyage of 13½ days from Antwerp at 6 p.m., the bearing of Chebucto by dead reckoning and the sounding was west-half-south by compass, distance 25 miles, dense fog and heavy rain; steamed dead slow, steering west-quarter-south and sounding every hour. About 9.15 saw through the mist a faint light, about two points on the starboard bow, disappearing out of sight at times for four or five minutes. Taking it for Chebucto I steered for it, sounding thirty fathoms, and ten in twenty minutes later. I saw that it was the fixed light of Sambro appearing clear, and at the same time seeing a faint show of what I took to be Chebucto light about four points on the starboard bow, I sounded 26 fathoms. I then put the helm hard a port, but it was too late, just before the ship struck on the rocks. At no time heard the fog whistle off Sambro. The first shock was light, the second heavy, carrying away the steering gear. After this we could not get the engines to work, but drifted over the rocks and anchored, the ship lying to, pretty quiet and little sea. I ordered the chief and second mates to lower the boats and get the children and female passengers in first. While I saw this going on, having already one boat in the water, the crew working with a will, I saw the ship coming nearer to the breaker again, when I ran forward to see if the chain cable was not broken. Before getting there a monstrous sea broke over the poop washing overboard every passenger, child and woman who stood on the deck. This was immediately followed by a tremendous crash, and the ship went down as quick as lightning, stern first, carrying every one down who was on deck and bridge. I ran up the fore-rigging, but was washed out before getting half way, but afterwards succeeded in catching the topsail yards, which stood just above the water. A moment after a passenger was able to join him. The night was foggy and rainy, and we saw nothing more. The next morning we were gallantly rescued by the men upon Sambro Island about five a.m., in one of our own boats, there being no life or rocket apparatus on the island. Some of the crew had already succeeded in reaching the land through the surf. The number of passengers drowned was ninety and the number of the crew drowned thirty-three. The saved passengers were three and the crew six. We had a fine voyage till we reached the Banks, which we crossed in 44.33, and where we saw some patches of field ice. Hence we had almost continual fog with rain till we reached the Nova Scotia coast. Our last observations were taken on the morning of the 2nd. We had a full general cargo of about 1,400 tons. The steamer was drawing twenty feet six inches aft and nineteen feet forward. The ship is now evidently broken with the rocks through her bottom. The storm was from the eastward when we struck with dense fog and rain. It was impossible to save any papers whatever. I stayed in the foretopsail yards, but having to go further up to clear the break of the sea, I maintained a position in the ratlines for eight hours in company with the solitary surviving passenger. We were afraid to lash ourselves for fear the mast would break away, so we just held on, all ready to jump, from 10 p.m. to 5.30 a.m. A heavy line was thrown to us and we jumped into the water and were pulled through the surf into the boat."

A SURVIVOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Florentine Dezerne, one of the surviving members of the crew, gave an interesting story of his escape. He was on the outlook at the time the vessel struck, and just before that occurred had made soundings and found twenty-six fathoms of water. He had no sooner returned to his post forward than the steamer struck the rock, but the blow was quite a light one. She backed off into the deep water, but two minutes later struck a second time with considerable violence. All hands were ordered on deck and the command given to take to the boats. Hardly had the captain delivered the order when a third shock was felt amidships and almost immediately it was followed by two waves of tremendous size sweeping over her. By this time everybody on board was on deck and all were swept into the sea by the mountainous wave. Dezerne and another seaman had a moment before climbed into one of the life-boats and as the water swept over the steamer they cut the ropes and floated freely on the surface. A crowd of struggling human beings in the water surrounded the boat, which was the only one that had been successfully launched, and the two men had great difficulty in keeping themselves from being swamped. The boatswain's mate was taken on board and shortly afterward two of the steamer's firemen and two passengers. After drifting and tossing about for nearly two hours Sambro Island was made and all seven safely reached the shore.

THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER "NEWFIELD"

left the city this morning for Sambro Island for the purpose of securing all possible information, running within a few hundred yards of the island. She cast anchor between it and Gull. A boat was soon launched and pulled for the spot where the survivors were awaiting relief. Upon landing, the sailors and passengers who had escaped were interviewed by the rescuing party, and the following details elicited:

THE SAVED.

The surviving passengers and seamen of the ill-fated steamer are as follows:—Henri Schoonhaven, Antwerp, captain; Eugene Nickola Mutfort, Luxembourg; Lacco Nicola Vincengo, Salono, Italy; John Neidermann, Echenhofen, Ober Bayen; Otto Kranz, Wittchendorf, near Schwarzburg; Frank Florentine Disseri, Antwerp; Charles Von Louis, Antwerp; Petro Pinges, Antwerp; Fritz Vick, Stralsund, Prussia.

THE LIGHTKEEPER'S ACCOUNT.

Alexander Gilnie, brother to the lighthouse keeper, who resides upon the island, gave the annexed statement: My brother Alfred is keeper of the lighthouse. The permanent residents upon the island are the keeper, his wife and three children, myself and another brother, Stewart, a bombardier, and four gunners of the Royal Artillery. Alex. Houseman, the engineer, is in charge of the fog whistle. At the time of the disaster the keeper and bombardier were in Halifax on duty. Two boiler makers were at the period of the wreck at work repairing the boiler of the whistle. I was in charge of the fog whistle from 6 till 9.30, having relieved the engineer at six, at which time the whistle was in working order and sounding. I succeeded in keeping the whistle going till 8.45, when it cleared sufficiently to enable me to see distinctly Devil's Island and Chebucto Head. I stopped the whistle, the engineer deeming it unnecessary to keep it going when I could see Devil's Island. Just before the engineer relieved me at 9.30 the lookout man sighted the steamer about a mile south by east of the light. He called me and I saw she was lying-to, heading about east-north-east. She lay there about fifteen minutes while I looked at her, after which she ran ahead about a mile. She then started ahead again and went about five hundred yards and again stopped. I think she then struck on Brood Beaver shoal, for she began to back astern. It was very dark and I judged her motions by her light. The fog whistle was started again at 9.45, though it was still clear. This was done to warn the ship from the rock. About twenty minutes after she began to back. This time she struck again on Mad Rock on the north-east shoal. She then let go the anchor, but this did not seem to hold her and she drifted up across the shoal and sunk between three and four hundred yards from the shore of the island. My brother, Stewart, and I got into a flat and attempted to put out to the steamer, but the boat was too small and we were forced to turn back. We then went up and burned lights upon the rock and lit bonfires along the shore, to warn any boats that might be afloat against the dangerous coast. We also burned blue lights in the direction of the cove, as a signal to such boats to keep within a safe distance from the island, and also as a guide to enable them to maintain a course comparatively free from danger, so that they could land without risk. In the course of an hour a boat came in sight, which proved to be one of the boats of the steamer, containing seven men. We succeeded in guiding them into a secure haven, where they might land. We kept the lights burning along the shore all night, but saw nothing more till daybreak, when we observed two persons clinging to the forward rigging. My brother, Stewart, three of the artillery men and myself, then manned the boat which had come from the steamer, and, putting out to the wreck, rescued and safely landed the captain and one passenger, whom we had discovered on the rigging. Throughout the day the weather continued too thick for us to signal, and the sea too boisterous to permit our landing on the mainland. We did all in our power to make those who had been saved as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

WHAT PASSENGERS SAY.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 6.—The surviving three passengers state that the vessel struck but lightly twice. The captain then summoned them all on deck, and directed them to prepare to enter the boats, if such should be necessary. One boat was launched, and all made a rush for it, though good discipline was maintained among the ship's crew. The boat was well filled and attached to the steamer by a rope. When some of these on board were about cutting the line the steamer suddenly sank and dragged the boat and all its unfortunate occupants with it. The boat turned over and over as in a whirlpool, and every person in it was thrown out and drowned. When the stern of the vessel sank the cries and screams of women and children were heartrending for a few minutes. Among the curious incidents connected with the escape of the seven persons landed in the boat during the night one of the most thrilling was that of the Italian; having grasped the boat just after she left the steamer her occupants refused to take him in because a number of other drowning persons had seized his legs and body and it was certain that the boat could not take them all without swamping, as she was already half full of water. The Italian at once dived, and thus eluded those holding him. He soon reappeared at the surface, and again caught the boat. He was taken in, but was so exhausted that for a time he was helpless. Another singular escape was that of Nickola, a lad of nineteen years. Just as the boat left the sinking steamer he jumped from the bridge, falling into the boat on his head. The number of adult females on board cannot be ascertained at present, but is estimated to have been almost twenty. Among those drowned was a young couple married just before the "Steinmann" sailed, and who had experienced only eighteen days of wedded life. Several large families perished altogether. One was a Swiss family consisting of the father, mother and eight children; another, a Dutch (Holland) family, of about the same size.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Up to this evening the wreck remains in the same position. The water was comparatively smooth to-day, and a large number of boats were about grappling. They only secured three bodies, making eleven altogether so far recovered from the water. None of the cargo has drifted ashore or floated. The first body recovered this morning was that of a little girl five or six years old. She was comfortably dressed and evidently a child of respectable parents. Another girl, apparently a few years older, makes the only females recovered, none of the women having yet been brought to the surface. Beside the youngest girl in the dead house is the body of a boy about sixteen supposed by the people of the island to be a brother. A man picked up had the letter "M" in India ink on his left wrist, with two crosses on each side of it, and on the right wrist the letters "A. V.," and below them immediately over the thumb an anchor and heart and two crosses. The body was that of a man about twenty-five years old, of medium size and build. Near him lies the body of a heavy built man of about forty years, with black moustache; next a little boy, about eleven years, whose black hair is thickly matted with blood. Then comes the body of a man with brown curly hair, face clean shaved, about thirty five years old. The remains of Wm. Lamper, chief mate of the "Steinmann," recovered on Saturday, comes next. Then the corpse of a small man, baldheaded, apparently between forty and forty-five years. On him were found the only valuables on any of the bodies. In his pocket was found a silver watch, twenty-seven francs in gold and a package of papers, among the latter a ticket for passage by the steamer for New York, bearing the name August Richer, of Dusseldorf. The body of a man, about fifty years, is laid out next. The eleventh and last corpse is the "Steinmann's" lamplighter, whose name is not known. He was about fifty years old, with heavy gray whiskers and moustache. All the bodies are terribly mutilated, the features in some cases being so completely destroyed that they could not be recognized by their nearest relatives. The faces are smashed in, eyes torn out and otherwise disfigured.

Three schooners with diving crews will go to work to-morrow if the weather is favorable. Capt. Jas. Farquhar, formerly of the Cromwell line, will represent the owners of the steamer at the wreck. An official investigation into the loss of the vessel will, it is expected, open here on Tuesday, under Captain Scott, of the Marine and Fisheries Department.

THE LAND OF THE CYCLONE.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 2.—A cyclone struck this county yesterday afternoon, completely wiping Oakville out of existence. Two heavy black clouds met over the house of David Cochrane, two miles west of Oakville, lifted it from its foundations and tore it into kindling wood. A minute later it struck Oakville, carrying death and destruction in its track. Of thirty houses all but three were torn down. Four persons were killed outright, and a fifth died this morning. James Selis, six miles west, was also killed. Fifty are reported wounded. The Jay warehouse and sawmill adjoining are also in ruins. Ann Dearborn and two sons of Col. Johnson are among the killed. The track of the cyclone was a quarter of a mile wide.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The storm in Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio last night was very severe. Fences, telegraph lines, some houses and barns were blown down.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—A terrific storm passed over the city this morning, doing considerable damage and injuring a number of persons. Oliver & Roberts' wire mill was blown down and two workmen seriously injured. At Petrolia great damage was done. At Homestead an unfinished house was demolished and six workmen injured. A carpenter shop adjoining was crushed, five men barely escaping.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

TORONTO, April 3.—The case against the alleged political conspirators was argued yesterday in the police court. The only counsel heard was Dr. McMichael for Meek and Kirkland. His contention was that even if there was a conspiracy to overturn the Mowat Government by bribery, Kirkland, who was working merely for a change of the timber policy, could not be considered a party to it. The argument for the other defendants will be heard to-day.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

THE DRUNKEN MOTHER AND HER BABE.

QUEBEC, April 4.—The wife of Antoine Langlois, laborer, Falardeau street, St. Sauveur, left her residence on Wednesday afternoon, with a baby of four months old in her arms, to spend the evening in the house of Alphonse Denis, carter, Queen street, St. Rochs. Next morning the child was brought home dead to Mr. Langlois' residence by a little boy, who said the mother would soon return. In the afternoon search was made, and it was found that the mother was at Denis' house under the influence of liquor. The coroner was notified, and an inquest was commenced this morning. The mother has been arrested pending inquiry.

PROBABLE MURDER.

TORONTO, April 2.—An attempt at a double murder was made this afternoon by Horace F. Allkins, an artist, the victims being his wife and a man named Hackett, an ex-street car conductor. It appears that Hackett with his wife and mother, paid a visit to Mrs. Rowell's, Jarvis street, and there met Mrs. Allkins. The party commenced drinking, and on Hackett's wife asking him to come home he refused. She thereupon went to Allkins, and got him to come to Mrs. Rowell's. On entering the room where Mrs. Allkins and Hackett were, Allkins found them drinking. Hackett endeavored to hide, and Mrs. Allkins went up to her husband, sat down on his knee, and commenced endearing expressions. By and by angry recriminations in connection with Hackett's intimacy with her took place between the husband and wife, and suddenly the former drew a revolver, firing at his wife, the ball lodging in her leg. The wife screamed, and Hackett sprang from his temporary hiding place, seized a stove shaker and rushed at Allkins, who fired in quick succession three shots, one taking effect in his groin. A desperate struggle ensued in which Hackett dealt several severe blows with the coal shaker and succeeded in wrenching the revolver from Allkins. Meantime the police were summoned and on Allkins being arrested he said he was sorry for his wife but wished he had killed Hackett. Allkins was taken to the police station, and Hackett and Mrs Allkins to the hospital. Hackett's wound is considered dangerous, but Mrs. Allkins' is only a flesh wound. Jealousy combined with drink was the cause of the sad affair. Allkins is about thirty-one years of age and his wife about twenty-one. Hackett is a young man also. There is considerable excitement over the affair.

DIED SUDDENLY.

TORONTO, April 6.—Mrs. Spencer, a boarder at the model lodging house, was found dead in bed this forenoon. She was forty-seven years of age and much addicted to drinking; the stoppage of her usual supply of whiskey was the cause of her sudden death.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

CANNES, April 1.—The remains of the late Prince Leopold were conveyed this afternoon from the Villa Nevada, the last residing place of the lamented Duke, to the railway station *en route* for Cherbourg. The funeral cortege was escorted by several companies of military, while others lined the streets along the route of the procession. All business was suspended, and many buildings were draped with emblems of mourning. Previous to the removal of the remains from the room in which the body laid, a sorrowful scene was enacted. The Prince of Wales, who is here to superintend the funeral arrangements and accompany the body to England, threw himself upon the coffin and kissed the lips of his dead brother repeatedly, giving way to his feelings in suppressed sobs. The scene was extremely affecting, and those who witnessed it could not repress the tears which involuntarily welled up into their eyes. The Prince was finally led away and the casket was closed. On the casket was a large wreath from the Queen inscribed with the words: "From a devoted and sorrowing mother."

LONDON, April 4.—The landing of the remains of the Duke of Albany at Portsmouth was attended with much pomp. The Prince of Wales, Crown Prince of Germany, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge and Marquis of Lorne escorted the body to Windsor, where it was received by the Queen and Princesses Christian and Beatrice.

The Dean of Windsor awaited the procession following the remains of Prince Leopold at the entrance of the memorial chapel. Conspicuous among the wreaths of flowers was one from the ex-Empress Eugenie. After a short religious service the royal personages withdrew. The second funeral service will be celebrated later. None will be present save the Queen, the Duchess of Albany and the Dean of Windsor.

LONDON, April 5.—The funeral service over the remains of Prince Leopold was held this morning in St. George's Chapel. The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Christian, Louise and Beatrice, the Crown Prince Frederick William and other royal personages were present. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner. The remains were deposited in the vault

The Duchess of Albany on Sunday morning visited the Memorial Chapel, where the body of her husband was resting, and remained a short time alone with the dead. The funeral services took place at 11.30 o'clock on Sunday forenoon in St. George's Chapel. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Christian, Louise and Beatrice went from the castle through the deanery to the chapel. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the other royal personages, assembled in the Memorial Chapel and marched in procession to St. George's Chapel. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner. The Dean began the services as the coffin entered the door. The choir sang "O God, our help in ages past," and Spohr's anthem, "Blessed are the departed." The coffin was then lowered into the vault. As the Queen retired the choir sang "Lead, kindly light" Chopin's "Funeral March" was played as the other royal personages withdrew. The Queen sat during the service weeping bitterly. All the young Princes were sobbing. The Prince of Wales was very pale. After the service the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke's regiment) played "He will return to Lochaber no more."

MORE LEGAL QUIBBLING.

THE SCOTT ACT PRONOUNCED ILLEGAL IN NOVA SCOTIA—THE LIQUOR SELLERS WANT DAMAGES.

HALIFAX, April 1.—A decision has been given in the Supreme Court in the case of the Queen *vs.* Lyons, a motion to quash a conviction under the Scott Act in Kentville, King's County. The conviction was quashed in this case as well as in some thirty-four others. The Supreme Court decided that the Scott Act was not and could not be in force in any county in Nova Scotia where licenses were not in existence at the time of the proclamation. The practical effect of this decision is to render illegal all proceedings taken under the Scott Act in every county in the province where it has been adopted. Meanwhile actions for damages have already been entered for false imprisonment by those who have been punished.

A WIFE'S GREAT SORROW.

BUFFALO, April 5.—A Providence, R.I., despatch to a morning paper here tells a pathetic story. William Menza, a sailor, was drowned off Seaconnet Point on Monday. His bride of five months has become partially insane over his loss. Late last night, after several hours steady search, she was found on the wharf of the Providence Tow Boat Company (in the service of which her husband met his death), cold and shivering, paying no attention to the heavy rain storm and the sea running high and breaking about her feet. With every rush of the waters against the wharf she would cry out, "Will, are you there?" or "Won't you ever come back to me?" When her friends laid hands on her she begged to be left alone, saying that she saw her husband in the surf and that he had motioned her to join him.

THE PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times* is informed that Prince Bismarck, Premier Ferry and other ministers have addressed strong notes of remonstrance to Italy concerning the confiscation of the Propaganda property. The Pope is said to have remarked on a recent occasion that the decree was a violation of the Royal pledge guaranteeing the privileges of the Church. It is said that King Humbert's friends are endeavoring to find some informalities in the action of the judges which will justify the Government in quashing the decree.

MABEL'S WORK.

A SEQUEL TO HOW ROY WENT WEST.

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

(*National Temperance Society, New York.*)

CHAPTER XXIII.

Frederick Brayton had spent a very tiresome day, a day full of trouble. He had been looking for work, but business did not seem to be very lively in Middleton, or everybody had all the help they wanted; or "something:" so he had come back to his room, long before the short day was ended, discouraged; and sat moodily turning over the past, and speculating about the future.

When his sentence had been passed upon him, he had a very little of the money left which his father had sent him in his last letter. He had paid none of the bills; but it had been spent in that last spree, all save a few dollars, barely enough to get him from Norwood to Middleton, and keep him for a week with the strictest economy. And now, on this Friday afternoon of the first week, as he looked at the little "pile" of small change which was all he had left, and realized his situation, his heart sank within him. His intention had been to get something to do, and honestly earn enough to pay up his indebtedness, and then start in "fair and square," the next year, to do real solid work in school, and redeem the past. It was a manly purpose, and had kept him in strength all the week: but he had about come to the end, he thought. His money was gone, and he had no prospect of earning more. He would not, could not ask his father for any; he had not even heard from home. Mabel ought to have received his letter; perhaps they were all offended at him, for the disgrace he had brought upon them, so that she would not reply. It did not seem hardly like Mabel:—and yet he shouldn't blame her. He knew that his father had heard from Dr. Whipple; and the silence was ominous. He did not know that his father was from home, and that his letter to Mabel had been lying bidden under a pile of mail unopened on his father's study table.

"Father is angry; Mabel does not write; I can get nothing to do; my money is gone, all but these few pennies. I may just as well go to the bad."

He had kept out of saloons; had let drink alone, and had resolved never to touch it again. But now, as he sat alone in the cheap lodging which he had taken; with its bare floor, and poor furnishing, every good purpose which he had formed seemed breaking down, like a dyke under too heavy pressure; and the floods of temptation came pouring in over his soul.

The thought of drink was, however, kept in abeyance by a new and even greater temptation.

"I must have money," he said. "If I just had money enough to carry me over another week, I should be all right; for I could surely find employment in another week. I must have money. I cannot keep my lodging, unless I have some." He sat leaning forward over his knees, his hands hanging listlessly down: his hat down over his face, his every appearance demoralized and weak, as he thought over the suggestion which had come into his brain.

"I think I can do it," he said. "Of course it is risky; I might get caught, and then there would be the mischief to pay. I will take a little time to think it over. I never could look Mabel in the face if I should get found out. I must not get found out—anyhow I'll take the lesson I paid so dearly for, and not touch a drop of drink until I am safely through this venture. I'll go out now and get some supper, and come back, to—to—what? O, if there is a God, would he leave me to such a chance? I am not dishonest: I am not a criminal; sober, I could not be one; and yet, I must do this crime, if it is crime, without one drop of drink. 'Cool as a cucumber,' must be my motto in this enterprise; but O, I wish there might be some other way. I'll go around by the post-office. Maybe there is a letter."

He strolled out and down to the post-office, but there was nothing for him. He met many people who looked at him coldly and quizzingly, and with such a feeling of loneliness as he had never known before he turned in at the restaurant, where he had taken his meals. He entered the low room full of steam and mingled odors, waded through the tobacco smoke, which always rested like a cloud near the front entrance, and seated himself at a table.

His money would pay for a very meagre supper; and he sat making a calculation, while the waiter seemed growing impatient; when a gentleman came and sat opposite him at the same table. He at once took the napkin from the glass, and tucked it under his vest; and at the same time took the measure of the young man before him. He gave his order, a very ample one, to the waiter—who left Fred to his dreaming, to serve the new comer—and then, giving his moustache a pull, shoving up his coat sleeves, so as to display a wide margin of cuff linen, and a pair of enormous cuff buttons, with the strange device of a black coffin on a white disk; and locking his fingers over his plate, he leaned forward a little, and said in a voice keyed so high and so fine as to surprise the ear:

"You're a stranger in these parts, I take it, young fellow?"

"Yes," replied Fred, suddenly awaking from his reverie, and flushing.

"Been here a few days, I take it?" said the stranger.

"Only a week," answered Fred.

"Lookin' for work or somethin', I take it?" observed the stranger.

"Yes, sir," answered Fred.

"Not much success yet, I take it?" again quoth he.

"No, sir, not yet," acknowledged Fred, beginning to feel slightly amused at the peculiar tone and address of the man.

"Well, young fellow, you hain't looked in the right place; or you ain't the right sort, I take it; that's what's the matter. But don't get discouraged—keep on—you'll find somethin' if you're the right sort. All depends on bein' the right sort, I take it."

The order which he had given came just at this juncture, and with a nod of approbation as he saw it was all right, he fell to with vigor, and seemed to utterly forget everything else, in the interest of the moment. But not so.

Fred gave his meagre order, in a low embarrassed tone, which caught the quick ear of the stranger; and he made a rapid sign or two to the waiter, who stepped hastily away and soon returned, bringing, not what Fred had ordered, but an ample supper; and placed it quietly before him.

"I didn't order this," began Fred: but the waiter seemed to have been suddenly called to another part of the room.

"Well, that's bright," said the stranger; "very bright indeed, I take it—but what's the matter of it? Steak looks good: 'f it's like mine it's tip-top; better eat it, young fellow, I take it; no knowin' when that waiter'll be along; they are the consarnedest set."

Fred was inclined to resent this interference at first; but somehow the tone and manner completely disarmed him; and when a moment later the waiter ran back and dropped a check beside his plate, he thought the only way was to let it pass; even if it did leave him without a penny. And Fred was hungry, as he had eaten no dinner; so he went to work at the supply before him, and was in a fair way to make a hearty supper, in spite of the discouragement of a few moments before.

The stranger had finished, by the time Fred had really commenced to eat; and rising, he took a card from his pocket, and tossing it down beside his plate, passed out. Fred took up the card, and read:

"JAMES NEWBURRY,
Undertaker;
All orders promptly filled,
With proper regard for the proprieties.
Middleton, 144 State street,
Factory, 249-251 Locust street."

Fred laughed in spite of himself.

"Well, if that ain't queer," he said. "He's the most unlike his profession of any man I ever saw. I believe I'll make him a call."

And Fred laid down the card and went on with his supper, with a different look on his face. He felt better, yet he could not have told you why. When he had finished, he moved back his chair, and picked up the slip of paper to look for his bill; and found, to his surprise, that it was blank.

"Well if that ain't queer?" said Fred to himself; and going to the cashier, he handed it to him, saying:

"That is the check left at my plate by the waiter. If you can decipher it I'll try to make it right."

"It's all right, sir; it's one of Mr. Newburry's checks; he paid your bill."

"He did!" and Fred felt a lump coming into his throat. "What for?" he stammered, huskily, while he grew red at the consciousness that his eyes were growing moist.

"Better ask him, young man; it's a way he has: and say, if you're in trouble, better go to him:—I've tried him. He did that same, almost, for me, when I came here a stranger."

"How did he know?—how did you know?—he didn't say anything," said Fred, who was greatly puzzled.

"We understand his signs: I do at least," said the young man.

"He made signs to you about me?" questioned Fred.

"Yes," replied the cashier, with a smile; adding, "O, you never mind about it; go on. He's the best man that ever lived. He has a keen eye for strange boys; he's been looking after you for the last two days."

"Looking after me?" said Fred; and the young man laughed. "Well, that is the queerest thing;" and he walked out. He was in a very different mind than when he left his room, an hour before. Yet he was not altogether satisfied, or pleased, to think that he had been the object of this peculiar kind of interest. He could not understand it: it nettled him; and yet there was something so hearty, and kind, in the face of Mr. Newburry, and something which so really met his need in the whole affair, that Fred could but be captivated in spite of himself. He sauntered up the street. He passed several places where he had made inquiries, met some people whom he had seen about town, during the week; and noticed that he was recognized; with the same question, however, in every glance, which he had noticed before that day; and then the words of Mr. Newburry came to his mind: "You'll find something, if you're the right sort, I take it."

Immediately there flashed into his remembrance a text from the Bible:

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver;" and he said to himself, "They were just such words. What makes me feel so different under their influence? I feel as if I had been near hell and escaped. Could I do what I had thought of?—no: was it I that thought of it? or did I hear of it somewhere? Why did he speak to me in that way? I wonder if there is anything in my appearance to show that I am not the right sort? What kind of a fellow is the right sort? I believe I'll go round to 144 now and ask him."

And moved by what seemed to him simply a whim, and for which he was half ashamed, yet going forward all the time, he came to the little narrow shop. A tiny coffin hung over the door, with "James Newburry," in gilt letters on its lid. The association of ideas, the great, corpulent, jolly-faced man, and the tiny casket, was so ludicrous that Fred laughed again. In one of the windows was a picture of a hearse and funeral train, of carriages and horses on the keen jump. Fred stood a moment and took it all in, and the merry twinkle which had almost faded out of his eyes came back; and his step quickened. He opened the door. A little bell tinkled overhead, and in a moment Mr. Newburry himself came out of a room in the rear, from which came a tap, tap, tapping, as of a tack hammer.

"Well, well, young fellow!" exclaimed Mr. Newburry, in the same thin, high-keyed voice which had awakened Fred's nerves at the first, and he came forward and extended his hand.

"You didn't think I was going to follow you so soon, sir?" said Fred.

"Well, no, not quite so soon; but I knew you'd come. 'Twas the natural thing, I take it."

"Why so?" asked Fred.

"Can't give a reason for't, young fellow; but 'twas the natural thing for you to come, I take it: like as one spreads himself out to the fire such an evening as this, I take it."

"It seems it was so," said Fred; "for I almost came without intending it. And now, I want to talk with you, if you have time."

"Certain, certain; plenty o' time, I take it. Come in here;" and he opened the door of a little office. "Benjamin," he called, and a head was thrust out from the back room, "here; you mind the shop a while."

He closed the door of the office, which was a little room about five by seven feet, and making Fred take the only chair, perched his heavy body on the table, and said: "Well, now, young fellow, what is it?"

"Well, sir," said Fred, "I want to ask you why you thought I was not the right sort? And I want your idea of what makes a fellow the right sort."

"That's easy enough. You'll have to try again if you puzzle Jim Newburry, I take it, young fellow. First, your face shows drink; and a drinking fellow ain't the right sort, now, is he? O, yes, he may be to lie around in saloons, and keep policemen busy, and give lawyers and grave-diggers something to do: but, now, to get work, for instance, just supposin' a case, you know, a drinkin' fellow ain't the right sort for that, I take it—that pint's clear, I take it."

"Yes, sir:" said Fred, the color mantling to his hair in spite of every effort to take the matter coolly, and a strange sensation thrilled through his spine, and a heaviness and burning like a hot stone in his breast, brought the water to his eyes.

"Well, if that pint's clear, we'll take up the next one. What sort of a fellow is the right sort, eh? Why, the fellow that's willin' to work, and pay his way as he goes: who hain't no money or time to spend for drink, or tobacco, or theatres, or gay women, or sich: the fellow that 'honors his father 'n mother,' as the good book says, an' 'fears God an' keeps his commandments.' He's about the right sort, I take it, to have around, where there's plenty to do. And now, young fellow, what d'ye think about it?"

It was a moment before Fred could reply:—his tongue seemed tied: but, as he glanced up into the kind face that was beaming upon him from the table, he found his voice and said:

"You are right, Mr. Newburry; and no one knows better than I, that I am anything but the right sort."

And Fred began and told all the bitter story, concluding with an account of the reckless spirit which had well nigh controlled him, and made him a criminal that afternoon.

"You will never know what you have done for me," he said; "you have said very sharp plain things, but it has been done in such a way that I could but take it, and it has done me good; and I want you to know, too, that I fully understand the little game at the restaurant. I found it out; and, sir,"—Fred's eyes were swimming, and his voice grew husky. Mr. Newburry interrupted him quickly, saying sharply:

"There now, young fellow, none o' that, sir. You want to be the right sort, that's plain, I take it—and zounds! you shall be, or my name ain't James Newburry. For we've got God and his promise on our side, you know, and there ain't no hitch in that, I take it. You'll hear from your father, and that little Mabel, bless her! and mother; and your father'll stop votin' for the saloon, I take it; they generally do."

"How is that!" asked Fred. "You speak as if you had known other ministers who have done that."

"O yes, young fellow, they're plenty as blackberries, and generally nothin' 'll bring 'em around, but to have their sons get to livin' as they vote. But when the screw gets to pinchin' too hard, they generally come round all right, and make the very best sort. I've observed a good deal, and a good many sorrowful things, that the good God has made use of, has come into this shop as well as gone out of it. The Lord has a way of usin' such fellows as you: and he's been usin' you, I take it: but I guess he hain't no further use o' that kind for you: and you'd better be taking your own case in hand, 'fore he goes to practisin' on you."

"I believe you, Mr. Newburry," said Fred; "and I'll profit by it. I had made up my mind to go to work, and earn enough to pay up my debts, and then go back to school, and make a record."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Newburry; "now that's manly I take it. How much do you owe?"

"A good deal for a fellow with only twenty-five cents in the world and with a face that shows drink," said Fred.

"Yes, yes, young fellow; but how much?" persisted Mr. Newburry.

"I don't know exactly, but maybe one hundred dollars," said Fred.

"Father sent you money 'nough, I take it," said Mr. Newburry, in a musing tone.

"Yes, plenty: these debts are for things mostly for which he never made calculation: things that did me no good. Or, it was this way: I'd get clothes, and, books, on trust; and take the money which should have paid those bills, and spend it for things that helped to defeat me, as Roy said."

"A regular steal, young fellow, I take it. But who's Roy?"

"Fred winced, and grew pale at this interpretation of his acts: and Mr. Newburry had to repeat, "Who's Roy, young fellow?" before Fred could answer. Then he went on and told him the story. Mr. Newburry listened with deepest interest, and by the time it was concluded, he had become pretty well acquainted with Fred, he thought, and resolved to look after him.

As soon as Fred ended the story, he came back to the money question, saying:

"Now, young fellow, I'll tell you what it is. My business is one of the best; hain't got millions in it; but then it's steady, and it's a good moral kind o' business. Gives one lots to think about, that is likely to keep him prepared for the great change. I think you'd take hold handy. The last young fellow I had went and got married, a month ago, and his wife didn't like to have him about the coffins, and going to funerals every day; so he went to work for a theatre—stage carpenter, they call him—a mighty poor change, I take it; 'specially for a young married man. I've been looking about for a young fellow to take the place, and if you like, you can try. Wages is fair: you can live with me, here, back o' the shop; cosey parlor; bed-rooms off; eat at the restaurant; and 'fore this time next year have it all settled up. What d'ye say, young fellow?"

"The business is one I never should have thought of," said Fred; "but you make it seem like a very cheerful sort of place. I will do it; and thank you heartily. When shall I begin?"

"Right off, if you like," replied Mr. Newburry.

"Any traps over to your room?"

"Yes, a trunk, valise, and a box."

"Paid up there?"

"Yes: they required in advance."

"That's a good thing, I take it. We'll go over and get your trunk."

"I'd better get an express," said Fred.

"No, no, it's not far. A quarter saved is a quarter earned, I take it, young fellow. It's only a step, I'll carry half."

This was a new way entirely to Fred: he had never been in the habit of carrying his satchel if he could find a boy; but he liked the idea; and Mr. Newburry was a perfect inspiration to the boy; a very godsend, the embodiment of all that seemed necessary to make the answer to Mabel's prayer sure.

So the two went over to the little room, a block away, picked up the "traps," and taking the trunk between them, carried it to its new quarters. Some of those whom Fred had met on the street, and who had quizzed him as they passed, now looked at him as they greeted his companion, as though the question was settled; and Fred himself began to feel that it was.

The next morning's mail brought letters from home; a package, containing one from each of the home friends; and again all told the same story, in different ways. Archie's conversion—father's repentance—love from all, with the most earnest invitation home; much wise and tender counsel; words of approbation for the better life he had planned, but not one word of censure or condemnation. There was an account of the temperance project among the girls, and spicy little bits of chit-chat from Mabel, and a fine new photograph of her beautiful face.

Fred was completely overcome by these tokens of love and forgiveness, and as Mr. Newburry came into the office where he had sent Fred to read his letter, he found him with his head on the table, sobbing, with Mabel's photograph in his hands.

"Well, well, young fellow," he said, coming up and clapping his hand on the boy's shoulder, "Won't do you any hurt, I take it; it's all right, I see; hard words don't do that to a fellow, I take it.—Want you to come home, I take it; prodigal son over again, I take it; but just you stick to work; go home Christmas, 'f you can afford it. All right, stay in the office till you are ready to come out—bless you—it's all right, young fellow—all right, I take it." And with a happy little nod of recognition at the photograph, Mr. James Newburry went back to the shop.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union met on Saturday, at Mabel's, according to announcement. Invitations had been sent to all the young ladies in town, and according to the little plan, to which Claude Marsden had been a party, the young men had also received invitations to tea; and it was understood that they had accepted. The matter became town-talk and brought many girls to the parsonage who had really no intention of joining with the temperance movement. Mabel Brayton and Ada Rice had had several meetings in Mabel's room, and had drawn up the constitution; and it had been copied, in a faultless hand, on the daintiest sheet of note-paper, gilt-edged, tinted and perfumed; and was presented to the company in an envelope, addressed to the "Secretary of the Y. W. C. T. U."

"But," said Belle Knowlton, "who is the secretary? and who is the president?"

"And who are the members?" asked Florence Hathaway.

"These questions are all in order," said Mabel. "We must have a chairman and secretary *pro tem*, and then find out who are our members. Then we can elect our officers."

"Where did you learn so much about how to do?" asked Ada Rice.

"O, at missionary meetings, and the Women's Union; and then I've been reading Robert's Rules of Order," answered Mabel.

"Well," said Clara Knowlton, "I think Mabel will have to be chairman, and president, and, and—society, too."

"O, no, girls!" cried Mabel, flushing at the honor thus thrust upon her. "I'm willing to do anything, but I do hope you will make some one else president. I'm willing to take the chair until we can get organized," she added, after she had waited a moment, and no one "moved," or "seconded," anything.

"Yes, yes, do!" cried the girls.

So Mabel took a chair near the stand, upon which rested her well-used Bible.

"We must have a secretary *pro tem*," she said, and waited.

No one suggested anything, but the heads of the company resolved themselves into groups of twos and threes, and a brisk buzzing ensued.

"Will some one make a motion?" asked Mabel.

"I think Ada Rice ought to be secretary," said Belle Knowlton.

"If you want Ada for secretary, just say, 'I move that Ada Rice be secretary *pro tem*.'"

"I move that Ada Rice be secretary *pro tem*," repeated Belle, and smiled timidly at Mabel. Mabel waited a moment, then said:

"Is the motion seconded?"

And Anna Windham, catching the idea quickly said:

"I second it."

"You hear the motion; any remarks?" said Mabel.

None being offered, she put the motion, and Ada was unanimously elected.

"Now, girls," said Mabel, "you know that we felt that we must have God with us in this, and I think the first thing to do is to read a little out of his word, and ask him to help us. I never prayed aloud in my life until this week; and never before so many. But I'd be willing to try here; so I'm going to ask Anna Windham to pray, after I read."

And again a quick sympathetic response met Mabel, as she started out to do what she thought was right. She read the parable of the talents in a very impressive manner. They sang "Rock of Ages;" and then all heads were bowed while Anna asked the blessing of God on their efforts, closing the prayer with a touching request for the salvation of the boys of Masonville, which was echoed in more than one heart.

"Now," said Mabel, as the company composed themselves after prayer: "we will have the report of the committee on the Constitution;" and Ada Rice arose, and opening the delicate note, read the document which they had modelled after the usual form. The really notable thing about it was the pledge, and membership clause. This created a little sensation, and some buzzing among the girls.

"I never could sign that pledge," said Nellie Monroe, who had come and taken part, just as though she had not avowed her determination not to become a member. "Why, I would as soon think of going without tea and coffee, as cider or wine when I want it."

"That's what I think," said Irene Marsden; "and then, that about not using it in cooking; why, we always put brandy in our mince pies, and peaches, and pudding sauce, unless we use wine"

"I don't see," said Belle Knowlton, "how we could give up cider, we use it in so many ways. I could, and would, give up the wine; but the cider; why—"

"Yes, the cider," said Sarah Wright; "what can be the harm in that? I'd give up anything for my part; but won't folks think we are unreasonable?"

"Why, girls," said Anna Windham, "this pledge is just like the one signed by the Women's Union, and they get along, and live just as well."

"But a good many didn't join them who would have, but for that," said Irene Marsden.

"If you really want to get the girls into something where they'll have a nice time, what makes you be so radical?" said Nellie Monroe. "For one, I just will not sign that." And the young lady settled back in her chair, with a very determined expression.

"Dear girls," said Mabel, "we are not looking forward just to a nice time, but to real work, self-denying work. It will cost us something to do this work; cost us more than simply the giving up of cider, and wine, and brandy flavors. What are these compared to the lives of our brothers?—and the peace of our homes? You see our mothers and fathers growing old and careworn because the cider, and wine, and brandy, goes on doing its work of ruin."

"I believe we girls can help more than we know, if we will come right down to the regular hard work, and self-denial; but we can't by simply meeting and trying to have a nice time, if we go on in the same old way. Yet, I want every girl to express herself freely, and take time, and think it over, and make up her mind honestly, what she will do. I tell you what I think we had better do; let those who are willing, sign the pledge to-day; and so become members of our Union; and we will talk about it, and every week give any one a chance to sign. How many of you are ready? Not for the sake of a good time; but for the sake of those who are being ruined through drink; for the sake of the boys who have promised to meet with us this evening."

Anna Windham, Sarah Wright, Florence Hathaway and Ada Rice, raised their hands promptly with Mabel.

"I want to do something," said Clara Knowlton. "I think it is a little thing to do; yet I don't know."

"Well," said Belle, after a moment of earnest thought, "here goes! I'll do it if it kills me. I think it is a little thing to do. I think we ought to be willing to do ten times as much; and I'm mad at myself because I could think of not doing it. 'Here," she said, going up to Ada, as she stood with the paper in her hand, "let me write my name now."

The paper was spread upon the table, and the name of Belle Knowlton was written in a fine, strong hand, which in itself revealed something of the deep purpose and conviction that was back of it. Mabel, Sarah, Anna, Ada and Florence, wrote their names, and Clara followed, saying:

"Well I will sign, of course, if the rest of you do. I don't care much about the stuff, anyhow; and maybe it will help Will."

The afternoon passed in lively talk, and the discussion of many plans, and was a very pleasant one, although it became evident that Nellie Monroe was becoming the centre of an opposing clique. Mabel saw this with sorrow, but made up her mind not to notice it; but try to win these girls by the truth.

(*To be Continued.*)

ONE HOUR A DAY.

One hour a day conscientiously given to the piano will keep the beautiful accomplishment which you acquired by so many years of study and devotion. You are a busy matron, with something to fill in all the flying moments, and you are contentedly letting your music go, now that the children are taking lessons. The girls monopolize the piano, and they are learning to play beautifully, and your pride in their progress is very great.

Nevertheless, it is not well that girls should excel their mothers in everything. It is not well that girls should have the drawing room especially set apart for their evening, and their guests, while mother sits upstairs or in the basement. The mothers of to-day are quite too prone to retire into the shadowy background, leaving the young ladies to queen it in the front.

We always like to visit in a house where the mother keeps her true place of gentle preëminence. We think mothers would less frequently slip from this, if they cared a very little more about not becoming rusty. A woman should grow more and more charming as she goes on in life, also fuller of resources, and rather than lose any acquisition once gained, she should add to her stock as she approaches middle age.

One hour a day, dear madam, will enable you to surprise your husband, as he sits beside the table in the evening, with the same sweet old melodies which you used to play to him in the long ago. One hour a day will so give to fingers and brain the power and the magic of harmony, that you will be able to play merry little polkas and jigs for the children's entertainment, and to criticise, to their delight and profit, the ambitious preformances of the older ones.

What else will one hour, set apart to a special use, accomplish? It is quite safe to say that, devoted faithfully to the reading of good literature, it will broaden your outlook upon the world and add to your interest in society and conversation. It is a pity that really well-educated women at home read so few solid books. Want of time is usually pleaded in excuse, whereas it is quite as probably want of inclination or indifference to reading, which is the true reason for the mind's lying fallow. One hour a day, religiously dedicated either to good secular books, or to devotional books, will in the course of a year tell upon your mental life in many ways.

One hour a day spent, not over the fascinating embroidery or the engrossing knitting work, or even on the pretty wardrobe of the little ones, but, instead, spent in entertaining and companioning your half-grown boy, will yield a ripe harvest in days to come. It is a shame that so many lads are left to seek associations which do them harm, when they are treading the perilous border-land between childhood and manhood. A boy should never be suffered to grow away from his mother. He should be, as he matures, very much in her confidence, and if he is not this, it is too often her fault. Take an hour each day and cultivate your boys. If they are to be pure minded, gentle and manly let the refining influence of a happy home be always around them, and let their Christian mother plan for their pleasure.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

DR. GOODELL says that when he can get a religious paper into a family he is then sure that one efficient missionary will make fifty-two visits to that household in the year.

CARE OF THE TEETH.—DUTY OF DENTISTS.

There is, perhaps, as much oversight or neglect by the average dentist, in the matter of cleansing the teeth, in the ordinary cases that come to his care, as in any other particular in practice. How often is it that teeth that have been recently filled will exhibit upon their surfaces more or less of foreign matter, usually salivary calculus? This is sometimes removed from the exposed surfaces, while it is permitted to remain in considerable quantities beneath the margin of the gums.

When the care of a set of teeth and the mouth is committed to the dentist, the first step, so far as treatment and manipulation is concerned, is to render all the teeth thoroughly clean, removing every particle of foreign matter, and polishing the surfaces as perfectly as possible; giving particular attention to all rough and abraded places. The gums should be rendered healthy and freed from all irritants. In proper and systematic treatment this should precede the operation of filling. Still, in some cases, it will be necessary that all go on together, but the rule should be that thorough cleansing precede the operation of filling.

Cleaning the teeth and making the mouth healthy is as important as, and, indeed, more so in some respects than, the operation of filling decayed teeth.

A writer in the *Dental Register* says: If the profession could feel the full importance of this, better success would attend the operation of filling.

He who neglects the condition of the mouth in respect to health and purity, and simply fills teeth, irrespective of these conditions, does both himself and patient great injustice. Such operations, however well performed, are far less efficient than they would be, if the mouth were kept clean and free from disease. Nor is it enough that the mouth be made healthy and pure, but it must be kept so, if the work of the dentist is to be of permanent service. And in order that this good condition of the mouth be maintained the patient should have a clear understanding of its importance, and of the means by which it is accomplished, and be made to feel that it is mainly dependent upon himself. It is the duty of the dentist, not only to fully impress this fact upon the mind of his patient, but also to give him all needed information as to the means to be used.

In order that the mouth be kept in proper condition, it should be examined thoroughly, once in from four to twelve months; with some as often as every four months; with others once in twelve months will suffice. The dentist who has the best interest of his patients at heart, and a just appreciation of his own reputation, cannot afford to dismiss them indefinitely, or until the patient finds something breaking down, or is admonished by the pain of some active disease.

It is very often that quite faulty fillings in mouths, kept healthy and clean, seem entirely to arrest decay of the teeth in which they are, while in mouths that are neglected, impure and diseased, the most perfect fillings utterly fail to save the teeth for any considerable time.

Were dentists as careful in this matter as they ought to be, there would be far less of failure in operating upon the natural teeth than is at present realized; and the appreciation of the service of the dentist would be much greater, and his reputation of a higher order than at present, a result to be greatly desired.—*Scientific American.*

A NEW DESIRE AND PURPOSE.

A man who is upright in heart often finds it hard to maintain uprightness in life.

It is not strange that he, when asked to contribute to some reform work, should accompany his gift with a smile of incredulity. The smile simply means: "If you and I, who are bent on being good, find it hard work to express our intention in life, what can you expect of those whose bad lives are the expressions of their corrupt hearts?"

The answer to such incredulity—it is the only reply that convinces—is to show him a reformed person, one whose desires and purposes have been changed.

Such a presentation is made in the following anecdote:

Twenty years ago, a gentleman visited the Massachusetts Reform School, and selected a boy to take into his family. The one chosen was a wild, wiry fellow, who had been sent there from the Boston streets. He quietly accompanied the gentleman, until they arrived in Boston. While on the way to a depot, his old impulse to evil returned, and he suddenly darted from the gentleman's side and ran up a side street full of tenement houses, the abode of crime and dissipation. The gentleman, being fleet of foot, soon collared the boy and forced him to walk to the cars.

Unpromising as was the beginning of the effort to make a good man of a bad boy, the gentleman determined to persevere.

After a few weeks, his kindness won the boy's heart. Love for a good man took the place of his evil desires. The expulsive and impulsive power of a new affection caused him to slough off his wild influences and gave him a new purpose. Then he began to show himself tractable, obliging, steady, and gifted with unusual force of will.

The love of a good person is a transforming power. It creates a desire for good; the desire inspires a right purpose. One of the most noble things a good person can do is to often allow a weak person to share their sympathy and society.

One day the boy did not surprise his patron by telling him that he would like to go to school. He had been expecting it, and had formed his plans. Instead of sending him to an academy and paying his expenses there, he helped him to obtain work, by which he paid his own bills.

He took a special course at a neighboring academy, and as soon as he had completed it, announced that he intended to be a lawyer. His foster-father, staggered at this rapid stride, tried to dissuade him from his purpose, as he thought him unfitted for that profession. But the boy, with characteristic determination, persisted.

He entered a lawyer's office, earned a little money, and after a year's study went West.

He who a few years ago was a wild boy, trying to break away from all good influences, is to-day one of the most successful lawyers in Minnesota, and, better than that, a man whose influence in society is elevating, Christian and helpful to others.

Is it not thus that Christ transforms life by leading us to love Him who is holy, and bringing a new purpose out of our new affection?—*Youth's Companion.*

PARIS SCHOOLS.

In the technical schools of Paris, girls are taught various trades. Among these are bookkeeping, including everything else necessary to a commercial education, painting on porcelain, wood engraving, artificial flower making, designing patterns, painting window shades, and other industrial and decorative arts. Millinery and dress-making are taught, and in such a way as to make of them fine arts. All the work is done under the constant inspection and criticism of the ablest and most artistic masters that Paris can furnish. Cheap instruction would necessarily be second-rate, and second-rate teachers would produce second-rate artisans, injuring permanently the character of the schools. The course of study embraces three years; the literary course is that laid down by the French Government for schools of the second grade, corresponding somewhat to our grammar schools. Price of tuition in any one of the handicrafts taught is two dollars a month. If the pupil takes also the literary course the charge is about two dollars and a half.—*Sheltering Arms.*

WHAT AN INVENTORY of riches is the lot of the true Christian! "I will bless thee, and thou shalt be a blessing," is the Lord's promise to each one of His children. And echoing this thought, Carlyle truly says: "the real wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses and by which he is loved and blessed." Tried by this test, how miserably poor are some of those whom the world calls its foremost millionnaires!

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. P. A. McEwen, B.A., of Clarence, has received a call to be pastor of the church in Cheltenham, Ont.——A new church has been built in Knoxford, N.B., and will be opened shortly.——The new church in Calais, N.B., will be dedicated about the first of May.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The congregation of Richmond, Presbytery of Ottawa, has commenced the erection of a new brick church to cost about $3,000. It is expected to be ready for opening about the first of January next. The present church was built forty-five years ago.——About two and a half years ago the Rev. D. P. Duclos, at the request of the Board of French Evangelization, opened French and English services in a school-house in the town of West Farnham, Que. The congregation gradually increased and outgrew the capacity of the school-house and it was decided to erect a church. This was done and on the 21st of February the building was opened for public worship under the name of St. John. The building holds three hundred and cost $4,800. On the 5th ult. the Rev. John McAlpine, lately of St. Mary's, was inducted into the pastoral charge of the church in Chatsworth, Ont.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The congregation in Forest, Ont., has purchased the Methodist Episcopal Church building, paying for it the sum of $2,300.——The new parsonage of the church in Garafraxa, Ont., into which the Rev. J. R. Black had just moved with his family, was on the 28th of February destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the old building adjoining the new and in one hour the whole was in ashes. The loss most lamented is Mr. Black's library, which was one of the best in the country, including that of the late Rev. W. Heu de Bourk, Mr. Black's father-in-law. The parsonage and furniture were partly insured, but the books not.——Work has been commenced upon a new building for the church in Middleville, Ont.——The Rev. Edward R. Brainerd, of Middlebury College, Vermont, and Union Theological Seminary, New York, was, on the 21st of February, ordained and installed pastor of the church in Sherbrooke, for so many years the scene of the labors of the late venerable Dr. Duff.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. G. M. King has been appointed to assist at St. George's Church, Toronto, in succession to the Rev. J. F. White, who recently left for a distant mission.——The Rev. R. H. Starr has been appointed to assist at Grace Church, Toronto, vacant by the removal of Dr. McCarroll to Detroit, during the time he is not engaged in collecting funds for the additional endowment of Trinity College.——During a recent furious gale the horse sheds in connection with St. Luke's Church, Sandhill, Que., were blown down and destroyed.——The inaugural meeting of the Trinity College Missionary Society was held in the college on the 3rd inst., when addresses were delivered by the Bishop, the Provost, Professor Clark, and the Rev. Messrs. J. D. Cayley, T. W. Paterson and R. H. Starr.——A new and powerful organ has been placed in the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton.——The Rev. Canon Davis, of London South, still continues ill, having had a relapse.——There are at present 26 Indian boys at the Shingwauk Home, Algoma, and 21 girls. It is expected that there will be a large increase after the summer vacation. A letter from an Indian at Serpent River who has four of his children at the Home, says, "The people here all regret not sending their children; they are learning nothing good in the village. That large boy that ran away from you last fall told them lots of lies. We told them not to believe it, that you were too kind to treat the children bad, and we told them that by and by their children would come to our children when they wanted any writing done. They said that when our children returned after the holidays they were going to send all their children, if you would take them."——The new church at Aurora, Ont., was consecrated on the 9th ult.——A parsonage is to be built in connection with the church in Norwood.——Plans have been prepared for the completion of the tower of All Saints' Church, Penetanguishene, Ont.——Old St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, now used as a Sunday-school, was destroyed by fire on the 8th ult. The building was the oldest in the town. A new organ and a fine library were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about one thousand dollars. It was only insured for two hundred.——The new church in Sarnia is fast approaching completion, and will be opened, it is expected, about May or June. It is to cost upwards of $20,000.——The Rev. W. Le Baron Fowler, rector of Prince William, has been elected rector of St. George's Church, Carleton, N.B.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

SWATOW.—Mr. Ashmore and I returned this week from a trip of about two weeks in the region north-east, the farthest station being about seventy miles distant. Near that station we climbed a mountain about three thousand feet high. A plain about ten miles long by two wide lay at our feet, in which I counted one hundred and twenty-five villages, not taking pains to count them all. In not one tenth of those villages has the Gospel ever been preached. I wished I could stay there two or three months with native preachers, and visit every village. Ten miles farther on, there is a similar plain, which, I suppose, no foreigner ever visited. There is no end to the opportunities.—REV. S. B. PARTRIDGE, Dec. 21, 1883.

MAX MULLER, the great Sanscrit scholar of Oxford University, said, more than fifteen years ago, that "the influence of Christianity was felt everywhere" in India, and that the formation of the Brahmo Somaj is "due indirectly to the preaching and teaching of Christian missionaries." The most distinguished civilians, such as Sir Richard Temple and Sir William Muir, agree that the missionaries of England and America have been leavening Indian society with Christian truth, and a greater man than either of them, Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy of India, made a frank confession that the influence of the missionaries in India surpassed all the influences exerted upon the dwellers in India in his day. At the present there are about 500 native ordained preachers in India.

BUDDHISM AND ROMANISM.—Both have a supreme and infallible head; the celibacy of the priests; monasteries and nunneries; prayers in an unknown tongue; prayers to saints and intercessors, and especially and principally to a virgin with a child; also prayers for the dead; repetition of prayers with the use of a rosary; works of merit and supererogation; self-imposed austerities and bodily afflictions; a formal daily service consisting of chants, burning of candles, sprinkling of holy water, bowings, prostrations, marchings and countermarchings. Both have also fast days and feast-days; religious processions; images and pictures, and fabulous legends; and revere and worship relics, real and pretended. These two systems, wonderfully adapted to different circumstances of race, civilization and religious intelligence, hold in spiritual bondage nearly four-fifths of the human race; gratifying at the same time the religious longings and sinful perversions of our nature, providing objects of worship, but in fact leading the soul away from God.—*From China and the Chinese, by Rev. John L. Nevius.*

CANON ROBERTSON, of England, has again prepared the statistics of British contributions to foreign missions. The amount for 1882-83 is nearly $500,000 more than in the preceding year. The general summary is as follows: Church of England Societies, $2,501,530; Joint Societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, $774,065; English and Welsh Nonconformist Societies, $1,740,875; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Societies, $881,810; making a total by Protestant societies of $5,898,280. This sum is exclusive of income received from investments, and represents the actual contributions for the year. It is significant, in view of the alarm so often expressed concerning the growth of Romanism in England, and the commendations frequently given the Roman Catholics for their missionary zeal, to find that the contributions from British Roman Catholic societies for foreign missions amounted to but $57,595, not quite a hundredth part of the sum given by British Protestants during the same period.

A MISSIONARY REVIVAL.—Has the period arrived, when, all else being subordinate to this controlling idea, we may look for that full outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches which shall be directed mainly to the wide-spread propagation of the gospel among the unevangelized nations? We have heard much of the Lord's last commission to his church: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Much was the voice of our own Dr. Duff raised to make it memorable, and the silence of Moffat pleads eloquently to-day. But the church cannot be brought to carry out the commission by mere hammering of the logic of the case; not by machinery, however excellent; not by money, however abundant. If the evangelistic spirit, faithful and loving, would be alive in the church from centre to circumference, there must be the missionary commission, and the waiting on Christ's lines for the promise of the Father; the commission and the promise which God hath joined together; the missionary service, and the power of the Holy Ghost from on high; these two must not by man be put asunder. If the Lord's missionary commission can be put into the church's heart and mind, and the promise of the Father fulfilled in the experience of the church, then we can, we shall, have a "missionary revival."—*Rev. John Rae, Aberdeen.*

EXPLORATIONS IN NEW GUINEA.—The recent proposition to annex this large and important island on the north to Australia, on the shores of which the London Missionary Society is at work, has invested it with new interest. It is mostly unknown and very inaccessible, no Europeans having as yet penetrated more than forty miles from the coast, and the missionaries not so far. Efforts are making to secure a more thorough exploration. Dr. Finsch, the distinguished German naturalist, spent five months in 1882 in exploring the island, but reached only a few miles inland, yet amid magnificent scenery, and tribes whose manners and habits furnished a most interesting study. He found a race of pile-builders, analogous to those of the Swiss lakes in pre-historic times, and still partly in the condition of the stone age. Last year the "Melbourne Argus" sent out an expedition in charge of Captain Armit, which in October last was compelled to return, "after a most disastrous trip in point of illness," having reached a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, but nowhere very far from the coast. Capt. Armit, in his letters, gives a vivid idea of the difficult nature of the country, as well as its extreme beauty and fertility. He discovered new tribes "who knew nothing of whites, and did not possess a scrap of iron." He found the country "fearfully mountainous, not an inch of flat anywhere," yet large areas of fertile land on the mountain slopes under rich cultivation. And now the experienced traveller, Mr. Wilfred Powell, of England, is preparing an expedition which seems likely to advance greatly our knowledge of New Guinea. He will sail directly from England in his own vessel, taking a steam launch for river navigation. The expedition is purely scientific, but if successful will, as hitherto, in such cases, prepare the way for the missionary.—*Missionary Herald.*

LORD LORNE ON IRISH HOME RULE.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED—PROVINCIAL DIETS—MR. SULLIVAN'S DISRESPECTFUL OPINIONS.

The New York *World* has the following cable despatch: The Marquis of Lorne is treading in his father's footsteps as a sensational doctrinaire. He has come out as an advocate of Irish home rule, with a brand-new panacea for Irish discontent. He has elaborated it in a long article just published in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. Ireland, he says, is clamoring for a parliament of her own, but at the same time the English statesmen deem it intolerable that the imperial sway of England should be removed from one of her fairest possessions, or that the vast interests of Englishmen should be left to the mercy of an independent and perhaps hostile legislature. He therefore proposes as a compromise what he calls "Provincial home rule in Ireland." He would have four provincial diets, that of Leinster, to sit at Dublin; of Munster, at Cork; of Ulster, at Belfast, and of Connaught, at Galway. These diets should each consist of an upper house or senate, and a popular branch or chamber of deputies. The term of service in the upper house he would establish at six years, one-third of the members being elected every two years, while all the members of the lower house should be elected biennially; all the members of both houses to be elected by popular ballot, subject to the same regulations and the same qualifications for electors as now prevail for Parliament. The powers and duties of these diets the Marquis would have confined strictly to local purposes, such as the imposition and collection of the poor rates, school taxes and assessments for local public improvements and the maintenance of public order within the Provincial limits. He would leave undisturbed the administrative machinery of the island, comprising the lord lieutenancy, the county lieutenancies and all other Crown officials, and would leave to the Imperial Parliament the levying of the Queen's tax, and the enactment of all general laws for the government of the island as at present. The Marquis argues that the Irishmen's pride in their local assemblies would supplant their desire for a central parliament at Dublin; that their taste for electioneering and for enjoying the power of the ballot would be amply gratified by the frequent elections provided, and that those functions of government of which they see and feel the results most directly, being exercised by their own representatives, they would have the feeling of governing themselves; while in regard to all things vital to English or Imperial interests, matters would remain as they are at present.

The *World's* correspondent this evening asked Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the eminent Irish publicist, for his opinion of the marquis's article.

"Bosh!" exclaimed Mr. Sullivan. "His Lordship doesn't know what he is writing about. His proposal shows that his ignorance of Irish affairs is simply deplorable. The marquis is fresh from Canada. The Canadians are peculiarly loyal and at the same time extremely jealous of their local rights. They possess local legislatures and are contented with the general domination of England. Lorne thinks it would be a solution of the Irish question to apply the Canadian system to Ireland. But the Irish situation is the very reverse of the Canadian. The people of Ireland are contented with their district governments and are at war against the general domination of England. The Canadians don't wish to be a nation; the Irish do. The Canadians protest against independence; the Irish are rebels against allegiance. The main source of trouble in securing desirable legislation for Ireland is that those who control British opinions and parliament are all at least as ignorant of Irish affairs as Lorne. His proposal to end Irish rebellion against English government by giving the Irish more local rights and less nationality is like an attempt to quench a bread-stuffed beggar's thirst by giving him more dry bread. Perhaps, however, I should give Lorne credit for the intelligence of the malignity his article appears to contain. His idea seems to be to set the Irish people by the ears by reviving the four hostile kingdoms; in other words, to conquer the Irish by dividing them against one another. His scheme is so ridiculous that in the London clubs it is already dubbed 'Lorne's Irish Home Rule (Limited).'"

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

THE LICENSE LAWS—QUESTIONS FOR ALL TO ANSWER.

The following notice, which explains itself, has been posted at Rock Island and throughout Stanstead County:

CAUTION.

It having become possible, if not probable, that the Dominion License Act of 1883 will, for the present at least, be suspended, this is to caution all persons who are voters in the municipality of the Township of Stanstead against signing petitions for licenses without giving the matter thought and due deliberation, and to be particularly careful to guard against signing petitions for licenses in localities not your own, thereby establishing in such locality one or more places where liquor is sold and that may be obnoxious to its residents and a possible public nuisance.

Think twice before you sign any man's application for license, and ask yourself the following questions: Is the place needed? Is the one applying for a license a fit and proper person to have a license? Shall I not be doing my neighbor an injustice and the cause of temperance a positive harm by giving my name and influence toward the legalizing of a traffic that is the cause of so much intemperance, crime and misery?

Ponder well the subject before you take the responsibility.

Rock Island, P.Q., March 24th, 1884.

GOOD TEMPLARY.

NEW LODGES IN QUEBEC JURISDICTION.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec, Independent Order of Good Templars, has been fortunate enough to secure the occasional services of an experienced lecturer and organizer, Mr. W. H. Rodden, of Ontario. He has had much success in the Ottawa district, as the following list of new lodges organized by him will show:—"St. James," No. 152, with 39 charter members, at Hull, on February 13th; "Prince Arthur," No. 35, with 42 charter members, at Aylmer, on March 6th, and "Perseverance," No. 13, Township of Hull, on March 7th—all in Ottawa County.

"Rock Valley," No. 32, at Portage du Fort, on March 19th, and "Pontiac's Pride," No. 26, with 31 charter members, at Bryson, on March 20th—both in Pontiac County.

In all cases leading citizens and the clergy were comprised in the membership.

In a recent *Times* I read the announcement of the death of Mrs. Baynton, the wife of Captain Baynton, the Natal representative of the Union Steamship Company. There is scarcely an officer who went to South Africa for the Zulu war but must have a warm remembrance of good Mrs. Baynton's hospitable kindness, and the ever-open door of the old Government House at Durban, which she and her husband then occupied. It was a regular hospital for ailing officers. The kind woman herself nursed the poor little Prince Imperial through a pretty sharp attack of fever he had contracted when persisting in living in an unhealthy artillery camp outside Durban, instead of occupying the bedroom Mrs. Baynton kept at his disposal. The grateful lad called her his "second mother," and used to write to her regularly from the front, till he met his untimely death in the donga by the Ityotyosi river.—*London World.*

CHURCH LIFE IN SCOTLAND

CHOOSING A SUCCESSOR FOR THE LATE DR. BEGG—THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT—USE OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN THE CHURCH—AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE IN ST. GILES' CATHEDRAL—TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT IN THE CHURCHES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GLASGOW, March, 1884.

One of the most gratifying features in Scotch ecclesiastical life at present is the increasing recognition of temperance principles. In the Metropolitan city of Edinburgh no fewer than ten churches have publicly recognized total abstinence by the use of non-alcoholic liquor at the communion table. These are:—in the Established Church, St. Michael's and the Old Kirk Parish, both churches erected within the last few years; in the Free Church, Barclay, Viewforth, Fountainbridge and Moray, and in the United Presbyterian Church, Argyle Place, Lothian Road, Gilmore Place and Dean street. While a large number of clergymen in the Free and United Presbyterian churches and a steadily increasing number in the National Church are abstainers, the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Evangelical Union ministers, with few exceptions, profess the same principles. St. Michael's Church, which was only opened in autumn, is situated at North Merchiston, a populous district which has sprung up within recent years at the south-west end of the city on the road to Slateford. The congregation have chosen as their first pastor the Rev. George Wilson, of Cramond, a retired little village which, undisturbed by railway or steamer, nestles in a pleasant nook on the shore of the Firth of Forth at the mouth of the River Almond, on the opposite bank of which is the seat of the Earl of Rosebery. Mr. Wilson commenced his ministerial career in the parish of Tolbooth, the congregation of which worships in the spire crowned building on the Castle Hill where the General Assembly holds its meetings in the month of May. Coming in contact with the baneful results of drink in this, one of the worst parishes in Edinburgh, he early associated himself with the temperance movement and with the assistance of Prof. Charteris, another devoted worker, he was instrumental in rescuing the parish from an almost neglected condition and leaving the parochial work in a healthy state for the labors of his successor Mr. Nicol, when he (Mr. Wilson) left it for Cramond. As the energetic convener of the Temperance Committee of the Church of Scotland, Mr. Wilson occupies a prominent position in the General Assembly, and his genial and persuasive manner always gain for his report a respectful hearing. Mr. Wilson has been succeeded at Cramond by the Rev. John Webster, of St. John's Parish Church, which is situated in Victoria street, immediately in the rear of the church of the same name, connected with the Free Church and rendered famous by the later

MINISTRATIONS OF THE LATE DR. GUTHRIE.

This adds another to the vacant charges at present in Edinburgh. London Road United Presbyterian Church is vacant through the resignation of the Rev. J. Davis Bowden, ostensibly through ill health, but who, it is stated, intends connecting himself with the Establishment. Dr. Morton has, on the plea of failing health, resigned the pastorate of James' Place United Presbyterian Church, while the church in Nicolson street, connected with the same body, is also without a pastor since the death of Mr. Gloag. Argyle Church is meantime deprived of a spiritual head through the mental illness of Dr. Kay, whose advocacy a few months ago, of the claims of Mr. Henry Irving, the actor, which caused considerable sensation in the city, appears now to have been only a symptom of the severe affliction which has fallen upon him. Dr. Andrew Thomson, the respected minister of Broughton Place United Presbyterian Church, whose fellow clergymen a few years ago honored him with the highest position within their power, that of Moderator of the Synod, has signified his desire for a colleague to enable him to enjoy well-merited retirement. The congregation, one of the wealthiest connected with the body in the city, endeavored to secure as his successor the Rev. John Smith, of Berwick-on-Tweed; indeed, the members of Nicolson Street Church also favored the same clergyman, but he prefers to retain the position which he at present holds in the border town as the worthy successor of Principal Cairns. The congregation of Newington Free Church evidently experience difficulty in finding a man worthy to fill the place of the late Dr. Begg as from among the first leet of candidates they were unable to find a suitable pastor. It is said that a section of the members, now that Dr. Begg has departed, are in favor of making the service in the church more in conformity with that throughout the denomination, by the introduction of hymns and the adoption of the sitting posture at prayer and the standing at singing, but another section are opposed to these innovations, and it is thought probable that the latter party will maintain their position. The candidates who have already appeared before the congregation are the Revs. D. M. Macalister, Old Machar, Aberdeen; L. M. McLagan, Wedderburn, Madderly, near Crieff; T. A. Adamson, Prestonkirk, East Lothian; Stevenson Smith, late of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, and Malcolm McCaskell, Gaelic Church, Greenock. The latter gentleman who was ordained in 1868, has, I believe, been very favorably received by the majority of the congregation, and from all accounts there is a probability that he will be the successful candidate, but as there are several candidates yet to be heard it is premature to give a definite opinion. The stipend amounts with the grant from the Sustenation Fund to about £500 per annum. While there is difficulty in securing a suitable successor to Dr. Begg in the pastorate of his congregation it will be still more difficult to find anyone capable of taking the lead of his party in the General Assembly. To a certain extent that task will, no doubt, devolve on Prof. Thomas Smith, but in any case the decease of Dr. Begg and Sir Henry Moncrieff will practically give the disestablishment party all their own way, at least so far as debating power in the Assembly is concerned. But this is not now a matter of so much consequence as decisive majorities have given their support to the movement and the question of instrumental music

WAS FINALLY SETTLED LAST MAY.

With regard to the latter point, the congregations throughout the Church appear reluctant to avail themselves of the liberty accorded them, as the first organ has only recently been erected in a Free Church, viz., in that at Strathblane near Glasgow, while, as far as I am aware, only one or two congregations throughout the denomination use instrumental music in the minor form of harmoniums. It is a singular fact that hymns were only recently introduced into public worship in the Grange Free Church, Edinburgh, the pastor of which, Dr. Horatius Bonar, may be said to be the greatest living hymn writer, and whose works are sung in churches of every denomination and have been translated into many languages. The first Sunday the hymns were sung, a prominent professor in the Free Church College rose, along with several other members and left the church as a mark of their disapproval of the innovation. The other Sunday I attended service in St. Giles' Cathedral which, by the munificence of the late Dr. William Chambers, has been restored to something like its Reformation appearance. The service was certainly very imposing, but included an amount of ceremony that tended strongly toward High Churchism. From either side of the walls of the nave hang the flags of the old Scottish regiments, some of them in good preservation, but others in a tattered condition that testified even without the names inscribed upon them to the hard fought battles of the Peninsular campaigns, through which they had passed. The first public body to appear were the Judges of the Court of Session, who preceded by their mace-bearer, marched up the nave to their seats, then followed Principal Sir Alexander Grant and several other Professors of the University and the members of the Town Council, all in robes and preceded by their official mace-bearers. Then up the nave marched the Cathedral mace-bearer, followed by the Rev. Dr. J. Cameron Lees, the minister of the Cathedral, Principal Tulloch, the preacher of the day, the two assistants and the choir master. Dr. Lees filed off into the pulpit, his two assistants took their seats opposite and the choir master took up his position, while Principal Tulloch was marched to a seat at the communion table underneath the east window. The preliminary devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Lees, who intoned the prayers in approved style from a prayer-book, which he partly concealed beneath his folded hands. At present the singing is accompanied by a recently invented musical instrument, on the organ principle, called a vocalion, but a magnificent organ which will cost about £5,000 is at present in course of construction. One of the assistants read a chapter in the Old Testament from a Bible placed on a reading desk, then followed a prose psalm, which was chanted, and afterwards a chapter from the New Testament. Then followed a hymn, in the course of the singing of which Dr. Lees left the pulpit and marched with solemn step to the communion table, preceded by the verger bearing his mace, who returned, followed by Principal Tulloch, who thereupon took his seat in the pulpit. After the sermon another hymn was sung, then the choir sang an anthem, during which the collection took place. At the close of the benediction the choir, accompanied by the vocalion, responded in three "Amens." The building is well heated and extremely comfortable, while the stained-glass windows and general decorations are in excellent taste. One of the most notable events in the clerical world in Scotland during February was the celebration of the jubilee of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, of Kent Road United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow. Dr. Brown was born in 1811, in Patsley, taught a school for several years in Limekilns, Fifeshire, was licensed as a preacher by the Dunfermline Presbytery in 1834, and having received calls from Pollokshaws and the East Church, Dalkeith, he accepted the latter, and labored in that congregation for nearly thirty years. In 1863 an earnest little band of temperance workers invited him to Glasgow, and responding to their invitation the fruit of his labors was soon seen in the erection of his present church. A thoroughly evangelical preacher, Dr. Brown has also occupied a prominent place in the courts of his church. During the Atonement controversy, forty years ago, Dr., then Mr., Brown, took an active part, along with Dr. John Brown, of Broughton Place, Edinburgh, on the liberal side of discussion. In later years he came prominently forward in connection with proceedings against his successor at Dalkeith, Mr. Fergus Ferguson, now of Queen's Park Church, Glasgow, while he also occupied a foremost place in the movement for granting sessions liberty to introduce non alcoholic wine at communion services. Although, as the result of an accident, Dr. Brown is dull of hearing, he yet, otherwise, retains the full vigor of his mental and physical powers.

STRENGTH OF THE CHURCH.

Glasgow has always been famous as a clerical centre and from returns just compiled from the census of 1881 it appears that there are in the city 51 Established, 40 Free and 36 United Presbyterian ministers; 12 Episcopalian clergymen; 48 Roman Catholic priests and 60 ministers or priests of other religious bodies besides 121 missionaries and Scripture readers, and 33 monks, nuns and sisters of charity. There are also 116 theological students and 136 church chapel and cemetery servants. During the year 1883 there were 80 church bazaars held in Scotland, and at 65 of these £40,053 was raised or overhead about £1,000 per week by this means during last year. As regards the individual amounts the highest sum raised was £2,859 for St. Andrew's Free Church, Dundee; then follows Plantation United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow with £2,620 and St Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, with £2,130. The highest sum raised in connection with the Established Church was £1,272 for Hoggan field, Glasgow, and the smallest sum raised for any church was £44 for New Haven Parish Church. As far as can be ascertained the amounts raised in connection with the various denominations were:—Free, £12,350; United Presbyterian, £11,294; Established, £9,984; Episcopal, £2,840; Evangelical Union, £2,526; Congregational, £842; and Primitive Methodist, £220.

FATHERS IN ISRAEL.

While on the matter of churches it may be interesting to state that the oldest ministers in the Established Church are the Rev. Walter Home, of Polwarth, now the father of his denomination, and the Rev. James Grant, D.D., of St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh. Mr. Home was, in 1823, ordained assistant and successor to his father, the Rev. Robert Home, of Polwarth, who died in 1838, the father of the Church of Scotland, in the ninety fourth year of his age and the sixty-ninth of his ministry. Dr. Grant was ordained in 1824 and was many years minister of South Leith. Both gentlemen have now retired from the active duties of the ministry. Dr. Beith, the oldest ordained minister in Scotland, perhaps in Britain, next month completes the sixty-second year of his ministry. Moderator of his church in 1858 he has survived his term of office for a longer period than anyone who has filled his honorable position in the Free Church since 1843, Dr. Duff excepted. In respect of age the father of the Free Church is the Rev. David Waters, of Burghead, now in his ninety first year, ordained in 1826, while the Rev. James Fleming, of Troon, ordained in 1837, is believed to be the oldest in the Established Church, being some years above ninety.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS, TAKE WARNING.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—A few years ago there lived in an inland town of this province a wealthy merchant; a benevolent Christian man, deacon of the C. M. Church and teacher of the Bible class in the Sabbath-school. He brought up a family of healthy, intelligent children; but, as they came of age, all showed a strange liking for alcoholic drinks. Of his three sons, one is dead, the others are confirmed drunkards. The father, discouraged, neglected his business and failed. One of his daughters married well, but found it impossible to leave the curse alone. She became so besotted as to be the victim of *delirium tremens.* Only about three weeks ago, disgusted with herself, and probably feeling one of the attacks coming on, she committed suicide by taking a large quantity of laudanum. She left two boys and a heart-broken husband behind her. And now, fathers and mothers, what was the cause of all this misery? A lady brought up in the same family tells me it was the custom to keep beer in the house at all times, to which the whole family had access. The stronger liquors were also kept for special occasions. The children helped themselves to the beer and pilfered the other liquors. She tells me that she, herself, acquired so strong a taste for it that she found great difficulty in breaking off the habit, but being younger, and thus forewarned, broke the habit before it was too late. This story is an actual fact, and points its own moral.

ONTARIO.

HOW MUD WILL STICK.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I am a constant reader and an enthusiastic admirer of your valuable paper, which when Dominion politics is not considered it is certainly a high-toned, honorable journal, especially when temperance and moral principle is at stake, but as soon as you touch politics you seem to be out of your element, for I have noticed several silly articles on free trade and reform principles and such, but an article in your issue of February 27th, headed Mr. Blake, capped everything for silliness. In that article you not only undertook to wash Mr. Blake clean from any connection with the attempt to bribe the Quebec Conservatives, but you seem to hold him up as the only pure and undefiled character in public life in the country. Now, Mr. Editor, to my way of thinking, if Mr. Blake was clear he had no need of getting a French Conservative to defend him; certainly he should be able to defend himself when everything was straight and honorable. But such tactics only convince me that Mr. Blake was at the bottom of the whole conspiracy and that Mr. Ouimet was the one selected to speak now. Now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will give us no more misleading and indigestible articles on the honor and integrity of Mr. Blake, a man who is notorious for his double dealing even in his own party, dethroning the truly honorable Alexander Mackenzie after Mr. Blake's own constituency relegated him to private life, and the Reform party would be stronger both in Parliament and the country if Mr. Blake had remained so for all time. Now, I hope you will give room in your paper, and if yourself or any of your correspondent, can show that there is neither truth nor logic in my ideas, I am ready to be convinced.

A LIBERAL.

Monroe's Bridge, March, 1884.

The above writer's only evidence against Mr. Blake is that he got Mr. Ouimet to defend him and that he turned out Mr. Mackenzie, but we are not aware that he did either one or the other. Mr. Ouimet was defending himself when he spoke. Mr. Blake's denial was abundant defence against a charge of which there was not a vestige of proof, and which was nothing more than an assertion of mud throwers anxious to divert attention from their friends.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Robertson Smith lives now at Cambridge, and it is proposed that he be brought forward as the Liberal candidate for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Whether he will consent to be the candidate is not yet stated.

Macmillan, the London and New York publisher, was the nearest friend of the late editor, Mr. Chenery, of the London *Times*, and, excepting the provision made for Chenery's sister and some small bequests, Macmillan's seven children inherited the editor's money.

TAMANIEB WELLS.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S FIGHT—A PANIC IN THE RANKS—HOW IT OCCURRED—FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR—THE CAVALRY DO GOOD SERVICE—A BRAVE ENEMY'S DAUNTLESS COURAGE—THEY BREAK INTO THE SQUARE—TOO STRONG FOR THE BRITISH, HAND TO HAND, BUT BEATEN BY DISCIPLINE AND DETERMINED FIGHTING—THE SPOILS.

The special correspondence of the London *Times*, under date Tamasi or Tomainar, March 13th, contains the following details of the second victory of General Graham's force in the Soudan:—

The force advanced from the zariba, in echelon of brigades, thus: The 2nd Brigade, the front line a half battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment and a half battalion of Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), with the other half battalion of each regiment in open column on the respective outer flanks, ready to wheel up into line. In rear, in a second line, close to the flanks of the first were the Royal Marines in line. A nine-pounder battery of four guns was in rear of the detachment of the York and Lancaster Regiment, having the half battalion of that regiment in column on its right flank. The Gatling battery was in the same position on the left flank of the front line, so that on the word "Halt," by the outward wheel of the half battalion on the flank, square would be instantly formed. The first Brigade was in the same formation, with a half battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and a half battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers forming the front line, the remaining half battalions of these regiments being in column in rear of their flanks. The camel battery was in rear of the centre of the front line. The force advanced in echelon of brigades by fours from the right of companies. The morning was bright and clear, but with no breeze to carry away the smoke of the men's fire. As we approached the steep side of the valley we were

MET BY NUMEROUS BODIES OF THE ENEMY,

who retreated before the fire of our men to the edge of the incline, where they halted and awaited our approach. Owing to there being no breeze heavy clouds of smoke hung over the men to their immediate front, entirely obscuring their view of what was going on in front of them. As the first companies reached the edge of the incline the rebels suddenly appeared in great numbers, leaping from behind the rocks, and made a wild charge upon the square. Our men could not see their enemy for the smoke, and so a species of momentary panic arose. The rebels were quick to profit by the confusion in our ranks. They crawled on their hands and knees beneath the bayonets and beneath the muzzles of the Gardners and Gatlings, and thus got into the square, when they commenced stabbing and slashing our men, doing terrible execution among them. At close quarters with the cold steel our men were no match for these powerful savages, who dodge the bayonets or catch them on their shields, and deliver two or three spear thrusts before the man armed with a bayonet can recover. The York and Lancaster men

FELL BACK IN CONFUSION

behind the Naval Brigade, thus cutting the latter off from their limbers and ammunition. That the Naval Brigade stuck to their guns to the last is sufficiently testified by the fact that they lost three officers and eleven men before they left their guns, and then only retired when they had no more ammunition. The panic spread rapidly, and in a few moments the whole brigade was in hot retreat, the rebels following them closely, stabbing and hacking the hindmost. It was some moments before the retreat could be checked, and then the check was in a great measure due to the action of the cavalry. When first the infantry were engaged the cavalry withdrew to the rear, where they were hidden from the enemy by a fall in the ground. When the panic occurred the cavalry advanced at a trot, meaning to afford aid to the infantry by a charge. This, happily, was unnecessary. The enemy, seeing a large body of cavalry bearing down upon them, hesitated, and this gave time to the soldiers to listen to their officers and reform.

THEY DID NOT DO SO A MOMENT TOO SOON,

for the rebels, elated by their first success, soon began to come on again, and the men had all their work to do to repulse them by a heavy fire, and so prevent a repetition of the reverse. Here again, the cavalry did good service, some of the squadrons dismounting and firing volleys at the rebels, who were collecting in the rear and on the flanks, and advancing, part toward the zariba and others toward the rear of the 2nd Brigade. When once the men had halted and turned, they quickly reformed and advanced slowly and in good order toward the abandoned Gatlings. During their retreat the York and Lancaster regiment suffered heavily, losing two officers and over twenty men; while the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) lost one officer and nearly sixty men. The force generally suffered severely. Meanwhile the 1st Brigade, stationed some quarter of a mile in the rear, and to the right of the 2nd, had been hotly engaged, the attack being chiefly made by the rebels on their right flank. The men behaved admirably, and their fire was so well directed that no rebel could live within sixty yards of the line. The mounted battery was also brought into play, making splendid practice among a group of the enemy collected on the opposite side of the valley and along a ridge on the nearer side.

THE 1ST BRIGADE ADVANCED

slowly in excellent order, the rebels falling back before it and leaving numbers lying on the ground. They passed the spot where the guns were left, and advanced to the edge of the ridge commanding the entire breadth of the valley, where they poured a murderous fire into the rebels, who were soon in hot retreat, tumbling down the valley side, scouring across the plain, and hiding here and there behind the bushes and rocks. All chance of success had departed for the enemy, who began to understand that this was the case. Now and then, with wonderful courage, a small group of two or three devoted fanatics charged up the valley side, only to fall after proceeding a few yards, their bodies in some instances rolling and bounding downward from rock to rock. The 2nd Brigade had also advanced by this time to the guns, of which the Naval Brigade took possession with a cheer. One Gatling, however, had been

RUN DOWN INTO THE VALLEY BY THE REBELS,

and this was not got up until about half-an-hour later. The enemy were now on the opposite side of the valley, and saluted us with a continual dropping musketry fire, which, though not badly directed, did, fortunately, but little harm. After a short halt, but not long enough to give the enemy time to rally, the 1st Brigade again advanced, taking with them this time the nine-pounder battery. The brigade descended slowly into the valley, and then took the opposite heights at the charge. Clearing the way before them with a steady fire, they then descended the next hill into a small valley, where Osman Digna's camp and the village of Tamasi lay. The rebels made here an attempt to hold their own, but by doing so only lost a few more brave warriors, and the village was taken. The village, or, properly speaking, the villages, for there are three villages, situated at distances of about a quarter of a mile from one another, are formed of bush and mat huts. A number of round tents had also been erected.

THE SPOILS OF THE VICTORY.

In the villages were found bags of money, Korans, talismans, and rebel property of various kinds while on the outside of each hut was stored a considerable quantity of grain. The rebels had evidently not contemplated the possibility of our getting so far, and had been forced to leave everything in great disorder. Having burned the villages and all they contained, the 1st Brigade recrossed the valley and joined the 2nd Brigade, which had meanwhile occupied the wells, where we are now halted. From Tamasi the troops brought back Osman Digna's standard and Tewfik Bey's standard, which was captured when his force was annihilated.

In a second despatch, dated Tertialeh, March 14, the correspondent gives fuller details of the battle and after recounting incidents of the fighting, thus describes

THE PANIC IN THE SECOND BRIGADE AND ITS CAUSE.

In the meantime matters were going badly in part with the infantry. The 2nd Brigade was in advance, the York and Lancaster Regiment and the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) forming a front face, with half battalions in line, while the second half of each battalion, in open column of companies, in rear of the outer flank of its corresponding half battalion, gave side to the formation, the Marines, in line, affording it an extended rear-face. The Naval Brigade, with the machine guns, were in rear of the left flank of the leading battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The Royal Highlanders were on the left of the York and Lancaster men, who formed the right of the front face of what was thus nearly a square but for a gap between the open columns of companies on the flanks and the Marines in the rear. But as the Brigade advanced this formation was changed by wheeling the columns of companies from the flanks into line, and the enemy was met with a formation which became two lines, the Naval Brigade marching between the two on the left rear of the first.

THE FORMATION WAS NOT STRONG ENOUGH

to resist the enemy. They had been sheltered behind a swell of the ground from our fire, and with a rush suddenly appeared, about fifty yards away. There was not time to get the guns of the Naval Brigade through the first line into position. A charge was ordered, but the savages swept round each flank of the first line as it charged, burst through it, and pressed it back. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) suffered terribly, the men being speared behind and before. Thrice the naval officers commanding the machine guns were surrounded, and at last they and many of their men were cut to pieces. The York and Lancaster men were hardly less ferociously attacked. Major Dalgety, having emptied his revolver against the rushing horde, but in vain, was attacked with a terrible circling swing of a two handed sword, and his right wrist, as he raised his arm to guard his head, was almost severed. Surgeon-Major Prendergast, while bending over a wounded man, had a spear driven through his back with fearful force, and is sadly injured.

General Stewart was holding his whole brigade (with the exception of the Mounted Infantry and one troop of the 10th Hussars harassing the enemy on the left front) in hand, formed in direct *echelon* from the left, in readiness to execute any movement which the exigencies of the moment might indicate. Seeing now the difficulties of the 2nd Brigade,

HE SOUNDED THE CHARGE,

first of all directing Colonel Wood, of the 10th Hussars, to carry out the charge at the best possible instant, and to close with the enemy only if it were absolutely imperative, since the broken nature of the ground rendered a charge of cavalry an operation of extreme peril.

The cavalry swept on from the left, approaching the swarming foe upon the right flank. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the sabres, nearly 700 in number, flashed in a line of blinding fire. The enemy could be seen pausing and standing singly or in little groups, like deer startled by the sportsman. Once, twice, thrice, they looked about them, and started again, and then the sight became too terrible, and they began the retreat. With admirable judgment, Colonel Wood interpreted his orders aright. He immediately sounded a halt, dismounted his men, and

PLIED THE WAVERING SAVAGES WITH CARBINE FIRE.

General Buller's brigade at the same time poured in a hot flanking fire, and then the infantry of the 2nd Brigade had time to rally, and the fight was practically won. All this was completed a little after 9 o'clock. Mr. St Leger Herbert, galloping for General Stewart, was wounded by a rifle bullet, in the upper part of the leg, just before the charge was sounded. The guns were soon retaken, and the cavalry and infantry continuing the advance, took possession finally of the wells, and burnt the village and tents of the enemy. The action was thus concluded about midday.

Last night the enemy came as near as they dared to the battlefield and spent the hours of darkness in wailing for the dead. Their loss is estimated at 3,000 men, and a prisoner says that they had more men here than at El Teb.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF JAPAN—DISCOMFORTS OF A MISSIONARY TOUR.

"Such a tour as this is no holiday recreation; but, on the contrary, is very taxing to body and mind. We averaged ten or twelve miles a day. With the exception of one fine day, we had either rain, snow or hail every day we travelled. Soaked or benumbed feet were the rule while on the road. In the hotels we hovered on bended knee over the handful of coals in the brazier, which do duty for the cheerful fireplace, the stove, or the furnace of well-appointed abodes in more favored lands.

"No matter how cold it is, shoes are not allowed in the clean, matted rooms of any Japanese hotel or dwelling. Slippers are permitted as a concession to the foreigner. After making your prostrations to your callers, the proper position for yourself and all your company is to sit in a circle about the brazier, while tea and cakes or candies are passed around. After the tea the inevitable pipe, each individual carrying his own, is produced. A little pinch of dry fine-cut, half the size of a pea, is pressed into the microscopic bowl, the gentleman bends forward on his knee with the long pipe stem in his mouth, touches the pipe to a live coal, gives a suck, bloats his cheeks for a moment with the warm smoke, and then expels it in two streams from his nostrils. A second whiff; then with a sharp rap of the pipe on the side of the brazier, or of a box for the purpose, the ashes are expelled, and he is ready to repeat the dose, or with an air of satisfaction tucks his pipe back into his belt. Each member of the circle is likely to repeat this operation from five to fifteen times in an hour, and you, the one abstainer, have the full benefit. This is but one of the discomforts.

THE POLITE MANNER OF SITTING

—the only manner admissible in refined society—is another and very great one. Your caller is announced. He drops on his hands and knees and touches his forehead to the mat. You do the same. Perhaps a second bow, and you ask him to be seated. Modestly he subsides at a little distance to the rear. You urge him to come up to the brazier and warm his hands. He declines. You urge him again and he crawls forward. You are seated; all are seated. Your instep and the top of your stockinged or slippered feet press the floor, while you sit back full weight upon your heels and the upturned soles of your feet, with your knees straight before you. You, or your travelling companion, pass the tea and cake. You exchange a few words with your caller, perhaps spread the palms of your cold hands over the few red coals, and try to look serene and composed. If you are an average foreigner, and not of the loose jointed kind, about five minutes in this position is all you can endure, and you are ready to exclaim, "Who shall deliver me from bondage to Japanese etiquette!" Your agony betrays itself in your face, and one of your polite visitors begs you to unbend and stretch out your feet. Thankful enough, you relieve your aching ankles and knees by assuming the attitude of the Turk, or the Hawaiian, on the mats. Occasionally the hotel-keeper, or your host, knowing the weakness of the foreigner, offers you a chair. But as vain is the effort of the man in a chair to be sociable with those on the mats, as for a man on horseback to identify himself with a company of foot passengers. Half an hour of enforced endurance of the standard polite position will render the ripe foreigner as lame as a foundered horse. The once flexible knee joint refuses duty. But then, the Japanese are the most polite people in the world, and they will pardon any attitude in one whom they know and respect.

MIDNIGHT CONVERSATIONS.

Late hours are another of the trials of the missionary tourist. Your evening meeting begins at 8 or 8.30 p.m. and closes at 10. At this late and weary hour, your Christian friends, or more interested hearers, flock into your room for a sociable of one or two hours. Gathered around the brazier, with tea and tobacco, they talk and talk. If the missionary and his helper can watch and wait and talk on and on through these midnight hours, they will do more for individuals than by all their formal preaching. These late midnight talks are not all mere talk. Often the graver subjects are discussed with admirable ability. For instance, on this tour we have heard the following subjects discussed: Bismarck's advice to Mr. Ito, that it is the elevation of the people by the gospel that Japan needs; the character of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, and Grant; the Liberty party; the Progressive party; election by ballot; the liberty of America; women's rights; the education of women; the means of elevating this country; the religious newspapers of Japan; the theory of annihilation; and many of the doctrines of the gospel. One need only have his ears open to the mid night talks of the young men of the land to realize the wonderful awakening of this whole people to a consciousness of the aspirations of the great world about them. Though but few of them ever heard of Dr. Hopkins, many are awake to the fact expressed by him, that 'the scoundrel who travels forty miles an hour is the same scoundrel at the end of his journey that he was at its beginning,' that moral and spiritual elevation is needed by the individual and by the nation. These midnight talks reveal the heart of the people.—*Missionary Herald.*

THE APPROXIMATE income of 1,003 metropolitan charities for 1882-83 amounts to a total of £4,313,275. The seventeen general hospitals are credited with a sum of £256,291; the eight consumption hospitals, £52,652; the twenty-one hospitals for women and children, £74,664; the twenty-seven miscellaneous special hospitals, £101,288; the four Bible societies, £206,138; and fifty-seven home missions, £479,028; the twenty two foreign missions, £870,112; the nine charities for incurables, £35,829; the twenty-six charities for the blind, £42,107; the fifty-six orphanages, £155,673; the sixty-nine institutions for reformation and prevention, £77,893; and ninety-nine for education, £417,415.

THE SCOTT ACT IN OXFORD.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

A FINE AND WEALTHY COUNTY—LIQUORDOM LAMENTING—GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT AND GLORIOUS VICTORY.

SIR,—Oxford County is one of the oldest and most central of the counties in the western part of the Province of Ontario. It has a population of 50,000 people who are largely addicted to farming and the arts arising out of agricultural life, such as cheese and butter manufactures. These peaceful arts have brought many of them great wealth, as is seen in their finely tilled farms and splendid brick and stone houses, with outbuildings to correspond. There are several large towns, of which Woodstock, Ingersoll and Tilsonburg are large manufacturing centres. Its citizens are law-abiding and intelligent, and much given to church going. Any cause which a people so intelligent, wealthy and Christian will espouse must have the strongest assurances of success, and any cause they oppose will have few chances of prosperity. The temperance cause which they espoused has everything to hope, and the rum power which has already felt the wrath of their indignation, has everything to fear. The 20th of March, 1884, will be written as one of

THE RED LETTER DAYS

in the history of Oxford, to which men of future generations will look back with pride, for on that day was won one of the greatest moral victories this province has ever seen. The battle was between the rum power of the whole province of Ontario and the Christian temperance principles of the people of the country. Rum failed: temperance won. The liquor traffic of the country has felt the shock to its remotest circumference, and now trembles upon its throne with a feeling of insecurity of which it has never before been conscious. There is in the ranks of liquordom to-day, lamentation and mourning and great woe, and this gigantic crime of crimes is sitting in sackcloth and ashes. For the last ten days before the vote was taken, the county was agitated, *pro* and *con.* Public meetings were held in every village and town, and nearly every polling sub-division; and in many of them several meetings, at all of which speakers on both sides ably argued for their respective causes. The anti Scott folk made as good a defence of a bad cause as it was possible for clever speakers to make, but the people of Oxford saw through the sophistry of their arguments, and would none of them. In my own personal contact with the liquor license defenders I did not hear

ONE ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE TRAFFIC,

because the sale and use of strong drinks as a beverage, would benefit men in a moral, social, religious, political or economic sense. But the constant appeal was to the lowest and basest of human passions. There was a continued effort made to awaken a spirit, the tendency of which was to resist law, and especially prohibitory law. And if there was not riot it was certainly not the fault of some of their speakers. Of course Halton County was the grand point of attack, around which some of their strongest forces were rallied, and at which their heaviest guns were discharged.

Little "seven by nine" Halton as one of the whiskey speakers sneeringly called it, was made to tell some wonderful things, which if one tenth part was true would cover the Halton people with infamy too deep for redemption. But happily very few of those statements had more than a grain of truth in them, and the rest were false, every one. The Oxford liquor party prepared a petition for circulation in Milton setting forth certain statements regarding the failure of the Scott Act in the county, and put that petition into the hands of an ex licensed liquor seller to obtain signatures of business men and others. This ex-hotel keeper was a fitting person for this work for he has

BEEN FINED TWICE

for violating the Scott Act. One peculiarity of this petition was that many who signed it never read it, and were almost wholly ignorant of its contents, some of the statements in it being absolutely false. The temperance people of Oxford secured the signatures of the merchants doing the largest business in Milton, and many other leading gentlemen in the county, declaring the truth concerning the working of the Act in Halton, and they had the satisfaction of seeing the drunkard makers "hoist with their own petard." Testimonies to the generous success of the Act have been given by W. McCraney, M. P., Major Kerns, M. P. P., the Sheriff and Warden of the county, and many others, in fact an overwhelming mass of testimony which carried conviction wherever it was read, and now abides as an evidence of the position the Act holds in the confidence of most of the best people of the country.

The speakers on the anti-Scott Act side who dealt with the general question of prohibition had nothing new to say. They gathered up their old notes and figures, and scraps and letters, which they had used years ago in other places and contests with temperance men. This ancient

THUNDER HAD TURNED "BLUE MOULDY."

from having lain in its grave so long—very suggestive of the condition and place to which the liquor traffic in Oxford was about to be consigned. The old Goddard figures about crime in Maine were trotted out and various scraps clipped from E. King Dodds' old speeches, with some stale anecdotes illustrating the difficulties of prohibition in Maine, Massachusetts, and other places 25 years ago. Such material as above was their principal stock in trade. There was a remarkable absence of items from Kansas showing the failure of prohibition in that State. It was passed contemptuously by. No reference to Iowa, Ohio and other places—indeed some of the speakers pronounced themselves publicly as prohibitionists. One said the only right position for a man to take was total abstinence. He denounced the Scott Act people as spoliators of honest men's property, and on the same platform urged total abstinence as the right thing for every one. He seemed not to be able to see that if everyone took his advice it would be a terrible "spoliation" of the hotel trade. Not a little inconsistent to argue for license and total abstinence on the same platform and at the same time! The one thing in which they all agreed was that they were all temperance men. If this be true you must now leave the churches and go to the bar-rooms to find temperance people. The liquor sellers and drinkers are the "true" temperance people. On that line of argument there are a great many "true" temperance drunkards, made by the liquor selling temperance men. What bosh! But I am not sure that this is not

ONE OF THE BEST COMPLIMENTS

that vice ever paid to virtue. It is a confession that no man will get a hearing on a public platform in this country if he is known as a defender of the liquor traffic pure and simple. To cover up their purpose, they call themselves "temperance men," knowing that under this plea the people will be induced to hear them, for the cause of temperance is everywhere a rising and growingly popular cause. The Christian people of Oxford have in a fitting way rebuked the pretences, insinuations and hypocrisies of this villanous traffic by burying it under a pile of honest votes, with its face downwards, that the more it scratches the deeper it will go, leaving it without the ghost of a chance of a resurrection. And if it even has a resurrection, it will be unto a deeper and more hopeless damnation.

The greatest source of strength to the temperance party in the county was the union of the churches. Every minister and church, with but two or three unimportant exceptions, were united into a solid body for the Act. They stood shoulder to shoulder like men and brothers and fought against a common enemy. "For the church and against the bar-room." "For the home and against the grog-shops," were words often heard. All felt that if the bar-room influence became supreme it meant

THE DECADENCE OF THE CHURCH,

and all felt that the bar-room was an enemy of the home; where bar-rooms flourished the homes of the people were blighted. The bar-room was defeated in Oxford by the church and the home.

Another grand element in the success that was won on the 20th was the prayers of the Christian women of the county. They ceased not to make special prayer to God night and day that their husbands, brothers and sons might feel the responsibility of the hour and see the blessed opportunity for the Christian use of the ballot. Many mothers in their closets with the consciousness of danger to their children from the open drinking customs of the people, prayed that the license which gives these customs existence, respectability and power might be destroyed. In many places in that county on the Wednesday evening preceding the vote there were special prayer meetings appointed where supplication was made to God for the success of the act on the following day. On Thursday the women met in the churches and continued in prayer and fasting to wait upon God until the closing of the poll. He heard their cries, answered their pleadings.

AND GAVE THE VICTORY.

A number of speakers from outside the county materially aided the Oxford friends in the discussions on the public platform and by their counsel in other ways. Amongst whom might be mentioned Mrs. Youmans, the President of the Dominion W. C. T. U., who did yeoman service for the good cause. But the noble advocacy of the Oxford friends themselves did the greatest part of the work which made victory assured.

The liquor party were confident of success. They realized the importance of the issue before the people. Success to their cause was embarrassment if not defeat to temperance workers in many similar contests throughout the Province in the next seven or eight months. They fought with all the desperation of men leading a forlorn hope—and they lost. Could it be otherwise! It was the madness of folly to expect anything else but defeat. Look at

THE CONTENDING FORCES

on both sides and study their character. There were on the side of the licensed rum shop all the liquor sellers, wholesale and retail in the county, all those who had hope of personal gain by debauching men, all who used the liquor traffic to accomplish projects of unholy ambition in the direction of preferment for public office, and those who were hoping by the use of the bar-room to succeed in unlawful and immoral ways of making money; and besides these there was the active and powerful sympathy "benevolently" and tangibly expressed, as became the people of the same craft, of the "Ontario Traders' Benevolent Association" of the Province. Between all these there was a solemn league and covenant, which led them with all the energy of desperation, to fight in order to defeat the Scott Act—for they well knew if the Act was once carried it meant ruin to their business and an impossibility of ever repealing it. On the other hand were the Christian ministers

WITH THE VAST MAJORITY

of the members of their church, and very many who, though not in the fellowship of the church, wished well to the cause and work. Between these there was a unity and determination born of the Divine Spirit which led them on to victory.

What will the effect of this grand triumph be? It will inspire temperance workers everywhere in our country with new courage. There is a greater power in our land than the liquor power, and that is the power of an awakened and enlightened Christian conscience. Gather up courage brothers, and in the name of God cast the demon alcohol out of our land.

D. L. BRETHOUR.

March, 1884.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, March 28.

A HEATED DEBATE.

The question of the grievances of the people of the North-West, and the best means to devise means to remedy them precipitated the House into a bitter debate yesterday. Mr. Cameron (Huron), moved an amendment to the motion to go into supply. The bulk of the discussion was between Messrs. Cameron, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter made a powerful speech. The grievances existing in the prairie province were paraded in rapid succession. Opposition members in their argument represented that the demands made by Manitoba and the North-West Council were of a grave character. The refusal of these demands will imperil the existence of the Province or at any rate greatly retard its progress. Some of the claims may not be of a kind that the Dominion Government can well accede to, but at any rate all of them deserve the serious consideration of the House. Reference was made to the demands made by the Premier, Mr. Norquay, when in Ottawa. No attention appears to have been paid to these demands, although the Manitoba Premier was here for several months and ultimately had to leave for home in a disgusted manner without his claims being even considered. The Government should remember that it was then justice to deal fairly with Manitoba and at any rate it was a fit subject for Parliamentary enquiry. Year after year public money was freely expended, turning the tide of immigration from the United States to Manitoba. In the interest then of the settlers, it was important that they should not be hampered or oppressed in any way or more than they can well bear, for it would be ruinous to our system of immigration. One settler turned away from our North-West, and who will reach England, Scotland or Ireland, will do more harm in the way of keeping back immigrants than twenty agents will be able to remove. They exposed the evils of the tariff in so far as they affected Manitoba and the North-West, and pointed out that all that was necessary was a few more blunders and stamping on the settlers' corns to make them leave the country with a curse. Sir Charles Tupper said that if the hon. gentleman had been willing to benefit the people of the North West he would not put the motion at a time when the Government would give it a direct negative. He complained that the hon. gentlemen did not support one statement of the many he read from the various newspapers nor condemn the action of the Government. It was impossible for any Government to do more for a country than had been done by the present administration in aiding Manitoba and the North-West, for they staked their position and lost it on the construction of a Canadian Pacific Railway. The amendment of course was lost.

OTTAWA, March 29.

RECIPROCITY.

The subject of reciprocal relations with the United States was fully discussed. On motion to go into supply, Mr. Davies moved an amendment in favor of reciprocity with the United States. He made an eloquent and forcible speech, during the course of which he said he had intended to touch upon this important subject at an earlier period of the session, but was prevented from doing so. He trusted that no interregnum between the expiry of the present Washington Treaty, which expired in 1885, and the ratification of a new one would occur. During the past nine years the fishery articles of the Washington Treaty were in force and it was found they operated fairly well, and it was desirable that Canada should not again experience what it did during the time between the expiry of the reciprocity treaty and the institution of the Washington Treaty. It was therefore important that the Government should consider what course to pursue when the present fishery articles expired. We might, if we were pigheaded enough, exclude the American fishermen altogether from our waters or we might take advantage of the opportunity by endeavoring to bring about reciprocal arrangements with the United States. Everyone would remember the circumstances attending the Halifax Commission and the award made, which was not by any means satisfactory to Canada, the Dominion not having received what it was entitled to. It was not a dignified position for Canada to go into the market and ask so much money for her territorial rights. The opportunity now was a most favorable one to bring about a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Any one who looked at the current of opinion in the United States would see that great importance was attached there to the Canadian fisheries and the right to have access to them. This he illustrated by a paragraph from the President's message to Congress. There was another question, if the treaty expired there was the renewing of the argument that Americans had a perfect right to fish outside the three mile limit or the line drawn from headland to headland, a matter which would bring with it great national trouble and difficulties. He referred to the immense wealth we had in the Fisheries of the country and said that of 358 vessels engaged in mackerel and cod fishing, there were 63 of these American vessels. There were 45,000 barrels of mackerel shipped to the United States last year, while looking at the Boston returns it was seen that 75,000 barrels arrived in that city alone, from Canada. Taking the United States fishermen's catch in our waters of this kind of fish, which was 20,000 barrels, and adding the same to what we exported to the States, it would be seen that one-third of that entire catch in the Maritime Provinces went to the other side. The only and great market for meckerel was the American market. He admitted that in some peculiar and particular cases the Canadian ships did pay the duty and not the consumer. That, he said, depended on the fact that when the Americans caught sufficient to supply their own wants on their own coast and the Canadian producer tried to force his fish into that market, then the producer would pay the duty. This was a question, which was in no way a party one, that deserved the attention of the House, or, at any rate, the attention of the Government during recess, when a statement concerning the whole matter should be supplied to the imperial authorities. Prior to reciprocity our trade with the United States was $17,000,000, and a few years after the inauguration of the same it sprang up to $82,000,000 and last year it was only $81,000,000. He quoted statistics to show that nearly all the products of the farm throughout the Maritime Provinces are exported to the States and concluded by moving, seconded by Mr. Charlton, that in view of the notice of termination of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington by the United States to the British Government and the consequent expiration on the first of July, 1885, of the reciprocal privileges and exemptions in that treaty, this house is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early date by the government of Canada, with the object of bringing about negotiations for a new treaty, providing to the citizens of Canada and the United States the reciprocal privileges of fishing and freedom from duties now enjoyed, together with additional reciprocal freedom of trade relations with the two countries, and that the citizens of Canada should be directly represented by some one nominated by its government.

Mr. Hackett contended that the speech of the member for Queen's was a vindication of Sir John Macdonald's conduct in connection with the Washington treaty. Mr. Charlton, after quoting statistics at some length to show the extent of our trade with the United States impressed upon the House the importance of renewing reciprocal arrangements with our neighbors, and said it was the duty of the Government of the day to do all they possibly could to carry out the same. Sir John Macdonald made a short speech in the course of which he took a retrospective view of the subject, and regarding the present situation he held that Canada had already gone as far in making advances to the United States as it was desirable to go, and that hereafter approaches should be made by that country. Mr. Mills thought the days of diplomatic dignity had gone by and considered that Canada would be none the worse by endeavoring to open up negotiations with the States even if they did fail. Mr. Gillmor spoke in favor of the amendment, as did Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Fisher pointedly explained that the hon. member for Queen's, who was, he said, possessed of valuable information concerning the subject, had proved very convincingly that we had a *quid pro quo* to offer the Americans of fully as great value as anything they could offer us. He also demonstrated that Americans themselves acknowledged that fact. The speaker claimed that the United States would derive great advantage from reciprocity. He instanced the treaty with the Sandwich Islands and added that if it was important for the United States to obtain that treaty with the Islands, the population of which could not be compared to ours, it must be important for them to obtain a reciprocity treaty with Canada. There was no use to attempt to deny that the Dominion would obtain a corresponding advantage by a reciprocity treaty. Lying beside the United States it was of the greatest moment to our people that the utmost freedom possible should be maintained in our trade relations. He held that this was the proper time to discuss the question and considered that it was an unfair construction to put on the speech of the mover to make it appear that Canada only would derive the benefit or chief advantage from a treaty. Mr Cameron (Inverness) opposed the amendment and said that owing to his having voted for the Washington Treaty it kept him ten years out of that House. The House then divided on the amendment, when it was lost by 60 yeas to 105 nays.

OTTAWA, April 1.

RUSHING BUSINESS.

Yesterday was an uneventful day in the House. A protracted discussion upon the bill respecting the Central Ontario Railway occupied all the time before recess. The bill passed. In answer to Mr. Weldon, Mr. Costigan said that under the present regulations any merchant or owner of a warehouse might apply for and obtain a warehousing license under which other merchants might house in bond. The inspector had been informed of this and should such license be taken out the duties on tobacco would be paid in St. John, N.B., instead of Montreal. Sir Leonard Tilley in answer to an hon. member stated that Government were now considering the resolution passed by the Newfoundland Legislature imposing a duty of 100 percent upon all packages containing merchandise imported into the colony. Sir Leonard Tilley stated that communications in reference to this matter had been received from the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange of Montreal. In answer to Mr. Gault, Sir Leonard said that it had not been decided yet by the Government where the Dominion Exhibition would be held this year. Notice was given of an amendment to the subsidy resolutions in supply. A large number of items in the estimates were passed.

PROROGATION.

The balance of the estimates will be passed to-morrow, then the business of the session will be rushed through to completion. The House will, without a doubt, prorogue before Easter. Before the House rose last night the supplementary estimates were brought down.

THE "HANSARD" STAFF—THE TRANSLATORS.

During the debate in the House a few days ago upon the printing committee's report, which recommended an increase of the "Hansard" stenographers' salaries to $2,000 per annum. A number of French members, speaking on behalf of the French translators on the "Hansard," demanded a salary of $2,000 per annum for them. Their present salary for the session is $800. It was then explained that the translators had not given any intimation of their desire for the increase yet the French members took advantage of the opportunity and made the demand. The translators have now, however, made a formal request for an increase of $1,200. They claim that competent translators cannot be obtained to do the work under $2,000.

A BAD BUSINESS.

In the Senate yesterday a return of the quantity of liquor sold under medical certificates in Halton county by druggists last year was brought down. The total amount sold was 5,720 bottles, or 16½ barrels of sixty gallons each.

BERTHIER ELECTION.

In the Supreme Court to-day in the Berthier election case Mr. Cuthbert was affirmed in his seat.

MR. CHARLTON'S BILL.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I notice in your last issue some remarks on Mr. Charlton's bill. It leads me to make another effort in a matter of so vital consequence, from every point of view. I have used every endeavor to call the attention of the churches to this great subject. I have written to all the bishops in Canada, published several letters, used personal influence with friends of some position in the Church. "It is so delicate a matter," "We are so busy," &c. So is the devil very busy. In the meantime lust has unlimited license by the Church's inaction and that of the civil law. I see all the marks of the anti-Christ of the last days—"the foundations will be cast down."

No doubt you are aware that the protection of minors has been for some time engaging the earnest attention and effort of the church in England. When the Senate of the Dominion last year suspended action on Mr. Charlton's bill and that of Mr. Cameron, it was announced in the *Mail* that the Government intended this session to revise the Criminal Laws. I have tried to get united action by the churches in view of this. The result is *nil*. An awful commentary on the times. To my mind, at least, moral law is trampled upon by the masses, high and low. There is general unbelief in the terrors of hell, as there is fast becoming unbelief in the existence of a personal God. The consequence is—far above all others—the reign of lust, lasciviousness. The marriage contract has lost its sacredness. Prostitution is fast increasing. Children are its subjects. The family and home are fast becoming impure and desolate. Natural affection and confidence lost from the family. Is it not too true? Alas! Yes. What is to be done? Will none be found to stand in the breach? Let me plead with you. Your paper has power as an advocate of truth and righteousness. Let me beg of you sound an alarm on this subject. Can we not have united action by all the churches on behalf of foundation truths?—a personal God and family purity. I send you some matter received from England. Make what public use you see fit of this letter. I trust it will not be fruitless.

EDWARD SEPTLEY, B.D.

Port Burwell, Ont., March, 1884.

STORMONT COUNTY NEWS.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

A public meeting in support of the Scott Act was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Berwick, on Wednesday, March 26th. There was a fair attendance, though the broken state of the roads prevented people at a distance from being present. The Rev. Mr. McArthur presided, and the Rev. F. Powell, travelling agent of the *Witness*, gave an address on the Scott Act.

A public meeting in advocacy of the Scott Act was held in McLean's Church on Thursday, March 27th. Mr. Hugh Cameron presided, and the Rev. F. Powell, travelling agent of the *Witness*, delivered a lecture on "The failure of license and the success of prohibition." The attendance was good, considering the bad state of the roads.

A public meeting was also held in Finch on Friday, March 28th, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. McArthur, when the Rev. F. Powell repeated the above lecture. The meeting was well attended, and the general sentiment was in favor of adopting the Scott Act.

The robin and blackbird have been seen, and farmers anticipate an early spring.

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ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	33,175
" " DAILY WITNESS	79,696
" " MESSENGER	48,200
Total	161,071

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 9, 1884.

RIOT.

Ample cause for popular indignation over the failures of justice in Cincinnati existed. The immediate cause of the riot was the verdict of the jury in the case of a man named Bernier, who, with a companion, clubbed their employer to death in a stable for the purpose of robbing him of two hundred and forty-five dollars which he had in his pockets. The evidence was clear—indeed, the prisoner confessed his crime—but with the help of five criminal lawyers and a venal jury he was acquitted of murder, and a verdict of manslaughter returned. The judge declared the verdict an outrage, and the spectators in the court expressed their decided disapproval in spite of the rules. This failure of justice, in view of the fact that murder was growing more frequent daily, and that over forty murderers were in gaol, exasperated the best people, and an indignation meeting was held at which law abiding and responsible citizens made public protests and suggested legal methods for securing justice. A mob, however, took advantage of the occasion and carried out their own programme. The object of a large portion of the rioters was simply to raise a riot, so that they could in the confusion pillage and plunder, and they did pillage until stopped by the militia. It is worth while for Americans to consider two things in view of the Cincinnati riot. The first is, whether it is well that the present weak way of dealing with murder should continue. A writer in the *Century* pointed out a few days ago that out of fifteen hundred murders committed last year in the United States, ninety-three persons only suffered the extreme penalty of the law. That portion of public sympathy which finds loudest expression is too often on the side of the criminal. Another thing worth considering is, whether it is well to harbor and encourage in their midst a large class of people who openly advocate, openly organize, advertise for, subscribe and receive under protection of the law moneys for the avowed purpose of securing political ends by means of murder and the destruction of property. To-day the aims of these organizations are foreign, but some day they will be domestic. The murderous methods which they are encouraged to employ against foreign life and property will be the methods which for their own purposes they will employ against domestic life and property, when the opportunity arises. This class of professed defiers of every social obligation took the lead in the Cincinnati mob. Those who nurse vipers must expect to become acquainted with their sting.

THE SCOTT ACT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia has taken a curious position with regard to the Scott law. That law, under one of its own provisions, comes into force in any county that adopts it after existing licenses expire. There are many counties in Nova Scotia that have granted no licenses for years. When does the Scott Act come into force in these? The obvious object of the provision in question is to interfere as little as possible with existing local conditions, and the presumption of common sense would be that where there are no existing licenses in the way the law would come into force as soon as adopted. The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia has, however, in its supreme wisdom decided otherwise. We cannot but believe that there is in this decision a touch of the provincialism which is just now rampant in every province in our disunited confederation and which takes every opportunity to snub parliament. Twelve counties in Nova Scotia have adopted the Scott law, not to secure prohibition, for in no one of them, we believe, had a license been granted for years, but to secure an instrument for the better enforcement of it. The efficiency of the instrument is proved by the general adoption of it, and by the strange means used to obstruct it. Parliament owes it to itself to supplement this defect in the law, and to restore the Scott Act without further local action to those counties that have in good faith, and in almost every case by large majorities, adopted it.

A STUDY OF THE VOTES.

The objects which, as we understand, the Dominion Alliance had in view in having resolutions in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic submitted to the House of Commons, were to inaugurate a campaign within the House which will only end when full legislation is secured, and to find out for the country just where each member stood, whether in support of, or opposition to, prohibition. The first object was secured; a beginning has been made, and, judging from the beginning, the only end possible is nearer than many people suppose. Although Mr. White's amendment opened up a way of escape from the necessity of declaring for or against, on the simple and plain question, with the only alternative of shirking the vote, yet it resulted in making more plain than would otherwise have been made, just the position which each member would take for himself. The division on the resolutions, as amended by Mr. White, with that on the amendment of Mr. Robertson, of Shelburne, gave members a choice of attitudes ranging from that of pronounced prohibitionists to that of out-and-out supporters of the liquor traffic. A pronounced prohibitionist, anxious for prohibition legislation, and cognizant of the state of public opinion throughout the country at the present time, would vote yea to a resolution declaring the country in favor of a prohibitory law. There are prohibitionists and temperance men who place political considerations first, and who would rather shirk a straight declaration in favor of prohibition. These would vote against Mr. Robertson's amendment and in favor of the amended resolutions. Only the most determined out-and-out supporters of the liquor traffic would vote against the amended resolutions. The following are the straight prohibitionists who voted in favor of the amendment declaring the country prepared for immediate prohibition legislation:—

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

The following are the names of those members who voted against the amendment in favor of immediate legislation, and in favor of the resolutions as amended by Mr. White:—

Armstrong, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi) Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Bechard, Bell, Belleau, Benson, Bernier, Bossé, Bowell, Breckenridge, Bryson, Burnham, Cameron (Inverness), Cartwright, Cochrane, Coughlin, Cuthbert, Davies, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dickenson, Dodd, Dundas, Farron, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Gagné, Gault, Gigault, Gordon, Guillett, Gunn, Hackett, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Houde, Hurteau, Kaulbach, Macintosh, McMillan (Middlesex), McCallum, McDougald, McLelan, McMaster, Mills, Mulock, Paint, Reid, Rinfret, Robertson (Hastings), Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Taylor, Temple, Tilley, Trow, Tyrwhitt, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), Wigle, Williams, Wood (Brockville), and Wood (Westmoreland)—73.

The following are the names of those who voted against even the amended resolutions and, therefore, declared themselves supporters of the liquor traffic:—

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

The following voted against immediate legislation, but did not vote on the amended resolutions:

Barnard, Campbell (Victoria, N. S.), Chapleau and White (Hastings)—4.

The following are the names of those who did not vote at all:

Sir John Macdonald, Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper (who has not voted on any question this session), Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick (Speaker), Wells, Fortin, Woodworth, Blanchet, Rykert, Frechette, Dugas, Valin, Catudal, Charlton, Mitchell, Glen (absent all session), Labrosse, Yeo, Royal, McGreevy, White (Renfrew), Ives, Hon. Isaac Burpee, Sutherland (Selkirk), Cook, (Simcoe), McCarthy (Simcoe), DeBeaugeau, Bergin, Daoust, Livingstone, Ferguson, (Welland), Pickard, Bourbeau, Casey, and Robertson (Hamilton)—38.

The leaders of the parties are not anxious to make this a party question, judging from the fact that both of them shirked both votes on the question. The following is an analysis of the vote according to parties. The first vote taken was on Mr. Robertson's amendment in favor of immediate prohibitory legislation. None but the most pronounced prohibitionists would vote for that amendment.

	For	Against	Non-Voters	Tot'l
Conservatives	12	95	33	140
Liberals	43	12	15	70
Totals	55	107	48	210

The second vote taken was on the amended resolutions. None but the most pronounced supporters of the liquor traffic would have found any difficulty in voting for the resolutions, yet there were not a few found voting against it.

	For	Against	Non-Voters	Tot'l
Conservatives	75	37	28	140
Liberals	45	3	22	70
Totals	120	40	50	210

Eight Liberals who voted in favor of Mr. Robertson's resolutions in favor of immediate prohibition did not vote in the last division, we suppose for the reason given by Mr. Scriver, that to vote in favor of resolutions throwing out doubts as to whether the country were ready for prohibition, when the Scott Act was actually being submitted in certain counties, was to place themselves as temperance men in a very unsatisfactory position. That fifty-five members, out of two hundred and ten, should be found willing to vote in favor of immediate prohibition shows an exceedingly strong temperance feeling in the House. Still we have little doubt that the House is far below the country in this matter. We trust this will be made plain before another session is held. That the liquor traffic is a thing that few are willing openly to countenance is shown by the small vote against the amended resolutions. The following table shows how the provinces were represented on the straight and immediate prohibition question:—

Provinces	For	Against	Non-Voters	Tot'l
Ontario	28	42	22	92
Quebec	9	38	20	67
Nova Scotia	8	11	2	21
New Brunswick	6	5	4	15
British Columbia	0	6	0	6
Prince Edward Island	2	3	0	5
Manitoba	2	0	2	4
Totals	55	105	50	210

Of the out and out supporters of the liquor traffic ten were from Ontario, twenty-six from Quebec, two from New Brunswick and two from Nova Scotia.

A MARE'S NEST.

The Toronto *World* thinks the temperance people who are making such grand and systematic preparations for a Scott Act campaign had better see to it that the weapon they are wielding has no flaw in it lest it break in their hands when they are most depending on it. It suggests to the liquor dealers, who would be only too ready to grasp at any possible trick, that all they have to do is to induce the municipal clerk to refuse the voters' lists, undertaking to hold him harmless, the only penalty under the law being a fine of from two hundred to two thousand dollars. We warn all temperance men to be on their guard against this nefarious proposal. The *World* explains that the official would be legally justified in refusing to carry out the instructions of the law, as he is a municipal officer, and all municipal institutions are under Provincial and not Dominion jurisdiction, and the Dominion Parliament has no right to compel them to do work for a power outside of provincial authority. The *World* says it throws out this idea "for the benefit "of temperance workers." The temperance workers will no doubt feel about as beholden to it as a man who saw a pretended friend putting a pistol into the hand of his sworn enemy. However unscrupulously the idea may be used there is not the slightest question as to the utter lawlessness of the proposal. The question of the authority of parliament to lay duties on all officials was long ago set at rest by the Privy Council. It is well remembered how Judge Mondelet refused to sit in election and insolvent cases on the ground that the Dominion Government had no right to impose duties on the officers of Provincial courts. This doctrine was disallowed in the Privy Council as to the election law in the case of Valin and Langlois, and, as to the insolvent act in the case of Cushing and Dupuy. The Provincial officers were held to be subject to have duties imposed upon them by the Dominion Parliament like all other citizens, and it was as binding to name them by their office as though they were named personally in the statute.

GENERAL GRAHAM.

We give to-day a portrait of the latest of "the gallant Grahams" who has distinguished himself in the British service. The face is not that of a foreigner, as pictures which have before been published seemed to indicate, but is of the massive British type, and the General himself, a giant almost in stature, cool and stubborn in temperament, daring in action, but cautious under supreme responsibility, or when occasion calls for caution is the beau ideal of the British soldier. Major General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., K.C.B., is the son of a Cumberland physician, now dead. He was born in 1831, and is therefore fifty-three years of age. His military education he received at Woolwich, and he entered the Royal Engineers in 1850. At Woolwich, owing to his youthfulness and to his great height and rough manners he was, says a brother officer, subjected to a good deal of bullying, which had no other effect upon his kindly nature than to make him invariably kind to his juniors. In the Crimea his coolness and gallantry became conspicuous, many brave and generous deeds being ascribed to him, and when at last he received the Victoria Cross for leading a scaling party at the assault of the Redan his officers and men, whom army men say are the best judges and sternest critics of a soldier's conduct, declared that he had won the honor over and over again. He received two wounds during this campaign. He served in China in 1860, taking part in assaults at Tangku and the Taku Forts, and at the surrender of Pekin. He was seriously wounded during this war also. A year or two later he came to Canada and resided at Montreal as District Commanding Engineer under Colonel Forde, R.E. While here he became intimately known to many among whom are mentioned Colonel Dyde and Colonel Strambenzee, both of whom speak of him in high terms. Colonel Dyde's figure is conspicuous among us for tallness and stateliness, but he is reported to have said that in conversing with General Graham he had to look up to him. In 1881 he was appointed Major-General, and was chosen by General Wolseley for the command of the second brigade of the Egyptian expedition. He landed the first troops at Ismailia, and most of the fighting at El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta fell to his share. He was sent in advance to Mahsumeh, and then again to Kassassin which lock of the freshwater canal he seized. The two actions at Kassassin which were forced by the enemy suddenly were fought by him. At the first with about 1,700 men and two guns, short of ammunition, he beat off an attack from 10,000 men with fifteen guns well served, from daylight till half-past three in the afternoon and again from half-past four till dark. In this action he manifested a talent for caution which he was supposed not to possess. His men ascribed their safety from utter destruction to his combined pluck and caution. In the night march upon Tel-el-Kebir he in some way got separated from or failed to find his brigade. He, however, found it in time to bring it to its place at the action, and the cheers of his men as he rode down their line after the action, when the brigade was reformed, evinced the confidence and respect in which he was held. General Graham received the thanks of Parliament for his services in this campaign, which was no more than his due, as General Wolseley said in his despatches that the brunt of the fighting fell upon him. When the defeat of Baker Pasha's force called for a relief expedition to Sinkat and Tokar, General Graham was given command. His arrangements for the campaign were so soon completed and so good that he received high praise for them, and his victories at Teb and Tamanieb are regarded as more honorable than those of Kassassin or even Tel-el-Kebir. General Graham married the daughter of George Durrant, of Elm Hall, Suffolk, and has seven children, four sons and three daughters. Two of his sons have entered the army.

A FIERY FLOOD LET LOOSE.

The defeat of the whiskey men who tried to have a bill passed by Congress extending the time during which whiskey is allowed to remain in bond, was an overwhelming one. This is a surprise in view of the influences brought to bear to have the bill passed. Many wealthy men and their agents lobbied persistently; the influences of many of the national banks, which have made advances upon the bonded whiskey and are afraid that they will not get their money back if the whiskey is suddenly forced upon the market, used their influence in favor of the bill. Politicians who fear a split in the Democratic party, now that the Presidential election is so near, tried to unite the party in its favor. Many commercial and financial men were told that embarrassment and trouble on a wide scale would result if the bill were not passed. In spite of all these influences the bill was defeated by a majority of a hundred and two in a house of two hundred and sixty-eight. California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin, Louisiana and Kentucky furnished the votes for the bill. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut gave a few votes in its favor. The great majority of votes against the measure came from the South, where temperance feeling is now strong. It is worth noting and remembering both by those in favor of the Scott Act and those against it, that the strongest, the most persistent and the most unanimous opposition to the bill came from the representatives of the States where local option laws are in force. Where prohibition has once been fairly and practically tried, the people would almost as soon think of favoring murder or any other crime as the liquor traffic. It is the supporters only of the liquor traffic who, while asserting that prohibition laws do not prohibit, yet in their own interests oppose prohibition laws. The taxes upon the whiskey now in bond in the United States amount to over seventy million dollars, part of which is now due, and over twenty millions more of which will be due before the first of June. The whiskey men of the United States are wealthy, but they will need all their wealth if they are to pay these taxes, and take out the whiskey without deluging the market and so putting prices down to a ruinously low figure. It would probably pay them to pour half of the whiskey into the river, or destroy it by some other means, rather than pay duty on it. It is more likely that Canada will be made a slaughter market—a good name in this case. Shall Canadians be the swine into which the cast out evil spirits of our neighbors shall enter?

THE CALIFORNIANS have at last obtained direct railway communication with the central plateau of Mexico, and it is expected that a large and profitable market will be thus opened to their manufactures, and a market is what California needs, owing to the Rocky Mountains shutting her off to the East and a war tariff shutting her off from the West. There are one or two things that must be surmounted, however, before the market of Mexico will be a profitable one, and the first of these is the Mexican tariff, which, as it almost prevents foreign trade, is an almost perfect protective system. The next thing is that the American tariff, which shuts up California's sea ports by preventing her manufacturers from making their goods cheaply enough to sell in the markets of the world, will shut up the Southern mountain passes in the same manner. The last thing is that the Chinese have flocked to Mexico in large numbers, and, as is usual in Spanish America, they have been cordially welcomed instead of being brutally repelled, as they are in Anglo-Saxon America. As a consequence they have thriven wonderfully, and if the new international road did create an international trade it is quite possible that a good part of it would consist of the product of Chinese labor in Mexico, which the Californians would be constrained to buy because of its cheapness and their necessities. This, to men who have followed the lead of the "sand lotters" and fear and hate a Chinaman, would be a degradation hard to be borne.

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT appeared in the Sheffield *Weekly Telegraph* dated March 15: "Wanted, all to know "that my first Canadian party sails 24th "April, when situations will be found to all "those who compose same.—Apply at once, "Thomas Clark, Government Emigration "Agent, Sheffield." Perhaps if this erudite agent published some clippings from the *Witness* or other papers describing the destitution and misery of other assisted emigrants who are crowding our refuges, it might act as an antidote and at least make the poor emigrants think twice before accepting the glittering bait. But no; the agent knows better than that. He holds out the enticing offers to the poor laboring men, who confidently accept them, take advantage of the low rates of passage, and then, when they arrive here—well, the certain employment generally consists in wandering around, day after day, in search of work, and spending the night in the House of Refuge or some similar institution. Then the philanthrophic agent reads the accounts of how they fare, and as he reads, chuckles and chinks the money in his pocket, and then proceeds to insert another advertisement with promises of "certain employment," "high wages," &c., and so the operation is repeated *ad infinitum*.

SOME SENATORS have been again manifesting their spleen at the Scott law. They say it is not a success, when their real objection to it is that it is a success, a very remarkable success, seeing what a revolution it is and how many unrevolutionizable people there are in the world as well as in the Senate. Lower Province members say it is not in accordance with the will of the people. The only objection that the majority there have to it is that it is local and not national prohibition. They say that it is only the desire of the few, and quote the small number of votes polled. It is fortunate these gentlemen are beyond the need of parliamentary campaigns, or not a man of them would be able to appeal to as telling votes in his own favor as have been given in many of the counties for the Scott Act. These are now, however, only the sentiments of a minority of the Senate, which, as a whole, has rejected both of the old hackneyed amendments, one requiring more than a plurality of votes and the other exempting wine and beer, and has passed the amendment rendered necessary by the curious decision of the Nova Scotia Courts.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN MEMBERS of the House of Commons, besides decorating the walls of the house with most time honored names, are men of no little determination and very narrow minds. The good work begun by Mr. Amor de Cosmos, whose polyglot name means "love of the world," and who, no matter how much he loved the world, hated a Chinaman, has been bravely carried on by Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Homer. As a reward for the straight and upright manner in which British Columbia has voted with the majority, that majority has rewarded them by passing a resolution to the effect "that in the opinion "of this House the enactment of a law to "restrict and regulate the incoming of "Chinese into Canada is desirable." This resolution does not mean much certainly, but it is the opening wedge for the passage of an anti-Chinese law, and it does to the Chinese a gross injustice, as it clearly makes a distinction, in the eye of the law, between a Chinaman and a European, a distinction hitherto altogether unknown to British or Canadian legislation. It seems impossible for Canadians to avoid the pitfalls into which the Americans fall. If their legislature commits a great mistake, ours must follow in their path and commit a greater.

THE MAJORITY in the House of Commons is for some reason opposed to legislation against seducers, but for some other reasons they do not like to show their hostility. The game of last session is being repeated this. In committee of the House, when names are not recorded, the effective provisions of the bill are struck out only to be re-inserted after the bill is reported, when members do not want publicly to record their votes against them. The majority of the Commons do not like to throw out the bill making seduction a crime, because they would have to record their votes. The bill, therefore, in a more or less mangled condition reaches the Senate, and that august body, which does nothing itself in the way of originating legislation, becomes the hangman of the Lower House and does what it is ashamed to do. This is the second time they have thrown out the bill. The Minister of Justice has not, in spite of a series of attempts to have such a bill passed, given any attention to the subject, but he is now to do so, and to introduce "proper" legislation next session, if he considers legislation necessary.

THE TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS promised by the Government to make it possible to have a meeting of the British Science Association held in Canada, was voted by the House of Commons last week. Twenty thousand dollars are to be used to partly defray travelling expenses of members, which would, of course, be greatly increased by holding the meeting on this side of the Atlantic. The remaining five thousand is to defray expenses in connection with the meeting. Sir John Macdonald, in supporting the grant, was, doubtless, practically wise in dwelling on the "commercial" aspect. But, after all, a young colony or nation might be asked to spend something without the prospect of getting a purely commercial return. If this Montreal meeting is treated too prominently as an "advertising" scheme for Canada, Canadians will miss much of the satisfaction which the honor of having such a meeting among us is calculated to afford.

STRANGE that those who have to deal with agrarian outrages and communistic outbreaks do not have their mind turned to one of the conditions of all such evils, namely, the use of strong drink. The communistic savagery of 1870 in Paris, the hedge murders in Ireland and the meaningless mob in Cincinnati would have been alike powerless for harm had the "Dutch courage" afforded by strong drink been lacking. Prohibition would do more to cure Ireland's miseries than any other measure within the power of the legislature, and the greatest offence England ever offered to Ireland was when her beer parliament refused her, for a time, a partially prohibitory measure on which her own representatives were by considerable majority bent. Ohio's great mistake was the rejection of prohibitory legislation. Those who opposed the commonwealth then are now laying violent hands upon her.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the Province of Quebec, now funded, is, by the public accounts of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, to be $8,347,853.34. The sum of the different loans is $16,473,020, of which $523,166.67 has been redeemed, leaving $15,947,853.34 outstanding. To meet this there is an invested sinking fund of $7,600,000, thus leaving $8,347,853.34. To this must be added, however, temporary loans and deposits from the Montreal banks and the Quebec Central Railway Company, $972,606.36. These two amounts added together make the public debt on June 30th, 1883, $9,320,459,70. The amount of the deficit for the current year will have to be added to this sum to show what the present indebtedness of the Province is.

OUR GLENGARRY CORRESPONDENT, in his letter, which appears on another page, quotes some of the comments of Mr. King Dodds, the editor of the *Canadian Sportsman*—the rumsellers' organ. He accuses the "leading men" of the traffic of "criminal negligence," and deplores the fact that the county was "flooded with prohibition literature." Our correspondent suggests that temperance men should take a hint from this remark and continue to "flood" the country so that not only at public meetings but in the family circle such literature may be sown and bear fruit. This we are doing, to the utmost of our ability, through all our publications, and particularly *War Notes* and the Campaign Tracts. We send them at almost nominal rates and all we beg of the lovers of temperance is to use their utmost influence in distributing them far and wide. To those who are true friends of the cause this is surely not too much to ask!

FATHER LABELLE follows up his ignoble design to make Quebec into a gambling community with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. A national recognition of gambling has always been an evidence of something very rotten in a state and it is one of the surest means of promoting decay. When men's eagerness instead of being expended on virtue and industry is all turned to the cast of a die or the turn of a wheel, then farewell prosperity, for neither die nor wheel ever produced one farthing's worth of food or raiment. Farewell honesty also, for people who are bent on getting rich by chance and enjoying money they have not earned are not likely to have the highest regard for the rights of property. Farewell also intelligence, for those who concentrate their expectancy on chances are sure to become believers in luck, which belief being utterly inconsequential is nearly allied to insanity.

IT IS A DEPLORABLE THING that because General Luard told the truth and favored no man, even if he was a politician, he is forced to leave Canada, but if these petty quarrels and the vindictive spite of the men to whom he told too many hard facts, is to drive him from the rank he has gained by long years of good service, it will be still more deplorable, and it will be a stain upon Canada as well. It is to be hoped that the authorities at home will pay but little attention to the grumbles of the men who would make our militia force a farce, and a good deal to the manly expressions of regret which were so numerous when General Luard left Canada, and instead of accepting his resignation will promote him, for he has been weighed in the balance and has not been found wanting.

THE ACTION of the Board of Trade in pronouncing in favor of optional inspection of fish and fish oil appears to be the reasonable solution of the chief difficulty between Newfoundland and Canada. So long as the inspection is compulsory it is manifestly unfair that Canadian fish should be subjected to it and not Newfoundland fish. On the other hand, those who know best are of the opinion that inspection at inland ports where fresh water brine has to be used results in actual injury to the fish. There appears to be no good reason why fish any more than flour or pork, or seal oil any more than lard should be subjected to compulsory inspection. The absurd duty on packages containing free goods finds no apologist, and is apparently collected at no other port. It should be abolished, and also the duties on packages containing free goods coming from England as well.

THE SYMPATHY of the Canadian subjects with the Queen on the loss of her youngest son will be but faintly conveyed by the appropriate address of condolence voted by the House of Commons yesterday. The Empire, as Mr. Blake pointed out, owes much more to the Queen than it is aware of for the great advance which has been made during her reign in material and moral welfare. No portion of the Empire has made greater advances, especially in the matter of constitutional freedom, than has Canada. Sir John Macdonald's tribute to the character and talents of the Prince himself was not too warm. England and the world suffered a real loss of no small magnitude when a prince of his thoughtful nature, and with a desire to do good, passed away.

IF ENGLAND pays the King of Abyssinia two shillings a day per man to attack the Mahdi the war is likely to last as long as the pay, for such wages the Abyssinian Highlanders would get in no other way, and they like no employment better than raiding the plains of the Soudan. Their difference with the Arabs is one of race, of religion, of mode of life. It is a feud old and deadly. If England wished to spread havoc for years to come through Central Africa and to waste hundreds of thousands of lives without benefiting anybody, this is the cheapest chance she has had this long while. The Abyssinians should have the Red Sea ports they ask for.

THE CANADIAN ARMY does not appear to prosper greatly. Its peace footing was to be seven hundred and fifty men, all told, and the returns show that it numbers five hundred and ninety-three, including officers. Battery C must be in a highly efficient state, and the safety of British Columbians is by it ensured, no doubt. It is composed of two men, who should be well up in regimental drill. The bill that will come in from this force, which the Canadian people will have to pay, will not be as small as the number of men, however.

A DISADVANTAGE of which the liquor advocates complained during the Oxford campaign was that though they could to some extent buy up the press, they could not get halls in which to hold their meetings. One of them said to a prohibition advocate: "When there is no hall you just "go into a church, and you go into the "very pulpits on Sundays, and I can't do "that." "Why can't you," said the other, and he was speechless.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS are glorying in the Cincinnati outbreak and are prophesying repetitions of it in other cities whose populations have become congested by rapid accretions of the worst blood of Europe. There are conditions in which a little bloodletting seems to be nature's remedy, and such seems to be the case with the United States when plethora is superinduced by a chronic surfeiting with indigestible immigration.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT and Mr. Treasurer Robertson are, by granting more licenses than the city wants, about to accept the distinct and exclusive responsibility for a large part of the drink traffic in Montreal. We propose to place over the doings of drink this appropriate heading, "Fruits of the Traffic," so that our rulers may be able to find their own business department without search.

WE HAVE been asked for special rates on *War Notes* and temperance tracts. At the prices named these publications are a contribution on our part to the campaign. They cannot be made cheaper. There are none but wholesale rates. We expect the temperance people to distribute them as freely as we provide them.

CANON FARRAR'S CELEBRATED SERMON, "The Nation's Curse," appears in this paper. This sermon has probably been more widely read than any other delivered within the past year.

COLONEL F. MIDDLETON has been appointed successor to General Luard in command of the militia of Canada. It is to be hoped he is well equipped with taffy.

THE POPE THE CHIEF LAND-OWNER.

From the beginning of the Montreal *Witness* in 1846, one of its leading specialties was an oft-repeated protest against the accumulation of real estate in the hands of the Church of Rome. The mortmain (dead hand) grasp of that Church on the land of every country in which it was the religion of the State was ultimately the cause of terrible revolutions, by which its accumulated lands were confiscated. Yet, unwarned by these examples, the same process of accumulation was going on in Canada. The *Witness* protested almost weekly against the rushing through by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government of bills incorporating the various orders and communities of the Church of Rome, and enabling each to hold land of a liberal amount of annual value. We pointed out

1. That all these grants were likely to be availed of to the measure assigned, and beyond it, for no legislature would dare to make an honest investigation of their property or in fact any investigation at all.

2. That any quantity of wild land might be purchased for a trifle and its present annual value not be exceeded, but that the increase of population and extension of settlements would make its value very great, as would be also the case with suburban property.

3. That all these different orders were merely so many names for the same ownership, which was in all cases the Church of Rome represented by the Pope, who could do as he pleased with all the orders and communities and their lands.

4. That to make the Pope the chief landowner of Canada would be to bring us into the condition of England and Scotland before the reformation, and France before the revolution, also of Mexico and the other wretched Spanish-American States.

5. That all investment of ecclesiastic funds in property to let or to speculate upon should be prohibited. Only what landed property was needed for use and occupation should be allowed. Surplus funds would have to find other kinds of investment, such as government stocks, that would not influence elections so much.

7. That while all denominations should be prohibited from acquiring or holding land for revenue purposes the danger from that kind of tenure was as nothing in the case of Protestant churches as compared with that of the Church of Rome. The former had not the same means of influencing death-bed bequests as the father confessor and the nun-nurse gave to the latter; and, besides, each denomination was really separate from the others, whereas all the Roman Catholic orders and communities were in reality one under the absolute control of a foreign power.

These reasonings, we were informed, were perused by the political leaders of that day, and their correctness admitted in private; but, What can we do about it? was the question. The Liberal party government of Lafontaine and Baldwin existed by the favor of the Church of Rome, and had to obey its behests.

Those days of earnest but ineffective struggles for the right are recalled almost annually by the granting of new acts of incorporation or extension of old ones, and more especially at this time by the invasion of the most extensive and, humanly speaking, best managed ecclesiastical society in the world. The revenues of the Propaganda are immense, and its zeal unbounded. Almost everywhere it is the greatest existing obstacle to really Christian missions. Its real estate is so great that the reformed Italian Government finds it to be a kingdom within a kingdom, dangerous to the government, and requiring overthrow, just as the Knights Templar all over the world, and Jesuits in France and Mexico, were overthrown. Instead, however, of confiscating the landed possessions of the Jesuits in imitation of those countries, the Italian Government merely takes the land from the Order at a price, and allows the Jesuits to do what they like with the money. With their usual wisdom they are going to invest those funds, and future gifts and surplus revenues, in land in Britain, the United States and Canada, all Protestant countries, where it is most likely to increase in value through Protestant enterprise, and be safe through the stability of Protestant government.

Now, in view of all these things, and of the fact of the continually accumulating ownership by the Church of Rome of real estate in these countries, is it safe to superadd this greatest and most dangerous of all the orders of Rome as an extensive landholder?

J. D.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, April 1.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The Privileges and Elections Committee met to-day. The question taken up was whether Sir Charles Tupper was member for Cumberland or whether he vacated his seat. This being the first order of reference to the Committee, Mr. Cameron, Victoria, moved that Sir Charles has not vacated his seat and now is member of Parliament for Cumberland. Mr. Mills moved in amendment that as Sir Charles Tupper having accepted the office of representative of Canada in the United Kingdom and received certain advantages and moneys therefrom he has vacated his seat in the House. The committee divided on the main motion, and after some further discussion the bill passed—yeas, 16; nays, 9.

Sir John Macdonald called attention to the bill amending the Independence of Parliament Act and explained that the measure was being altered so that the services of members of Parliament could be had by the Government so long as no salary was paid to them. As it was there seemed to be some doubt in the matter, it having been said that it made no difference whether the occupant of such office received a salary or not as long as the statute had said that to such position no salary was attached. There might be some reasoning in this, and therefore it was thought wise to alter the bill. He contended that in England members of Parliament frequently occupied such positions.

Mr. Mills said it was an extraordinary course for a committee to pursue. They had met to consider a very important matter and they had had Sir Charles present; they did not examine him as to whether he had received any allowance or not as High Commissioner. As a matter of fact they had sufficient evidence to show that he had been awarded something like $4,500 for services. After some further discussion the bill passed.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Beaty, Toronto, presented a petition to Parliament to-day from the Knights of Labor of Toronto, demanding a prohibitory measure with regard to Chinese immigration.

THE GEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Selwyn was examined to-day before the Geological Committee. He complained he was unfairly treated and misrepresented by witnesses who were not impartial. The committee was treating him harshly. Drs. Hunt and Bell were bitter enemies of his. His witnesses were not examined. He requested that Dr. Whiteaves and Messrs. Marshall and Meredith be examined. The request was granted.

OTTAWA, April 2.

A BUSY DAY.

Yesterday's sitting of the House was almost wholly occupied with the weights and measures bill, the adulteration of food bill, and the estimates. Lengthy discussions occurred in each. The first mentioned bill passed through committee after being amended, so as to compel all persons packing meat, fruits or other articles of food to stamp on each package the weight of contents. When Mr. Costigan moved the House into committee on the Act for the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs Mr. Mills took exception to the Act, and claimed that it was unconstitutional. He said he considered the Government had no right to deal with the subject; it was a matter which ought to come within the power of the Local Legislatures. The bill was an interference with the civil rights of the individual and was of a centralizing character. Mr. Costigan said that instead of the measure having a tendency to centralization it had the very reverse. Sir John Macdonald said that the bill was merely for the purpose of amending the Act of 1874, which was passed for the very purpose of carrying out what this bill was intended to do. Several alterations were made at the suggestion of Mr. Blake, after which the committee rose and reported progress.

SUPPLY.

When in supply the first item taken up was $2,500,000, providing for the Intercolonial Railway. In answer to Mr. Burpee (St. John), Sir Charles Tupper said that the Pullman service was very unsatisfactory. A provisional arrangement had been entered into so that the contract should finally terminate in August, 1885.

On the item $60,000 for the Geological Survey, Mr. Hall said it might be a fitting time for him to say in connection with this matter that a special committee had been investigating the results of the survey during the session. He might say that there was a general feeling throughout the country that the survey was not doing that amount of good work which was to be expected of it and the examination into its affairs showed that there was some truth in this feeling. He contrasted the efficient value of the reports of the United States Survey when compared with that of Canada. Mr. Mills considered that the enquiry which was being made by the committee should have been made before the Minister of the department under whose control the survey was. Mr. Hall did not know if this was said as a reflection on the committee, but the members of the same could not help the value of the evidence that was brought out by the witnesses, nor could they help gentlemen of the press from attending their meetings. Sir John Macdonald agreed with the member for Bothwell, and said that when Professor Selwyn was chosen for director it was for his own fitness to fill the position, and he (Sir John) would not like to credit all that had been said against him.

On the item of $776,479 for the Indians of the North-West, Mr. Mills stated that there were too many officials, while the Indians were said to be dying of starvation. He would like to know the most about this matter. Sir John Macdonald agreed to give all the information he had in regard to this affair when the item passed.

THE FACTORY BILL.

Mr. Blake yesterday enquired of the Ministry when it was proposed to take up the Factory Bill. They had been told from day to day that it was going to be considered on the following day, but as yet there was no appearance of that being done. Local interest was manifested in the measure both by manufacturers and employees and as there would be considerable discussion on the subject, it was about time something was being done in the matter. Sir John Macdonald said that Sir Leonard Tilley, who had charge of the measure, was not in his seat, but he (Sir John) would inform the hon. gentlemen about the intentions of the Government to-morrow.

ANTI-CHINESE PRINTERS.

The Toronto Typographical Union has petitioned Parliament for the enactment of such laws as will totally prohibit the introduction into any part of Canada of Chinese.

THE LICENSE ACT.

Sir John Macdonald will move that it is expedient to amend the liquor license act of 1883 in several respects, and especially as to the time for applying for and taking out licenses, as to the appointment of commissioners, and as to legal proceedings enacted and penalty imposed by the act.

C. P. R. STOCKHOLDERS.

A return of the stockholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway on October 14th, 24th and 28th last, has been presented. The amount of stock held by the directors and other large shareholders on October 28th, was as follows:

R. B. Angus	$1,500,000
Duncan McIntyre	2,026,000
J. J. Hill	1,000,000
John Cassils	272,500
Baron O. DeReinach, at Paris	110,000
Earl of Elphinstone	545,300
F. Grieninger, of Paris	490,100
John S. Kennedy, New York	1,000,000
J. S. Kennedy & Co	950,300
H. F. Kean	1,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	500,000
J. S. Morgan & Co., of London	250,000
Morton, Bliss & Co., New York	3,199,800
Maatsch, Appiz & Co., Amsterdam	5,310,000
Morton, Rose & Co., London	2,735,700
C. J. Osborne, New York	245,000
C. J. Osborne & Co	185,000
E. Outwater, New York	807,000
P. Robin, New York	500,000
D. A. Smith	2,329,000
George Stephen	3,122,200
A. S. Schaw, Glasgow	545,000
G. S. Scott & Co., New York	770,000
W. C. Van Horne	490,000
Sir G. Warrender, Edinburgh	600,000

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Committee met to-day. Mr. Scott Barlow, chief draughtsman, was examined and gave evidence with regard to the issue of the geological and topographical maps. The late appearance of these maps was due to the backwardness of the lithographers. The survey would be, he thought, more beneficial if more attention was paid to mines and minerals. He favored the appointment of a competent mineral specialist. Mr. Hoffman, chemist and mineralogist, thought it would be difficult to obtain accurate mineral statistics, owing to the opposition of mineral men to giving information. He spoke highly of Dr. Selwyn. Mr. Whiteaves, paleontologist of the survey, considered the survey in a high state of efficiency. Mr. Marshall, accountant and bookkeeper, was of the same belief, that the survey was in a more efficient state now than ever before. The Director's time was principally taken up in answering questions sent him. Dr. Selwyn, to prove the inaccuracy of statements that he was unknown in the scientific world, produced a bronze medal received to-day by him from the Royal Society of New South Wales, for his eminent researches in natural sciences.

OTTAWA, April 3.

THE CHINESE.

A very unusual incident occurred yesterday The House of Commons adjourned shortly after ten, and the Senators toiled on until midnight. In the House the business set down for transaction on the order paper was all completed. The only important question considered was the motion prohibiting the incoming of Chinese into British Columbia. An amendment to "restrict" instead of to prohibit was carried and the motion passed. A debate of about one hour's duration occurred. Mr. Baker, in a neat speech, said, he trusted the House, in the interest of British Columbia, would support either a prohibitory or restrictive measure. Mr. Allen agreed with the former speaker as to the Chinese being an undesirable class, but would move in amendment to the motion to use the word "restrict" instead of "prohibit." Mr. Homer, who did not support such a resolution last year on account of the amount of Chinese labor required for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, would support the resolution as that difficulty was now got rid of. Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) moved in amendment that the debate be adjourned. Mr. Gordon spoke in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Barnard said that a few years ago one could not get a patient hearing in the House on this question and now fully one half of the members were ready to vote for a restrictive measure. He supported a prohibitory measure. Mr. Fairbank, who seconded the amendment to "restrict," instead of "prohibit," said that the question was daily becoming of greater importance to the people of Ontario and the other Eastern provinces. Mr. Foster objected to an adjournment of the debate as that would be merely working a vote on the subject. He did not believe in passing a prohibitory law, but would support a restrictive measure leaving the question afterward to be discussed as to how the Act should be put in force.

Sir John Macdonald hoped the hon. member would not press his motion although he was aware that to some extent the Chinese were not a desirable class of immigrants. By passing such an act it would interfere with the trade of Canada in so far as China was concerned. The motion would be withdrawn and a commission would be appointed during the recess to enquire into the whole subject.

Mr. Shakespeare replied, pointing out that the contentions of the first Minister were groundless and he did not believe in putting what would be merely a motion to that House. He, therefore, refused to withdraw it. Mr. Gordon, as seconder of the main motion, also refused to have it withdrawn. Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) then withdrew the motion to adjourn the debate. Sir John Macdonald said that if his hon. friend would allow the amendment of Mr. Allen to be altered to "restrict or regulate," and the word "Canada" inserted instead of "British Columbia," then he would not oppose it. This was agreed to and the amendment was carried.

THE TIME OF PROROGATION.

Mr. Blake yesterday put a few questions, the answers to which would indicate the length of the session. He enquired if the first Minister could give him the information he promised respecting the Factory Bill. Sir John Macdonald after consulting with Sir Hector Langevin, said that he would not say positively that the Factory Bill would not be proceeded with this session, but it was very likely that it would not. Mr. Blake enquired what about the Quebec Act. Sir John said that it would be brought down as early as possible. Mr. Blake also asked if Sir John Macdonald would bring down as early as convenient the grants to railways, to which Sir John replied that this matter would be attended to.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Mr. Davies, in moving certain resolutions respecting the right of the Province of Prince Edward Island to receive such a fair proportion of the sum awarded to Great Britain by way of compensation for the privileges accorded to the United States fishermen, under the Treaty of Washington of 1871, as the value of the privileges conceded to the Americans by that province before entering confederation bears to that conceded by the Dominion as constituted when the treaty was ratified, said that before confederation took place Prince Edward Island expressed its unwillingness to accept any money consideration for its fisheries, but desired some reciprocal arrangements in trade. By joining the confederation Prince Edward Island did not give up any of its vested rights. Ten years ago the Island sold to the Americans the right to fish in its waters for a sum of money. When the province entered confederation in 1871 it did not give up any of its vested rights. What was surrendered in that union, what the union conceded were specified. The money was the island's because it was paid for a right in which the Dominion had no concern because that right was vested in the Province at the time of Confederation, and was not nor could not be handed over to Canada. The island very reluctantly agreed to the Washington treaty because of the representations Earl Kimberly, the Colonial Society, made to it. On the faith of a despatch from him the premier ratified the clauses much against the wish of the Government of the day. Everything being ratified it was understood that the island had a right to the subsequent award, and that this debt or unascertained sum was not mentioned in the terms of union, and consequently could not have passed over to the Dominion. The argument that the treaty expired on the day that Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation could not have any force whatever.

Mr. Brecken, while favoring the motion, thought that the last speaker, when he was Premier of Prince Edward Island and legal representative of the Dominion Government, in connection with the fishery award, might have made a move in this matter before now. Mr. McIntyre supported the resolution. Mr. Tupper (Pictou) spoke against the resolution urging that it was now too late in the day to advance any such claim. Mr. Haskett favored the resolution. Yesterday being the last private members' day this question will not come up again.

THE "HANSARD."

When Mr. White (Cardwell) presented the report of the Debates Committee, which in addition to making some further arrangements for the better despatch of getting out the French copy of the House, also increases their salaries, and for the adoption of the same, Mr. Auger moved in amendment that in the interest of economy it is advisable to pay out of the public funds for a staff of official reporters and translators. The amendment was lost by 61 yeas to 102 nays.

An address of condolence to the Queen upon the death of Prince Leopold was moved in the Senate yesterday by Sir Alexander Campbell, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Scott. Both gentlemen made appropriate remarks upon the many virtues and accomplishments of the deceased prince, also expressing the regret and sympathy felt by the Canadian people. Mr. Pelletier expressed similar feelings on behalf of the French members.

OBIT.

Mrs. Mackenzie Bowell, wife of the Minister of Customs, died last night at Los Angelos, California. The Hon. Mr. Bowell will leave this evening to bring home the remains.

DYING.

Mr. J. M. Currier, postmaster of this city, who has spent the winter in Bermuda, is dying. His son left for New York last night to meet him.

OTTAWA, April 4.

THE SCOTT ACT.

In the Senate last night on motion of Senator Macpherson that the House go into Committee on the Act to amend the Temperance Act of 1878, a lengthy debate occurred. The effect of the amendment is to admit of the Scott Act being enforced in certain counties in Nova Scotia where no licenses are granted and where the Act cannot consequently, owing to a technicality, be introduced. Senator Dickey objected to the principle of the plebiscite involved in the Canada Temperance Act. This Act was the first and only instance of the plebiscite in Canadian Legislation. He quoted the figures in a number of elections to show that only one fifth or less of the voters supported the Act, so that it was put into force by a small minority of the people who went to the polls because they knew that they could get all they wanted to drink after the bill was passed. He contended that the popular feeling was not in favor of the act. He claimed that the decision given a few days ago in Nova Scotia entirely upset root and branch of the law of the Hon. Mr. Scott. The act did not fill the bill. Mr. Scott should have considered that there were counties where licenses were not given and in these the act did not apply. He read a few statements obtained from saloon keepers and others in neighboring counties in reference to the operation of the Scott Act in Halton county. They, of course, condemned the act as a failure. They stated that more liquor is imported into that county at present than ever before. He felt confident the act would be repealed. He spoke in favor of the new Dominion act.

Senator Almon also opposed the Scott Act and especially its enforcement in Nova Scotia. He contended that the act legislated for the rich and against the poor. In this connection he related a rather pointless story. "Probably indeed," he said, "a moneyed man and his servant might have occasion to return home during a rain storm. The master could brace himself up with a glass of hot toddy. His servant might be similarly inclined, but the Scott Act prevented him from imbibing his 'poison.'"

Senator Scott said the Act was given to the country under a great and pressing demand for it. A strong agitation for local option had been in progress for years previous. In 1874 a commission was appointed. The petitions received in one year for more restrictive measures contained the names of 302,000 persons and embraced petitions from 147 municipalities, memorials from the legislature assemblies of New Brunswick and Ontario, and one from the Canada Presbyterian Church, with a constituency of 226,000. He never imagined that the Act would be enforced to the letter, but by its introduction we were only keeping apace with other countries. He next referred to a few countries that had retrograded. In Switzerland the Legislature abolished the local option law and opened up an open trade in liquor. The effect was most disastrous. Grog shops sprung up in every hole and corner. He would always, notwithstanding certain reflections made against him by the hon. member for Halifax, entertain the belief that the medical profession acted wrongly in prescribing alcohol medicinally. He quoted from the London *Lancet* to show that that journal took his view in this matter. The *Lancet* editorials claimed that total abstinence was as sound a principle in disease as in health.

Senator Vidal took the member for Amherst (Senator Dickey) to task. He considered the hon. gentleman's argument as very flimsy, especially the reference made by him in regard to what the proportion which carried the Act bore to the proportion of votes in the county where submitted. The hon. member had said that this was only one-fifth. According to this argument he might prove that in committee only one-fifth of the whole voted against it. To show that the voice of the people demanded the Act he stated in Nova Scotia in 12 counties 13,655 votes were cast for the Act and only 1,909 against it. There was abundant evidence that the Act was popular. He referred to places where the bill after three or four years' trial had been reaffirmed. The failures were not due to the Act, but to those who opposed its enforcement. There were many doctors who delighted in giving certificates so bitter were they against the principle. He found by the returns from Halton County that many persons had the same prescription repeated daily for months. If he had a protracted disease which necessitated the use of the same medicine he would be hardly likely to continue to again and again seek the same medical certificate (laughter). It had been stated that the Act in Halton County was not a success. He felt confident that the Act would be reaffirmed. The people were most enthusiastic in support of it. Senator Kaulbach claimed that the Act had a tendency towards intemperance.

Senator Plumb said that hon. speakers had digressed. If the bill proper were before the House he would vote against it, but as it was the Act was now on the statute book and should be given every chance to be enforced. He thought the House should not stop at a technicality. He favored the adoption of the amendment. The Act has been solemnly passed by the House, and this was not an occasion when it should be interfered with by anything but a direct measure to repeal it. The bill was perfectly reasonable, having been passed by the Government and should not be defeated. He hoped that an amendment would be moved. Senator Odell followed the line of argument of the previous speaker. He was, however, strongly opposed to the principle of the Act. Senator Carvell characterized the Act as a useless, vexatious and mischievous bill. In Prince Edward Island the state of things existing since the introduction of the Scott Act was lamentably worse than ever before. The motion carried on division. The House went into committee, rose and reported progress. Senator Almon gave notice that he would move in amendment that in counties where the Act is enforced an exception should be made of beer, cider, lager beer and light wines.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate's address of condolence on the demise of the late Prince Leopold. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake made very feeling and highly complimentary allusions to the late prince. A deathlike silence prevailed in the Chamber, the House listened with the closest attention and profound sorrow to the expressions of regret that fell from the lips of the two speakers. The Premier expressively recounted the many virtues, patriotic acts and brilliant career of the young prince. Mr. Blake was particularly eloquent. He extolled in beautiful language and with subdued voice the many ennobling qualities of Her Most Gracious Majesty, made patriotic allusions to her happy reign and demonstrated Her Majesty's claim to universal sympathy in her present bereavement.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Among the items which passed in committee of supply was one of $25,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the meeting in Montreal next August of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections declaring that by accepting the position of High Commissioner of Canada in England Sir Charles Tupper had not forfeited his seat in the House of Commons was carried by a vote of 107 to 55.

Sir Leonard Tilley, in reply to Mr. Blake, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the Factory bill this session before the adjournment of the House.

Sir Hector Langevin denied that there was any truth in the statement that the Canadian Pacific Railway was applying for an additional $500,000.

OTTAWA, April 5.

THE SCOTT ACT IN THE SENATE.

When the deputation of Members of Parliament, interested in the temperance cause, waited upon the Government some time ago, and urged upon the Ministry the necessity of amending the Scott Act, so as to make it operative in certain counties in Nova Scotia where no licenses are granted, and where the Act is inoperative, owing to a technicality, they received an informal answer, which was, in effect, that to save time the amendment should be submitted to the Senate for consideration; and it was explained that when the amendment was brought down to the Commons there would be no discussion of any consequence. The deputation accepted this proposition, believing that as the House, without the least doubt, would pass the amendment, the Upper Chamber would do likewise. From the antipathy manifested in the Senate toward the amendment, and in fact to the Scott Act itself, it has dawned upon the earnest workers in the cause that the passage of the amendment would have been better ensured had it obtained the endorsation of the Commons.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson yesterday afternoon moved the third reading of the act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

The Hon. Mr. Dickey moved in amendment that three-fifths, instead of one-half of the votes polled, should be required to give effect to the Act. In speaking to the amendment, he explained that he personally favored the amendment, which was once carried in the Commons, and subsequently killed in the Senate, that a majority of registered voters must vote for the measure. He, however, would be satisfied with three-fifths of the votes polled.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell spoke in favor of the amendment. He thought it was impossible to enact a law of this nature unless there was a strong general feeling in favor of such a measure. He considered it as useless to pass sumptuary laws which were contrary to public sentiment. He would be willing to support an amendment to allow the sale of beer and light wines under the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Scott charged the Government with insincerity in permitting this Act to attain its present stage, and then support amendments which materially affect it. He complained that unfair advantage had been taken of the necessity for supplying a necessary amendment to the Act to injure it. A fair trial should be given the Act, and a few years' test should be allowed before the Act was condemned. He was of the opinion that pure whiskey was more wholesome than beer, and therefore hoped that the amendment in this connection would not be pressed.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson said that he had introduced the Act simply to remove some existing doubt, and not for the purpose of generally amending it. He was sorry that honorable members had tacked on amendments to the bill which he had introduced. If they desired to alter the Canada Temperance Act they should have introduced a bill to this effect. He would oppose changing the vote to three-fifths, and would also oppose any steps to allow beer to be sold, and consequently he would oppose all amendments.

Hon. Mr. Wark also opposed changing the Scott Act until a fairer opportunity was afforded of having it tested. There was, however, one amendment to the act which he would suggest, viz., that women should be allowed to vote upon it.

Hon. Mr. Power rose to a point of order. He contended that no notice of the amendment had been given previous to its introduction; and that it was pertinent to the act.

The Speaker ruled the amendment to be in order.

After recess Senator Vidal in a forcible speech opposed the amendment, claiming that it would virtually kill the Scott Act. Senators Flint and Girard coincided with Mr. Vidal. Mr. Trudel thought Parliament was not competent to deal with the liquor traffic. The question of jurisdiction, he thought, should be settled before any further legislation should be enacted by the Government. He would approve of a different law, but the Scott Act being law, it should have a fair trial. He opposed the amendment. Messrs. McFarlane, McClelan, Odell and Plumb spoke. The latter, although opposing any amendments last night, supported this one. The amendment was lost on the following division:—

Yeas.—Almon, Archibald, Botsford, Campbell, Carvell, Deblois, Deveber, Dickey, Ferguson, Glasier, Howlan, Kaulbach, McKay, McKindsay, McMillan, MacFarlane, Montgomery, Nelson, Northwood, O'Donohue, Odell, Plumb, Robitaille, Smith, Turner.—25.

Nays—Allan, Armand, Baillargeon, Bellerose, De Boucherville, Chaffers, Chapais, Flint, Girard, Grant, Haythorn, Leonard, McClelan, McInnes (B. C.), Macpherson, Miller, Pelletier, Power, Pozer, Reesor, Scott, Skead, Steven, Sutherland, Trudel, Vidal, Ward—27.

Mr. Almon moved in amendment that the dealing in ale, porter, lager beer, cider and light wines, containing not over twelve percent of alcohol be exempt from the operations of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 in all places in which the said Act shall come into operation after 31st May, 1884. The amendment was lost on a division of twenty-three yeas to twenty-eight nays. Mr. McMillan moved in amendment that section 94 be amended so that the sale of spirits for medicinal purposes be in quantities not more than one pint. Lost on division—twenty-eight nays to thirty-one yeas. The main motion for the third reading of the bill was then carried on division.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Yesterday Mr. Charlton moved a vote of want of confidence in the Administration, and the House witnessed about the last pitched battle of the present session. The debate was quite lively. The mover, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Mr. White (Cardwell) monopolized the speechifying. Sir Richard, who is in very good working order this session, was on this occasion particularly eloquent and forcible. When Sir Leonard Tilley moved that the House go into committee of supply Mr. Charlton moved in amendment that a very large proportion of the expenditure consists of fixed charges or charges of a permanent character which, when once created, are difficult of reduction, that recent legislation and the completion of existing engagements will result in a largely increased public debt and a steady increase in the public charges; that this House views with regret the great increase in the burdens imposed upon the people of Canada by customs duties and the undue and rapid increase in the expenditure. Speaking in support of his amendment Mr. Charlton contended that the country was becoming burdened with an alarming amount of indebtedness. The people of Canada paid a very much larger revenue in customs duties than our neighbors south of 45°. This state of affairs gave rise to a taxation that was driving the people out of the country, and in proof of this he stated that no less than sixty families were moving away from his own riding this spring to the United States. They did not intend to migrate to the North-West. During the present Administration the expenditure increased to about $7 per capita. He contrasted the expenditure under the administration of the Liberal party with that under the present Government, and exposed what he termed the extravagant and reckless manner in which the affairs of the country were being conducted. He took his figures from three different periods, commencing with that period from 1868 to 1873-74, afterwards taking from 1873-74 to 1878-79, the *regime* of the member for East York, and from 1878-79 down to the present day. These figures he contrasted with United States statistics, and the result was of a telling character in favor of the Americans. Our expenditure was shown to be about five times as great when compared with the population as was that of the United States. In the States the public debt was being monthly decreased, while in Canada it was being increased alarmingly. Besides, the Americans were saddled with various expenditures which we in Canada were exempted from. The money paid to pensioners in the United States amounted to upward of $66,000,000. The increase of the public debt here was simply astounding.

Sir Leonard Tilley made a brief reply. It was unfair to compare our national debt with that of the United States, for the reason that the latter had not to assume the debt of the different States, while we had to assume the debt of our provinces; the bringing in of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba added to the increase of debt and increase of the expenditure of the Dominion. If it was extravagant for the Conservative Government to increase the debt from 1868 to 1873, why did not the gentlemen opposite reduce it after getting into power.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he considered it nothing short of a public scandal to be called on at this stage of the session to consider the estimates and after some remarks by Mr. White, Cardwell, the House divided and the amendment was lost by 57 yeas to 111 nays.

THE COMING RUSSO-ENGLISH MARRIAGE.

The granddaughter of the Queen, who is to marry the brother of the Russian Czar, and to become the sister-in-law of her aunt, the Duchess of Edinburgh, is the Princess Elizabeth Alexandrina Louise Alice, second daughter of the Grand Duchess of Hesse. She is not yet twenty years of age, but is exactly like her mother, the Princess Alice, and is said to resemble her closely in intellectual power and in character. She is a great favorite with the Queen. The Russian Grand Duke Sergius, whom she is to marry, is twenty-seven years of age, a soldier and a man of very determined character. He is popular among the Princes of Russia, and great affection is said to subsist between him and his sister, the imperial and royal wife of the Duke of Edinburgh. It is always said, of course, that these marriages are contracts of affection, and no one wishes to say contrary in this case. But there has been a great deal of family management to bring the match about, and it is particularly grateful both to the Queen and her daughter-in-law.—*From a London letter to the Liverpool Mercury.*

"PROPAGATING THE FAITH."

The twenty-ninth number of the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" has just been published. The total amount contributed last year for this purpose by the Roman Catholics of the Province of Quebec was $16,784. The various dioceses produced as follows:—Quebec, $7,839; Montreal, $5,284; Three Rivers, $2,022; St. Hyacinthe, $1,112; Rimouski, $527.

The collections for Indian schools, on the day of Pentecost, amounted to $6,666. For "Holy Places" in the Archdiocese of Quebec there was contributed $1,227.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, April 7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale trade shows little improvement since our last report. The weather has not been unfavorable throughout the West and in the Maritime Provinces, but still trade does not improve as it was expected to do as the season advances. The general opinion among business men is that there will not be any very great change until after the opening of navigation, which cannot now be far off. The spring trade will not, it is expected, be great, as retailers find little inclination on the part of farmers to purchase much and they are inclined themselves to act cautiously. A great deal will depend upon next harvest, and until it has been reaped no permanent improvement is likely to take place. Remittances are somewhat improved, but are far from being up to the mark.

DRY GOODS.—Some business has been done during the week with Eastern Ontario merchants and with Eastern Townships retail dealers. The city trade has also shown some improvement. Business is, however, still dull and behind that of the same time last year. There is no demand of any consequence for cottons, country dealers being still apprehensive of danger owing to the conditions of the market. Remittances are coming in somewhat better, but still leave very much to be desired. It is expected that the number of renewals asked for within the next few days will be large.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The pig iron market is dull, the only transactions being in small lots at somewhat lower figures. 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. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 42s 4d. The market for manufactured iron is dull. We quote: Bar iron, $1.85. Hoops and Bands at $2.25. Sheets and plates at $2.50 to $2.75. Tin plates dull at $4.20 to $4.90 for charcoals, and at $4.30 no $4.40 for cokes, Canada plates nominal, $2.95 to $3.10. Metals are steady. Ingot tin, 22c, and Copper 16¾c to 17c. Cut nails, $2.90 to $3.

WOOL.—The market is quiet for domestic and dull for foreign. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 16½c to 18c; Australian, 21c to 30c; Canadian pulled, 22c to 29c, as to quality. Fleece nominal.

PETROLEUM is stagnant but steady at 13¾c 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, 80c to 85c each.

LEATHER.—Sole continues very firm with an upward tendency. Prices of other kinds of stock remain unchanged. Business fair.

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.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is a little more doing the present week. A few buyers are in town and shipments have been considerable. The bulk of the spring orders have, however, been forwarded, and manufacturers are already turning their attention to fall samples.

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.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade is improving. Buyers are cautious. Outlook is good; and payments good. Heavy chemicals are declining on the other side. Stocks here are very light; not much change in values of spot deliveries.

Aloes, Cape, 18c to 20c; Alum, $1.85 to $1.90; Borax, 13c to 15c; Castor Oil, 10c to 11c; Caustic Soda, $2.67½ to $2.75; Cream Tartar, 36c to 37½c; Epsom Salts, $1.25 to $1.40; Extract Logwood, 10c to 11c; Indigo, Madras, 85c to $1.00; Madder, 12c to 13c; Opium, $4.00 to $4.25; Oxalic Acid, 14c to 16c; Potass Iodide, $1.75 to $1.90; Quinine, $1.80 to $1.90; Soda Ash, $1.75 to $1.85; Soda Bi-Carb, $2.50 to $2.60; Sal Soda, $1.15 to $1.25; Tartaric Acid, 58c to 60c; Bleaching Powder, 2¾c.

FURS.—Some red fox, mink rats and skunks offered this week, and were bought up at our quotations. Cable despatch warns buyers from handling mink, except at very low figures. They sold poorly at the late sales. Fur seal sold well, some assortments advancing.

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., $0.50 to $1.00; Muskrat, 11c to 13c; Otter, $9.00 to $12.00; Raccoon, do., $0.00 to $0.60; Skunk, do., 25c to 75c.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 3rd, 1884.

TEAS.—The collapse in the fictitious values and movements of the New York Exchange (where, as noted in late report, figures were kept up to some extent by small sales amongst the operators), has been followed by reaction in actual business for teas on the spot and the Exchange reports even there this to be to the extent of 3 to 4 cents on the 6 to 7 cents reduction that had taken place. Real tea holders, therefore, in New York are firm and stock actually in hand is considered moderate in Japans, while advices from Japan show firmness and advanced for the few remaining over. The winter having been very severe there, an earlier opening of market than about 7th of May is not looked for, that is fully as late as last season. So that with moderate actual supply in hand and new crop not being (even finest and highest class teas, as first crop of course are) expected in market on this side before about the beginning of July. There is apparently sound basis for expecting a steady market for actual business with tea on hand. One thing will likely be effected by the collapse on the New York Exchange referred to, and that is the prevention of undue forcing and excitement in Japan for the new crop. With us trade doing now is moderate and with values scarcely altered for the week for all kinds of Japan as well as China teas.

SUGARS, at a reduction of one-eighth on refined in New York large sales are reported to have been made within the few days past. With us there is slight change in yellows, but not over one-eighth or so lower, while refined white is but little altered. Some Jamaica sugar in casks sold for lots about six. Not extra by any means as to color or dryness.

MOLASSES dull. Operations are few at late figures. Considerable sales of lower quality syrups reported at lower prices. While for choice market is steady.

COFFEES.—Macaraibo reported as a little higher. Other kinds steady. Business moderate.

RICE.—Advance of 6d reported from London. Crop in the East stated to be short. First cargo of the season for rice mill here has sailed. Our prices are not higher.

SPICES.—Pepper, 16½c to 18c for black. White, 26c to 27½c. Cassia slightly up. Other spices dull and without special change.

FRUITS.—Choice Valencias not in large supply, inferior neglected. Malaga raisins dull. Currants, figs, dates, prunes and nuts and almonds are all quiet. Reports as to growing crop of almonds favorable.

OILS.—The catch of seals already is very favorably reported on, market is dull and easier for seal oils. Cod oil has recovered from effect of forced sale recently. Petroleum dull.

FISH.—Quite an amount of writing and speaking about our inspection law, but certainly the consumer has a right to be assured as to quality of what he pays for. How to do the best is the difficulty. All unreasonable restrictions on trade should be abandoned permanently.

SALT, nominal.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British grain markets are still dull and heavy. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat, slow; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, heavy. Mark Lane wheat declined about 6d to 1s per qr.; do. corn about 6d per qr. No. 2 Spring wheat, off coast, 37s for prompt shipment; Red Winter do., 38s 6d; do. for prompt shipment or shipment present and following month, 37s. English country wheat markets generally cheaper; French do., steady. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during the week, 45,000 to 50,000 qrs. Liverpool wheat, spot, depressed; do. corn, dull. Liverpool Standard California wheat, including Club White, 7s 4d to 7s 7d; do. fair average Red Winter wheat, 7s 9d; do. Red American Spring do., 7s 6d. Wheat and flour in Paris, steady. Liverpool Mixed Maize, 4s 9d; do. Canadian Peas, 6s 7d.

Liverpool, 2.30 p.m.—Prime Western Lard, 42s 9d; Prime City Tallow, 37s.

Chicago wheat is about ⅞ of a cent per bushel lower at 81⅞c May, 83⅞c June, and 84⅞c July. The receipts were 95,000 bushels and the shipments 191,000 bushels. Corn is 1½c per bushel lower at 49½c May, 50¾c June, and 52⅝c July. The receipts were 84,000 bushels and the shipments 74,000 bushels.

The local grain market is very dull and prices are unchanged. Quotations to-day are:—Canada Red Winter, $1.03 to $1.05; Canada White, do. $100 to $102; Canada Spring, $1.02 to $1.04; Corn, 56c to 58 unbound per bushel; Oats, 38c to 40c; Peas, 92c to 93c per 66 lbs.; Rye, 60c to 63c; Barley, per 48 lbs., Quebec, 55c to 65c; Ontario, 60c to 70c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,225 brls. The market is very quiet, and no business was reported on 'Change. Prices unchanged. We quote: Superior Extra, $5; Extra Superfine, $5.20 to $5.25; Fancy, $5.00; Spring Extra $4.85 to $4.90; 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 in price. We quote as follows:—Butter—Eastern Townships, 19c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 15c to 17c. Add a couple of cents per lb. to the above prices for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese—Fall makes, 13½c to 14c, as to quality. The public cable is still at 70s.

EGGS are quoted to-day at 20c per dozen.

HOG PRODUCTS remain very quiet. We quote as follows:—Western Mess Pork, $20.50; Canadian Short Cut, $21.50; Hams, city cured, 13½c to 14½c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, pails, Western, 12¾c to 13c; do., Canadian, 12c to 12½c; Tallow, refined, 6½c to 7½c.

SYRUP AND SUGAR.—Maple Syrup fetches 80c to 85c, and Maple Sugar at 10c to 10½c.

ASHES.—Pots are quiet, under light receipts, at $4.20 to $4.30, as to tares. There are no Pearls on the market.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, April 5.

Bank Stocks.	*Par value of shares.*	*Amount paid up.*	*Seller p.c.*	*Buyer p.c.*	*Cash Value.*
*Montreal	200	all	194	193½	......
Ontario	100	all	104½	103½	......
Du Peuple	50	all	65	62½	......
Molsons	50	all	117	115	......
Toronto	100	all	184½	182½	......
Jacques Cartier	25	all	......	......	......
Merchants	100	all	114½	114	......
East. Townships	50	all	......	......	......
Commerce	100	all	125¾	125	......
Hochelaga			......	......	......
Federal	50	30	......	......	......
Union	100	all	......	......	......
Exchange	100	all	......	......	......
Miscellaneous.		all			
Montreal Telegraph	50		116½	115½	......
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	100	all	55	64¼	......
City Passenger Ry	50	all	122¾	122¼	......
Mont. Gas Co.	40	all	182½	182	......
Loan & Mortgage	50	all	......	......	......
St. P. M. & M.	100	all	95½	95	......
Canada Cotton	200	all	......	......	......
Dundas Cotton	100	60 p.c.	......	......	......
North-West Land		all	58s 6	55s	......
Canadian Pacific			52	51½	......
Do. G. L. Bonds			100¼	98½	......

*Ex.-div., 190, 189.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—APRIL 7.

Very few farmers except those living near the city have visited the market of late, and the market gardeners and dealers have the trade pretty much to themselves, and are exacting high rates for most kinds of produce. Butter seems to be more plentiful and rather lower in price, except for choice prints, which bring fancy prices; packed eggs are plentiful and sell at moderate rates; maple sugar and syrup are also supplied in abundance, but a large proportion of the sugar is not derived from the maple. The fish market has been rather disorganized of late, owing to the large quantities of fresh herrings and tommy cods of doubtful quality which have been forced on the market; good haddock and cod are scarce and higher priced. The hay market is chiefly supplied with pressed hay, and higher prices are being paid.

The following are the prices to-day:

GRAIN.—Oats, $1 to $1.15 per bag; Peas, $1 to $1.10 per bushel; Buckwheat, 75c. do.; Beans, $1.50 to $2.25 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; onions, 50c. to 80c. per bushel; good onions are $2.50 to $3.00 per brl.; carrots, 70c. to 75c. per bush.; beets, 75c to 85c do.; parsnips, 75c. to 90c. do.; Swedish turnips, 60c. to 70c 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, 20c. to 22c. per dozen; fresh, 24c to 30c. Maple Sugar, 10c to 12c per lb.; Maple Syrup, 90c to $1 per gallon.

FRUIT.—Apples, $3.50 to $5.50 per brl.; lemons, $4.50 per case; Valencia oranges, $6.50 to $7.00 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 $1.25 each; do., hindquarters, $1.00 to $1.75 each; veal, forequarters, 8c to 12c do.; do., hindquarters, 12c to 15c do.; calves' heads, 40c to 60c 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, 13c do.; pigs' heads and feet, 5c do.; haddock, 6c to 8c per lb.; halibut, 15c do.; brook trout, 15c do.; cod, 6c to 7c do.; fresh herrings, 10c to 15c per dozen; tommy cods, 10c 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, $6.50 to $9.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 60c to 70c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4.00 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET—APRIL 4.

There were about fifty milch cows offered on this market to-day, and trade was exceedingly dull, there being scarcely any demand, except for the best, there being few really good cows on the market. A large rough cow, with good appearance of milk, was sold for $60, and several other good cows were sold at from $50 to $53, and common good cows at from $38 to $45 each. There were a number of small lean bossies for which there seemed to be little demand, and none of them were sold in the early part of the day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—APRIL 7.

There were about 1,200 head of beef cattle in and around Point St. Charles early this morning, of which about 200 head were sold to butchers and dealers, and nearly 400 more were taken to Viger market. All the good cattle were held at firm rates and butchers complained that they had to pay from ½c to ¾c per lb. live weight more for first class cattle to-day, than the same quality could have been bought for a week ago. A majority of the sales were made at from 5¾c to 6½c per lb., but a number of extra animals were sold at from 7c to 7½c do., and in two or three cases, higher rates were paid. Rough steers and bulls were sold at from 4½c to 5c per lb. The best cattle were not sold this forenoon, but were held for competition in the prize show of fat cattle to-day; among the best of those on exhibition were some steers and heifers which cost from 8c to 9c per lb. in Ontario, one pair of extra three-year-old steers raised by C. D. Moar, of the township of Smith, County of Peterborough, were shown by George Webber and were much admired by all who saw them. They cost 8½c at Peterborough and are about the best steers seen in this city for a long time. Good calves were very scarce and high priced. Some extra ones were sold at about the ordinary price of common dry cows. Small calves were also less plentiful than usual. Sheep were very scarce on Viger Market, but a good many were bought at Point St. Charles, at from 5½c to 6c per lb., and in some cases higher rates were paid for very good ones. A considerable number of spring lambs were brought to the city, but the best were sold before coming to the market. Prices are from $3.50 to $6 each. Live hogs sell at at from 6¾c to 7c per lb. Messrs. Daoust Bros. bought at Point St. Charles, 200 hogs at 6¾c per lb.; 80 sheep at 6c do.; 18 cattle at 6½c do. and 6 extra calves for $150. Messrs. Monette and Versailles bought five extra heifers and steers at $135 per head or from 7c to 8c per lb. G. Bridgman bought the best beef critter on Viger Market for $120 or about 7½c per lb.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, March 25.—Larger supply of cattle. Sheep smaller. Trade rather dull. Prices:—Beef, 6s 6d to 9s 9d per stone; pigs, 5s 6d to 8s per stone; sheep, 8d to 10d per lb., sinking offal; lambs 45s to 50s each. Numbers—Cattle, 2,250; sheep, 3,600; pigs, 750.

SALFORD, March 25.—Supply of cattle and sheep were about the same as last week. Trade for the former was rather better for all classes at a slight advance, but the latter sold slowly at low rates. Calves plentiful. Beasts, 6d to 8½d; sheep, 9d to 10¼d; clipped sheep, 8½ to 9¼d; calves, 6½d to 10d per lb.

EDINBURGH, March 26.—At the Live Stock Mart, Haymarket, Edinburgh, yesterday, John Swan & Sons had smaller supplies of cattle and sheep, but these comprised a very prime lot of stock. There was rather more animation in the demand. Prices if anything more in sellers' favor, with an easier clearance. Best bullocks made up to £34. Secondary sorts, £20 to £25. Heifers to £23 10s. Best beef, 9s to 9d; secondary, 9s 3d. 154 fat cows also sold dearer—shorthorns to £27, Ayrshires to £22 10s, bulls to £37 15s. Sheep—Supplies were considerably shorter. A better trade was experienced for all classes at 1s to 2s a head advance, the reports from the south being more satisfactory. Best half-bred sheep to 63s, Cheviots to 64s 6d, blackfaced to 61s 6d, hoggets to 63s, or 10¼d per lb. for medium, and 9½d per lb. for heavy-weighted sheep.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—The market rules firm, and with a steady demand last week's prices are fully maintained. We quote finest colored at 70s to 71s per cwt., and finest white 71s to 72s; grades at 30s to 60s are in steady demand.

BUTTER.—Choice parcels are readily sold at 110s to 115s, while inferior lots that are stale are only a slow sale at 65s to 75s per cwt.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, 22nd March.*

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, April 7.—The produce markets are small at present, few farmers attend owing to bad roads. Quotations:—Hay, per ton, $7.50 to $10; Straw, per ton, $4.00; 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 70c; Oats, per bush., 39c to 42c; Beans, per bush., $1.25 to $1.30; Barley, 65c. Hogs, dressed, $9.00 to $10.00; Mess Pork, per brl., new Canadian, $22.50; American, $21.50; Backs, 21.50; Beef, prime cuts, per lb., 4c to 10c Lamb, per lb., 7c to 8c; Mutton, per lb., 7c; Pork, fresh per lb., 12½c; Cattle, live stock, 4½c live weight; Sheep, 4½c live weight; Lambs, $3 to $4 each; Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; Carrots, per bag, 50c; Beets, per bush., 60c; Onions, $1.70 per bush.; Cabbage, per doz., $1.25; Turnips, per bush., 38c; Celery, 75c to 85c per doz. heads; Green Butchers' Hides, No. 1, $7, No. 2, $6. Rough Hides, $5.50 per 100 pounds; Sheep Skins, 75c to $1 each; Calf Skins, 18c to 20 per lb.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., April 7.—Fall Wheat, No. 2, $1.07; No. 3, $1.04; Spring No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.08; No. 3, $1.05; Barley, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3, extra, 66c; No. 3, 56c to 60c; Peas, No. 2, 74c to 75c; Oats, No. 1, 38c. Flour, Superior, $5.00 to $5.05; Extra, $4.75. Flour dead as a herring. Bran wanted; might bring $17.00; certainly close to it. Wheat quiet, but cannot be called lower. Oats steady. Barley scarce and wanted at quotations. Potatoes firmer, sold at 70c. Butter, choice wanted, 18c to 20c, all else neglected. Eggs unchanged, 15c round lots. Clover scarce and steady. Meat quiet; buyers holding off, holders firm, 10½c long clear in cars.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, April 5.—White Wheat, per bushel, $1.00 to $1.05; Treadwell, $1.00 to $1.05; Red Winter, 65c; Barley, 55c to 60c; Oats, 37c to 38c; Corn, 62c to 70c; Clover Seed, $6.25 to $6.50; Timothy, $2.00 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 25c; Butter, in firkins, 12c to 18c; Eggs, per dozen, 15c to 17c; Dressed Hogs, per cwt., $8.50 to $9.00.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, April 7.—Fall wheat, 95c to $1.05; Oats, 38c to 40c; Wool, 18c to 25c; Corn, 65c to 70c.

Advertisements.

CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR!
500 pounds FINEST CAMPHOR, 50c per pound.
GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HOMŒOPATHY.—The largest stock of Homœopathic medicines and books in the Dominion. Agent for Humphrey's Specifics.
GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

RICHELIEU MINERAL WATER.—Nature's specific remedy for kidney and bladder diseases. Send or call for pamphlet.
GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

SHEET WAX.—A large supply of fresh Wax just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.
W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

ALL GOING TO THE NORTH-WEST will save time and money by deciding destination before departure. Government FREE GRANTS in Saskatchewan Homestead Company's Settlements at CRESCENT LAKE (9 tps.), NORTH ELBOW (6 tps.) and RED DEER CROSSING (10 tps.). Official entries recorded by Company's local agents. Jumping-off places:—BROADVIEW, SWIFT CURRENT, and CALGARY. Rich land, parklike scenery, with plenty of wood, hay, and good water. Pamphlets, maps, etc., post-free on application. Write at once to
JNO. T. MOORE, Managing Director, Toronto.

PERSONAL.—If L. G. Lingford, who left London, England, last January, would communicate with his wife or return, all will be forgiven.

WANTED, by a respectable young Scotchman, a situation as Manager of a farm; understands the management of all kinds of cattle; best of Canadian references. Address
FARM MANAGER, "Witness" Office.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, School Municipality of Howick—Scholastic Year from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.—TEACHERS WANTED.—A Protestant Female Teacher, holding an Elementary diploma for District No. 1 (Village School). Salary $230 per annum. A Protestant Female for School District No. 3 (Fertile Creek). Salary $180 per annum. A Protestant Female Teacher for School District No. 4 (Chateauguay River.) Salary $175 per annum. Applications will be received up to the 18th April. Applicants to state qualifications and experience. State number of school applying for, and address
D. R. HAY, Sec.-Treas., Howick, Q.

FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

BE TRUE.

Thou must be true thyself,
  If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
  Another's soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflow of heart
  To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
  Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
  Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
  A great and noble creed.

—*Horatio Bonar.*

THE NATION'S CURSE.*

BY THE REV. ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

"Behold I set before you a blessing and a curse."—Deut. xi. 26.

It is with deliberate purpose that I mean the sermon this evening to be almost exclusively a plain statement of plain facts. I wish it to be an appeal, not to the imagination, not to the emotions, but to reason, to the sense of duty, to the conscience of Christians in a Christian land. If I say one word that is not true, I am guilty; if I consciously exaggerate a single argument, I am morally responsible; if I do so from ignorance, or from mistaken evidence, I hail any possible refutation of what I urge as a service to the sacred cause of truth. But if the facts be facts, indisputable, and for the most part even undisputed, and then if they do not speak to you for themselves, I know nothing else that can or will. If they do not carry with them their own fire; if they do not plead with you, clear as a voice from Sinai, in their barest and briefest reality, and spur you to seek redress—

"If not the face of men,
The sufferance of our souls, the time's abuse,
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,
And every man home to his idle bed."

Those who plead for temperance reform are daily charged with exaggeration. Exaggeration is never right, never wise, even when moral indignation renders it excusable; but before you repeat that hackneyed and irrelevant charge, remember that there never was prophet or reformer yet, since time began, against whom the same charge has not been made. We have no need to exaggerate; our cause is overwhelmingly strong in its moral appeal to unvarnished realities, and we have nothing to do but to set forth things as they are, till not only the serious, and the earnest, but even the comfortable, even the callous, yes, even the careless and the selfish, unless they are content to forego altogether the name of patriot, and the name of Christ, shall be compelled to note them for very shame.

1. Begin, then, with the fact that the direct expenditure of the nation for intoxicating drinks is reckoned at £130,000,000 a year, and the indirect, which we are forced to pay from the results of drunkenness, £100,000,000 more. Maintain if you will, that alcohol is a harmless luxury; you still cannot deny that for the vast majority it is not a necessity. Whole races of men, the votaries of whole religions, do without it, and gain by its absence. From 20,000 prisoners in England it is cut off from the day of their imprisonment, and they are not the worse, but the stronger and the healthier from its withdrawal. There are some five million total abstainers in England, and the impartial statistics of insurance prove conclusively that longevity is increased by abstention from it. The most magnificent feats of strength and endurance of which mankind has ever heard have been achieved without it. At the very best, then, it is a luxury. If it were not so, three Chancellors of the Exchequer would not have congratulated the nation on the diminution of revenue drawn from the sale of it; nor would a speech from the Throne have expressed satisfaction at this loss of income. Being, then, at the best a luxury, even if no harm came from it, I ask you seriously whether we can, in these days, bear the exhaustion which arises from this terrible drain on our national resources? We live in anxious times. The pressure of life, the intensity of competition, both in the nation itself and with other nations, is very severe. Of late two daily newspapers have been filled with correspondence which proves the state of middle-class society. One has given expression to the sorrows and struggles of thousands of clerks in our cities, and has told the dismal story of their hopeless and grinding poverty. The other has revealed with what agonies of misgiving thousands of parents contemplate the difficulty of starting their sons in the crowded race in life. Can there be a shadow of a doubt that the nation would be better prepared for the vast growth of its population, that the conditions of average life would be less burdensome if we abandoned a needless, and therefore wasteful expenditure? Would not the position of England be more secure if that vast river of wasted gold were diverted into more fruitful channels?—if the 88½ millions of bushels of grain (as much as is produced in all Scotland) which are now mashed into deleterious drink, were turned into useful food? If the 69 thousand of acres of good land now devoted to hops were used for cereals? If England were relieved from the burden of supporting the mass of misery, crime, pauperism, and madness which drunkenness entails? Even in this respect, as Sir Matthew Hale said two centuries ago, "*perimus licitis*, we are perishing by permitted things." A Chinese tradition tells us that when, 4000 years ago, their Emperor forbade the use of intoxicants, heaven rained gold for three days. Looking at the matter on grounds simply economical—considering only the fact that the working classes drink, in grossly adulterated beers and maddening spirits, as much as they pay in rent—considering that there is hardly a pauper in England who has not wasted on intoxicants enough to have secured him long ago a freehold house and a good annuity—I say that if the curse of drink were thoroughly expelled it would rain gold in England not for three days but many days.

2. We have assumed hitherto that intoxicating drinks are nothing in the world but a harmless luxury; but every man knows that they are not. The voice of science has laid it down unconditionally that all the young, and all who are in perfect health, do not need them, and are better without them. Many of the highest scientific authorities tell us further that even their moderate use is the cause of many painful disorder and thousands of premature deaths. In the middle classes, the use of two wines—claret and sherry—is nearly universal; and even in the last few days the rival venders of these wines have been telling the world that each of these wines consists of strange concoctions which are the causes of gout and all sorts of gastric disorders. Further we know, by the universal experience of the world, that wherever drinking is nationally common, drunkenness becomes nationally ruinous. And for this reason, alcohol is one of a number of lethal drugs which have the fatal property of creating for themselves a crave which in multitudes becomes an appetite; an appetite which strengthens into a vice; a vice which ends in disease; a disease which constitutes a crushing and degrading slavery. To myriads of human beings it creates a needless, an artificial, a physical temptation, which first draws, then drags, then drives as with a scourge of fire.

"In their helpless misery blind,
A deeper prison and heavier chain they find,
And stronger tyrants."

Aristotle said of human nature, generally, that "We are prone rather to excess than to moderation:" but this natural propensity, this fatal bias, this original sin, is infinitely strengthened when it works, not only as a moral impulse, but as a physical law. No drunkard, since time began, ever meant to be a drunkard. To be a drunkard means nothing less than awful shipwreck of life and body; the curse of life; the agony of conscience; the obliteration of nobleness and hope. Why, then, are there 600,000 drunkards in England? Why is it that through drink we have seen "the stars of heaven fall and the cedars of Lebanon laid low?" The flood was scarcely dried before Noah, discovering drink, introduced into his own family, and among mankind, a curse and an infamy,

"Which since hath overwhelmed and drowned
Far greater numbers on dry ground
Of wretched mankind, one by one,
Than e'er before the flood had done."

They who will make a young tiger their plaything must not be surprised if there be some to whom it will show, at last, a wild trick of its ancestors. In every nation where there is free temptation to drink there will be many drunkards, and for this reason, that drink induces a taste which is neither hunger, nor thirst, nor pleasure, nor reasonable want, but a morbid impulse, an indefinable desire, and

"Like the insane root,
It takes the reason prisoner."

3. Then, next, what does the prevalence of drunkenness involve? It means that to thousands life becomes a long disease. Solomon told us that truth 3000 years ago. "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Delirium tremens—that inconceivably awful and agonizing illness—is but one of God's executioners upon excess. The fact that a nation is addicted to drink and drunkenness means that the health of myriads will be ruined, it means that myriads of children, with diseased bodies, fatuous minds, and depraved impulses, will be, in the awful language of an old preacher, "not born into the world, but damned into the world," as idiots, or cripples, or predestined drunkards; a curse to nations, a curse to their neighbors and to themselves, a curse to the very ideal of humanity which they drag down and degrade, poisoning its very life-blood, and barring its progress to the goal of better days. Oh! nations may enjoy their revelries; but the river of enjoyment flows into a sea of misery, and disease is only indulgence taken at a later stage.

4. Nor is it only the bodies of men that suffer; it is their souls. Powerless for his deliverance, the conscience of the drunkard is not powerless for his torture. Robert Burns, Charles Lamb, and Hartley Coleridge have uttered the cry of men who have thus been swept over the cataract. The Spartans, when they wished to turn their children from the shame of intemperance, showed them the physical degradation of drunken Helots; but the physical results are nothing to the moral devastation, the abject servitude, the spiritual catastrophe of the man who has given himself over to the bondage of drink. When he recovers from the degradation of the animal, it is to feel the anguish of a lost soul. That is the reason why, year by year, drink not only crowds the workhouse with paupers, and the gaol with felons, and the asylum with lunatics, and the hospital with disease, but also swells more than any other cause—swells week by week and year by year—the list of those who, through the awful gate of suicide, rush, with rude insult, into the presence of their God. "The measure of alcohol consumed in a district," said Baron Dowse, "is the measure of the degradation." Whenever the drink tide rises highest, there, too, is the high-water mark of suicide, mortality, and crime. Wherewithal a man or a nation sinneth, by the same shall he be punished.

5. Nor is this all. The curse does not stay with him who caused it. It spreads in concentric circles of ruin. The drunkard almost invariably drags down his wife and family into the lurid whirlpool of his own retribution. Go to some public-house on Saturday night, between ten and twelve, when the miserable working man is pouring into the till of the publican and the purse of the gin distiller the money which should clothe and feed his wife and little ones; see when the gin palaces in our most pauperized districts are cleared at night a scene which, for vileness, cannot be paralleled in any region of the world. Then follow the drunken man or drunken woman into the lair which they call their home. Home? it is a Dantean hell of brutality and squalor, of which the very air reeks with abomination! "In former times the wife was usually the victim of her husband's brutishness; now she becomes in innumerable cases the partner in his sin. In either case, be she victim or associate, no creature on earth so demands our pity." While threats and blows resound in that curse-laden air, the children—the ragged, miserable, half-starved, degraded children—the children who will grow up hereafter to recruit the ranks of the felon and the harlot, huddle together in mute terror. "They do not cry; such children seldom do shed tears. Nature could never furnish a foundation to meet such demands." Often they make their escape into cellar or chimney, or hide themselves under the rotting heap of rags or straw, and do not venture to creep out, half-suffocated, till the drink-maddened fiend whom they call "father" is away, or till he has slept off for a time the vitriol madness. And in most of our large towns there are whole streets, and alleys, and districts of such drunkards' homes—infamous streets which hide hundreds of blighted families, the disgrace of our civilization and the disgrace of our Christianity; the only things which flourish there are the public-houses, which, confronting the minimum of virtue with the maximum of temptation drain from the wretched neighborhood its last life, and, like the fungus on the decaying tree, feed on the ruin which is their boon. We have have heard much in these few days of "Horrible London," and of the bitter cry of its abject. What makes these slums so horrible? I answer, with the certainty and the confidence of one who knows, Drink! And what is the remedy? I tell you that every remedy you attempt will be a miserable failure; I tell the nation, with the conviction founded on experience, that there will be no remedy till you save these outcasts from the temptations of drink. Leave the drink, and you might build palaces for them in vain. Leave the drink, and before a year was over your palaces would still reek with dirt and squalor, with infamy and crime. Of the trade in general which ministers to this temptation I will say nothing; but at least in such vile streets as these, whence, day and night this bitter cry of abject cities rings in the ears of the Lord God of Sabbaoth, I should have thought that any man who believes in God, that any man who calls himself a Christian, would have been, not ashamed only, but afraid to swell those geysers of curse and ruin. In such districts, at any rate, I know not how they can be blind to the evils which spring from what they sell, or how they can fail to hear the stern words ringing in their ears—

"Fye, sirrah,
The evil that thou causeth to be done,
That is thy means to live."

They who will not see this must be left to their own conscience, in that hour when she speaks, and we can be deaf no longer to her voice; but I ask every man concerned in such evils, which is best? which will they think best when, a few years hence, they face the hour of death and the day of judgment to forego such tainted gains, or to go on contributing—inevitably contributing—to the wholesale manufacture of infancy that knows no innocence; of youth, without modesty or shame; of maturity that is mature in nothing but guilt and suffering; of blasted old age which is a scandal on the name we bear?

6. But the tempted, the victims of drink—I ask you, do these men, these women, do these children, do these wretched districts, or do they not deserve our pity, and demand our efforts at reform? Is it, or is it not—surely the question is plain and pressing—our duty to content ourselves with clever epigrams and plausible sophisms, and to be infinitely tender to vested interests in the causes of human ruin; or with stern effort and inflexible perseverance, to reduce an evil so colossal, to redeem men, our brothers, from a misery so deep as this?

7. Yet even now I have not come to the worst, or anything like the worst. For the abuse of drink, besides being, by unanimous testimony, a main cause of pauperism, disease, and madness, is also, by irresistible evidence, the main cause of crime—the all but conclusive cause of crimes of violence. I might quote the emphatic, the oft-repeated, the uncompromising testimony of almost every judge upon the bench. They have done their best to interpose between us and our degradation the purity of their ermine. They have said, for instance, that Saturday "pay-day" means "drink-day and crime day," and that many a man "enters the door of a public-house respectable and respected, and leaves it a felon." On one occasion several instances at Liverpool came before Mr. Justice Mellor of a savagery so loathsome, of a callosity so bestial, of a dehumanization so unutterable, that he spoke of drink—which, in this country, is the sole cause of such abnormal wickedness—in terms which might, one would have thought, arouse any country, however sunken. But I will confine myself to the remarks made by one judge in one cathedral city—by Mr. Justice Hawkins—at the last Midsummer Assizes in Durham. They may be well known to you. Yet I will repeat them. It may be that the words, spoken so solemnly from the bench of justice, may derive yet further emphasis when they are solemnly repeated in the House of God. "When I come," he said, "to look through the calendar, and when I see the number of cases which have been committed under the influence of drink, I cannot help saying a word or two on the subject. Every day I live, the more I think of the matter, and the more firmly do I come to the conclusion that the root of almost all crime is drink—that revolting tyrant which affects people of all ages and of both sexes; young, middle-aged, and old; father and son, husband and wife, all in turn become its victims. It is drink which, for the most part, is the immediate and direct cause of those fearful quarrels in the public streets at night which terminate in serious mischief, or some other outrage. It is drink which, for the most part, is the incentive to crimes of dishonesty. It is drink which causes homes to be impoverished, and traces of the misery which it causes are to be found in many a cottage, denuded of the commonest articles of comfort and necessity, which have gone to the pawnshop simply to provide for that hideous tyrant, drink. I believe, knowing what I do, and having by experience had my attention drawn to it, that" (hear it, gentlemen! hear it, Christians! hear it, ministers of God in this cathedral which stands at the very centre of all our history!) "I believe that nine-tenths of the crime in this country is engendered inside the doors of public-houses."

8. Will anyone venture to say, for there is no end to the subterfuges of minds brazened by custom, that these are mere opinions? Well, if you want, not opinion, but hard, glaring, patent facts, untinged with any opinion whatever—facts black, rugged, comfortless, and horrible—facts in all their ghastly nakedness, denuded of all vesture of human thought and of human emotion in narrating them—it will be the most flagrant hypocrisy to say that such facts are not forthcoming for you, when every day and every newspaper teems with them. Not one single day passes over one single town in England without some wretchedness, crime, and horror caused by drink. Week by week, in the *Alliance News*, is published a ghastly list called "Fruits of the Traffic." It is not invented; it is not concocted; it is not garbled. It consists simply of cuttings from multitudes of perfectly neutral newspapers, the records of police courts and sessions. I cannot enter into these. The human hand can perpetrate, the human heart can conceive, the human frame can suffer horrors of which the human lip refuses to speak. Take the evidence of two weeks alone; the blessed week in which we listen to the melody of angel songs, and the first week of the glad New Year. For twopence you may purchase the record of events which drink caused for those two weeks in 1882 for England only. It fills a large double-columned pamphlet of thirty-six pages. Thirty-six pages of what—in this our Christian England, in Christmas week? Thirty-six pages of stabbing, cutting, wounding; of brutal assaults on men, on women, on children; of public peril and accident; of deaths, sudden, violent, preventible; of homicide; of parricide; of matricide; of infanticide; of suicide; of every form of murder. In four hours on one evening in one city 36,803 women were seen going into public-houses. The results formed a tragedy so squalid, and so deadly, as to sicken the heart like the impression of a nightmare, whose very memory we loathe. Read that hideous list, and then prattle, and lisp, and sneer about exaggeration; read that list, and then, if any man can still quote Scripture for the purpose of checking temperance reformers, or of encouraging our immense capacities for delay and indifference, I can only say of such a man, that

"Though in the sacred place he stands,
Uplifting consecrated hands,
Unworthy are his lips to tell
Of Jesus' martyr-miracle;
Thy miracle of life and death,
Thou Holy One of Nazareth!"

9. And is all this to take place all over England? It was so again last year, it has been so for many years; next year again, and the next, and the next, are we, in those two weeks of blessedness, to have the whole country, from John o' Groat's to Land's End, deluged and disgraced by this filthy stream of blood, and misery, and crime? Is this to be the prerogative of our national morality; and are we to go on leaving these crimes, and the sources of them, and the temptations to them unchecked, till the pit swallow us and them?

10. I must end; but I must ask you not to suppose that I have brought before you one half of the evil, or one tenth of the motives which should stir us up to counteract it for Christ's sake, and in Christ's name. I have not shown you, as I could most awfully show you, how, by introducing our accursed firewaters, we have destroyed and exterminated whole races of mankind, until our footsteps round the world, instead of being 'beautiful upon the mountains,' have been as footsteps dyed in blood. I have not shown you the extent to which drink neutralizes the work of the school, the library, and the Church, so that it is the very chief barrier against the efforts of religion. I have not shown you how, in our great dependencies it has gone far to turn into a curse the blessing of our rule, so that, to take but one instance, there rises louder and louder from our great Empire of Hindostan, the agonizing cry that her children were once sober, and that we, by our beloved gin and spirits—those good creatures of God—are rapidly turning them into a nation of drunkards. I have not told how this curse transforms into a bane what would otherwise be the great national boons of larger wealth, and higher wages, and shortened hours. And how long do you mean all this to continue? How long are our working classes to be hemmed in with glaring temptations and their dwellings, in the teeth of their wishes, to the conflagration of their interests, to be ringed by public-houses on all sides as with a cordon of fire? How long is the reeling army of our drunkards to be recruited by those who are now our innocent sons and daughters? We pity the gladiators, and the poet cried, "Arise ye, Goths, and glut your ire!" And will you not pity the widows, who are made widows by drink; and the orphans who are fatherless; and they whose blood is poisoned by it; and the women who are kicked and burnt, by drunken sons, and brothers, and husbands; and the little children who are killed, or who die so slowly that none can call it murder. Will you wait till the accumulated miseries of souls, which might have been innocent,

"Plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of the taking-off;
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast, on heaven's cherubim, horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow these horrid deeds in every eye
That tears shall drown the wind!"

And if you are careless about all this misery; if selfishness, and custom, and the gains of brewers and publicans weigh with you against all this evidence, if you see no need to blush for all this national disgrace, if it rouses in your heart no feeling as a patriot, as a Christian, or as a man, are you not at least afraid, lest, if we suffer these things to go on unchecked, a voice should at last cry "Arise!" to the awful angel of retribution; and lest, when he stands with drawn sword over a country so guilty and so apathetic, the cup of our iniquity and of our drunkenness being full, there should be none to say to him, "Put up thy sword within its sheath?"

11. But if all that I have said admit of no possibility of refutation, how should I possibly urge any more effectual plea for an agency, which, like our beloved Church of England Temperance Society, has, with such holy earnestness and such conspicuous moderation, been laboring now for twenty-one years to alleviate the nation's misery, to avert a nation's curse? It needs special support. Help, I entreat you, with warm hearts and liberal hands, to avert the national catastrophe, which would be involved in the failure or exhaustion of a society so noble and so indispensable! Let England, if not for very shame, yet at least out of gratitude and self-defence, provide the society with the £25,000 which are required. For if temperance societies have done nothing else, yet, at least, in the words of Lord Shaftesbury, "but for them we should have been by this time plunged in such a flood of drunkenness, immorality, and crime as would have rendered the whole country uninhabitable. Will you, then, be callously supine, will you be immorally acquiescent, about the fate of your country? Your fathers did a thousand noble deeds to put down immorality and wrong; to defend the cause of innocence, and to smite the hoary head of oppression. Your fathers, by the loveliest act in the long annals of English history, swept away the slave trade. With quiet perseverance, which would see no discouragement; with dauntless courage, which would quail before no opposition; with illuminated insight, which pierced the sophistry of interested defenders; with the true freedom which would not be shackled by unhallowed interests—they fought to the end that glorious battle! Will you be unworthy of them? Will you do nothing to deliver England and all her dependencies from a deeper misery and a deadlier curse? Yonder is the grave of Wilberforce; there is the statue of Sir Fowell Buxton; there is the monument of Sir Granville Sharpe. Oh, that God would hear our prayers, and out of the gallant band of godly men who fought that battle

"Of those three hundred grant but three
To make a new Thermopylæ."

12. Englishmen and Christians, if such facts do not stir you up, I ask, could they do so were they even in the thunder's mouth? It is not in the thunder, it is by the still small voice of history and of experience, that God speaks to the reason and to the conscience. It is not by the lightning-flash that He would have us read His will, but by the quiet light that shows all things in the slow history of their ripening. When He speaks in the thunder and the lightning, by the tornado and the earthquake. He speaks in retribution then. And what is retribution but the eternal law of consequences? If you cannot see God's warnings against drink, if you cannot read in the existing condition of things, His displeasure and our shame, if you cannot see it in the marriage-tie broken and dishonored, in sons and daughters ruined, in the peace of families laid waste, in the work of the Church hindered, in whole districts blighted, in thousands and tens of thousands of souls destroyed, if you cannot see it in the records of crimes, and murder, and outrage, and madness, and suicide; in the fathers who, in their very mouths, through drink, have slain their sons; and the sons who, through drink, have slain their fathers; and the mothers who, for drink, have sacrificed the lives of their little ones upon the breast;—men of England, if these things do not wring your heart, and fire your zeal, what do you expect? Can the letters glare more plainly on the palace wall of your power? Are you waiting till there fall on England the same fate which, for their sins, has fallen in turn on Assyria, and Greece, and Rome, and Egypt, and Carthage, and Jerusalem, and Tyre?" They perished; sooner or later all guilty nations perish by sudden catastrophe, or by slow decay.

"The sword of heaven is not in haste to smite
Nor yet doth linger."

but when it does smite it is apt to smite once and smite no more. Will you be so complacent over your epigrams, and your vested interests, and your Biblical criticism, when vengeance leaps at last upon the stage, and strikes sore strokes, and pity shall no longer avert the blow? You are Christians; yes, but see that you have not been admitted into a holier sanctuary only to commit a deeper sacrilege! Why, had you been Pagans, these very same arguments ought to be irresistible to you! To millions of Pagans they have been so. The sobriety of China was due to Confucius. The sobriety of India and of Burmah was due to Buddhah. I am horrified to read that in contact with us in the last three years the sale of drink has increased in India 36 per cent., in Burmah 74 per cent. The sobriety of the vast regions of Asia and Africa was due to Mahomet. In the day of judgment, shall not Confucians, shall not Buddhists, shall not Mahomedans, rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it, for they abstained from strong drink at the bidding of Confucius, Buddhah, and Mahomet, and behold a greater than these is here! Ah, if the voice of all these tempted, suffering, perishing, miserable souls be nothing to you—if the voice of your country be nothing to you—yet, if you be Christians, listen to the voice of Christ pleading with you in the pathetic accents of myriads of the little ones that it is not His will, that it is utterly against His will that His cross and passion be thus rendered of none effect for multitudes for the very least of whom Christ died. "If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold we knew it not" (when now, at any rate, you have no excuse for not knowing it); "doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? and He that keepeth thy soul doth not He know it? And shall not He render to every man according to his work.—*League Journal.*

*Sermon preached in Westminster Abbey, on November 19th, on the twenty-first anniversary of the Church of England Temperance Society.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PAUL'S PREACHING.

April 20.—1 Cor. 1: 17-31.

Commit to memory vs. 17-19.

GOLDEN TEXT.—We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness.—1 Cor. 1: 23.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The gospel of Christ is the hope of the world.

CONNECTED HISTORY.—These lessons have been selected by the Committee with the design of bringing those from the Epistles into chronological order with those from the book of Acts. Hence these lessons from Corinthians find a place here, and before the close of Paul's labors at Ephesus. The majority of learned men believe they were written about that time.

NOTE.—Epistle to the Corinthians, when and why written. This first Epistle was written at Ephesus, toward the close of Paul's three years' residence there, probably in the spring of A. D. 57, and sent to the church by Stephanus, Fortunatus, Achaiacus and Timotheus. The subscription to the Epistle states that it was written from Philippi, but this is a mistranslation; chap. 16: 8 plainly implies that it was written from Ephesus. Its immediate cause was the painful news which reached Paul of dissensions in the church between the different elements which composed it, chap. 1: 12. Another trouble which demanded decisive action was the lax state of morality into which they had settled. This gives Paul an opportunity to express his views upon marriage. The consideration of several matters of Christian practice, as eating meats offered to idols, is treated, chaps. 8, 9: the proper observance of the Lord's Supper and its true nature, chap. 10; the proprieties of worship, chap. 11; the gifts of the Spirit, chaps. 12, 13, 14; and the 15th chap. treats of the resurrection in a strain of marvellous eloquence.

LESSON OUTLINE.—I. The Substance of his Preaching. II. Who are called.

EXPLANATIONS.

I. (v. 17) "Not to baptize," not as my chief work or in my own name; he valued baptism, Rom. 6: 3. "To preach," this was his great work, leaving baptism to others who could not preach as well. "Wisdom of words, not in the philosophy of the schools, or with mere rhetorical finish or oratorical display; words without saving truth. (18) "Foolishness," they preferred the finish and garnishing of flowery rhetoric or the subtle distinctions and arguments of the Greek schools; the simple story of the cross seemed folly to them. "Power of God," for it shows the power of God in their changed lives. (19) "Wisdom," that is, the false or empty philosophy of the world. "Understanding," or prudence of the prudent, the worldly who are proud of their discretion. (20) "Wise....scribe....disputer," learned of the East; the Jewish scribe; the sophist, the title of the Greek philosopher. (21) "In the wisdom of God," in God's wise arrangement. God made himself known through preaching. (22) "Sign....wisdom," the Jews would have a religion appealing to the outward senses; the Greeks one that would satisfy their inward reason and speculations. (23) "Christ crucified," the Jews held that their Messiah would never die, John 12: 34. Greek reason would not be satisfied with a crucified Saviour, so the preaching was foolishness to them. (25) "Wiser than men," that method of God in saving souls, which seems foolishness to men, is wiser in its practical results than the greatest wisdom of men. "Weakness," either the weak instruments he selects, or what seems weakness to man.

II. (26) "Not many wise," not many worldly wise; perhaps because too conceited or too proud of their learning. "Noble," high in family, station and honor. (27) "Foolish," or unlearned. (28) "To nought," to show the weakness of human strength. (29) "Should glory," for the strong are confounded by the weak, while the weak are conscious that the power is not in them, but of God. (30) "Wisdom," instead of our ignorance and vain philosophy. "Righteousness," in place of our sin and shame. "Sanctification," in place of our vileness. "Redemption," in place of our hopeless and lost condition out of Christ. (31) "Glory in the Lord," who is the author of our salvation and all its benefits.

QUESTIONS.

I. When was this Epistle written? To correct what errors? Why are lessons from it placed among lessons of the Acts? What topic does Paul refer to in v. 17? Why to his preaching? How was he to preach? How would preaching with the wisdom of words make the cross of none effect? Who did baptize his converts? To whom was the preaching of the cross foolishness? What is it to the saved? What is written on this subject? Where is it written? Job 5: 12, 13; Isa. 29: 14; 33: 18. What wisdom failed to know God? How did it please God to save believers? What did the Jews ask for? The Greeks? What did the apostle preach? How was his preaching regarded by the Jews and Greeks who were not believers? By those who were? What is meant by the foolishness of God? The weakness of God?

II. What classes were not generally called? From which classes were the called? Why were many called from them? State the five classes named from which God had called many. What is Jesus Christ made to us? What should we do in view of this? How glory?

PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

1. He who is sent to preach should give attention to preaching.
2. The preacher is not to strive to conform his preaching to the philosophy and rhetoric of wordly schools.
3. Neither is he to neglect to choose the best words, or to put them in the best order to make his preaching effective.
4. Christ crucified is to be the great theme of all preaching.
5. Teaching and preaching is not a mere flow of words, nor a charm of eloquence; it is presenting the truth as God has revealed it for our salvation.
6. The weak and the unlearned in the eyes of the world may be most effective through faith and the power of God.
7. All success in gospel work is from God.—*Scholar's Hand-Book.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AUNT PATIENCE ON READING.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—If I should ask each one who knows how to read to hold up the right hand, I suppose a great many hands would go up. But stop a moment; are you so sure about it? I was quite an old woman before I learned how to read, and I am not certain I could say that I know how now.

Of course you know your letters, and can say them without mistake but that is not reading. The little letters made out of flour that I ate in my soup at dinner to-day did not help me to read, and a parrot's rattling off the whole alphabet does not indicate that he is a reader. You laugh at me, and say, "Of course, we know that." Well, if you do, you know, too, that putting letters together into words and saying them off in a string is no more reading than repeating the letters. It is a little further help toward reading, but it is not reading. When Margery runs in from school and dumps herself down in the corner of the sofa, opens the book her older sister has left there, and seems to be reading, she may be, but she is quite as likely not to be. She is getting perhaps a little pleasure out of the running of the words through her brain, just as she likes to have me pass my hands over her curly hair. But if that is all, she is not really reading.

Reading is good for children, I hear persons say; so it may be. But sometimes it is not. Walking is good; but if little Margery turned her foot over on the side and walked on it in that position, walking would not be good for her. Walking is only good when it is the means of taking you somewhere, or gives strength to the muscles. Walking around the square with your head tied down to your knees would be a very bad thing, and the more you did it the worse it would be.

Now, perhaps it will be plain to the young ones of you that reading is not merely knowing what words the letters make, nor is it of any use to you unless it takes you to some better place than you were in before, or makes you stronger and more quick in your mind.

It is easier to learn to read when you are young than when you are old. Did you ever try to teach Bridget or John their letters after their day's work is done and they sit down in the kitchen? If you have, you have often been tried by their slowness, and amused by their blunders I dare say. But you may grow up to be really no better readers than they, if you are not careful. So I want to urge you, and to ask you to show my letter to your father and mother, that it may urge them to make your reading what it ought to be.

In the first place, never let the printed or written words take you where you ought not to go. Your body may be in your father's house, perhaps in the room with him, and you the real you, off among loafers and thieves, looking at their evil ways and learning their evil speech. A printed page can carry you into the foulest of evil places. Be careful, and this I mean especially for my boys—be careful that reading takes you higher, not lower.

But having a good book in the hand, and turning its pages over and over, will not be of much service to you unless you let the thought that the words are intended to express reach your mind and stay there long enough to "make an impression." Charity had a very pretty seal given her on her birthday, and she melts the wax and presses the seal upon it, leaving it there long enough for the wax to cool in the shape made by the seal pressed down into it. The thoughts fastened on the words in your book will do your mind no good unless you give them time to sink in and press the mind, or "impress" the mind, as we say. When you run a book through your mind in such a hurry you not only lose the good impression of that book, but you begin to spoil your mind for any after good reading.

I am sorry there are quite so many books for children, now, and I am sorry, too, there are quite so many books for grown people that can be read fast and forgotten. It is sometimes said that amongst so much good reading persons "absorb" good ideas and feelings; that is, they take it in. I am inclined to think it is not so good a thing. It is more as if you were lying in a bath, very luxurious, with pleasant perfumes about, but that in some strange way took all the firmness from your bones and your muscles, making you weak and flimsy, and unable to stand.

Now is the time for books. But they must be good books, worth reading carefully. I want to ask you to do three things for me.

First. For every story book you read, read some other book: a history, a biography, or book of travels. And don't select the story books as large and thick as possible, and the histories as small and thin. You might be reading them together; that is, you could take one time in the day for your history, and another time for the story book. But let the history come first.

Second. Read aloud every day at least a little. When your mother is busy with her sewing, when your father comes home tired, you may give them great pleasure, and do yourself a great deal of good, by a half-hour's reading to them from a magazine article or a good book. When you read aloud to others you are not so likely to slide over the words without understanding them as when you read to yourself.

Third. Talk about the books you read, or write about them. Not merely say, "'Twas splendid:" "'Twas lovely:" "I just love it." But say what was splendid, why you love it. Find out what there is you like, and what you dislike, in the style of the author. Some writers use very long sentences; others short ones. In some story books the author tells a great deal about the characters; in others the conversations between the characters are contrived to give the same information. Some writers are what we call grave and dignified; others are sprightly and familiar. Almost every writer has a few peculiarities; certain words are favorites, or a certain form of expression often occurs. Discovering those is what we call recognizing the style, and only careful readers can do that.

The youngest of you who reads this can begin now to read right. To-day read something worth remembering: read it slowly, carefully, talk about it, think about it, and you will be better able to enjoy to-morrow's good reading. And the older ones among you who begin to be companions to your parents, make every effort to cultivate an intimacy with them. If they enjoy travels, choose a book of that kind to read and talk over with them. Propose to them at least a half hour every evening in which you will read to them—asking them questions, with them looking up questions of date, of meaning of words, of historical or allegorical allusions, and see how pleasant thoughts and common, interests will make this winter's evenings a joy in your home. Don't exercise yourself because you have lessons to get, and don't let your father go off to his political meeting or the lodge meeting until he has had his half-hour with you. You can manage it. Make a comfortable lounging place for your father; get your mother's favorite chair near a good light for her work, if she must do her work; plan some interesting employment for the younger children, and then see if you do not enjoy the book or the magazine article you read with them a hundredfold more than anything you read by yourself.—*Aunt Patience in Christian Union.*

AT A FASHIONABLE dinner party recently in Piccadilly a telephone was found at the side of each plate. These telephones were laid on to a hall in which a band was playing, so that each guest could get snatches of music between the courses.

PUZZLES.



A BIRD LETTER.

DEAR FRIEND—Mary ran across a few orchids last June. How we all wondered what they were. Then I borrowed them, and a gentleman told us about them in a very interesting manner. We have been having keen arctic weather.

Yours very truly, G.W.B.

In the foregoing letter are concealed the names of the birds shown in the picture; but the letters forming the names of the birds must be read backward.

CHARADE—PARTLY PHONETIC.

My first is to cut as carpenters do;
  My second we see every day;
No matter what calling or trade we pursue,
My second is sure to be always in view,
  If we're working, at rest or at play.

My third is something we all do possess,
  And so does the brute and the bird;
When you find what it is I'm sure you'll confess
That 'tis plain to the sight and quite easy to guess,
  And thus I'll dispose of my third.

My fourth is in Scotland,—a river of fame,
  As it sweeps on its way to the sea;
If you do not solve this you are surely to blame,
For a village in Oregon bears the same name;
  Now I've made it as plain as can be.

My fifth is well known as a species of grain
  That grows in all countries and climes;
It is oft used for bread, and you'll see very plain
Some is made into fluid which causes much pain,
  And is often the cause of great crimes.

My sixth in the mane of the lion resides;
  It is also oft found in a fruit
That we get from the tropics where sunshine abides,
And 'tis seen in the "rise and fall of the tides."—
  As for further description I'm mute.

My whole is a religious doctrine or creed,
  Which many profess and believe;
But to what I now say just listen and heed—
The Christian religion 'twill not supersede,
  For 'tis sure to mislead and deceive.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

1. In s-lashes and l-ashes and ashes.
2. In shape but not in mold.
3. In s-masher and m-asher and asher.
4. In plated but not in gold.
5. In P-relate and r-elate, and elate.
6. In ruby but not in gem.
7. In s-lumber and l-umber and umber.
8. In sewing but not in hem.
Now upward gaze; in space afar
Behold the radiant evening star.

The alternate lines are beheaded words.

AN ANCIENT RIDDLE.

A father has twice six sons. Each son has thirty daughters, parti-colored, having one cheek white and one cheek black, who never see each other's faces, nor live more than twenty-four hours.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

Enigma—Edgar Allan Poe.

Progressive Enigma—Tour, amen, our, to, use, men, name, ma, name, tournament.

Charade—Sweetbread.

Biblical Acrostic—1. Iron. 2. Life. 3. Obededom. 4. Vinegar. 5. Elijah. 6. Joseph. 7. Egypt. 8. Sampson. 9. Uriah. 10. Slave. Initials—I love Jesus.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been sent by Albert Riggs, Eddie Manship, H. L. J., and Archie Grace.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

[For the *Witness.*

The anomalous position in which we find ourselves in consequence of the debates in Parliament on the License Act suggested the following lines:—

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT OF 1883.

A wonderful, intricate, puzzling machine
  Is the law-making power of a nation,
Full of ins and of outs and of troublesome doubts
  And of unmitigated vexation.
With infinite pains they have puzzled their brains
  To emit from the law-making fountain,
An "Act" which, 'tis said, is no better than dead,
  A wee little mouse from a mountain.

We imagined the thing was an iron-clad "Act,"
  And that all the old bother was ended;
But we find that just now, there's a beautiful row,
  And our "Act" may perchance be "suspended."
So we're all just afloat in about the same boat,
  Rumsellers, T. U's, and objectors.
Most decidedly "mussed"—and greatly nonplussed,
  "Shuck up like" with "Boards" and "Inspectors."

The temperance workers, exclaim in disgust,
  "Now, who is to blame for this trouble?"
And the rumsellers shout "aha! you are out,
  Your wonderful Act is a bubble."
But we just want to know, (it bothers us so,
  'Tis a matter which greatly perplexes),
That is—just to say—now is there a way
  To get back our deposited "exs?"

And the "Boards" and the "Chiefs" declare in their might,
  Why! The matter's within our direction.
Tho' we built upon sand, *the cash is in hand,*
  And we mean to be paid for inspection.
A wonderful intricate, puzzling machine,
  Is the law-making power of a nation,
Full of loopholes and "rings" and other queer things,
  And most everlasting vexations.

MORAL.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,
  And of men as of mice, it is said,
Best laid plans "gang aglee," and then you will see
  Lawmakers care "'nary a red."
So, 'tis better for all, be we great, be we small,
  To arise in our might and shut down
On the thing we call "drink" which, united with "chink,"
  Has made such a fuss in our town.

L. E. B.

Rock Island, P.Q.

THE METHODIST MINISTER'S WOOING.

About forty years ago there lived a Methodist preacher who had resisted all persuasions to marry until he had reached a tolerably advanced age. Shortly after entering one of his circuits, a maiden lady, also of ripe years, was strongly recommended to him, and his friends again urged that he had better get married, representing that the lady named would probably not refuse to accept him, notwithstanding his reputed eccentricities. "Do you think tho?" was the response, for he very perceptibly lisped: "then I'll go and thee her." He was a man of his word. His ring at the door bell was answered by the serving maid. "Ith Mith P—— within?" briskly but calmly asked the minister. "Yes, sir. Will you walk in?" "No, I thank you. Be kind enough to thay to Mith P—— that I with to thpeak to her for a moment." Miss P—— appeared, and repeated the invitation to walk in. "No thank you; I'll thoon explain my bithiness. I'm the Methodith preacher. I'm unmarried. My friendth think I'd better marry. They recommend you for my wife. Have you any objection?" "Why—really, Mr. S——." "There—don't anthwer now. Will call thith day week for your reply." On that day week he re-appeared at the door of Miss P——'s residence. It was answered by the lady herself. "Walk in, Mr. S——." "Cannot, ma'am. Have not time. Start on my circuit round in half an hour. Ith your anthwer ready, ma'am?" "Oh! do walk in, Mr. S——." "Can't indeed, ma'am. Pleath anthwer me—yeth or no." "Well, Mr. S——, it is a very serious matter. I should not like to get out of the way of Providence." "I perfectly understand you, Mith P——. We will be married thith day week. I will call at thith hour. Pleath be ready, ma'am." He called on that day week at that hour. She was ready; they were married, and lived happily together.—*Christian Leader.*

BEING A BOY.

There is a great comfort to be a boy in the amount of work he can get rid of doing, says Charles Dudley Warner. It is sometimes astonishing how slow he can go on an errand: perhaps, he couldn't explain himself why, when he is sent to the neighbor's for yeast, he stops to stone the frogs. He is not exactly cruel, but he wants to see if he can't hit 'em. It is a curious fact about boys, that two will be a great deal slower about doing anything than one. Boys have a power of helping each other do nothing. But say what you will about the general usefulness of boys, a farm without a boy would very soon come to grief. He is always in demand. In the first place, he is to do all the errands, go to the store, post office, and carry all sorts of messages. He would like to have as many legs as a wheel has spokes and rotate in about the same way. This he sometimes tries to do, and people who have seen him "turning cart wheels" along the side of the road have supposed he was amusing himself and biding his time. He was only trying to invent a new mode of locomotion, so that he could economize legs, and do his errands with greater despatch. Leapfrog is one of the methods of getting over the ground quickly. He has a natural genius for combining pleasure with business.

DR. RUSSELL'S WEDDING.

Paris Despatch to the London Daily Telegraph, Feb. 19.

Dr. William Howard Russell has never displayed more bravery than in going through three separate marriage ceremonies to get, as he himself expressed it, only one wife. The civil marriage between the famous war correspondent and Mlle. Antoinette Malvezzi was performed *par-devant Monsieur le Maire* on Saturday last. The Protestant ceremony was solemnized at the Embassy this morning, the bridegroom being then in the customary morning dress, while the Catholic rites were gone through with considerable pomp at the Church of the Place d'Eylau, Dr. Russell having, meanwhile, in accordance with foreign practice, donned his evening coat, covered with decorations, and white tie, carrying out French habits to the letter. Dr. Russell stood for half an hour on a raised dais in the chapel adjoining the church, and received the congratulations of all the numerous friends who defiled to shake hands with the happy pair. Although he had his charming bride by his side, the man who has seen so many fights said that he would rather undergo ten campaigns than go through such an ordeal a second time.

THE "OLDEST NAME."

Three commercial travellers meeting at a West of England inn one winter evening had a hearty supper together. Supper over, the three found some difficulty in allotting their respective shares of the bill; but one of them at length cut short the dispute by proposing that whosoever had the "oldest name" among them should go free, the expenses being halved by the other two. This amendment being promptly accepted, No. 1 produced a card inscribed "Richard Eve," which No. 2 trumped with "Adam Brown." Then No. 3, a portly veteran with a humorous grey eye, laid down his card with the quiet confidence of a great general making a decisive movement and remarked with a chuckle, "I don't much think you'll beat this 'un, gents." And he was right, for the name was "Mr. B. Ginning."

LINCOLN'S LACONIC REPLY.

The following anecdote of President Lincoln is related by General Badeau in his article on "General Sheridan." "Sheridan started before daybreak in pursuit of what was left of Lee's army. He sent word to Grant: 'If the thing is pressed, I think that Lee will surrender.' Grant forwarded the despatch and an account of the victory to Lincoln, at City Point, and the President replied: 'Let the thing be pressed.'"—*Century.*

MRS. RAMSBOTHAM was very much troubled about her nephew at college. "I am very much afraid," she said, "that he is not seriously studying, as he writes to say that his whole time is given to working out comic sections."—*Punch.*

A DOMINION BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons have lately made their report to the House, together with a number of recommendations, which, if faithfully carried out, would be of very great value in promoting the agricultural interests of the Dominion. They recommend the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Agriculture and an experimental farm connected with it for the better carrying out of the following objects: To experiment in the introduction and culture of new varieties of seeds, plants, trees, etc. To make experiments with regard to the comparative value of different fertilizers and their suitableness to different soils and crops. To collect all possible information about insect pests, contagious and other diseases of animals and plants, in order to arrive at the best methods for counteracting them. To study the qualities of the different breeds of cattle and other domestic animals, with a view of suggesting means for their improvement and economical feeding and management. To collect and publish statistical and other useful information on agricultural and horticultural subjects. Unfortunately they also recommend that this Dominion bureau of agriculture and experimental farm "be connected with and under the supervision of the present Department of Agriculture," a recommendation which I hope the Government will have the good sense to discard, as anything like partizanship would greatly hinder the usefulness of the whole scheme and perhaps bring on its doings the contempt of all unprejudiced farmers, as was the case with the voluminous report of the Orton Committee, and some of the reported doings at the Ontario Agricultural College. I would suggest that the board of control for this agricultural bureau and experimental farm be composed of seven well-known leading agriculturists and horticulturists, three of whom to be chosen by the Conservative members of the House of Commons, and three more by the Liberal members. These six gentlemen would, at their first meeting, nominate five well-known agriculturists, who have not lately taken any active part in politics. The nominations to secure the adhesion of at least four out of the six gentlemen present, and to be afterwards submitted to the Governor-General, who would choose one of these to be the seventh member, and chairman *pro tem* of the bureau of agriculture. In choosing the various officers to whom would be entrusted the carrying out of the different objects for which the bureau is established, all party considerations should be laid aside and the particular fitness of the individual for the successful performance of the duties required of him, be the only consideration. If possible, this Dominion bureau of agriculture should in some way be connected with the various universities in the Dominion for the purpose of securing their aid in furthering the various investigations to be undertaken.

RUSTICUS.

PLAIN COOKING.

By Juliet Corson, Superintendent of the N. Y. School of Cookery.

ECONOMICAL SOUPS.

In cool weather the bones and scraps of any kind of meat, the drippings from roast meat or poultry, and cold gravy, should all be carefully saved to use in soup; the rice and vegetable used with the above named ingredients are almost always in the house and their preparation is very easy.

COLD GRAVY SOUP.

Peel and cut in small pieces a carrot of medium size, a large white turnip, an onion, and a cupful of fresh or canned tomatoes; pick over and wash half a cupful of rice: put all these ingredients into a soup-kettle, with four quarts of cold water, a level tablespoonful of salt, quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, and a pint of any kind of cold gravy, or a cupful of drippings from roast or baked meat; boil the soup slowly for about three hours keeping it well covered to prevent evaporation; if when it is done it seems too thick add enough boiling water to make it the proper consistency. See that the seasoning is palatable, and serve it hot.

VENISON-BONE SOUP.

Use the bones of a shoulder or haunch of cold roast or baked venison; break them rather small, put them into a soup kettle with four quarts of cold water, one medium-sized carrot, one turnip, and one onion peeled, a dozen whole cloves, a level tablespoonful of salt, quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, and a blade of mace, and boil them for four hours; just at the expiration of this time put four level tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter into a saucepan over the fire and stir them until they begin to brown; then gradually stir with them the soup, straining it through a fine sieve; when all the soup has been used if it is too thick add enough boiling water to make it of the right consistency, see that it is palatably seasoned, and serve it hot.

BEEFSTEAK SOUP.

Chop fine a cupful of pieces of cold beefsteak, leaving the bone entire, so that it can easily be removed from the soup; put both meat and bone over the fire in four quarts of cold water, with a level tablespoonful of salt, quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, half a cupful of rice, picked over and washed in cold water, and two cupfuls of tomatoes, either fresh or canned, chopped finely; boil the soup slowly and steadily for two hours; then remove the bone, see that the soup is palatably seasoned, and serve it hot.

VEAL AND TOMATO SOUP.

Use the bones of cold roast or baked veal, leaving them entire, so that they can easily be removed from the soup: peal and slice a quart of fresh tomatoes or use the same quantity of canned tomatoes; put the veal-bones and tomatoes in a soup-kettle over the fire, with four quarts of cold water, a level tablespoonful of salt, and quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, and boil these ingredients slowly together for four hours, keeping the soup-kettle closely covered to prevent the escape of the soup by evaporation; then remove the bones; if the soup has lost its quantity replenish it with boiling water; remove the bones and season it palatably; pick over and wash half a cupful of rice; add it to the soup, and boil it steadily for twenty-five minutes; if, when the rice is done, the soup is too thick, add more boiling water, and season it; then serve it hot. Instead of using the rice with this soup toasted or fried bread may be substituted; only it must not be added to the soup until the moment of serving, because it will become soggy, or break in the soup.—*N. Y. Witness.*

EXERCISE HORSES DAILY.—Horses that are to do heavy work at the plough in spring, should not be permitted to stand idle in the stable for weeks, or perhaps months, before the soil is ready for cultivation, but should have a shorter or longer period of exercise every day. There is considerable danger, especially at the breaking up of the sleighing, of leaving the horses idle in the stable without the usual care and attention which they ordinarily receive when at work. This ought not to be done as the horse is thus rendered less able to endure heavy work when the warm days come.

MICE-GNAWED TREES.

From reports received we are informed the damages done to fruit and other trees by mice, during the past winter, has been incalculable. This is owing, no doubt, to the snow, under which they were protected, being unusually deep. Now that it has melted away, apple, pear, hawthorn and other trees are to be seen stripped of their bark, some close to the ground, and some as high as three feet from it. Several parties having asked for a remedy our Horticultural Editor, Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, Ont., supplies the following:

TREES BARKED BY MICE—WARRANTING TREES.

Philander Rose, South Finch, Ont., wishes: 1. To know what to do with trees barked by mice. 2. If trees warranted against dying for two years by the seller, means two years from date of planting or two seasons only, and if the warrantor would need to make good, trees killed by mice. *Ans.* 1. He will find an article on this subject in this paper. 2. Unless otherwise mentioned in contract, it would mean two years from planting trees. You cannot make him pay or replace trees killed by mice, or carelessness on your part. If no written agreement has been made, two seasons' growth should be sufficient. I enclose an extract from the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, on "Mice-Gnawed Trees." It has reference to pears but will do as well for apples. It should be done as early as possible, and if a plaster of fresh cow dung were first put round the grafts, it would in many cases save the inner bark of the tree and cause it to grow over again if not eaten too close, then hill up with earth to keep all moist. If the inner bark is not all eaten away a poultice of fresh cow dung tied on with a cloth and then hilled up with earth, to be moistened from time to time with water poured down the stem of the tree, would in many cases save the tree, without grafting, if done as soon as the snow goes away before the inner bark dries. The cow dung has wonderful healing qualities; nothing like it for severe burns where the skin has all peeled off, as I found long ago.

"Banking earth around the girdled trees, will sometimes save them, if the fresh surface of the wood has not been much injured, and the soil is right, and is kept at the proper degree of moisture for several weeks. But this mode is so uncertain that we do not recommend it in any case. It is much better to connect the two separated portions of bark by inserted twigs, the cost of which is almost nothing when compared with the value of the tree.

"On account of the abundant snow this winter in many places, trees will be likely to become girdled, and it may be useful to repeat briefly the substance of those directions. Fig. 1 represents the stem of a girdled tree; fig. 2 the mode by which the separated portions of the bark are connected by inserted twigs; and fig. 3 is a section showing the position of the twigs when they are inserted. The work should be performed after spring opens and before the leaves appear, or about the usual time for grafting.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Scrape the earth away from the tree enough for the operator to get at it; insert a narrow chisel and drive it in an inch or two with a mallet, above and below, at the places shown in fig 3; then cut twigs about half an inch in diameter, more or less, and long enough to bridge the denuded part. Sharpen the ends, and by bending at the middle, crowd them into the chisel cuts, which they should closely fit. Wax the spots where the tree and shoots have been cut; bank up to preserve moisture in the stem, and the work is done. It is well to shorten-in, to half their length or less, all last season's shoots, to make a lighter head. Small trees, which are bent about with wind, may need staking, to prevent the shoots from working out by the motion. Any kind of pear shoots will do for pear trees, grafted or natural. Four shoots inserted to each tree will form a substantial connection, and it is scarcely possible to lose one in a hundred, if the work is done fairly well, as there are four chances for each tree. The owner of a large pear orchard of several thousand trees, once came to us in great trouble, as over one thousand young bearing pear trees had been girdled and he knew of no cure. We described this mode, which he applied. The work was done by two men in five or six days (carpenters if we remember correctly), and every tree not only grew, but was not checked by the girdling. Fig. 4 and 5 represent the appearance of these trees after several years' growth.

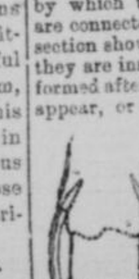


Fig. 3.

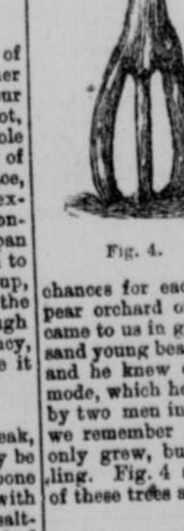


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

TAKE A NAP.

There are times when it does not come easy for us to follow our customary routine of work. The physical nature seems to cry out against walking in the beaten path. Is it not wise, under such circumstances, to give way to nature—to take the nap at an unaccustomed hour, to defer the execution of the task until some time when it will seem less irksome? Nature will bear a good deal, but we may drive it too hard. Our physical powers will serve us all the better if we sometimes relax the strain. If the matter is not carried to an extreme, nature is generally its own best guide as to eating and sleeping and working. We would sometimes save ourselves from illness if we would in season follow the indications that nature gives us. But with all this we do not need to be self-indulgent. There is a difference between holding a steady rein over our physical selves while we sometimes slacken the pace, and casting the reins on the neck of appetite. How delightful it will be, in that higher and holier state for which we wait, to be able to work in celestial ministries unceasingly but without weariness! Then every duty will be a joy, and every service a means of refreshment!—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

A "PRAIRIE FARMER" interview with Dr. Paaren, State Veterinarian for Illinois, reveals the fact that glanders still prevails to some extent in nearly all quarters of the State. During last week the Doctor received information of its presence in thirteen different localities. Since the passage of the law in relation to the extinction of glanders, reports have been received of its existence in thirty-seven different counties. The disease seems most prevalent in the north half and in the southwest quarter of the State. Dr. Paaren says he receives many false alarms as to the existence of glanders from persons not able to diagnose a case, other diseases considerably resembling it, in its earlier symptoms.

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.]

THE BATTLE OF TEB.

READER, City.—Q.—"Was the first of the two great battles fought between General Graham and Osman Digna named 'The battle of Trinkitat' or 'The battle of Teb' and was the battle fought at Trinkitat or Teb?" Ans.—It was fought at Teb, and was called "The battle of Teb". The troops landed at Trinkitat and went to Teb, which is but a few miles distant.

STARCHING LINEN.

J. G.—Q.—"Please give a recipe to starch and put a gloss on shirts, collars, &c." Ans.—To one ounce best starch add enough cold water to form a thick paste, then rub perfectly smooth and add nearly a pint of boiling water (with bluing to suit) and boil for at least half an hour, taking care to have it stirred all the time, to prevent its burning. When not stirring keep covered to prevent the accumulation of dust, etc. Also keep it covered when removed from the fire to obviate a scum from rising. To give the linen a fine smooth glossy appearance, and prevent the iron from sticking, add a little spermaceti (as large as a nutmeg) to the starch, when boiling, and half a teaspoonful of the finest table salt. In ironing linen, its appearance will be much improved by rubbing before ironing with a clean white towel, dampened in water. The bosom of a shirt should be the last part ironed. All starch should be strained before using.

THE "JEANNETTE" EXPEDITION.

A CONSTANT READER.—Q.—"I and several others have been much interested reading of the grand, though sad funeral which took place in New York, of Lieut. De Long and his companions, and as I cannot find any one who can tell about the wreck, would the *Witness* please publish an account of the loss of the S. S. 'Jeannette'?" Ans.—The steamer "Jeannette" sailed from San Francisco for the Arctic seas on July 8th, 1879. She had on board eight officers and a crew of twenty-three men. Her commander was Lieut. De Long; executive officer, Lieut. C. W. Chipp; and Master, John W. Danenhauer. De Long's project was, if possible, to reach the North Pole by sledge parties. The "Jeannette" reached Oonalaska, Aleutian Isles, Aug. 2nd, which she left on the 6th, proceeding to St. Michaels, where she coaled, and left that place, Aug 21st. She arrived at St. Lawrence Bay Aug. 25th, and after taking in some more coal, two natives as drivers of sledges, and forty dogs, she left, and passing up Behring's Straits, made for the Arctic Sea; Aug. 27. De Long hoped to obtain tidings of Nordenskjold, but failing this he intended to steer for Wrangel Land and there winter. The whalers "Sea Breeze" and "Dawn" passed the "Jeannette" on Sept. 2nd and 11th respectively, some few miles south of Herald Island. The winters of 1879-80 and 1880-81 having passed without any further tidings of the "Jeannette," relief vessels, named the "Corwin" "Alliance" and "Rodgers" were despatched toward the Arctic Circle to search for her. The two former returned after a fruitless search, the "Rodgers" being burned at sea, Nov. 3, 1881, the crew escaping in boats. No news of the "Jeannette" were obtained until December 21, 1881, when a telegram was received at St. Petersburg, stating that on Sept. 14th, one of her boats had been discovered by three natives, near Cape Barbay, Siberia. In it were eleven men, under command of Engineer Melville, and all had undergone great privations. Melville telegraphed to the American Legation at St. Petersburg that the "Jeannette" was surrounded and crushed by ice on June 23rd, 1881, in Lat. 77 N. Long. 157 E. The crew escaped in three boats. About 50 miles from the mouth of the Lena they had become separated by thick fogs and winds, two boats arriving at Bolenenga, at the east mouth of the Lena, Sept. 29. They had been three months at sea in open boats. Steps were at once taken by the Russian authorities to give all assistance in their power. No trace of the third boat, commanded by Lieut. Chipps has yet been found, and it is believed to have foundered at sea. Search for Lieut. De Long's boat's crew was begun under orders from both the United States and Russian governments. Tidings were received, Feb. 2nd 1882, that De Long's missing party had been traced to a forest in Siberia, on the west bank of the Lena. Hopes were entertained that they would be rescued, but, after a prolonged search, Engineer Melville found the bodies of De Long and his party on the 24th March. News of this was received, May 6th, 1882. The bodies discovered by Melville, were wrapped in felt, the searchers also coming upon an old tent, the remains of a fire, and some pieces of arctic willow, of which the starving men had made a substitute for tea. The bodies arrived at Yakutsk, March 29, 1883, and were placed in a temporary tomb until Nov. 28th. They were next removed a distance of 8,051 miles to Hamburg, and after a journey of 63 days, placed on board the "Frisia," reaching New York, Feb. 20th 1884, the funeral taking place two days later. Official and popular demonstrations occurred at Tomsk, Omsk, Moscow, Berlin and other places through which the *cortége* passed.

A PECULIAR LAKE—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

S. J. R., Shipley, Ont.—Q.—"1. Can you inform me if a lake in Austria has become dry within a few years? 2. Please give a short biography of Florence Nightingale." Ans.—1. You no doubt refer to the Czirknitz Lake in Carniola, about 30 miles from Trieste. It is about five miles long, and between two and three broad, surrounded by villages. The lake has no surface outlet, and is remarkable only on account of the occasional disappearance of its waters for weeks, sometimes months, during which time the bottom is covered with luxuriant herbage, which is made into hay; sometimes a crop of buckwheat is sown and reaped in its deserted bed. The waters are irregular in their disappearance—sometimes they do not retire for five or six years. It takes only some twenty-four hours to refill. The bed of the lake is composed of limestone, being full of fissures, through which the water disappears. These openings communicate with subterranean natural reservoirs. The lake sometimes overflows, submerging villages. 2. Florence Nightingale is an English lady philanthropist, and was born at Florence, Italy, in May, 1820. She is the youngest daughter of William Edward Shore, a Sheffield banker, who inherited the estates of Peter Nightingale, and assumed the name in accordance with directions contained in the will. Florence early became proficient in classics, mathematics, modern languages and music, but her favorite study was the method of caring for the sick, and while a girl she visited numerous hospitals. In 1849 she underwent a course of training in Pastor Fliedner's school of deaconesses at Kaiserwerth. In 1851 she took charge of a Sanatorium for infirm governesses in London, and soon brought it to a high state of efficiency. In 1854 Miss Nightingale went to the army in the Crimea as superintendent of a corps of volunteer female nurses, 92 in number, and she organized a hospital at Scutari on Nov. 9th. Two days later they received 600 soldiers who had been wounded at Inkerman, and in three weeks the number was increased to 3,000. In spite of discouragements Miss Nightingale made her hospital a model of perfection, and all the other hospitals on the Bosphorus were placed under her management. While here she suffered a severe attack of hospital fever, and returned to England in September 1856 with broken health, never since fully restored. Queen Victoria sent her a jewel and a letter of thanks, and £50,000 was raised to form a school of nurses under her direction. She has published several works relating to nursing, &c.

"WHAT CAN SHE DO?"

I. V., Corsicana, Texas.—Q.—"Where can I get 'What can she do?' in pamphlet form?" Ans.—It cannot be obtained in pamphlet form, but you can get it in book form, from forty-five cents upwards, by ordering through any bookseller.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

W. B., Q.—"1. What apparatus is necessary for what is called an electric belt? 2. What is the probable cost?" Ans.—"Electric belts," remarked a well known medical man of this city, when the above queries were asked him, "are usually made to sell, not to cure, and vary in price from $2 to $25. Any handy individual can make one by soldering together strips of copper and zinc, placed alternately. The belt is far more effectual in its operation if allowed to come in contact with the skin than if prevented from so doing by being enclosed in a covering to hide the metals."

"LIFE IN GLENSHEE."

MRS. T. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Q.—"Where can I obtain a copy of 'Life in Glenshee'? Please state price." Ans.—The above work will be sent from this office upon receipt of price, thirty cents. As the edition is nearly exhausted, those who wish for copies should send at once.

LIVES OF JAMES A. AND ROBERT HALDANE.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Renfrew, Ont.—Q. "Where can the lives of James A. and Robert Haldane be purchased?" Ans.—Of Messrs. Wm. Drysdale & Co. Montreal, price $2.50. Some other booksellers of whom we inquired said that they did not have the book in stock.

FISHING IN LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

"A YOUNG BROTHER OF THE ROD."—Q. "What fish are found in Lake St. Francis, and what is the best way of fishing for them?" Ans.—Pike, dore, maskinonge and others. Trolling, with artificial minnows as bait, is a favorite method of fishing which is practiced here.

PAPERING WHITE-WASHED WALLS.

"ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW."—Q.—"Please give a recipe for papering walls that have been white washed with lime." Ans.—It is best to wash off as much as possible of the lime prior to papering; this, however, is not absolutely necessary. Apply to the walls a strong solution of size and water, and you can begin papering. It is well to mix a little size with the paste you use.

STARCH, FACTORY AND STARCH.

INQUIRER, Stanhope, P. E. I.—Q. "What would be the cost of buildings and machinery for a starch factory of 30,000 lbs. capacity? 2. How many lbs. of starch is taken from a bushel of potatoes? 3. What has been the wholesale price of starch during the last four years?" Ans.—1. After enquiry at one of the largest houses in the trade, we learn that it would be impossible to estimate the cost at Montreal, values differing in Prince Edward Island considerably. We would recommend you to consult some of the manufacturers in your own district on this subject; they could, if they would, tell you the cost to a nicety. 2. From some of the finest varieties as much as 20 per cent of starch has been taken, but the average is said not to exceed 8 lbs. from a bushel of potatoes weighing 60 lbs. 3. This depends on the quality offered, about 3½ cents per lb. in Montreal for a good quality of potato starch.

VOLUNTEERS IN CANADA—AND UNITED STATES.

H. K., Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—"1. How many volunteers are there in Canada, and 2. How many soldiers and volunteers in the United States?" Ans.—1. The nominal strength of the Canadian Militia is 37,000, but about 10,000 less than those figures attended annual drill last season. 2. The regular army of the United States is stated as 24,000, but volunteers and state militia in addition to this, are said to number about a million and a half. The exact figures could be obtained by writing to the Adjutant-General in command of each state.

ARITHMETICAL.

PUPIL, Vankleek Hill, Ont.—Q.—"Being a scholar and trying to work myself on without a teacher, I have come on two questions in arithmetic, which have puzzled me in getting the answers given in the text-books. I hereby transmit to you hoping to see them solved in your columns: 1. Mr. Jones bought a farm of 100 acres at $75 an acre, $2,200 to be paid down and the remainder in five equal yearly instalments. What must he pay each year? 2. The external dimensions of a box without a lid are length 4 feet, breadth 3 feet, depth 2 feet, and the thickness of the sides and bottom are the same, namely, 1 inch, if the cost of a cubic yard of the material is 9 shillings and the cost of making the box 1-11 of the cost of the material, what will the box cost?" Ans.—1. There seems to be something omitted in the statement of the first question, as it is altogether too simple to puzzle any one who has energy enough to undertake the study of arithmetic without a teacher. 100 acres at $75 per acre, amounts to $7,500 and from this take $2,200 paid down leaves $5,300 to be paid in five equal annual instalments, or $1,060 yearly. 2. The bottom of the box contains twelve feet of inch boards or one cubic foot costing a shilling. The sides and ends of the box above the bottom contain 3,772 cubic inches, or two cubic feet, and 316 cubic inches, costing a little over two shillings and twopence halfpenny, to which add the cost of the bottom, leaving three shillings and twopence halfpenny, to which add the cost of making, one eleventh of cost of material, leaving a little over three shillings and sixpence for the cost of the box without counting the nails for holding the boards together and putty for filling the worm holes and cracks which must have been in such a cheap affair.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT—SHELLEY—BYRON'S CHILDREN—ETIQUETTE—"PHILOSOPHE SOUS LES TOITS."

C. D., Vankleek Hill, Ont.—Q.—"1. When, where, and for how long was the Tichborne claimant, Orton, imprisoned. 2. How is Bysshe, Shelley's second name, pronounced? Give a personal description of him. 3. Are any of Byron's children living, or any of his descendants. 4. Is it more in accordance with the rules of etiquette, to answer 'No sir,' than 'No?' 5. Where, and at what price, can a translation of Souvester's 'Philosophe sous les toits' be obtained?" Ans.—1. Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, was convicted of perjury Feb. 28, 1874, and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. He was sent first to Dartmoor, Millbank, and subsequently transferred to Dartmoor, where he still remains. 2. As if it were spelt *Bish.* Shelley in his schooldays is described by one of his biographers as having been exceedingly shy, bashful, and reserved, and that though peculiarly gentle, elegant and refined in his manner, he never entirely got rid of this diffidence. The writer goes on to say: "Shelley's face had a smooth *spirituel* expression, his brow was without a wrinkle, youth and freshness reigning supreme. His eyes were mild and expressive, the lower portion of his face, frail and flexible, and almost feminine in its mildness. He appeared an eternity of childhood, for if old in sorrow, he was always young in hope. His countenance was serene, with a heroic enthusiasm that told of noble aspirations. His constitution being far from robust, Shelley was subject to frequent illnesses. He was tall and spare in figure, often absorbed in thought making but few friends, himself being misunderstood and his principles misjudged. A rustic, but lately dead, who knew Shelley well, has described him as 'a very nice spoken gentleman, pleasant in his manner, and not a bit stuck up. He had black curly hair, and was very young looking. His conduct was a sight better than many who spoke against him.'" Shelley died before completing his 29th year. 3. Lord Byron left one daughter, Ada Augusta, married to William, Lord King, afterward Earl of Lovelace. She died Nov. 27, 1852. Her eldest son, Byron Noel, Baron Wentworth, died Sept. 1, 1862. He never married, and was succeeded by his brother Ralph Gordon Noel, Viscount Ockham, born July 2, 1839, who in 1861 took by royal license the surname of Milbanke in place of that of King. He is the present Baron Wentworth. His heiress is his daughter, the Hon. Ida May, born 1871. 4. To a superior, or to one older than oneself, it would be more polite to say "No, sir". 5. A leading French bookseller of this city tells us that there is not, to his knowledge, any English translation of the book, but in the original French it is common enough.

LECKY—McCARTHY—WORKS ON PHRASEOLOGY.

J. S. H., Wilfrid, Ont.—Q.—"1. Please give biographical notes on (*a*) W. E. H. Lecky, and (*b*) Justin McCarthy. 2. Is there any work published giving an explanation of the many expressions and references of obscure or distant origin, so frequently met with in general literature? If so please state publisher and price." Ans.—1. (*a*) William Edward Hartpole Lecky was born near Dublin, Ireland, March 26, 1838. He graduated at Trinity College in that city in 1859, taking the degree of M.A., four years later. From this time Lecky devoted himself to political and philosophical literature. His first important work, "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," was published anonymously in 1861, and attracted immediate attention. In 1865 he published the earlier of the two other works which have largely contributed to his reputation, "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe." In 1869 this was followed by the "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne." His "History of England in the 18th Century" appeared in 1878. (*b*) Justin McCarthy, an Irish author, was born at Cork, November 22, 1830. From 1846 to 1853 he was connected with the Cork *Examiner*, and then joined the staff of the *Northern Times* at Liverpool. In 1860 he became a reporter in the British House of Commons for the London *Morning Star*, organ of the Ultra-Liberal or "Radical" party, being subsequently its foreign editor, and in 1864 editor-in-chief. In 1868 he resigned that post, and travelled extensively through the United States, residing for some time in New York. He returned to London in 1871. He is known as the author of several works, amongst others, "A History of our own Times," published in 1878, and "Con Amore" (1880). 2. "Newspaper Readers' Pocket Companion," price 90 cents; or Dr. Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," price $1.00. The last named is published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin London, Eng., and both can be obtained by order through any bookseller.

WHITEWASH—BOOKS ON HOUSE-PAINTING AND ROW BOATS.

A. J., Lower Woodstock, N. B.—Q.—"1. Please give a recipe for a reliable whitewash or paint that would answer well for a farm house. 2. Where, and at what price can I get a book on ordinary house-painting? 3. Also a manual on the building of a small row-boat?" Ans.—1. The following is said to be excellent: Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover to keep in steam. Strain the liquid through a sieve, and add to it a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in whilst boiling; ½ lb of powdered whiting, one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved. Add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, and let it stand for a day or two. Then heat it and put on whilst quite hot. A pint of the mixture will cover about a square yard. This may be used for either outside or inside work and will, it is claimed, last a long time. Coloring may be added of any shade desired, except green, the latter not agreeing with the lime, causing the mixture to crack and peel off. 2. "Amateur Painter," price 30 cents, published by Hurst & Co., N. Y. for sale by F. E. Grafton, Montreal. 3. "Amateur Work," vol. 1., published by Ward, Locke & Tyler, for sale by W. Drysdale & Co., Montreal, price $2.50.

AGRICULTURAL LETTER-BOX.

Conducted by "Rusticus".

CEDAR HEDGES.

SUBSCRIBER.—The best time to set out a cedar hedge is about the 20th of May. The tops should be cut off when first planted.

QUINCE SEED.

A CONSTANT READER, Frelighsburg.—Messrs. Evans & Co. 92 McGill street, Montreal, will supply quince seed to any who need it.

TRAINING FOR THE FARM.

SCHOOLMASTER, Barstaple, Eng.—Q.—"Where could I place my two sons in the Dominion of Canada so as to secure them a technical training, or a combined practical and educational training. One is aged seventeen, has a good education and is a good hand at practical joining and carpentering. The other, fourteen years old, also well educated—has been on a farm for about eighteen months as an ordinary working lad. Both are hard working lads. Christians and abstainers. The cost would be a consideration of importance." Ans.—The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, is the only institution that we can recommend you to send your sons to in order to secure a combined practical and educational training in farming. But we would advise you to send them as farm servants to some successful, practical, and moral Canadian farmer for a year or two before they go to the Guelph college, for if they have not a pretty good knowledge of ordinary farm work and are not averse to steady hard work before going, their education there may do them more harm than good in the way of making them successful farmers.

EARLY SPRING WHEAT.

FARMER, Viola Dale, Man.—Q.—"Black Sea" wheat is an earlier variety of spring wheat than the "Red Fife," and is less likely to be damaged by frosts. Some of the farmers in this province have a good kind of wheat which they call "Golden Drop," and which produces a larger crop than either the "Red Fife" or "Black Sea" wheat.

NURSERIES IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

J. H. M. Woodlands, Ont.—N. C. Fisk of Abbotsford is one of the principal nurserymen in the Eastern Townships.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

E. A. Brandon, Man.—Strong salt brine is preferable to any decoction of bluestone for preventing smut in wheat. Pour the wheat into a tub that is half filled with strong pickle, remove all dirt, seeds or light grain that will float on the surface. Leave the wheat in the pickle for fifteen or twenty minutes, then take it out and dry it with lime.

LEGAL.

[All persons asking questions in this department are particularly requested to state distinctly in what Province they reside, to set forth the facts of the several cases clearly and concisely, and to write on one side of the paper only.]

(ONTARIO AND THE NORTH-WEST.)

SHARE IN A LODGE ROOM.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Moscow, Ont.—Q.—"A, B, C, and others form a joint stock company, and build (for convenience say) an Oddfellows' Hall or Lodge room. The deed for said building stipulates that no stock holder can sell or convey his stock in said company to any person except to a member of the lodge holding their meetings in said hall. A dies, and leaves all his real and personal property to his wife. She afterwards transfers all her right and interest in said company to D. D was not a member of said lodge at the time of the transfer but is now a member in good standing. Is D's title good, or will he have to get a transfer dated after the date of his becoming a member of said lodge?" Ans.—D was not in a position to take or hold stock of the company before becoming a lodge member. He should obtain a confirmation deed from the executor of A's will.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

J. N., Ontario.—Q.—"A occupies a shop for several months without any agreement with B. On the first December A offers B $50 for the time occupied and at the same time offers B $300 per year for the shop payable quarterly from that date. B accepts A's offer. B sells the shop to C two months and a half before the year expires. 1. Can C turn out A at the end of the year by giving A two months' verbal notice. 2. Can C raise the rent without giving six months' notice to A. Can A hold the shop for another year at the same rent as accepted by B? 4. Can C eject A at the end of the year as per agreement with B?" Ans.—B becomes a yearly tenant of the shop, and his tenancy cannot be determined except by six months' notice to quit—such notice ending with same year of the tenancy. He can continue to hold the shop until his tenancy is determined by such a notice. 1. No. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. No.

DISINHERITED.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Macdonald, Ont.—Q.—"B died and left by will his farm to his widow for life and then to his son and his heirs forever. He left his other son five dollars—having given him a farm before his death. There was one daughter, and this is how her name is mentioned in the will: 'To my daughter Mary Brown, now deceased, I have heretofore given her share of my property,' which she never received. Can her children claim any share of the property at the widow's death?" Ans.—The children of Mary Brown have no share or interest in the property given to her brothers. If B owned any property which was not disposed of by the will, Mary Brown's children will be entitled to share therein together with their uncles.

CONDUCT OF A POSTMASTER.

CONSTANT READER, Man.—Q.—"It is the habit for some here to go to the post-office and call for other parties' mail, and carry it away around, and send it to the owner two or three days after he has called for it himself, and he told the post-master to keep his mail until he called for it himself. What proceedings should he take to put a stop to it?" Ans.—He should lay his complaint by letter before William W. McLeod, Esq. P. O. Inspector, Winnipeg.

INTESTACY.

AN INJURED WOMAN, Grafton, Ont.—Q.—"Who would be heir to a farm, farm stock, implements, &c., providing the owner dies and leaves a wife and no children? Would the widow have a home and a living off said property during her life, or would she have to leave the place at her husband's death, providing he has not made a will? Is it lawful for the husband's relatives to take possession of such property, and leave the widow in comparative poverty when there is plenty of the husband's property to keep her comfortable?" Ans.—The widow would be entitled to her dower, that is, to a life estate in a third of it, and, subject to this interest of the widow, the land would go to the deceased owner's father if living, or if not to the deceased owner's mother, or if she has also departed this life, then to collateral relatives of the deceased owner. One half of the farm stock, implements, and other personal property would go to the widow, and the rest to the next of kin of the intestate.

A LOST NOTE.

NEW SUBSCRIBER, Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—"I gave my note of hand for $200 in cash. The note is not due until 23rd Sept. 1884, and the party has mislaid or lost the note. What will be necessary to make me safe? Could any person finding the note make me pay it, if I pay the money to the party I gave the note to?" Ans.—You should, before paying the note, require the party to whom you gave it (with sureties if necessary) to give you a bond conditioned to indemnify you against any claims which might thereafter be made against you in respect of the note; for if the note were negotiable you might be compelled to pay it to any person who acquired it *bond fide* and for value before its maturity.

DESCENT OF REAL PROPERTY.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Toronto, Ont.—Q.—"A man dies leaving a will unsigned, leaving his property for the benefit of his widow. Nine months after his death his eldest son dies leaving a widow and three children. The two sons yet alive, and the widow of the other son each sign the will that the old lady may have her use of the property. She dies also. Will the property be divided and how much will each be entitled to?—that is, the two sons of the old lady and her son's widow with her three children. The old lady left no will." Ans.—The will has no effect whatever, and the property will be divided amongst the two children yet living and the three children of the deceased son in the following proportions:—The two children (of the original owner) take one-third each, and the three children of the deceased son (who are grandchildren of the original owner) take one ninth each. We assume that the property in question is real estate.

BEE-KEEPING.

(Conducted by D. A. Jones, Beeton.)

HONEY EXTRACTORS.

C. L., Belleville, Ont.—Q.—1. Are there any persons making honey extractors in the Dominion which extract all sized frames of the best make? 3. Are there any persons in the Dominion who make King, Keith & Co.'s honey extractors, of New York, or agents for them? What is the duty on honey extractors coming from the States, one costing $12? Ans.—1. Yes, we are constantly doing that. 2. There is no use of your buying extractors in the United States. There are better ones manufactured in Canada, and at not more than two thirds the cost, while the duty and charges on an extractor from New York would be as much as would buy an extractor outright in Canada.

FEEDING, ETC.

B. KEEPER, London, Ont.—Q.—1. Would it do to lay a frame of honey (capped or uncapped) on top of the frames, as a food instead of candy? 2. I use the Jones hive, and as it is a very deep one, do you think that by extracting the top story and allowing the lower one for breeding that I could do as well under the circumstances as if I only used the single hive? I have quite a lot of empty comb and foundation to put in the top hives. Ans.—1. It would answer to lay a frame of capped honey on top of frame. Uncapped honey if very thin might leak out on the bees, but in either case very warm covering to return all the heat possible should be placed over the hive. 2. We have tried both plans and prefer the single story. The best results will be obtained from single stories if pursued diligently for a number of years (from a dollar and cents point of view) and they are, as well, much more easily managed.

"QUEENLESS"—BEST BEES FOR PROFIT.

NOVICE, Belton, Ont.—Q.—1. I have some bees in box hives. How can I tell when I set them out in spring if they are queenless? 2. If bees are kept in a bee-house, perfectly still and dark, when will they commence to rear young brood? 3. What are the points of superiority of the Cyprian bees? 4. Which race of bees, taking all things into consideration, are the most profitable for the Province of Ontario? Ans.—Your bees should be transferred to movable frame hive as soon as the weather is warm enough—say about fruit bloom. It is a difficult thing for any but an experienced beekeeper to tell when a colony of bees in a box hive is queenless, as there is no way of examining them. They will show by their dwindling down and their inactivity, whether or not they are in a prosperous condition. You should watch when they are flying out and see if there are any young bees about. You can easily discern which are young ones by the freshness of their appearance. You might examine the bottom board of hive to see if you can find any inactive bees there. By turning your hive upside down and blowing in some smoke you could part the combs and be able perhaps to see the brood. 2. They generally commence in March, sometimes not till April. 3. They are great breeders good honey gatherers, require larger brood chambers guard their stores better, and are both moth and robber proof. They are more easily excited and are crosser than the Italians. 4. A cross between the Holy Land and Italians.

MUSH made in this way is excellent: Boil a quart of water. Stir a pint of cold milk with one pint of corn meal and one tablespoonful of salt. Pour this into the boiling water gradually, and let it all boil for half an hour. Watch it carefully to prevent burning.

Advertisements.

THE BEST HOMES
FOR TEN MILLION PEOPLE ARE IN
Minnesota, North-Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon,
ALONG THE LINE OF THE
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Through the Great Wheat-Belt of America.
40 Million acres of the best agricultural, mineral, forest and grazing lands in the United States are now open for settlement.
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The Northern Pacific Country possesses great and rich natural resources ready to be developed into profitable industries.
For maps and pamphlets address and mention this paper.
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Land Commissioner N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.
To reach the above named lands or any point on the Northern Pacific R. R. buy your tickets from Chicago to St. Paul via the Chicago & North-Western R'y. It runs into the Northern Pacific depot at St. Paul and is the best for you to take. Do not buy tickets unless they read over the Chicago and North-Western R'y.

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—AND—
QUEEN'S OWN SOAPS
STAND UNRIVALLED
for Purity, Durability and Economy.
ASK FOR THEM.
Manufactured only by
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Offices—70 Front street East. Works—Defries street
Scouring Soaps, Fulling Soaps, Anilines.

40 CARDS, all covered name, Gold Finish, Glass, Lap corner, German motto, Elite Letter and Case, name in gold and jet, 10c. WEST & CO., New Haven, Ct.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

	Tons.		Tons.
VANCOUVER	5,700	BROOKLYN	4,500
SARNIA	3,859	OREGON	3,856
MONTREAL	3,284	TORONTO	3,284
DOMINION	3,176	ONTARIO	3,157
QUEBEC	2,700	TEXAS	2,700
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DATES OF SAILING.
Steamers will sail as follows from Portland for Liverpool direct:—
DOMINION .... 5th April.
ONTARIO .... 10th April.
*OREGON .... 24th April.
*These steamers carry neither Cattle nor Sheep.
Rates of Passage:
From Montreal—Cabin, $57.50, $67.50, $77.50. Return, $101.25, $121.25, $141.25, according to steamer and berth. All outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam.
Intermediate, $45.00; Steerage, $26.50.
Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.
For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Gracie & Hunter, 96 Leadenhall street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, Or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal.

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McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for Churches, etc. Price List and Circular sent free. Address HENRY McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.

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For Sale 20 tons Galvanized Wire Rigging, from wrecked vessels, different sizes, suitable for cheap wire fencing. Apply to D. SMITH, jr., & CO., 84 McGill street, or J. & W. REID, Quebec.

IMPROVED Washing Machine
Patented, approaches nearer the old method of hand rubbing than any device yet introduced to the public. Easily worked, and washes perfectly clean, without breaking buttons, or injury to the clothes. Descriptive circulars mailed free. Price, $5. J. H. CONNOR, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

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JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
33 to 37 Bonaventure st.,
IS PREPARED TO TURN OUT
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WORK
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE,
AT MODERATE RATES.

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Favorably known to the public since 1826, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.
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Having removed our Store and Hardware business to Longueuil, we can now undertake to furnish HEAVY CASTINGS of every description, for Rolling Mills and Machine Shops, also, general jobbing work. Casting daily we can supply work promptly.
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Four first-class positions for men of good address. BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., Order Department, Brantford, Ont.

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The CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN Railway now has for sale nearly 1,000,000 ACRES of the CHOICEST FARMING LANDS in the famous Garden Spot of Southern Minnesota and Dakota, at from $2 to $6 per acre, On TERMS that are within the reach of everyone. LANDS! Secure a new farm in the best grain region in the world, and leave the marshes, stumps, stones and worn-out lands of the East. Don't wait, now is the time to buy. Going rapidly, and all prices will advance soon. For maps, guides, and all information, apply to CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Com. C. & N. W. R'y Co., Chicago, Ill.
MINNESOTA

50 MIXED CARDS, in a handsome case, 13c.; 30 Chromo Cards, 10c.; 25 New Year's Cards, assorted designs, in colors, 12c. Name on all. Beautiful Card Receivers, 10c. J. S. LIVELY, 398 Ridout street, London, Ont.

Advertisements.

THE PARTIES having again failed to confute the statement that one pound of Johnston's "Fluid Beef" contains more real nourishment than two hundred pounds of Liebig's or any other similar extract of beef, the challenge is hereby repeated.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1859.
One of the largest exclusively Carpet Houses in the Dominion.
CARPET DEPARTMENT.
Axminster, Wilton, Moquette, Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Dutch, Union, and Hemp. CARPETS in all the latest styles at the lowest prices. Cocoa, Napier, Canton, and Manilla MATTING. Brussels, Tapestry, and Felt SQUARES. Oriental Rugs and Kensington Art Carpets. The most complete assortment of RUGS AND MATS of every kind made, including many novelties. FLOOR OILCLOTHS of Hare's and other well-known makes. LINOLEUMS in sheets and passage widths.
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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,
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JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
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SALT RHEUM,
HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or BLOOD.
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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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JOHN A. CONVERSE, Proprietor. ALEX. W. MORRIS, Manager.

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.

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Is recommended by the most competent authority for the reduction of Swellings, Bruises, Contusions, Scalds, old Sores, Frost Bites, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, &c., &c., and above all for RHEUMATISM. There is no Gargling Oil or Liniment in the market that can compare with it.
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Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.
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For Cure of Rupture, entirely new principle. Send stamps for Illustrated Book on Rupture and Human Frame, a lifelong study, in plain wrapper.
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HE THAT SOWETH
WILLIAM EVANS' SEEDS
SHALL REAP IN ABUNDANCE.
If my seeds are not sold in your town send for my Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue. Free to all applicants. Seeds mailed free of postage.
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CINGALESE is the name of a widely and favorably known hair restorer which is not recommended to do utterly impossible things, but then nothing is better for keeping the hair in good condition and restoring it when lost, if the scalp is capable of being toned up to exert its proper functions. Sold at fifty cents per bottle by all druggists.



ALL KINDS OF SMALL FRUITS! Choice Plants, FAIR PRICES.
New STRAWBERRIES
New RASPBERRIES,
New BLACKBERRIES,
New CURRANTS,
New GRAPES,
Full descriptions and hints on planting and cultivation given in my New Illustrated and Priced Catalogue for 1884, which will be sent free to all who apply (post card will do). Please mention the Witness. Address T. C. ROBINSON, Drawer 465, Owen Sound, Ont.

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

COWARDLY LEADERS.

Cairo, March 31.—Later advices from Khartoum state that the mishap to the *sortie* made by General Gordon from the city on the 16th was due to the action of Said and Hassan Pashas who commanded the Bashi Bazouks. They rode at the head of their command until the enemy's cavalry charged, when both commanders suddenly wheeled around and dashed back, causing the Bashi Bazouks to break in a panic. The rebels then rushed upon the disorganized mass, cutting them down on all sides. In the confusion it is alleged that Said and Hassan Pasha fired upon and killed their own gunners. They were arrested after the engagement and put in irons. The soldiers were with difficulty restrained from lynching them. Two hundred of the Bashi Bazouks are slain and a great number wounded while the Arabs lost only four men. One prominent Arab citizen of Khartoum has sent General Gordon 1,000 guineas to aid in his military operations and another has equipped and presented to him 200 blacks to serve as soldiers.

Cairo, March 31.—It is reported here that the two black pashas whose treachery caused the defeat of Gordon's troops have been court-martialled and shot. It is said El Mahdi's unpopularity is increasing at El Obeid.

Advices from Gen. Gordon, under date of March 23rd, confirm the report of the execution of the two black pashas. Ample supplies were arriving at Khartoum from the White Nile country. The rebels at Halfeyeh were in want of food.

WHAT KHARTOUM HOPES FOR.

London, April 1.—A Khartoum special says: "We are daily expecting the arrival of British troops. We cannot believe the Government will abandon us. Our very existence depends upon Great Britain."

A MORE VIGOROUS POLICY.

Cairo, April 1.—Gen. Gordon has decided to abandon the policy of conciliating the natives, and to pursue a more vigorous one.

SAILED FOR SUEZ.

Suakim, April 1.—Gen. Graham with his troops has sailed for Suez.

GORDON AND THE SHEIKS.

Cairo, April 1.—Gen. Gordon before the sortie on the 16th March, sent a proclamation to the rebel sheiks:—"Come to me without fear, as I have come to you in all confidence. I came not to fight, but alone with the help of God and God is with me." The sheiks replied: —"We have read your letter. You say you are with God. If you are with God you are with us, because God is with us. If you are not with us, then God is against thee, and we shall do with thee as we have done with Hicks Pasha." Other advices from Berber say the Arabs are exasperated against Gen. Gordon as his present action contradicts the preceding proclamation.

PLOTS AGAINST THE MAHDI.

El Mahdi's position is critical. His troops and the inhabitants are excited against him, and his fall is daily expected. A plot is pending to murder him and the members of his council.

KING JOHN'S OFFER.

London, April 1.—King John of Abyssinia offers the services of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians on condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily to each man and the cession of two ports to Abyssinia. If England agrees to the terms the Abyssinians will attack El Mahdi and relieve Kassala.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

St. Paul, April 3.—Members of all political parties met last evening and organized the Minnesota State Free Trade League. The members are pledged neither to support nor vote for any candidate of Congress or member of the Legislature who is not pledged to free trade. The members include some of the most prominent from all parties.

A DEADLY BLAST.

SIX MEN KILLED NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Winnipeg, Man., April 3.—A terrible disaster occurred near Port Arthur on the railway construction yesterday, by which six men were killed and several seriously injured. The fatality was caused by the premature explosion of a blast.

CAUSE OF THE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

Pocahontas, Va., April 5.—The mine in which the explosion recently occurred has been flooded. Some miners say the disaster was due to parsimonious management. They say there was always dangerous quantities of gas in the mine.

COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

London, April 3.—A colliery explosion occurred near Cardiff yesterday. Two men were killed and seventeen others are yet entombed.

FIRES.

Woodstock, Ont., April 4.—Last evening Wm. McKay & Sons' wax and candle works were destroyed by fire; loss about $8,000. No insurance.

Comber, Ont., April 4.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the heading works and sash and door factory owned by Ludlam & Jones, which were completely demolished; loss about $1,000; no insurance.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 4.—About 10 a.m. the Niagara Falls paper mill on Bath Island, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., was discovered on fire in the rag room. Fire alarms were at once sounded and the steamer of this town telegraphed for, which arrived at the fire promptly, and with the combined efforts of both departments the fire was soon under control. Loss about $2,500.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Toronto, April 1.—Valerie McKinley, an inmate of the lunatic asylum, murdered another inmate, Rachel Stephens, this morning. It appears that McKinley, for some time, has been in a melancholy state through being attacked with fits, and last night was placed in the refractory ward. Stephens, an old woman, was put in with her to prevent the chance of her committing suicide. About six this morning one of the attendants heard screams proceeding from the refractory ward, and on bursting open the door found Stephens lying dead on the floor with her head battered to pieces. The instrument used was a night bucket. McKinley said she wanted Stephens to kill her, and as she refused she killed her (Stephens). An inquest was held this afternoon, when a verdict in accordance with the facts stated was rendered.

London, Ont., April 6.—About six years since a young man named Bailey Harrison came here from Parkhill, and entered the service of the Federal Bank. He was the son of John Harrison, a wealthy mill owner of that village. While here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Tillson, daughter of E. D. Tillson, a wealthy citizen of Tilsonburg, and subsequently married her. Bailey enjoyed the confidence of the bank authorities and concluded to start a private bank in Tilsonburg, taking for a partner Dr. McTaggart, banker, of Parkhill, who has since removed to this city. A large concern was opened under the style of Harrison & McTaggart, bankers. The Federal Bank, it is said, continued to be the basis of supply. It is about four years since the office was started in Tilsonburg, and, according to the books, it was very shortly after that young Bailey commenced a course of systematic fraud. It appears that fast life and expensive habits, commenced in London, were kept up in Tilsonburg. By a careful manipulation of the books false entries were made and other entries suppressed, and large sums thereby appropriated from time to time. The defalcations in the Tilsonburg office by this time assumed startling proportions. He knew the explosion would come sooner or later and "skipped out." At first he gave out that he had gone south to the Tennessee field sports in order to test his dog against the best setter in the United States, but the unusual length of his absence caused enquiries to be made, suspicions were aroused, and his father was sent for. He did not believe any of the reports concerning his son, and declared he was prepared to assume all liabilities, and gave his bond to that effect. Mr. Harrison, senior, then took up his abode in Tilsonburg and assisted in carrying on the business, but the longer the old man stayed the more the rottenness of the institution became apparent, till at last the father said he would pay no more. Thirty thousand dollars is the lowest figure that can be arrived at as yet as the amount of Bailey's defalcations. Suit has been entered against old Mr. Harrison by the Federal Bank for that amount. Dr. McTaggart has escaped much loss, seeing that he, as well as the bank, are recouped by the guarantee and bonds furnished by Mr. Harrison. Young Bailey is said at present to be in Chicago engaged in the commission business. It is also said at the time of his leaving Tilsonburg he must have taken from $10,000 to $15,000 with him, and that there is a woman other than his wife in the case.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Annual Convocation of Bishop's College Medical Faculty was held on Thursday last, when prizes were presented and degrees conferred.

The Rev. J. S. Black preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of Erskine Church on Sunday last. He leaves shortly for the South-West.

An Inmate of Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum named Cadigan committed suicide last Sunday by hanging himself with the coverlet of his bed to one of the bars of his window.

The Terrible Condition of the city roads Sunday week rendered it necessary to discontinue the street 'bus service, and the drivers and conductors enjoyed an unwonted holiday.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was held last week, when the election of delegates to the General Assembly took place. A very encouraging report regarding the state of religion within the bounds was read.

The Case of the Beaver Line *vs.* the Ottawa *Free Press* for libel was tried in the Superior Court last week, and resulted in a verdict by the jury for the defendant. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and a great deal of damaging evidence against the company was elicited. The principal witnesses were steerage passengers.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church was formally opened and consecrated Sunday week in presence of a large congregation. His Lordship the Bishop preached, assisted by Archdeacon Evans, the incumbent, Rev. Canons Empson, Ellegood, Carmichael and Anderson, Rev. H. J. Evans, Rev. Principal Henderson, Rev. H. J. Roy, Rev. W. L. Mills, Rev. J. G. Baylis, Rev. J. Stone and Rev. G. Rogers.

A Brutal Murder took place in the city last Thursday. The victim, a lamplighter, named Tessier, 60 years of age, quarrelled with his brother-in-law, a young man named Miron. A fight ensued, in which the elder man was injured so badly that he died a short time afterwards. Drink and jealousy were the cause of the deed. Miron was immediately arrested, and is held for trial. The coroner's jury have not yet returned a verdict.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Early on Friday morning the east bound express on the Grand Trunk Railway, left the track about 2¼ miles west of Wales, Ont. The accident it is thought occurred owing to a "spread rail." The train was running at a high rate of speed at the moment of the disaster. The engine turned completely over, burying the engineer and fireman, named respectively Thomas Donahoe, 55, and Charles King, 20, both residents of this city. Donahoe was killed instantly, being buried in the soft earth of the embankment, King being so terribly scalded that he died shortly after. The train consisted of nine cars, the first five being wrecked. Several employees and passengers escaped miraculously. The accident delayed all traffic about twelve hours, notwithstanding a large body of men proceeded immediately to the scene from Brockville and Montreal, by special auxiliary trains. The bodies of the ill-fated men were brought to Montreal the same evening, and the funeral took place on Sunday. It was very largely attended. Donahoe leaves a family of eight children, he had been twenty-six years in the employ of the Company and was a sober, reliable man. King was unmarried, he leaves an aged father. The only other person seriously hurt was a passenger, Mr. L. Sweet, of Springfield, Vt., whose collar bone was broken. He was, however, able to leave Wales after a short rest and medical attendance. An accident occurred near the same spot some six years ago.

EXECUTION IN CALGARY.

Calgary, March 30.—Jesse Williams was hanged at eight o'clock yesterday morning for the murder of James Adams on February 8th. He passed the night in company with a priest, to whom he made a full confession of his crime. As he stood upon the scaffold, just before the fatal signal was given, he said that this was the third time he had faced death. He had been a soldier and he did not fear it. He had made his peace with God, and he hoped to meet his victim in heaven. Williams died without a struggle, and the body was cut down half an hour later.

GLENGARRY NEWS.

(*Correspondence of the Witness.*)

Alexandria, Ont., April 1st, 1884.

The Hon. D. A. Macdonald paid this village a flying visit from Montreal on Saturday last. We are pleased to notice that this honorable gentleman's name is the first signature which appears upon the "Scott Act" petition circulated in this village.

A meeting of ratepayers was held in the public school of this village on Thursday evening to discuss the desirability of erecting a new school building. After appointing a committee of two, Messrs. Tiffany and Hearnden, to consider the probable cost and the advisability of choosing a better site, the meeting adjourned for a week.

The readers of the *Witness* in Glengarry, and particularly those who live in Lochiel and Kenyon, will be pleased to learn that our young friend, Dr. Cameron, has returned to his old practice in this village. Dr. Cameron has already made for himself a host of friends by his kindness and painstaking efforts among his patients, and all will be glad to welcome him back again among his old friends.

The Roman Catholic community of this parish are building a new church in this village to cost about $40,000, and, when completed, will be one of the finest church edifices in Eastern Ontario. Mr. Hodgins, of Montreal, is the architect.

Junior Judge Cameron, of Cornwall, was here on Friday last as one of the License Commissioners acting under the McCarthy Act. There was a considerable falling off of applicants for license, which is attributed to the changing of the Act. It was also noticeable that although the Warden of these united counties was appointed a Commissioner by the same Act, he did not act, doubtless preferring to follow the Ontario laws.

The Rev. James Cormack, of this village, has left to attend a meeting of the Presbytery, held in Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 4th.

Building operations are expected to be very brisk in this village during the coming season.

Mr. King Dodds, of Toronto, it appears, has been chosen as the champion of the "Antis" during the forthcoming Scott Act campaign in these united counties. In commenting upon the disastrous defeat of the liquor men in the county of Oxford, in the *Sportsman*, Mr. Dodds candidly thinks the lesson a "bitter" one, abuses the men in the "bizness" for "blathering" around barrooms and for not possessing common-sense enough to read the handwriting on the wall. He thinks "the leading men" of the business "guilty of criminal negligence" and especially bewails the fact that "they saw the electors flooded with prohibition literature, etc." Our temperance friends can take a good hint from the words of this man and at once "flood" these counties with "prohibition literature." Give them literature so that it can be read and discussed in the family circle, and not leave it altogether to the public meetings to convince the people. On Monday next, the 7th inst., we may expect to hear news of progress as the result of the general meeting in the town of Cornwall, at which meeting all delegates will be present.

At a marriage performed by the Rev. W. Fergusson at Kirkhill, last week, the contracting parties being Mr. Angus McMillan and Miss Mary McMillan, a daughter of Mr. Angus Hugh B. McMillan, of that place, the Gaelic was the language used throughout the whole ceremony.

STORMONT COUNTY NEWS.

(*Correspondence of the Witness.*)

An excellent and well attended meeting in support of the Scott Act was held in the Methodist Church, Newington, on Tuesday, April 1. The Rev. Mr. Briggs presided, and the Rev. Fred. Powell, travelling agent of the *Witness*, delivered an address on "License, a Failure, Prohibition, a Success." Several persons clubbed to take in the *War Notes* at the close of the meeting.

Newington is a lively village, having two licensed hotels and two churches, six stores, a foundry, saw mill, shingle mill, grist mill, a Blue Ribbon Society of 180 members, and a branch of the W. C. T. U.

The people say if the licenses were taken from the hotels, the stores would have a large increase in business.

In consequence of long continued illness the Rev. W. A. Lang, M.A., has resigned his charge of the Presbyterian Church at Lunenburg. He receives the deep sympathy of his presbytery and of the congregation.

The Rev. F. Powell lectured on the Scott Act, in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday last. Mr. Cook, teacher, presided, and avowed himself as a thorough prohibitionist. There was a large attendance. On the question being put to the meeting all but four persons were favorable to the adoption of the Scott Act.

Of 75 voters in the village of Aultsville 72 signed the petition in favor of adopting the Scott Act.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

Sir,—This association has been in existence more than twenty years, during which it has held nineteen annual meetings, the first, at which the association was inaugurated, was held in Kingston, when the Hon. James Ferrier presided. Another was held in Montreal, when Dean Bond, now Bishop, was elected president. It might be well if the association were invited to hold another of its annual meetings in this city at no distant day. We believe the next is to be held in Brockville in October of the present year.

About twelve months ago the Rev. John McEwen, formerly Presbyterian Minister in Pembroke, was appointed secretary of the association. His duties are not confined to the office. Correspondence is but a small portion of his work. He goes from county to county and gathers the Sunday school teachers and friends together in conventions, which usually continue for two or more days. Such conventions are productive of much good and give great impulse to Sunday-school work in general.

A very important part of Mr. McEwen's work consists in holding teachers' institutes, in which the practical portion of Sunday-school work is thoroughly explained, and, for a few days in succession, he meets as many as he can bring together for two or more sessions daily, when Bible lessons are taught and teachers are instructed in the various departments of their important duties.

Mr. McEwen is well adapted to the work to which he is now wholly devoted. For many years past he has been known as one of the most energetic and best qualified Bible-class teachers in Ontario, or even in the Dominion. His duties are necessarily very onerous, and require much self-sacrifice on his part, as he is compelled to be very much from home. If, however, he can be kept employed for a few years at institute work the Sunday schools will reap great benefit. Since his appointment he has visited several central places, not cities and towns merely, but rural districts, and has met with much encouragement. During the month of April he is engaged to hold institutes in four divisions in Toronto, devoting four successive nights to each division.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Our readers who take interest in Sunday-schools will scarcely need to be told that the International Convention is an institution of more than ordinary interest. Those who had the privilege of attending the meeting in Toronto two years ago will not have forgotten the hallowed seasons of enjoyment for which the meeting was distinguished.

The Convention meets this year at Louisville, Kentucky, June 11th, 12th and 13th. The citizens of Louisville are making great preparations for the entertainment of delegates, and the railway companies are making preparations to convey delegates at reduced fares. Such as may desire further information had better apply to the Rev. J. McEwen, 163 Huron street, Toronto.

It may be proper to say that the International Sunday-school convention has a special committee which meets yearly to arrange the Uniform Lessons. Of this Committee the Revs. Professor MacVicar and John Potts, D.D., both of Montreal, are members. If no other good had resulted from those associations than securing Uniform Lessons we think that such a result would have been ample compensation for all the labor and expense they have occasioned.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago the Lesson Committee met in Montreal to arrange the Lessons for 1885. E. B.

END OF A FAMOUS SUIT.

THE PUBLIC RIGHT TO THE USE OF FLOATABLE STREAMS—A SUPREME COURT DECISION REVERSED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Toronto, April 7.—News has just come by cable of the termination of the great suit Caldwell *vs.* McLaren in favor of Caldwell with costs, which must be enormous. This settles the right of the public to use floatable streams and puts the latter beyond the control of riparian owners. It reverses the finding of the Supreme Court and is another snub to that body. It also makes the much disallowed Ontario Streams Act a necessity to protect the owners of improvements who need its authority to enable them to collect fair tolls.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Old Subscribers.—The Brockville *Recorder* has a subscriber who paid his 64th annual subscription. Last week another one handed in his 59th renewal.

Fewer Councillors.—No less than 92 petitions have been presented from the subordinate granges of Ontario for a reduction of the number of County Councillors. The petitions contain 2,500 names.

Prophetic Nomenclature.—The Hon. T. B. Pardee, so it is understood, has ordered three newly surveyed townships in the Nipissing country, to be called Vennor, Wiggins and Oates.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

The Fall Wheat Prospects.—We believe that the fall wheat in this vicinity looks much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago, and with seasonable weather may come out all right yet.—*Galt Reformer.*

Prices of Bread.—A Goderich paper wants to know why bread is seven cents a loaf in that place, and only five cents at Clinton. A Kincardine baker who charges Goderich prices says the Clinton man uses too much potatoes and soap.

Seed Wheat.—The council of Westmeath township are importing one car load of first-class Scotch wheat from Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, which will be given at cost at Cobden railway station to their own ratepayers. Other councils might follow the example.

Fox Killing.—The bounty of $1 per scalp for the destruction of foxes in this county is causing their rapid destruction. The county treasurer has already paid for a large number. Some people maintain that the move is a bad one, that foxes only destroy a few poultry, and that they are very useful as scavengers, destroying large quantities of field mice and other vermin, which are destructive to the crops and in winter find their way to the barns. —*Almonte Gazette.*

Good Prices for Honey.—Mr. A. C. Attwood, of Vanneck, was in the city yesterday completing the sale of his stock of honey obtained last summer, which amounted to 1,700 lbs., for which he realized an average of 17 3-10 cts. per lb., amounting in all to $300.03. Last spring Mr. Attwood began operations with twenty-five stocks, and he has now eighty stocks in winter quarters, all Italians. Bee-keeping with Mr. Attwood may be said to be merely a side issue, as he is a farmer.—*London Free Press.*

Breaking Down.—A curious accident happened in Nassagaweya on the 10th of March, and one that might have been accompanied with more serious consequences than it was. Mr. W. Hemstreet was conducting an auction sale at Mr. Ball's place, and sixteen horses were driven in the driving shed out of the cold. The weight was too much for the floor to stand and it partially gave way. Four horses, one of which was attached to a cutter, fell through into a stable where were five calves. The animal which was hitched to the cutter fared the worst, as the harness almost hung it. The calves were all injured, but none of them fatally, neither were the horses seriously hurt.

Destructive Mice.—Beamsville fruit growers whose hearts have not been already broken over the damage done to the peach buds are now distressed at the ravages on the trees by field mice during the winter. The disappearance of the snow has revealed the fact that hundreds of trees have been girdled by these vermin and will be utterly ruined. In many fields, driven it is presumed by the severity and length of the winter, they have eaten up acres of clover roots. Mr. Walker, a well known fruit grower near Beamsville, assures the *Journal* that from a casual inspection of one of his orchards, made on Thursday, he found over thirty apple and fifty peach trees cleanly girdled and destroyed, and he further states in conversation with others the same complaints are heard.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

Industrial.—The Nova Scotia Forge Company, New Glasgow, is making 400 steel axles for the Canadian Pacific Railway.——The Moncton sugar refinery lately shipped 1,244 barrels to various points in the Upper and Lower Provinces in three days.——Messrs. S. Kerr & Sons, of Canning, N. S., have just put in operation their new evaporating factory and have twenty-five hands in their employment; in a short time the force will be increased to forty. The articles evaporated are potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage and onions. These articles are combined in suitable proportions, and flavored, so that a dish of vegetable soup may be prepared by any housekeeper at a moment's notice.——A new company, to make agricultural implements in Moncton, with a capital of $75,000, is to be started in April.——A company at Pictou, N. S., with $18,000 capital, will shortly begin manufacturing a rope-serving machine lately invented by Mr. Nute, of New Glasgow.

QUEBEC.

Poplar for Pulp.—An American firm has purchased two hundred carloads of poplar along the line of the W. & M. Railway the past winter for the manufacture of pulp in the States.

Red Hair Preferred.—The *Waterloo Advertiser* has the following advertisement:—A smart boy who has a good knowledge of the English language and has enjoyed the advantages of a careful home training would be taken as an apprentice in this office. A boy with red hair preferred.

Horse Distemper.—A bad form of influenza is prevalent among horses in Beauharnois and Chateauguay. There is a running at the nose, swelling of the chops, and as the distemper subsides the feet sometimes become dropsical. When the disease is taken in time, there is little danger, though there have been a few deaths.—*Huntingdon Gleaner.*

Work in the Bush.—This has been a poor winter for lumbering and wood operations on the frontier. Very few of the saw mills have the usual number of logs in stock, while not more than one-half the average amount of cord wood has been taken out. The depth of snow and bad state of the roads prevented these industries.—*Ormstown Courier.*

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Bear Bounties.—The New Brunswick Treasury was drawn upon during the last fiscal year to the extent of $2,538 for bounties upon the slaughter of 846 bears. This is a gain of 163 bears over the previous year, and of 285 over the second previous year.

The Color Line in Halifax.—The final decision of the Halifax Council upon the colored school question is that a graded school for colored children shall be provided in a locality most central to the colored population; that pupils passing examination according to a stated standard shall be admitted to the common schools; that boys passing the high school examination shall be admitted to the high school on equal terms with pupils of other shades, and that special attention be given in the colored schools to sewing, book-keeping, mechanical formulæ, industrial drawing and the like.

A Tory Timepiece.—A Halifax man, giving his name and address—Thomas A. Gough, 90 Kempt Road—writes to the *Recorder* saying: I have a clock that always has kept excellent time till the "Standard" came in vogue. On the day of the change I altered the clock to the new time. To my surprise it returned within ten minutes to the regular time. I have tried setting it to standard time on a dozen occasions, but always with the same result. I am willing to let anyone try it on this clock, as I am convinced that it will not keep the standard time. Is this clock more intelligent than our wiseacres?

The Didactical Discussion.—Something having been said in the Halifax *Recorder* conveying the impression that nothing resulted from the revolt of certain supporters of Acadia Baptist College, Wolfville, against the appointment of Dr. Rand to the position of professor of didactics in that institution, a correspondent has undertaken to show the contrary. While admitting that Dr. Rand holds the fort and has made himself extremely popular with the students, this writer asserts that such a state of affairs was due to a compromise compelled by the agitation in question. From the original scheme of having Dr. Rand professor of Didactics only at sixteen hundred dollars a year, he has had laid upon him history as well and his salary rounded down to a thousand dollars, and even that is pledged for five years by his personal friends and the admirers of didactics. In short, the scheme is altogether tentative.

A Checkered Career.—One Marshall, who attempted to break gaol in St. John, N.B., lately, has had his history, a curious one, outlined in the local press. He came of a good Nova Scotia family and had many educational advantages. He was swept away by the "exodus" in early life, landing in New York, where he exhibited much mechanical genius. Having invented a breech-loading gun he took it to France as the best market for that sort of thing, and Louis Napoleon, just then comfortably seated on the throne, took such a liking to the young man and his young gun that he used to invite Marshall to dinner and drives. A bargain was about to be closed which would have confirmed him as a child of good fortune, when, alas, another father of a gun appeared with a weapon that would shoot twice as fast. With the fall of his gun stock the hero of this sketch drifted back to America and out to the Western wilds thereof, and in time wandered eastward to New Brunswick. Gradually things went wrong with him—apparently from looking too often at the bottom of a glass—and his first collision with the constituted authorities was when he became a victim to the time-honored statute requiring freemen to turn out to break the roads after a storm. An informality such as lawyers do sometimes fall into led to his discharge from prison. A while later he armed himself with a dirk to protect himself against rowdies who, he was forewarned, lay in wait to do him harm. He was attacked as anticipated and in the row only a rib of one of the ruffians stood between his vitals and the point of Marshall's dirk. For this the jury, in spite of a contrary charge from the Bench, acquitted him, saying the injured man was served rightly. The imprisonment from which he attempted, as mentioned above, to escape, was evidently a just one, as upon trial subsequently he was convicted of assault upon his not too worthy wife with intent to kill and given a term in penitentiary. A strange, sad story.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Salt Vein.—While the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities were boring for water at Rosenfelt, Pembina Junction, the other day, an excellent vein of salt was struck at a depth of about 1,000 feet. It is proposed to utilize the find at once.

Getting Around.—A Portage la Prairie despatch says: The Indian, Perchel, who was accidentally shot at Smart's Landing a few weeks ago, has appeared in town again, much to the surprise of those who knew him. The surgeon said he would die, and the ball is still in his body.

Farmers' Association.—A society, to be known as the Assiniboia Farmers' Association, was formed at Regina lately. The purpose of this society is stated to be to promote the general interests of the farmers of Assiniboia. Mr. D. F. Jelly was elected President, and Mr. Wm. White, Secretary.

Imported Percherons.—The Brandon Agricultural Society is making a move in the direction of improving the breed of horses in the Brandon district. It was decided at a meeting some time ago to import two Percheron stallions, and for that purpose Mr. Chas. Whitehead, President, and Mr. F. Clegg, Vice-President, visited the stud of Mr. W. D. Denham, Wayne, Illinois. They succeeded in finding two animals to their liking, and returned this week, bringing the horses with them. The animals were imported from France by Mr. Denham. They weigh 1,630 and 1,770 pounds, and cost the society $3,500.

QUEBEC'S FINANCES.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—A BIG DEFICIT.

The public accounts for the fiscal year 1883 of the Province of Quebec were brought down yesterday and distributed among members. The general financial condition of this Province is a matter of much interest and of not a little anxiety.

RECEIPTS—ORDINARY SOURCES.

Dominion subsidy, $1,014,712; Ontario school fund, $25,000; Crown Lands, $807,911; justice, $218,426; public offices, $7,080; licenses, $298,931; legislation, $4,706; lunatic asylums, $6,623; *Official Gazette*, $18,020; public works, $2,244; pension funds, $23,388; municipal loan fund, $34,120; direct taxes on Com. Con., $15,895; trust funds, $35,272; repayments (asylums), $11,000; interest account, $10,216; refunds (civil government, etc.), $2,955; Quebec fire loan, $701; bullion in banks, June 30th, 1882, $3,791,72; other than ordinary sources, $2,538,779; special security deposit, $30,000; interest on price of Q., M., O. & O. Railway, $259,384; loan, $1,116,560; sale of eastern section of Q., M., O. & O. Railway, $500,000; sale of western section, $100,000; consolidated railway fund, $56,146; total, $5,034,932.

PAYMENTS.

Public debt (charges), $889,794; legislation, $191,841; civil government, $205,258; administration of justice, $272,400; police, $15,612; reformatories, $47,500; inspection of public offices, $10,476; public instruction, $354,457; special Roman Catholic superior education, $500; Literary and Scientific Institute, $14,960; arts and manufactures, $10,000; agriculture, $84,768; immigration and repatriation, $15,000; colonization, $76,392; public works, $184,528; charities, $301,121; miscellaneous, $62,971; Crown Lands, $139,035; *Quebec Gazette*, $12,325; stamps, licenses, etc., $15,585; revenue police, $6,000; marriage licenses, $6,522; revenue payments, $29,352. Total, $2,977,006.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Special security deposits, $30,000; Quebec Central guarantee deposits, $112,429; consolidated railway fund subsidies to railway companies, $99,057; Quebec, Montreal & Ottawa, $582,900; warrants outstanding June 30, 1882, $40,632; warrants outstanding June 30, 1883, $93,050; balance, $1,125,335. Total, $5,034,932.

From this it would appear that the ordinary revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, was $2,159,607 and the ordinary expenditure $3,007,006. Showing a deficit apparently of $847,399.

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.

BLACK.—At 264 Lagauchetiere street, on the 1st instant, the wife of James F. Black, of a son.

DAVIDSON.—In this city, on the 28th inst., the wife of J. J. Davidson, of a son.

DUGGAN.—At Quebec, on Monday, March 10th, 1884, the wife of A. T. Duggan, of a son.

HODGES.—At 15 Essex avenue, April 4th, the wife of Gilbert M. Hodges, of a son.

HUMPHREY.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of C. A. Humphrey, of a daughter.

LAMB.—In this city, on the 31st March, the wife of Horace B. Lamb, of a son.

LEARMONTH.—At Black Rock, Buffalo, N.Y., on the 29th of March, the wife of A. J. Learmonth, of a daughter.

LEISHMAN.—On the 28th of March, the wife of Jas. H. Leishman, of a daughter.

LOGAN.—On the 28th of March, at No. 97 Forfar street, Point St. Charles, the wife of Thomas Logan, of a daughter.

ODELL.—At Ottawa, on the 30th of March, the wife of W. S. Odell, of a son.

RAMSAY.—In this city, on the 3rd instant, the wife of James C. Ramsay, of a son.

RIDDLE.—In this city, on the 31st March, the wife of W. Riddle, of a son.

RODGERS.—On the 2nd April, at 117 Britannia street, Point St. Charles, the wife of Edward Rodgers, jr., of a son.

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

WATT.—At 11 Guilbault street, 2nd of April, 1884, the wife of A. McTavish Watt, of twins, son and daughter.

MARRIED.

BLACKMAN—REED.—On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 739 Dorchester street, by the Rev. G. H. Wells, Alfred Atwater Blackman, of Waterbury, Conn., to Louise Frank, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Reed.

BRUCE—GRAHAM.—In this city, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Heine, Edward Bruce, to Fanny Graham, daughter of Christopher Graham, of Dublin, Ireland.

COLIGAN—HALL.—In Sherbrooke, on the 26th March, by the Rev. J. C. Cattanach, George Henry Coligan, to Barbara Ann Hall.

DAGG—BLACKWELL.—By the Rev. J. B. Robeson, at the residence of the bride's father, March 26th, Mr. Geo. Dagg, of Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, to Miss Susanna E. Blackwell, of Ross, Renfrew County, Ont.

FETTERLEY—PILLAR.—At Russell, on 28th ult., by the Rev. John Fowkes, Martin Fetterley, to Alice Pillar, both of Russell.

GORDON—SIMPSON.—At Albany, N.Y., by the Rev. Mr. Nichol, Henry William Stanley Gordon, to Eliza Rutherford Simpson.

HUMPHRIES—BURWELL.—By the Rev. J. B. Robeson, at the M. E. Church, Horton, March 26th, Mr. Wm. Humphries, to Miss Mary Burwell, second daughter of Jno. Burwell, Esq., all of Horton, Renfrew County, Ont.

KINGSBURY—McRUER.—At the residence of the bride's father, March 25, 1884, by the Rev. D. McLeod, Paris, Ont., Mr. James Kingsbury, Blenheim, to Jessie, only daughter of John McRuer, Esq., South Dumfries Ont.

MATTEY—CLEMENTS.—In this city, on March 27th 1884, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., Joseph W. Mattey, to Sarah, second daughter of James Clements, Esq.

McRAE—McRAE.—On March the 25th, 1884, by the Rev. G. A. Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Farquhar McRae, now of Eden Town, Minnesota, United States, but formerly of Lochiel, to Miss Mary McRae, of Lochiel, Glengarry, Ont.

RICHARDS—LAWRENCE.—On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's sister, Ulverton, Que., by the Rev. W. T. Smith, Robert Richards, to Addie R. Lawrence, both of Ulverton.

DIED.

ABRAHAM.—On the 2nd April, Ellen Hunniburgh, aged 39 years, dearly beloved wife of Wm. Abraham. Glasgow papers please copy.

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

CROWHURST.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., at 487 St. Lawrence street, Janet Adams, beloved wife of W. Crowhurst, aged 64 years.

DONAHOE.—Accidentally killed, at Wales, Ont., Thos. Donahoe, aged 51 years, engineer, G.T.R.

DONALD.—In this city, on Friday, the 4th inst., Bessie Willan, beloved wife of James T. Donald.

ELLIS.—In this city, on the 1st instant, Honora Delhaunty, aged 68 years, wife of Patrick Ellis. May her soul rest in peace.

St. John's, Nfld., papers please copy.

KING.—Accidentally killed, at Wales, Ont., Charles A. King, aged 20 years, fireman, G.T.R.

Brockville papers please copy.

McDOWELL.—At Champlain, N.Y., on the 19th of March, Lillie May, second daughter of E. M. McDowell, aged 17 years and 7 months.

McGILLIVARY.—On the 29th March, 20th Concession Indian Lands, Daniel, eldest son of Duncan and Mary McGillivary, aged 17 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb,
Thy Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

Manitoba papers please copy.

McGOWAN.—At Como, Que., on Wednesday, 2nd April, Agnes Maud, youngest daughter of Capt. McGowan, aged 9 years, 9 months and 7 days.

MOONEY.—At East Hawkesbury, on the 9th March, 1884, in the triumph of faith and the hope of a glorious resurrection, May McNie, beloved wife of Charles Mooney, aged 61 years, loved and respected by all who knew her.

"She is gone, the one we loved,
And laid beneath the sod;
Oh! it is hard; but we must know
'Twas by the hand of God.

"She has gone, that faithful wife and mother,
To her happy home above,
Where there is no pain nor sorrow,
But all is joy and love."

MORRISON.—At Chatham, Que., March 28th, 1884, Francis Morrison, a native of Knockcomie, Morayshire, Scotland, in his 67th year.

Montreal and Ottawa papers, please copy.

No cause to grieve, he is gone to his rest;
In the glorious Mansion of the blest,
Resigned he left earth's dark abode,
With heavenly smiles to meet his God.

PAGE.—At DeRamsey, on the 23rd of March, Emiline Selina, daughter of J. Edmond Page, aged 40 years and 2 months.

PLUMMER.—At Ottawa, on the 19th inst., Elizabeth Williams, beloved wife of William Plummer, Esq., Commissioner of Indian Lands, mother of Mrs. (Dr.) T. Simpson, of this city.

POLSON.—At Edgehill, Castlehead, Paisley, Scotland, on the 5th inst., Margaret Maclean, wife of William Polson, Esq., starch manufacturer, and mother-in-law of Professor J. Clark Murray, of McGill College.

PRIOR.—At Bath, Somersetshire, Eng., on the 26th ult., Elizabeth Prentice, widow of the late James M. Prior, late Ordnance Department, Kingston, Ont., and mother of Mrs. Ramon Beaufield, of this city.

REASBECK.—On March 18, after a long and painful illness, at the residence of his uncle, John McDonald, near Vankleek Hill, Willie Reasbeck, aged 9 years 8 months and 16 days.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Mary Higgins, aged 103 years, native of the County Cavan, Ireland, widow of the late Hugh Smith, and mother of the late Mrs. Terence Moore.

STEWART.—At 273 Amherst street, James, infant son of James Stewart, aged 6 days.

STROTHER.—On the 2nd inst., John C. Strother, aged 74 years and 10 months.

SUNBURY.—At Birchton, on the 19th February, Horace Sunbury, aged 59 years, 9 months and 12 days.

WARE.—On the 3rd inst., at the General Hospital, Robert Ware, late Mess Sergeant and Caterer to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Batt. 17th Regiment.

Toronto papers and *English Army News* please copy.

WATT.—At 11 Guilbault street, 2nd of April, 1884, the infant son of A. McTavish Watt.

WATT.—At 11 Guilbault street, 4th April, 1884, the infant daughter of A. McTavish Watt.

WHELAN.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Patrick Joseph, aged 14 years and 9 months, youngest son of the late Bernard Whelan.

WILLIAMS.—On the 24th of March, 1884, at the residence of his father-in-law, John Green, Sherbrooke, Que., of typhoid fever, Thos. J. Williams, of Norwood, Ont., aged 26 years and 2 days.

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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NUMBER TEN.

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THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1st.—Who was that foreign King of longest name who for a time ruled over the Israelites?

2nd.—Name the *longest* reign among the kings of Israel?

3rd.—Name the *shortest* reign among the kings of Israel?

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3	Magnificent Triple Silver-plated Tea Services, 6 pieces	330 00
2	Ladies' Solid Gold stem-winding and stem-setting Genuine Elgin Watches	200 00
[illegible]	Celebrated Wanzer Sewing Machines	120 00
5	Gentlemen's Elegant Solid Coin Silver Hunting-case Watches	125 00
3	Gentlemen's Open-face Solid Coin Silver Watches	72 00
9	Solid Nickel Silver Hunting-case Watches	144 00
9	Solid Nickel Silver, open-face, heavy bevelled crystal, Watches	135 00
9	Aluminum Gold Hunting-case Watches	126 00
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11	Solid Gold Gem Rings	99 00
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[illegible]	Half-dozen sets of solid triple silver-plated Tea Spoons	66 00
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139	Elegant triple silver-plated Butter Knives	139 00

Bear in mind that each competitor must send with their answers one dollar, for which *Truth* will be sent for six months. You, therefore, PAY NOTHING ADDITIONAL for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, getting full and big value for your dollar investment in receiving *Truth* for six months. The regular subscription price of *Truth* is $2 per year. Please mention when you are sending in your answers that you first saw this description of this plan in the *Witness*. Remember, to the sender of the *first correct answer* to the questions proposed the piano will be sent. The second correct answer will take the organ, the third one of those beautiful solid gold watches, and so on until all the three hundred and forty-seven rewards are disposed of. Then come the

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3	Open Face Solid Coin Silver Watches	69 00
13	Solid Nickel Silver Hunting-case Watches	247 00
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The interest now taken in these Bible competitions is somewhat keener than at first. It is the aim of the proprietor of *Truth* to increase the study of the good old Book, somewhat out of fashion nowadays, and we are certain that he is accomplishing what he set out to do. We wish *Truth* a still greater measure of success than it has even yet enjoyed. It is one of the brightest and best weekly magazines that come to our sanctum. Every issue consists of 28 pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains something to interest every member of the family. The music, the fashions, the household, the health, temperance, farmers', young folks', and ladies' departments, the stories, short and serial, the Bible enigmas propounded every week (and prizes of valuable books offered), the short, sharp, pointed editorial articles on current events, make *Truth* altogether one of the best investments that can be made for a six months' or a year's subscription. Address S. Frank Wilson, 33 and 35 Adelaide street, Toronto, Canada, and don't delay after reading this, but send on the answers and dollar at once; and whether you get a prize or not you will be well pleased with your investment. You will certainly get a reward if your answers are correct and they arrive in time.

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