MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.] MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887. [MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid: 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

THE RESULT OF THE BOSTON municipal election is a Democratic and "license" victory.

THE TRUNK LINE POOL has been reformed, the dressed beef war having come to an end.

M. HERTENSTEIN has been elected president of Switzerland and M. Hammer vice-president.

MR. POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, and his condition is precarious.

THE STATE GRANGES of Vermont and of Ohio have adopted strong resolutions against tariff reform of any description.

THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL, Speaker of the Imperial House of Commons, has ruptured a blood vessel in his eye.

THE FRENCH SENATE has proclaimed the expulsion of Gen. D'Audlan on the ground that he is liable to arrest if he sits in the Senate.

SENATOR DOLPH has introduced a bill into the United States Senate providing for the expenditure of $125,000,000 on coast defences.

A MASS MEETING of the dissenting ministers of England, held at Manchester protested against the action of the British Government in relation to Ireland.

THE NEWLY ELECTED LEGISLATURE of the Sandwich Islands has cut down the salaries of all state officials and has also materially reduced the King's salary.

RUNBIR JUNG, one of the exiled Nepaulese princes, has organized a revolutionary movement. The country is expected to rise in his favor and upset the Government.

IT IS SAID that M. Ferry's life was saved partly by the bad shooting qualities of Aubertin's revolver, but mainly because he wore a steel shirt under his waistcoat. Aubertin has become insane.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, has introduced a bill into the Senate creating a postal telegraph system, and a committee of the House of Representatives has been appointed to consider the matter.

MR. JOHN MORLEY is seriously ill with an affection of the liver. All his political engagements have been cancelled. He is greatly prostrated, and has been growing weaker since Sunday evening, the 11th inst.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN, in a speech at Sunderland recently, boldly announced his satisfaction at the withdrawal of the Whigs who had caused the downfall of every Liberal ministry from the Liberal party.

EX-PRESIDENT GREVY'S SON-IN-LAW, WILSON, has been acquitted of the decoration scandal charges, the court of arraignment having pronounced no case against him. M. Wilson intends to retain his seat in Parliament.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" says General Willoughby, until recently the Ambassador of Madagascar in London, was convicted on his return to Madagascar of the embezzlement of £12,000 and sentenced to imprisonment for an indefinite period.

A PARIS DESPATCH says that Lucien Chatelain, an officer of the Antibes garrison, has been arrested on a charge of selling the secret of the Lebel rifle and plans of new forts in the Riviera to Germany, through the German consul at Nice for $40,000.

THE FAMOUS "forged letters" which, it is said, caused the misunderstanding between the Czar and Bismarck, were, it is stated, forged by one Catacazy, ex-Russian Minister at Washington, whose present duty is, it is said, to embroil France and Germany.

THE COUNCIL of the Baptist Union has been discussing the course of action to be pursued relative to the withdrawal of Mr. Spurgeon, and has decided to send a deputation to Mr. Spurgeon, who is now at Mentone, to try and induce him to rejoin the union.

A WESTERN VIRGINIA FARMER living five miles from Point Pleasant with his wife, on Sunday week, locked up the house with three children inside and went to church. On their return they found the house reduced to ashes and the children burned to death.

AFTER FRIENDLY NEGOTIATIONS three hundred farmers have bought their holdings on the Duke of Abercorn's estates in Tyrone and Donegal on twenty years' purchase, under the Ashbourne Act. The amount involved is £300,000, and the sale reduces the Duke of Abercorn's estates one-third.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG, after a debate which lasted seven hours, rejected the proposal of the Government to raise the tax on wheat and rye to six marks. The vote was 238 against and 108 in favor of the measure. A proposal to make the duty five marks was adopted by a vote of 213 to 126.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that Mr. Randall, the leader of the Democratic protectionists in Congress, is preparing a tariff reform bill which will put coal on the free list. Pittsburg coal dealers consider that this would be followed by the marketing of three hundred thousand tons of Nova Scotian coal in the New England States.

AT A MEETING of Irish landlords held in Dublin recently, a delegation was appointed to wait upon the Government, to ask for compensation, in the shape of a direct pecuniary grant, for the loss of their reversionary interest in the occupancy of the soil, and for the reduction in rents brought about in the law courts. It was also resolved to ask for state aid to enable landlords to pay advances.

CANADIAN.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN will arrive in Ottawa by the 21st.

A WORTHLESS FELLOW has been arrested for complicity in the dynamite affair at Orangeville.

MR. DARCY BOULTON, solicitor of the Northern Railway, and a member of one of the old families of Toronto, died suddenly last week.

THE KINGSTON LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINE works have been transferred to Messrs. Dubs & Co., of Glasgow, who have bought up a controlling interest in the stock.

A DEPUTATION from Owen Sound has urged the Ontario Government not to grant the Town Council power to take a special census for the purpose of increasing the number of liquor selling places.

THE GOVERNMENT SALE of timber limits in Algoma has been unusually and unexpectedly successful. The total amount secured as bonus was over $1,300,000, averaging nearly $3,000 a square mile.

THE SHOOTING of a Port Perry tavern-keeper by a Scott Act detective at Myrtle on the Canadian Pacific Railway in Ontario county has created great deal of feeling. The detective is a Toronto man, and is now under arrest.

A CIRCULAR to women voters at school and municipal elections has been issued by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario, urging them to support temperance candidates, and also to agitate for the franchise for married women.

IT IS STATED that the British Government has decided to advance £150,000 to British Columbia to be used to put into operation a scheme for assisting the emigration of 1,200 crofter families, who are now troubling the deer in the Highlands, to that Province.

THE REPORT of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for 1886 states that the appropriation for the adulteration of food branch is entirely inadequate. During the year 1,142 samples were analyzed, of which 893 were found genuine, 208 adulterated, and 41 doubtful.

THE QUESTION whether the Scott Act is in force in Muskoka is under consideration by the Queen's Bench division. The district for certain purposes forms part of the municipal county of Simcoe and the question raised is whether Scott Act adoption is one of those purposes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.P., for Dundas county, has been unseated for bribery by agents. Dr. Platt, M.P., for Prince Edward, who has been unseated, will contest the county again on a purely free trade with the United States platform, and will probably be re-elected.

PARLIAMENT is to be summoned on the 31st of Jan. With the exception of the Syndicate sessions of 1881 and 1884-5, the House has never been called together at such an early date. It looks as if there were some truth in the rumors that the Canadian Pacific is to get something more.

A MEETING of the Ottawa Branch of the Imperial Federation League, held recently, was addressed by the President, Mr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G. The views of the members are somewhat diverse since Mr. Magoun advocated a protective tariff for Canada against the world, but free admission for Canadian goods into England, and Mr. Caine moved a resolution for for free trade with England.

WHY MR. BERRY DECLINES.

HE READS A LETTER TO HIS CONGREGATION AT THE CHURCH IN WOLVERHAMPTON.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The decision of the Rev. Mr. Berry declining the call to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was announced from the pulpit of the Queen street chapel at Wolverhampton to-day. Mr. Berry, in a letter, which was read to the congregation, referred to Plymouth pulpit as one of world-wide influence, there being associated with it in undying lustre the glory of a famous name. The question of acceptance, he said, had to be decided under a rigorous exclusion of all party, local and personal interests; the charge could be taken only under the sacred sanction of duty to religion and humanity. The broad question thus submitted to him had been the occasion of long perplexity and study. He gratefully acknowledge the counsel of members of the congregation and some trusted leaders of English national life. Their representatives concurred in referring to the growing need in England of a broad evangelical pulpit, which would make religion creditable and effective in solving pressing problems.

The proposal of the congregation to give him additional help in his pastorate offered him a chance for additional work in England. Although the call to Plymouth church was a strong one, he felt that he must remain in England, going on at any cost with the work to which he had consecrated his life. He trusted that his decision would meet with approval and that the brethren in America would conquer their regret.

BOYCOTTED BY ROMANISTS.

A GOOD EFFECT UPON THE PROTESTANTS' TRADE.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 14.—Joseph R. Libby's store, the largest dry goods establishment in the city, is being boycotted by the Roman Catholics. The feeling arose among the Irish and French residents when Mr. Libby took a prominent stand in support of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, who recently lectured here against Romanism. Mr. Libby says the increase of Protestant trade since the Fulton sensation has more than counterbalanced the falling off of Catholic patronage.

THE LAST RAIL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 15.—The last rail was laid yesterday on the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway, thus forming a continuous line from this city to Sault Ste. Marie. The Canadian Pacific line reached the Sault last week, and the only break in an uninterrupted line from Minneapolis to the Atlantic seaboard is the international bridge now being built across St. Mary's River, and which will be completed by the first of January. It is expected that the line will be open for through business to the seaboard by January 1st.

A WICKED CHINAMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—A. H. Yung, the Chinaman who was convicted in the United States District Court, yesterday, on a charge of importing Chinese women for immoral purposes, was sentenced, to-day, to ten years' imprisonment in the California State prison and to pay a fine of $2,000.

THE WAR SCARE.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A RUSSIAN VIEW—THE POWERS THAT ARE REALLY MAKING WAR PREPARATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 15.—The *Official Military Gazette* says: Owing to the alarm raised by the Austrian press in consequence of the transfer of some Russian cavalry to the Warsaw district, it is advisable to consider the military position of Russia and her western frontier neighbors, in order to throw light upon the question of who is really preparing to attack and who for defence. During the past five years the peace effective of the German army has been increased 65 battalions and 684 guns. The German troops on the Russian frontier have been increased 21 battalions of infantry 27 batteries of artillery and 15 squadrons of cavalry. Since 1878 Germany has built in the eastern provinces 4,850 kilometres of railways. There are eleven German railways by means of which troops can be forwarded to the Russian frontier and ten junction stations where they can be rapidly thrown off trains and concentrated. Germany has formed first-class fortresses at Thorn, Posen, Dantzic and Konigsberg and is building a similar fortress at Grandenz. Austria has added nine to the 23 infantry divisions which formerly constituted her effective force and would add in the event of the mobilization of the army fourteen Landwehr or Honved divisions. The Galician garrison have been reinforced during 1887 by 18 squadrons of cavalry and 13 batteries of artillery, all provided with a full complement of horses. In the Austrian districts which might become the theatre of a war with Russia, 4,500 kilometres of railways, with four branches, have been constructed since 1878. Six Austrian railways are available for the carrying into Galicia large bodies of troops by means of the new junction stations can be placed in position on the Russian frontier. Military huts, depots and stores are being collected at Lemburg, Perzemysl, Jaroslaw, Dembitzael, Dembitzt, Riascheff and other points. The fortresses at Perzemysl and Cracow have been converted into camp fortresses. Russian territory can be bombarded from the Cracow forts. A large quantity of rolling stock has been accumulated at Cracow adapted for use on Russian railways.

GERMANY WILL BE READY.

BERLIN, December 16.—According to the *Reichsanzeiger's* version of Gen. Von Scheilendorff's speech on the military bill to-day the Minister of War said that the object of the bill could be perfectly summed up in the words of the Emperor on the opening of Parliament, that the Empire by God's help should become so strong that it could meet every danger with calmness from whatever quarter it might be attacked. The Minister, continuing, said that danger threatened not from the warlike disposition of allied powers, for the German people always leaned toward peace, but from attacks by other people. The Empire was strong and it had allies, but in war its might depended only upon its own strength. The bill aimed to increase considerably the numerical strength of the army through extension of the term of service in the landsturm. The additional strength given will be of great value and with the physical hardness of the Germans no difficulty will be experienced in giving effect to the provisions of the bill. The Germans, he felt sure, would not be sparing of their powers when the time came for beating off the enemy. After referring to the technical military arrangements required under the bill, the speaker concluded by expressing the wish that the day when it would become necessary to put the measure to practical use was far off. Still, he said, everything must be ready, if an attack were made, for the German army to enter upon the warpath armed in the most perfect manner, so that their flags would again lead the German people to victory.



M. GREVY, late President of France.

A VERY BIG LIBEL SUIT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Tortilita Gold and Silver Mining Company has brought suit in the Supreme Court against Mr. James Gordon Bennett for alleged libel, claiming $500,000 damages. The complaint against Mr. Bennett is based on an article published in the New York *Herald*, in which it was asserted that the Tortilita mining scheme was a "colossal bunco scheme;" that instead of being worth $50,000,000 the mines have been a failure from the start; they have paid no dividends and when yielding the largest amount of ore, they bankrupted their owners and were sold at a sheriff's sale for $15,000. Mr. Joseph H. Reall, President of the Tortilita Gold and Silver Mining Company, has brought suit in the same court individually against Mr. James Gordon Bennett for alleged libel, claiming $250,000.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC HOME RULERS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The *Express* says the Dukes of Norfolk and Sir George Errington, both of whom are prominent Catholics, declined to sign the address which is to be presented by English Catholics to Mgr. Persico in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It says also that Cardinal Manning is debarred by etiquette from signing it.

A NEW ALLIANCE.

EAST HATLEY, Dec. 13.—The Stanstead County Temperance Convention here to-day was largely attended. The delegates resolved to organise as a branch of the Provincial Alliance. Mr. John A. Nicholls, who was to have addressed a mass meeting to-night, was prostrated from overwork, and has had to cancel his engagements. He left for home this evening to recuperate.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, December 14.—The *Standard* this morning in its leading article urges the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The article is believed to be inspired, and to foreshadow Lord Salisbury intention.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

A period of intense excitement ended on Saturday, December 3rd, in the election of M. Sadi-Carnot as President of the French Republic. The events which led to the resignation of President Grevy—the complicity of his son-in-law, M. Wilson, in the sale of decorations, and other misuses of his position, succeeded by the failure to find anybody who would form a ministry to replace the one which had retired, have been already told in our columns. But when M. Ferry, whose recent quarrel with General Boulanger is remembered, seemed likely to be chosen in M. Grevy's place, the Radicals mingled their cries of "A bas Ferry!" and "Vive Boulanger!" with "Vive Grevy!" also, deeming the very man whom they had so bitterly denounced better than this threatened successor; so that for a moment the old President, seeing an unexpected source of support, recalled his purpose to resign. A decisive vote of the Chamber of Deputies, however, and a fresh failure to form a cabinet, dispelled any new hope of remaining in power, and on Friday his message of resignation was received and read in the Chambers. Two votes on nominating a candidate for the succession were taken by a portion of the members of the Left the same night, but as the supporters of M. Ferry were mostly absent, these were of little significance.

On Saturday morning a caucus of Senators and Deputies of the entire Left was held at Versailles. On its first ballot, taken to indicate a nominee, M. Ferry had 200 votes; M. DeFreycinet, 193; M. Brisson, 81; M. Sadi-Carnot, 69. The second ballot made few changes; in the third, M. Ferry was still first, with M. Carnot close upon him; the fourth gave Carnot a clear majority, although in a small total of votes cast.

At two o'clock that day the National Assembly met for the election. On the first ballot M. Sadi-Carnot had 303 votes; M. Ferry, 212; General Saussier, 148; M. DeFreycinet, 76; General Appert, 72; while there were 57 scattering. A recess was taken, during which M. Ferry and M. DeFreycinet, standing among a group of members, successively withdrew in favor of M. Sadi-Carnot. The latter, accordingly, on the second ballot received 616 votes, against 186 for General Saussier, the principal candidate of the Right, and 22 for all others. It was the work of a few moments to make the result formally known to M. Sadi-Carnot, who immediately proceeded from Versailles to Paris to take formal possession of the Elysee, and then retired to his private residence in the Rue des Bassins.

By the almost universal verdict of France, heartily echoed by foreign countries which have been watching with no little anxiety this trying crisis, the choice thus reached must be accepted as fortunate and admirable. A man of the highest integrity, of profound devotion to the republic, of abundant fortune, the grandson of the great Carnot, who, as War Minister of the First Republic, organized its victorious armies, M. Sadi-Carnot is a man fully qualified to take up the duties from which M. Grevy withdrew, and one who will inspire confidence everywhere in the stability of the Government. Born at Limoges, August 11th, 1837, Marie François Sadi Carnot is the son of Lazare Hippolyte Carnot, a life Senator of the Republic. He was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, and then served as engineer at Annecy from 1864 to 1870. Amongst his engineering work is included the well-known Collonge bridge on the Rhone. During the war with Germany he was Prefect of the Lower Seine, and organized the defence of that department, and also of Eure and Calvados. Chosen to the National Assembly early in 1871, he took his seat with the Republican Left, for which he became Secretary. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Beaune by a decisive majority, and was again made Secretary of the new Chamber and a member of the Budget Committee. He was one of the 363 Deputies of the Left who refused a vote of confidence in the De Broglie Ministry. The next year his constituents re-elected him. Appointed Under-Secretary of Public Works in 1878 and Minister of Public Works in 1880, he remained in the latter office until he became Minister of Finance; was a member both of the Brisson and the DeFreycinet cabinets.

It is evident from this summary that the new resident of France is familiar with more than one portion of the practical administration of the Government, and that in the important matter of public works, including railways, canals and bridges, he is a special authority. His absence of scheming ambition is as well attested as his uprightness. He is happily married to an unusually bright and intelligent woman, who is zealous of her husband's advancement. Her father has been well known as a translator of John Stuart Mill's works into French. They have several children. M. Carnot is described as tall, agile, with a dark complexion and dark eyes.

A ROUSING APPEAL

ONTARIO WOMEN URGED TO DEMAND THE FRANCHISE EXTENSION.

KINGSTON, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Rockwell, superintendent of franchise, elections and petitions, in connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Association, has issued a circular in which she calls upon the lady voters to organize for the municipal and school elections and throw their votes in favor of temperance candidates. She points to the importance of voting for and electing a school board that will give effect to the plan of temperance education for which the Union has so earnestly labored. She counsels the lady voters to give attention to the members of the Legislature and have them if possible support the extension of the franchise to women, so that they may vote in Legislative as well as municipal elections. It is the more important now that Parliament should not be neglected because the local Government has to do with the enforcement of the Scott Act, and more might be done by it if the women had a more direct influence upon the powers that be.

ANOTHER RAID PROBABLE.

PROPOSED ASSUMPTION OF THE C. P. RAILWAY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The general public seem impressed by a proposal in a pamphlet, signed "Anglo-Canadian," for the assumption of the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Government, the latter giving a perpetual guarantee of 3 percent. The buying of shares has been renewed, and there is an evident desire to take hold of the stock. The writer of the pamphlet is a well known stock operator here. The *Financial News*, discussing the subject, suggests that the shareholders retain the land rights of the company, handing the Government the railway monopoly, the telegraphs, the right to transport troops, control rates and retain half the profits beyond 3 percent. It says it believes that Canadians of great political experience and high position favor the assumption. I have, however, the highest authority for stating that the idea simply originates with a speculative group here, and has not received acceptance either from the Government or the company.

CHARLOTTETOWN WANTS RECIPROCITY.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 16.—After a debate extending over a time almost as long as the St. John Board took on the matter, the Charlottetown Board of Trade has adopted a resolution favoring "reciprocal free trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis, including the abolition of the restriction on the coasting trade and the transfer of vessel property, and embracing the concessions to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries." Mr. Davies, M.P., who led the Commercial Union side, agreed to accept this after a resolution favoring the removal of all tariff restrictions between the two countries had been defeated.

"A POT OF GOLD."

ST. MARTIN'S, N. B., December 15.—This place is shaken from centre to circumference by the finding of a pot of gold. The finder is William McCormick, a poor man. He was carelessly wandering on the beach when he stumbled over some object which gave forth a metallic ring. When he found that it was a pot filled with golden treasure he became almost insane. He carried it home and called in his friends to participate in his good luck. It is said it will amount to $400,000.

A "TIMES" ASSASSINATION PLOT.

JERRY DONOVAN'S ALLEGED SUCCESSOR AND HIS INFAMOUS PLOT AGAINST BRITISH LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times* states on the authority of a Parnellite, who stipulates that his name must not be disclosed, that Dr. Hamilton Williams, of New York, succeeds O'Donovan Rossa in the leadership of the extreme Nationalists in New York and that Williams has a fund of $200,000 at his disposal to organize assassination and dynamite explosions by sending to England Irish-American agents, who do not work directly, but endeavor to find men among the criminals of large towns to assassinate public men and conduct dynamite explosions. These men are now at work and are well supplied with funds. The *Times'* informant also states that two hundred weight of dynamite have been stored secretly in London, but he professes to be unaware of its exact locality. The *Times* hopes that the police, on the strength of this statement, will be able to discover the dynamiters.



M. SADI-CARNOT President of France

MICHAEL DAVITT DISSECTS THE LATEST PLOT.

LONDON, Dec 14.—Mr. Michael Davitt, in an interview to-day, said: "The *Times'* revelations were concocted either by its anti-Irish scare department or somebody in New York ambitious to obtain a sensation advertisement. In either case, such a scare at the present time, when two men, innocent or guilty, await trial in London for alleged connection with a dynamite conspiracy, is most cowardly. I predict that when New York interviewers visit the rooms in Chambers street to-day and give their impressions to-morrow about the place and its staff of clerks, the fund of £200,000 will shrink infinitely nearer nothing than did Falstaff's men in buckram. There is not a journalist, detective, Government official or public man in New York or any other American city, who does not know that Rossa's whole party cannot command as many farthings as the *Times* endows them with pounds. Anyone who has read the *United Irishman* in the last six months knows that Rossa has been engaged in defending himself against unfounded charges by former friends, who affirmed that he had betrayed some men, now undergoing sentences for alleged complicity in dynamite plots. Mad as Rossa is, he is utterly incapable, in my opinion, of betraying anyone to the English Government, but that he or his successor controls the vast sum mentioned by the *Times* is as probable as that the London unemployed have large banking accounts. The plot is about as visionary as the fabulous fund with which it is to be effected. The *Times* never admits that the dynamiters repudiate the Parnellites in language equally as strong as that of the *Times* itself. The *Times'* daily denunciation of Gladstone and his policy might be inspired by Rossa's writings, only the London edition of the New York anti-Parnellite organ has as yet not hinted at any assassination as Rossa's paper did in November, 1886, for my attacking the violent policy at Chicago. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every 1,000 Irishmen in America support Parnell and oppose criminal violence. Nothing is more calculated to recruit the lessening ranks of the dynamiters than the writings of a paper like the *Times* and the anti constitutional acts of the Government, which such papers encourage. If a plot really exists it is the natural outcome of these actions."

JOHN BRIGHT GIVES REASONS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Bright has written a letter in reply to a question as to how he reconciles his recent words with former speeches, in which he charged the Tories with meeting every demand for reform in Ireland with coercion. He says that since 1870 Parliament has been making unceasing concession of reforms to Ireland. Before those reforms were granted he did not oppose acts to strengthen the executive and now when the great object of Parliament was to do full justice to Ireland he was less likely to refuse to support the Government in dealing with a system of terrorism. Mr. Gladstone's coercive measures in 1881 put many hundreds in prison without a trial and without proof that they had broken the laws. Now every man could have a trial. The ruffians who were exciting the sympathy of some people were supporters of this system of terrorism, and their punishment was much milder than their offences warranted.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

A TOUCHING LETTER FROM THE PRINCESS.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The *National Gazette* publishes a letter written by the Crown Princess: "We are passing through a time of sore trial on all ways," the Princess writes, "but the feeling that the nation does not forget us, but hopes and feels with us, is infinitely consoling and sustaining and full of blessing. If God will, this trustfulness shall be preserved to my husband as his most valued treasure, and be his best help to the attainment of pure aims. Who can tell how long a time will still be vouchsafed to him? When one sees him so fresh and full of life, one cannot help trusting to his strength and good constitution, and believing that his health will not fail him for the performance of his duties. But under the most favorable circumstances he will have to spare himself for a long time, and be able to use his voice very little."

THE OPERA COMIQUE DISASTER.

SENTENCE OF THE MANAGER AND FIREMAN.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The trial of the persons charged with the responsibility for the fire at the Opera Comique resulted to-day in the sentence of M. Carvallo, the manager, to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 200 francs. Fireman Andre was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The others were acquitted.

MR. BALFOUR IN MANCHESTER.

A RATTLING SPEECH BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY—SCATHING CRITICISM OF HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS AND VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF HIS IRISH POLICY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed an immense assembly in Free Trade hall, at Manchester, to-night. In consequence of warnings that a plot had been formed to assassinate Mr. Balfour, the police guarded the approaches to the platforms and were stationed at various points in the interior of the hall. The barricades extending around the hall were continued to the Town Hall, where Mr. Balfour sleeps under guard. On Mr. Balfour's appearing upon the platform the prolonged cheering with which he was greeted by a portion of the audience failed to drown the hissing from another portion. The preliminary speaking proceeded amid great disorder. A number of fights took place, and many persons were ejected from the hall. The malcontent element was finally subdued. Mr. Balfour, in an elaborate criticism on the most recent speeches in favor of Home Rule, compared Sir George Trevelyan to Bunyan's Pliable, who started with Christian on the right road, remained a short time, but falling into the Slough of Despond, promptly used violent language toward his former companions and finally returned to the City of Destruction. The Radical party in January, 1886, thought that everything was right which they had thought wrong in December, 1885. Wheeling about at Mr. Gladstone's word of command with the regularity of soldiers on parade, they had gone now into the ranks of the Parnellites, changing not only their old policy, but their old morality. (Cheers.) They had sullied the character of their party forever. With the deterioration of their moral fibre, the Radicals had adopted the methods of their Irish allies. These had long been accustomed to copious streams of violent rhetoric, which made them incapable of that sobriety of statement which the country expected from practical statesmen. The utterances of even the foremost Separatist leader showed an increasing want of moral perception. Mr. Gladstone had been forced to retract some of the assertions made by him in his infamous speech at Nottingham, but only under the threat of a lawyer's letter. Sir George Trevelyan had said that the farmers in Ireland were being evicted by the wholesale. The fact was that during the first three months of Trevelyan's administration as Chief Secretary for Ireland there were 863 evictions, while for the same period of the Speaker's tenure of office, the evictions numbered only 132. After rebutting the statements of Mr. Dillon and others on the condition of Ireland, he concluded by predicting the triumph of order under the policy of the Government.

THE FRENCH CRISIS OVER.

FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The *Journal Officiel*, to-morrow, will publish the list of the new Cabinet as follows:—

M. Tirard, President of the Council, Minister of Finance and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
M. Fallieres, Minister of Justice.
M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior.
M. Doutreme, Minister of Commerce.
M. Loubet, Minister of Public Works.
M. DeMahy, Minister of Marine.
M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Faye, Minister of Public Instruction.
Gen. Logerot, Minister of War.

MM. Tirard, Fallieres, Gaye, DeMahy, Loubet and Doutreme belong to the union of the Left, and MM. Sarrien and Viette belong to the more advanced group. M. Flourens and Gen. Logerot are not members of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The new Cabinet had a meeting at the Elysee palace this evening, when President Carnot read his message to Parliament. The message is lengthy, and refers to political questions, pointing out the path which the President would like to see Parliament enter. After reminding the members of the chamber that his election was due to the spirit of conciliation produced among the members of the Congress, he expressed the hope that the same sentiment will continue to prevail in both houses. The passage relating to France's foreign policy is couched in the most pacific terms.

The Cabinet's reply to the message will declare that the Government's desire is to commence the exhibition year with peace abroad and concord at home. They will demand as a question of confidence three provisional credits. General Logerot is the commander of the Eighth army corps with headquarters at Bourges. He distinguished himself in the Tunisian campaign. The new Cabinet is a moderate Republican body. M. Tirard is opposed to the autonomy of Paris and to the separation of church and state.

EMIN BEY SENDS BAD NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Dr. Junker has received several letters from Emin Bey, the latest being dated February 27. The negroes had murdered Gresche, the agent of the Hamburg ivory firm of Mayer, and had burned the town of Wadelar, only 15 huts remaining. Everything in the place was destroyed, except arms and ammunition, and some corn. Emin hoped to be able to rebuild the town in two months. The Lado and Nuggi stations had also been burned. Emin reports, however, that he had gained the friendship of several chiefs.

THE FIRST TRAIN.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 17.—The first train over the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway arrived here yesterday, having as passengers the Hon. W. D. Washburn, president of the road, and a number of business men of Minneapolis. The international bridge will be finished to-morrow and connection with the seaboard completed.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

OPINIONS AS TO THE RESULT SO FAR ATTAINED.

ONE NEW YORK OPINION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is believed that the Fishery Commission have given up all hope of formulating a general treaty and that the most they hope to accomplish is an agreement in a protocol defining anew the meaning of certain clauses of the treaty of 1818, such as those relating to bait, to repairs and refreshments, and to the transhipment in bond across Canada of American fish. It is understood that such a protocol if it is agreed on will be merely explanatory of the old treaty and will not have to be sent to the Senate for action, but if acceptable to the State Department will provide a mode of action for the future. The long recess it is understood was taken at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain who found it necessary to send his communication to the British Foreign Office by mail and to await further suggestions by mail. The uncertainty of any agreement involving commercial privileges being recognized by Congress even if a treaty should be ratified by the Senate has been made clear to Mr. Chamberlain by the status of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico which the House of Representatives has refused to recognize.

MR. FOSTER BACK IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, December 14.—Mr. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, returned from Washington to-day, being the first of the Canadian contingent to reach the city. The Hon. Mr. Thompson is expected to-morrow, and Sir Charles Tupper, who is in Winnipeg, will be here on the 20th. With regard to the commission, Mr. Foster said:—"The commissioners held many meetings, when the different points were thoroughly discussed. As to what progress has been made, this is a matter known only to them. I understood, however, that some progress had been made, and that the prospects of an agreement being reached are not forbidding. The reports telegraphed abroad regarding the sittings are rather absurd."

THE NEW YORK "TIMES'" VIEW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The *Times'* Washington special says: It is believed that if the Canadian representative on the Fisheries Commission returns to Washington as determined to have a treaty of reciprocity as he was when the commission took its recess there will be grave doubts about reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Sir Charles Tupper's offer of inshore fishing privileges in addition to the recognition of full rights to American vessels of any kind in Canadian waters to be taken only upon condition that an undesirable reciprocity treaty shall be ratified is not at all likely to be accepted. The attempt to put the failure of the commission—if it does fail—upon Canada will not be made by the State Department. The United States is treating with Great Britain. If Great Britain desires to reach a conclusion fair to the United States and honorable to its colony, it will not permit the political ambitions of either of the commissioners to prevent the adoption of a treaty. The talk about a treaty of reciprocity at this time is useless for one reason above all others. Congress is about to attempt a reduction of the tariff duties. It would not do that and at the same time make an arrangement with Canada that would affect the revenues.

SIR C. TUPPER SPEAKS IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 15.—Sir Charles Tupper, interviewed here, said, in regard to the Fisheries Conference, that they have had several very interesting meetings and hope to arrive at an arrangement advantageous and honorable to all parties concerned. They propose to take what, ever time is necessary to deal in the fullest manner with the subject committed to them. Regarding commercial union he said: "I am not able to say anything upon the question of commercial union, because it would be inconsistent with the position which I occupy as one of Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries at this conference. I am, and always have been, very much in favor of greater freedom of commercial interests between Canada and the United States. The reciprocity treaty, which existed from 1854 to 1866, was undoubtedly productive of great advantage to both the United States and Canada. I look forward to a return at no distant date to greater commercial intercourse than at present exists between the two countries. To what extent that may go or by what means it may be brought about, it is impossible for me at present to say."

ELECTION NOTES.

BROME.

SWEETSBURG, Dec. 12.—The petition against the return of Mr. Sidney A. Fisher for Brome has been dismissed, the petitioner adducing no evidence.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—Chancellor Boyd and Judge Osler gave judgment to-day in the East Northumberland provincial election case in favor of the petitioner, voiding the election of Dr. Willoughby and ordering a new election. Their lordships stated that they would report to the Speaker the names of seven persons guilty of bribery. His majority at the last election was 151.

WEST HURON.

GODERICH, Ont., Dec. 12.—The trial of the petition against Mr. Robert Porter, the sitting Conservative member for West Huron, was held here to-day before the Hon. Justice Falconbridge. Mr. Garrow appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Campion for the respondent. No witnesses were examined, and on suggestion of the counsel for petitioner His Lordship decided to allow the withdrawal of the petition. In the cross petition against Mr. M. C. Cameron, Mr. Holt appeared for the respondent and the petitioner was not represented by counsel. Judgment was given for respondent with costs.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY ELECTION.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The Supreme Court has rendered judgment in the celebrated Prince Edward County election case dismissing the appeal and confirming Mr. Perry, Liberal, in the seat. It was contended that Mr. Perry at the time of his election to the Commons, was still a member of the Local Legislature and therefore disqualified.

ANOTHER ELECTION VOIDED.

MORRISBURGH, Dec. 14.—The election trial of the petition against the return of Dr. Chamberlain, M.P.P. (Liberal), in the last local election was held here yesterday. Justices Barron and Ferguson presided. Mr. Dalton McCarthy appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Cassels and Britton for the defence. After several witnesses had been examined, Mr. James Cooper, of Irena, was sworn and confessed to having given $5 to the wife of George Barton, presumably to influence his vote. In view of the damaging nature of this evidence the respondent consented to the election being voided. The personal charges were not proceeded with. It is thought that the same candidates as before, Dr. Chamberlain and Mr. Whitney, will again contest the county, and the former is likely to have a larger majority than at the general election.

LAURIE ELECTED.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 15.—For the first time in its history, Shelburne has elected a Liberal-Conservative to the Dominion Commons to-day, Major-General Laurie having been returned over his Liberal opponent Mr. Robertson by a majority of six.

AN UNPOPULAR QUEEN.

The Queen of Sweden is coming to England shortly after Christmas, and will reside for several months at either Bournemouth or Torquay. She is not very popular in Sweden where she has never been forgiven for boxing, on her first arrival at Stockholm as a bride, the ears of the daughter of a Norwegian statesman who was one of her maids of honor.

PYNE "ESCAPES!"

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—Mr. Pyne, M.P., who has been barricaded in Lisfinny Castle in County Waterford, resisting the efforts of the police to arrest him, left the castle early this morning, eluding the police and taking a car that was awaiting him. He drove to some unknown place. The police are scouring the country for him.

THE WORLD'S GREAT ALTAR STAIRS.

"The great world's altar stairs"
That slope through darkness up to God."
—*Tennyson.*

BY BLANCHE L. MACDONELL, MONTREAL.

CHAPTER XIV.—A SHOCK.

"Since he saw not whom he fought
For friend and foe were shadows in the midst."
—*Tennyson.*

The next morning dawned fair and beautiful, with rays of purple and gold streaming through every crevice. Morning generally promises to the young fresh strength to encounter the day's perplexities with an accession of buoyancy like the birth of a new hope. Madge awakened in the early morning freshness with a sense of strenuous life flowing through her veins which afforded force to overcome every obstacle. The very vehemence of her resentment against her husband caused a re-action to a softer mood. This was the last day of Angus Murray's visit and that of itself was a matter of pleasurable congratulation. Madge hated the constraint of his presence, his keen, penetrating glance inspired her with the strangest discomfort.

She was disappointed in her expectations. Angus gave no hint of any intention to leave the Manor Farm that day. The strangest change had come over Kenneth and the wife was appalled by the sudden alteration for which she could not account. He was so absorbed and taciturn that he spoke and moved like a man in a dream. Plainly she had lost all power to influence him, Kenneth even shrank from her with a recoil which, if gentle and passive, was still perfectly apparent.

It was Angus, whose self-control betrayed no emotion of any kind, upon whom the younger brother depended.

A terrible dread took possession of Madge. Could her husband suspect, had Angus discovered that secret weakness, that dark stain of which she was morbidly conscious? Had they penetrated the secret of her capricious moods and fancies? That fear of discovery, that humiliating consciousness of guilt embittered her more against Angus Murray than any fault of his own could have done. She cowered beneath his eye, but she hated him for that fact.

Breakfast was a silent meal. Kenneth looked anxious and disturbed, his wife scarcely spoke. Apparently, Angus made an effort to cover his brother's taciturnity; he talked more than was his custom but always with a curious air of preoccupation, as though he were oppressed by an under current of anxious thought. After the meal had ended, Kenneth moved about restlessly as if he found himself unable to settle down to his ordinary occupations. Angus watching him with anxious, troubled eyes, proposed a walk to the village on some pretext of business. Just as they were starting the elder brother noticed that the young wife's eyes followed them wistfully—that a shadow of trouble rested on her face. He hesitated, lingered and then returned.

"Won't you come with us—if you are not occupied, it is a lovely morning for a stroll."

Madge looked eagerly at her husband, though he did not return her glance. Kenneth stood in passive silence, boring with his cane into the pebbled carriage drive.

"You had better come. The air will do you good," urged Angus kindly. Feeling that it was all important that she should keep near Kenneth she eagerly accepted the invitation. For the moment anger, jealousy and suspicion were all absorbed in overwhelming anxiety. Something very terrible must have happened to affect Kenneth so strangely. Was it some heavy loss the brothers had sustained? The wife felt that any reverse of fortune would be easy to bear in comparison with the undefined terrors that tortured her. Her vivid imagination vainly endeavored to realize some of the haunting, intangible fears which possessed her soul.

The three sauntered slowly and silently down the quiet country road white and dry in the blazing sunshine. Through the interlacing boughs they caught glimpses of the river, sparkling with high white lights on its dimpling surface. The abundant freshness of growth, untouched by sadness or decay, the ample foliage of the trees which had not yet lost its vernal hue, the prodigal growth of flower and leaf, all suggested that summer was well advanced. The deep, sunbrowned gold of the wheat and the pale yellow-green of the oats alternated with the verdure of the stretching pastures and the deep, brown hue of fields and meadows. The grass was overhung by a glittering gossamer net of dew, the fragrance of the new mown hay was sweet on the air, the morning light gilded the heavily wooded slopes in the distance, sombre in green and bronze. Nature was so fresh, so free, so prodigally bountiful of her lavish favors, so utterly exempt from any trace of care or grief that it seemed as though humanity, too, should rejoice spontaneously, should be able to worship God, like the birds and flowers, with a simple and undivided allegiance; yet the inner horizon was dark with clouds and overhung with tempests. The three, absorbed, anxious beings passed through all this beauty, heedless, unappreciative, with the utter unresponsiveness of intense preoccupation.

Just at the entrance of the village an abrupt bend in the road brought them suddenly upon a little group of servants and farm laborers. Several women from the village had joined them, their dark hair almost concealed by close cotton caps, a collection of noisy children and barking dogs gave an additional vivacity to the assembly. They had all collected around a man who was gesticulating wildly. His voice, rising and falling in rapid inflections of dramatic expression, evoked vehement expressions of wonder and horror from his audience. Madge with natural curiosity lingered to learn the cause of the excitement; Kenneth, with a nervous gesture of impatience, hurried on, and Angus inquired in that measured voice which sounded as though every word had been carefully weighed before it was uttered. "What has happened? Is anything the matter?"

The group dissolved slowly, in its separation allowing the narrator, Jules Barbeau, a Canadian laborer, one of Kenneth Murray's own farm hands, to come forward eagerly. A short, swarthy man, whose sleepy, dark eyes were now illuminated by a vivid and startling interest. Jules touched his cap with simple and ready courtesy.

"Plait-il Monsieur, yes, truly, something has happened. Figure to yourselves, Madame and Messieurs, that a crime has been committed even at our very doors, and no later than last night. On the road, within a league from the city, the St. Louis road, has been found the body of one who has been murdered. Who is he? what do I know then? A youth of the lowest but of the vrai canaille—dead—dead."

"It is one of them young roughs that infests Brook's Bush. He is no great loss to the country. A worse gang I never see," interrupted a stout and florid English farmer who, in driving past, had stopped his horse to inquire the particulars of the commotion. "It's as much as a man's life is worth to pass that place alone after nightfall."

"Who found him? From whom did you hear the story?"

"Me, myself, Monsieur, it was I who discovered that unfortunate."

Jules was quite willing to appear as the hero of an adventure. "I propose to execute the commission given me by Monsieur," indicating by a wave of the hand Kenneth, who stood at a little distance with his face turned away from the eager group. "I walk along the road. I sing. The way it, indeed, lonely. Then I behold something—a thing long and black and very still—it catches my eye, my steps I quicken—at a disance I pause—I reflect—over my shoulder I regard with caution what is it? It never moves, that object" Jules pauses and with a satisfied glance watches the eager faces of those who hung upon his words, "I turn, my heart beats, but I too am human; yet is it impossible to pass without learning of what it is. Slowly, with caution, I retrace my steps. Léon Carrière arrives in his waggon; I acquaint him with all, he is pale, he trembles, and together we examine this un known. He lies with his face turned to the sky, he is young, he has been strong, his clothing is of the poorest, we regard each other with horror, Léon and I, for the unknown is dead. There is blood, much blood, all about—blood on the grass, on his clothing and bah! even on our own hands. Picture to yourselves, Madame and Messieurs, in the head of this youth, a great wound, and close beside him on the grass a heavy stick. Evidently this is the weapon which has effected the crime. Voila, you have the truth. The sight would tear the heart. Léon and I we do our possible, we lift it, that terrible spectacle into the waggon. Slowly, with reverence, we return to the city. I strive vainly to close the eyes—there is a regard of horror, as of one who has met his death by violence."

"You are quite sure the man was dead?" inquired Angus Murray. He spoke with even grater deliberation than usual, with an effort to preserve his composure and this elaborate calmness, resolutely maintained amidst the tumult of excitement, impressed Madge. Instinct not reason assured her that this man had a keen interest in the story, an interest which was veiled and held in check by his strong will. She watched him stealthily, holding her breath, though she did not betray her anxious scrutiny.

"But assuredly, Monsieur, it was the face, the eye, the hand of death. The wound—the blood—could you behold. Ah—Monsieur Kenneth."

Madge had been watching the elder brother so intently that she had almost forgotten her husband's presence, but as he turned some indescribable change in Kenneth's expression arrested her attention. With her heart beating wildly in her breast, she watched a gray, ashy pallor drive the healthy color from cheek and brow. Then with a sharp cry of alarm she started forward. Kenneth swayed heavily and had he not been instantly caught by the strong arm of Angus, would have fallen to the ground. Amidst the terrified confusion and excitement it was Angus Murray's calm voice that exercised control over the startled party. They laid the young man tenderly under the shade of a wide-spreading oak; while Jules ran for water and some one else brought brandy. For a second a tremor of nervous dread overwhelmed Madge and she was unable either to counsel or assist. For an instant she believed that life was extinct, then a soft, steady womanly light came into her eyes and her voice was quite firm as she clasped the rigid hand and strove to induce the half-closed eyes to turn toward her.

"Kenneth, Kenneth," she said softly, as with a moan and a shiver, he slowly regained his hold on life. It was towards Angus that his opening eyes turned with a distinct thought clearly defined in their pathetic dimness and Angus bent over him, saying in those quiet tones which always carried to the younger brother an assurance of help and comfort.

"You are better lad, the heat has been too much for you. Lie still a while until the faintness has passed."

Still trembling and shaken, with a strong man's impatience of weakness, Kenneth insisted upon arousing himself.

"It is nothing, let us go home," he insisted with blanched lips. His arms dropped listlessly at his sides, all expression except that of a weary pain had died out of his eyes. It was to his brother's support he clung, his brother's voice that alone had power to soothe. When, after many a pause, they reached the house, the wife's alarm could no longer be restrained.

"We must send at once to the city for a doctor. Who has been in the habit of attending him? Will you give directions about it? Kenneth is certainly very ill," she said anxiously.

"There is not the slightest necessity," the accent of resolute self-control was still apparent in Angus Murray's calm voice, "he has simply been overcome by the heat and only requires rest to restore him completely. Do not allow yourself to get nervous about him and above all things don't agitate him in any way."

"I am not satisfied. Kenneth's general health is perfect. A strong man does not faint away suddenly without some serious reason. There is something about this which perplexes me," she insisted boldly, with a wild idea that could her wild imaginings once find expression in words they could surely dissolve in empty air.

"Unfortunately, we are all of us surrounded by many perplexities which we are fated never to understand. Is it not better to wait patiently until circumstances explain them or until they disappear naturally and trouble us no longer?" he inquired, looking at the brilliant, picturesque face with a look of kindly concern.

"I never could wait, I have no patience," sighed Madge wistfully. "And where it concerns Kenneth's health—"

"Do not fret about that," there was a kindly and patient consideration in Mr. Murray's tone that touched Madge, "there is nothing unusual in even a very strong man succumbing to the heat. Kenneth had a good deal of fatigue yesterday, and shut in by the close and dusty city streets there was scarcely a breath of air to be got."

"Then you assure me there is no deeper cause for Kenneth's illness but the heat, that you are not concealing any thing from me?" she insisted with a panting at the throat which belied the calm of her words.

The tense lines about Angus Murray's mouth tightened.

"You ask too much. I certainly shall not pledge myself to anything of the kind," he responded coldly.

Nearly all that day Kenneth lay in a sort of stupor with his face turned to the wall. It was his brother's strong will which finally aroused him to some listless semblance of his ordinary habits. In the display of Angus' patient tenderness which equalled that of the most gentle woman, Madge learned the secret of the influence which bound those of his own kindred to this man, with a tie so firm and strong. It was impossible not to perceive that in the midst of his youth and strength Kenneth was for the time a pitifully shattered man.

Madge could not deceive herself into a belief that her own influence counted for anything with him. As the connection between the brothers became more close and binding, her presence apparently became less necessary to her husband's happiness. It was hard, she repeated over and over again, with a sudden catching of her breath. There were tones and gestures and random words which assured her that a secret understanding existed between them. The wife felt herself left out. She assured herself with some natural bitterness that in the centre of her own kingdom she was openly supplanted. The brothers did not even keep up the fiction of consulting her, and imperious Madge scarcely knew how to endure neglect.

CHAPTER XV.—A GLIMMER OF LIGHT.

"The quivering flesh though the torture torn, may live,
But, souls, once deeply wounded, heal no more."
—*George Eliot.*

"I must go home to-day," Angus Murray announced the next morning at breakfast.

Madge's face brightened perceptibly, but clouded swiftly when he added, "Kenneth will accompany me. He requires a change, it will do him good."

Kenneth assented eagerly, he could scarcely endure to have his brother out of his sight.

Mortified and abashed, wrung by a passion over which she had no control, with flushed cheeks and eyes that were hot and dry and glittering, Madge burst out impetuously,

"You will surely never think of leaving home while you are so unwell. I could never consent, Kenneth."

In his preoccupation Kenneth became irritatingly conscious of his wife's limitations. His absence would be only for a day or two, he explained languidly, as though already weary of the discussion.

Baffled and furious, Madge refused to accept this decision passively. Kenneth's face, gray and agitated, with half closed eyes and quivering lips, touched her. She pressed her lips tightly together and clenched her hands to contain herself.

Angus honestly intended to be conciliatory, but just now he was disturbed by a secret consciousness which vexed his very soul. When he spoke his words were brief, his manner harsh. He declared firmly that his brother's welfare must be the first consideration and appealed to the wife's sense of duty. Rash, impulsive Madge had passed far beyond the reach of any idea of justice or right. Driven by fierce tempests of love and jealous suspicion, her passions, real, cruel, and terrible as volcanic fires, leaped beyond her control. Higher aspirations and tender womanliness, thought and caution, were all swept away by the devouring flame of wrath. She broke out in a frantic appeal to her husband a half-frenzied tirade against his relatives. In an overwhelming torrent of coarse invective, biting gibes, loud and insolent denunciations came pouring fourth. Every sentence she uttered seemed to have an intoxicating power on herself, impelling her to give utterance to words that were more and more bitter. The fierce black eyes shot lightning and the angry words came like a hail-storm. She stopped at last from sheer want of breath, her face and voice still full of passion. In the shamed look of her husband, in Angus' glance of shocked amazement, she read her condemnation and the knowledge that she was recklessly exposing herself only goaded to desperation. Angus immediately withdrew from this scene of domestic discord. Kenneth endured her furious reproaches in silence, making no effort to explain or expostulate. It was not his first glimpse into the darker side of his wife's nature but for the first time his intense wounded feeling almost overmastered his affection.

Angus in his quietest manner completed his preparations for his departure without the slightest reference to his sister-in-law. When Brown Bess stood ready at the door, Kenneth sought his wife. He was not easily aroused to either passion or resistance and Madge's caprices and tempests had always exacted from him a sort of instinctive endurance and submission.

The flush of passion had faded; very weak, uncertain and tremulous Madge lay on her bed. She had locked the door and listened in dogged silence to her husband's appeals for entrance.

"Then, good-bye, Madge, I must go, I won't remain a moment longer than I can help," he called out.

As she watched the brothers drive away together, the sickness of despair filled Madge's whole being. She was at variance with the whole world and herself. Unfortunately, she had a consolation close at hand, a stimulant which to some extent was responsible for the impassioned vehemence in which she had already indulged and for the fury of jealous resentment which still rent her soul. She could neither think nor reason, she could only feel that she had been wronged and outraged. An instinctive desire for retaliation awoke in her breast. Some hours passed before she regained sufficient self-control even to think clearly. During a moment of aimless despondency in which thought was torture, she took up the morning paper which had been lying unread before her. Her eye wandered listlessly over the details of the St. Louis road murder. Under various startling and sensational headings, the minutest particulars of the crime, as far as they had been discovered, were made known to the public. No trace of the murderer had as yet been discovered, though suspicion had fallen upon the companions of the victim who had been seen drinking with him the night of the murder and who had since disappeared. Suddenly a new light flashed across the mind of the young wife. With a sickening thrill, she sat for an instant breathless and stupefied. A passing impression was rapidly developing into an indelible imprint, a strange chill of certainty pervaded her consciousness. Her brain was quickened; she was suddenly endowed with new powers and perceptions. Recoiling from the heaviness of morbid thought her spirit craved distraction, the sudden reaction afforded a counter-irritant to pain.

It was Wednesday night that her husband and his brother had been detained, the night Léon Roi had met his death. She recalled their painful and restrained excitement, the secret mutual understanding that she had perceived between them; Kenneth's overpowering agitation when he heard of the crime, his nervous agitation ever since. She remembered the dark stain on Angus Murray's cuff. On leaving Wednesday morning he had carried a curiously carved oaken stick and he had certainly returned without it. An oaken stick, oddly carved, had been found lying on the grass beside the murdered man. Motive: Of course there must have been a motive though at the moment she failed to fathom it. Impossible as it was to connect such a man as Angus Murray with any idea of crime, in her wild and maddening bewilderment Madge ignored probability and abandoned herself to the guidance of prejudice and instinct. To the reckless woman this revelation was like a triumph. After all, Angus Murray's righteousness—the integrity of the good man—had been but a cover to his dark purposes. Once the veil was lifted, who could tell what depths of iniquity might be revealed. This was the secret which had weighed so heavily upon Kenneth. Madge began to experience the reaction which inevitably follows strong excitement. Feeling herself very faint and tremulous, she rose to supply herself with a glass of wine. In the sideboard, beside the dark, ruby liquid, stood a decanter of pale, amber brandy. The strong odor of the liquor offered a most subtle temptation to the quivering nerves; the depressed spirit craved the stimulant, with an insistence that would not be resisted. At least, it would stifle that unappeasable craving and supply a vivifying stimulus to jaded sensation. If Madge was convinced that this was a crisis in her history which imperatively demanded all the vigor and courage she could command, it had never been her habit to linger; thought and action were instantaneous. She poured out a liberal supply and eagerly drained it at a draught. It could not be said that she was intoxicated but the fiery spirit imparted a vivid and unnatural force to all her faculties, imparting a novel vigor and vitality. All her perceptions were suffused with a sense of conscious force. The perilously impulsive nature was at the mercy of all its baser passions.

Then, like an electric shock, came a new thought, causing every pulse to bound every nerve to thrill. Here was her opportunity for revenge on the Murrays—the people she hated with an aversion so deadly and bitter. At one blow she could sever the connection between her husband and his kindred, and Kenneth would never be her own while the influence of his relatives reigned supreme. Should she pause or hesitate while the power lay in her own hands? Should she not crush the hostile and irresistible influence which had proved a barrier between the man she loved and herself, and at the same time avenge the wrong which burnt her heart like fire. She knew Kenneth to be almost morbidly sensitive to any reflection of dishonor. Should disgrace fall upon his own family she might be able to persuade him to sell the farm and remove to some more genial climate, where they two, removed from every adverse influence and left alone together, would be all in all to each other. For an end so fraught with hopeful anticipation, was it not worth risking something, and, like a reckless gambler, she was ready to risk all on the one throw. Kenneth would never know of her share in the transaction.

There was no feebleness in her rage. Her eyes were strained wide open, her knees wavered, her chest and throat burned like fire, but she never lost sight of her original intention. Once, as she remembered her husband's affection for his brother, a spasm of pain twisted her face. She sat perfectly still trying to think, to shape some plan that would serve her purpose. No one would have guessed at the tempest which raged within this pale, beautiful woman as she sat motionless, as though turned to stone. Once a slight shiver passed over her, a flush rose to her cheeks and seemed to burn there. She started as though she had been stung and pressed her hands tightly together, with an effort collecting her scattered senses. She sat clasping her forehead with both hands.

"Why should I struggle? what is there to fear? this is my oportunity; I may never again have the same chance," and as she raised her head there was a dark storm in the eyes, a dire, fierce look which stiffened the delicate face into a stern, coarse version of itself.

(To be Continued.)

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE SCOTTISH SINGER.

Scotch people everywhere will be interested in the life of *David Kennedy, the Scottish Singer*, written by two of his children, Marjory Kennedy and David Kennedy, jun., and published with portrait and illustrations, by Alexander Gardner, of Paisley. David Kennedy was born in Perth, in 1825. From his grandmother, Mary More, he inherited his vocal and dramatic power, and his intense enthusiasm for Scottish songs. His father and one of his uncles were precentors to two of the largest Presbyterian kirks in Perth, and by the single unaided voice they led congregations of over a thousand people. The father was a diligent musical student, and was called by his cronies "Auld Supertonic," because of his habitual use of technical terms in discussing music. The habit of economy to secure the glorious privilege of being independent he carefully instilled into his son, and one day, giving him three "bawbees" to spend at the fair, he said: "You are at liberty to spend it all, Davie, but the less you spend the more I will think of you." At five Davie was sent to school, and owed much to his first schoolmaster, with whom elocution was a favorite study. At sixteen he was apprenticed to a house painter, and commenced work at six in the morning and finished at eight in the evening. But he never supped his "heilsome parritch" or midday "kail" without a book in one hand while the spoon was doing service in the other. The kirk library was ransacked for books to satisfy his craving for information and mental stimulus, and he never forgot the benefit he had received from it when in later life he sang for the benefit of such institutions in his own and other lands. Music was, however, his great enthusiasm, and it is stated that he once ran ten miles through a pouring rain, and listened at a keyhole, under the drip of the roof, to a concert given by John Templeton, and walked back again in time for his morning work. When older he was appointed to sing a solo at one of his father's concerts, the piece chosen for his debut being "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," and it is recorded that he was so overcome with nervousness that the latter part of the song was given with his back to the audience. When he became a journeyman painter he went first to Edinburgh and then to London to improve in his trade and hear the best music. Afterward he married and set up in business in Perth as a house painter. After five years his wife died, leaving him with three children, and his biographer says:—"In his loneliness more than ever the call to sing his country's songs forced itself upon him. Going down a lane one day he prayed to God to tell him if it were His will that he should be a singer of the songs of Scotland. The answer came, 'Thou shalt sing,' and from that day he decided to take the daring step of changing his whole career." Taking up the work in this spirit it was not wonderful that it should be a great success. It was in Montreal in 1866, that he commenced the singing to the Scots abroad that formed such a prominent feature in his professional life for the next twenty years, for this he found all the musical assistance he needed for his concerts within his own family circle. Up to this time he had been conventional in his style, but hearing the remark of an old lady on a river steamer near Montreal, "Eh, wadna it be grand if that man wad gie us the words a wee thocht braider!" he plunged in to the sea of originality. He had the ardor of a traveller as well as the zeal of a singer, and the record of his journeyings over the world forms a very interesting volume. The account given of various winter tours in Canada is quite exciting." The book is illustrated and some of Mr. Kennedy's humorous stories are given in full. (Williamson & Co., Toronto.)

A CURIOUS STUDY.

Romantic Love and Personal Beauty, their Development, Casual Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities, by Henry T. Finck, is published by MacMillan & Co., New York. Mr. Finck discusses his subject in 550 pages from almost every possible scientific and literary point of view, and comes to the following among other conclusions:

Woman must be educated and thoroughly, for it has been abundantly shown in the preceding pages that only an educated mind can feel true romantic love. But their education should be feminine. They need no algebra, Greek and chemistry. What they need is first of all a thorough knowledge of physiology and hygiene, so that they may be able to take care of the health and beauty of their children. Then they should be well versed in literature so as to be able to shine in conversation. Their artistic eye should be trained, to enable them to teach their children to go through the world with their eyes open. Most of us are half blind; we cannot describe accurately a single person or thing we see. Music should be taught to all women, as an aid in making home pleasant and refined, and as an antidote to care. Natural history is another useful feminine study which enlarges the sympathies by showing, for example, that birds love and marry almost as we do, wherefore it is barbarous to wear their stuffed bodies on one's hat.

(W. Drysdale, $2.)

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

A delightful Christmas gift book for girls is composed of a series of papers which have appeared in *St. Nicholas* during the past year. It is entitled *Historic Girls* (Putnams Sons), and is written by E. S. Brooks, the author of "Historic Boys." It tells the story of twelve heroic maidens who have influenced the history of their own times, beginning with a sketch of Zenobia, of Palmyra. The book is fascinating, and the lesson deduced is the safe one given by Kingsley:

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.
Do noble things, and dream them, all day long.
And so make life, death and the vast forever,
One grand, sweet song."

(Dawson Bros., $2.00.)

Another pretty Christmas book is entitled *Twelve Times One* (Worthington & Co., New York), with illustrations of child life and descriptive poems by the author of "John Halifax," Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Browning, Miss Ingelow, William Allingham and others. We have here "Philip My King," "Polly," "Little Bell," "Seven Times One," "Little Ellie," and the other charming children of poetry brought to life in delicate water colors by one who is at once a poet and an artist, Mary A. Lathbury. (Dawson Bros., $1.75).

Other Christmas publications from Dawson Bros. are a *Photogravure Calendar* with Shakespearian designs, by Frank M. Gregory, and a parchment covered edition of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with photogravures by Frederick W. Freer, published by F. A. Stokes, New York.

Our Land Illustrated in Art and Song, from the Willard Tract Depository, Toronto, is a ribbon-tied souvenir, with colored pictures of the principal cities of the Dominion, with suitable verses and texts. The poems are by different authors. The beauties of Montreal are sung by Mr. William McLennan, in stanzas, of which the following is one:

She has grown in her strength like a Northern Queen,
'Neath her crown of light and robe of snow,
And stands in her beauty, fair between
The Royal Mount and the river below.

"Seranus," the bard of Toronto, is more prophetic in his tone, he says:

She floats not our flag only from her towers
Beside her blood-bought barriers waves the flags of many pioneers,
For not the home of Englishmen alone
Shall be this mighty city. Unto her
All men, all nations, yet shall bow the knee,
Grow rich and wise, and strong in equity.
Taste no Lethean Lotos, make no moan,
For past or present, raise without demur
O purer Athens, gentler Rome, where sages can confer.

From the same publishers we have the Canadian Picturesque Note-paper, giving a number of colored sheets with Canadian pictures in a box, and a series of three pretty text books, also in a box, entitled the *Christian Graces*, intended for Christmas gifts.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

One of the "Theological Educator" Series, is entitled, *A Manual of the Book of Common Prayer*. It has been prepared for the use of those studying for holy orders, by the Rev. Charles Hole, B.A., of King's College, London, and gives at the close nearly twenty pages of examination questions by which the student can test his knowledge, with numerous references to larger works where the subjects treated of are given more in detail. (S. R. Briggs, Toronto.)

The Education of Man, by Friedrich Froebel, is published in Appleton's "International Education Series," at $1.50. It is translated by W. N. Hailmann, of La Porte, Indiana, and gives the principles on which the kindergarten system is based. The first part deals with general principles and considers the development of man during infancy and boyhood, the second part discusses the chief subjects of instruction grouping them under religion, natural science and mathematics, language and art.

(Dawson Bros.)

The Life of Washington by Virginia F. Townsend (Worthington Co.), sets the scenes and crises in the career of the first President in a picturesque and dramatic form before the reader. It is very fully illustrated and gives in short compass a good idea of the well rounded life of one whom a late English historian has said, "No nobler figure stands in the forefront of a nation's history." (Dawson Bros., $1.25.)

S. S. HELPS.

The Standard Eclectic Commentary on the International Sunday-School Lessons for 1888 (Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati; cloth, $1; boards, 75c) is prepared by S. M. Jefferson, A. N. Gilbert and J. W. Monser with geographical notes by Prof. McGarvey. The large folding colored maps will be found of great value to teachers. At the close of the book six elaborate and apparently very effective missionary and temperance concert exercises are given, including one for Christmas. There are numerous engravings. These volumes may be had for $7.20 the dozen. *The Westminster Question Book* is for sale by W. Drysdale at 15 cents.

The Christmas Number of *St. Nicholas* is as good as editor and publisher can make it. It has contributions from Frank R. Stockton, Frances Hodgson Burnett, H. H. Boyesen, the Rev. Washington Gladden, J. S. Trowbridge and other well known writers. *The English Illustrated Magazine* has fourteen full page illustrations including a fine portrait of Rembrandt by himself. *The Century* has the first part of a new story by F. H. Stockton entitled "The Dusantes," a finely illustrated paper on "The Sea of Galilee" and an excellent steel engraving from a photograph of Lincoln taken just before his inauguration. *Scribner's Magazine* opens with a six page ghostly poem by Robert Louis Stevenson with three full page illustrations. A story by Bret Harte follows. *The American Magazine* has an elaborate paper on "Christ-Ideals in American art," with fifteen illustrations, from the works of West, Allston, Powers, Gould and others. *The Magazine of American History* completes with this number its eighteenth volume. It has contained much of value for historians and antiquarians. The holiday *Wide Awake* contains, as was announced, a complete serial story by Rider Haggard with much besides that is bright and interesting and instructive.

CONCERNING ADAM SMITH.

The fame of Adam Smith, like the fame of Gibbons, rests upon one monumental work. But Adam Smith has not left any autobiography like that of Gibbon, which entwines the life of the author with the growth of the book. Adam Smith tells us nothing about himself, nor have others told us much. No striking outward events diversified his career. When a child he was stolen by gypsies, but was speedily rescued. When a young man he fell in love, but neither married nor tried to commit suicide. Although an eminent writer, he did not suffer from dyspepsia; and although an original thinker, he was not persecuted. He always had a competence, and never had so much wealth as to be distracted. He had leisure to mature his ideas, and lived long enough to see their first triumphs. He was a decent, upright, sensible man, with only one strong passion, the love of knowledge, which he abundantly gratified.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A TEMPERANCE DOCTOR WANTED.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—As you are a well known public benefactor, could you not recommend a Protestant temperance doctor to the residents of Aylmer, Que.? Such a man is very much needed here, especially as two medical men have recently left the place. By inserting this you will confer a favor on many old subscribers. VERITAS.

Aylmer, Dec. 5th, 1887.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



DON'T MENTION IT.

Surviving Elephant—"I've come all the way from Bridgeport to bring you the dreadful news. Your winter quarters are———"

Barnum—"Don't mention it, old fellow. Biggest ad. I've had since that blessed freight killed Jumbo."—*Tid-Bits.*

THE MODEL HUSBAND.

No health fift in his house has he,
No patent substitute for rowing,
No clubs to swing, nor anything
Like that to keep his muscle growing.
He saws and splits the kindling wood,
To sift the ashes early rises,
Brings up the coal, the noble soul,
And in this way he exercises.

A STUART.

A certain gentleman from the North being of a genealogical turn of mind, believed that he discovered in his pedigree some remote connection with the Royal Stuart blood. Going south, he made much of this presumed relationship, until he was generally spoken of, in bated breath, by his innocent English friends, as "a descendant of the Stuarts." At a large public gathering he was thus mentioned, and the description instantly engaged the rapt interest of a stranger, a new arrival from Caledonia. "A descendant o' the Stuarts!" he cried. "Eh, sirs, I'd like fine to see ane o' the old Royal race." "Then there he is," answered his interlocuter, pointing him out—"there—the gentleman standing in front of the fireplace." "Gude sakes!" said the astonished Scot; "that's just my ain brither Jock."

THE ONLY MAN WHO COULD.

One evening an associate editor of the *Tribune* accosted Mr. Greeley as he came to his desk with some such question as this: "Didn't you know, Mr. Greeley, that you made a dreadful blunder in one of your statistical editorials this morning?" "No; how was it?" said Mr. Greeley. "Why, you said something about 'Heidsieck and champagne.' Don't you know Heidsieck is champagne?" "Well," said Mr. Greeley, quietly, "I am the only editor on this paper that could make that mistake."

BOYISH SAFETY-VALVES.

The force of the defiant sarcasm with which your eight-year-old boy Fred can shout out after your neighbor's eight-year-old boy Joe the maddening refrain,—

"Joe, Joe,
Broke his toe,
Ridin' on a buffalo!"

is equalled only by the force of the defiant sarcasm with which your neighbor's boy Joe exasperatingly retorts,—

"Fred, Fred,
Split his head,
Eatin' a hunk o' gingerbread!"

As a sort of safety-valve for high-pressure feelings, these rhymes are unsurpassed by anything in the boy vocabulary.

THE SERJEANT AND THE BUTLER.

Serjeant Ballantine went to dine with an acquaintance of his whose position in society was not too long assured. The butler asked the learned Serjeant whom he should announce. "Serjeant Ballantine, please." Whereupon the door was flung open, and the servant announced "Captain Ballantine," informing the guest in an aside, "We never have sergeants here."—*Vanity Fair.*

ONE SHADE SOFTER.

A German composer was conducting one of his overtures. As the "horns" played too loudly he told them repeatedly to play more softly, and more softly they played each time. At the fourth repetition, with a knowing wink at each other, they put their instrument to their lips, but did not blow at all. The conductor nodded approvingly. "Very good indeed," said he; "now one shade softer and you'll have it."

A STRONG MAN.—Daughter—"Wasn't Julius Cæsar one of the strongest men that ever lived, pa?" Father—"What makes you ask that question?" Daughter—"I was just reading that he threw a bridge over the Rhine."

A PARTY OF LADIES being assembled in a drawing-room, one of the number remarked that a Captain Silk had just arrived in town with his regiment, "Captain Silk!" exclaimed one of the ladies; "what a name for a soldier." "The fittest name in the world," rejoined a witty female, "for silk, you know, can never be worsted."

"WHAT'S THE TROUBLE NOW?" asked a nervous passenger on a new Dakota road, as the train came to a sudden halt. "Oh, nothin' much," said the brakeman, struggling to get away: "the freight ahead of us got off the track and run into the depot, knockin' it clear out o' time, and our engineer can't tell just where the town site is."—*Dakota Bell.*

THE PRECENTOR'S ADVICE.

Young Precentor—"Man, Tammas, there's ae thing bothers me sair when I'm singin', an' I canna get ower't; I'm awfu' nervous!"

Old Precentor—"Ay, ay! I wis the same as you when I wis young, but I fun oot a cure, an' I've aye kept tae't. I jist pit seeven or acht coppers in my pouch, an' when I feel the nervousness beginnin' I give them a bit rattle. It mak's me feel kin' o' whit I may ca' independent like. Try't, man, try't."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

"I HOPE YOU will have no objection to me getting weighed?" "Certainly not, dear; but why ask the question?" replied Angelina, with an angelic smile. "Only to see, pet, if you would allow me to have my own *weigh* for once," whispered Edwin. Then she shattered her parasol on his best honeymoon hat.

ANATOMICAL SYMPATHY.

Jessie's teacher gave her pupils a party, to which her "little brother" was invited. He ate heartily of ice-cream and cake, and was found reposing on the bench in the porch while the other children were at play in the yard. When asked why he didn't join them, he exclaimed:

"Oh, I can't play, my pants choke me so!"—*Youth's Companion.*

THE THORN.

Little Ellie, who is too young to attend school, enjoys the Saturday's play with the older children, but dreads the Saturday night's scrubbing which he regularly receives, one day remarked, "Well, I would just love Saturday if it just hadn't any night to it!"—*Youth's Companion.*

THE FOLLOWING MUSIC has recently been issued by the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, of 38 Church street, Toronto, and will be mailed free to any address on receipt of price:—"Sion," sacred song by Rodney (50c); "The Golden Threshold," for soprano or tenor, by Löhr, (40c); "The Boys in Blue," baritone or bass song, (50c); "Who's that Calling so Sweet," ranch song, (35c); "I haven't for a Long Time Now," comic, (35); "The Mill Stream Waltz," (50c); "Buffalo Bill Polka," (40c); "They all Love Jack Lancers," (40c); "Pretty Lips Schottische," (40c). Catalogue of songs, vocal duets, part songs, pianoforte and dance music, also music for violin, cornet, flute, organ, etc., etc., sent free to any address.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Package A contains 7 cards assorted, post-paid, 10c; 1 doz. pkgs $1.50. Package B contains 13 cards, assorted, post-paid 15c; 1 doz. pkgs., $1.50. Package C contains 20 fine cards, postpaid, 40c; 1 doz. pkgs., $4.80. Package D contains 1 doz. small fringed cards, postpaid, 75c; 1 doz. pkgs., $6. Package E contains 7 large handsome fringed cards, post-paid, $1. Extra quality cards from 25c to $10 each. We will put up packages of any kind to suit customers. Send us the sum you wish to spend and we will give you good value. Liberal discounts to agents and dealers.
J. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que.

SOLID GOLD RINGS, ONLY $1.
These rings are warranted gold and perfect in design and finish. They are such as are usually sold at $2.50 to $4.00. A chance is here offered to obtain a gold ring which will last a lifetime at the nominal price of $1.00. Solid gold goods are desirable for presents, as they serve as an everlasting remembrance of the giver. This is a special offer, and in ordering you will do well to send for both the engraved and plain rings, as if you wish only one you can easily sell the other to one of your friends at a handsome profit. If, on receipt, you are in any way dissatisfied you can at once return the ring or rings and we will promptly refund the money; Extra Heavy very superior quality, $2, $3, $4 and $5.00 each. Solid Silver Rings, 40c, 60c, and 75c each. Genuine Diamond Rings from $10.00 upwards. Guaranteed Real Diamonds, not imitation. Send strip of paper exact size of finger, and we can fit you perfectly.
J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

THE 20th CENTURY CHURN.
HERE ALREADY, Ahead of time. LYNCH'S FAVORITE. Satisfaction guaranteed. AGENTS WANTED Prices reduced 25 percent. See Cut in *Weekly Witness*, March 30 and April 6.
DOMINION DAIRY HOUSE, Ottawa.

51 BOOKS FOR $1.27.
No 1, Poems by Tennyson; 46, Jean Ingelow's Poems; 111, Longfellow's Poems; 110 Poems, by J. G. Whittier; 34, Lady of the Lake; 127, How to make Paper Flowers; 125, Fancy Work; 124 Decorative Painting; 176, Common Sense Cook Book; 56, Home Cook Book; 177, How to be your own Doctor; 115, Floriculture; 178, Guide to the Toilet; 179, Household Hints; 168, Country Architecture; 169, Stockbreeders' Guide; 170, Fertilizing; 171, Fruit Culture; 172, Gardening; 173, Wheat Culture, &c.; 174, Home made Farm Implements; 175, Poultry Keeping; 58, Budget of Wit; 118, Yankee Wit; 78, The Widow Bedott Papers; 160, Aunt Keziah Papers; 158, Round the Evening Lamp; 162, Recitations and Dialogues; 114, Parlor Amusements; 35, Grimm's Fairy Stories; 54, Parlor Magic; 55, Winter Evening Recreations; 61, Dialogues, Readings and Recitations; 162, Self-made Men; 112, Life of U. S. Grant; 9, Distinguished People; 166, Wonders of the World; 167, Wonders of the Sea; 165 Familiar Quotations; 161, Life in New York; 157, The Road to Wealth; 130, One Hundred Popular Songs; 113, Anecdotes of the Rebellion; 52, Manual of Etiquette; 53, Standard Letter Writer; 57, Customs in Far Away Lands; 60, Knowledge for the Million; 47, Cities of the New World; No. 8, History of Common Things; 164, Christmas Stories; 59, sixteen complete Tales. The above are in neat Pamphlet form, printed from clear type on good paper. Some are illustrated. We will send any Ten for 35c, or the whole 51 for only $1.27; 3 lots for $3.
JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal.

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The subscriber begs to notify the public th he is still agent for the sale of the celebrated
MOXIE NERVE FOOD,
and that all orders for large or small quantities will be promply filled.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
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Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of
Norman's Electric Teething Necklaces.
They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

YOUR NAME neatly printed on 25 NEW FLORAL HIDDEN NAME CARDS and 32p. Book of Agent's Sample sent post-paid for 20 cents.
RAY CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn.

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SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. 5 vials by mail for $1.00.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

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FOR SILK, WOOL, COTTON,
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32 COLORS-10 CENTS EACH.
Remember, these are the only Pure, Harmless and Unadulterated Dyes.
Beware of other Dyes, because often Poisonous, Adulterated, Weak and Worthless.
We warrant these Dyes to color more goods, package for package, than any other Dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors.
THE DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE & COPPER PAINTS
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10 cts. a package. Also Artist's Black for Ebonizing.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send postal for Sample Card and directions for coloring Photographs and doing fancy work.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
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SALESMEN WANTED
To canvass for a full line of
HARDY CANADIAN NURSERY STOCK.
Honest, energetic men, 25 years of age and over, can find steady work for
THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS.
No experience needed. Full instructions given. We engage on SALARY and pay expenses. For particulars address (stating age and enclosing photo)
STONE & WELLINGTON,
242 St. James street, Montreal, Que.
J. W. BEALL, Manager.
Special inducements to new men. Nurseries:—Fonthill, Ont. Established 1842, 465 acres, the largest nurseries in Canada. N.B.—Applications from Vt.; N. H. and Me. particularly solicited.

VALUE OF MOUNTAIN AIR.

A correspondent writes to the *Medical and Surgical-Reporter*:—"I had in 1883 an attack of chill, which, in spite of anti-malarial treatment, became so chronic as to last four months. When I got well of chills, I kept taking cold every time I was exposed, which, in turn, developed a chronic bronchitis. I consulted my friends near me, and, getting no relief, I went to New Orleans and consulted Prof. Elliot, who pronounced the trouble consumption. The cough became eventually somewhat asthmatic, and I decided to try the mountains. I went first to El Paso, Texas, and then to Socorro, New Mexico. From Socorro I went to Magdalena, New Mexico, and from Magdalena I went West in a waggon for one hundred and thirty miles. At Magdalena, I weighed one hundred and twenty-six pounds. I spent about six weeks in the mountains, or drifting from one chain to another, hunting. I slept well, and although I had an occasional spell of asthmatic coughing, I constantly improved. My appetite, which was not good when I reached the mountains, and had been variable a long while before that, began improving after a week or so, to such an extent I could eat any thing any other man could eat. I never ate so ravenously before, and could eat at one sitting what would have made two or three full meals for me at home; and, strange as it may appear, I never felt as if I had eaten too much, but would feel wonderfully good after each meal. When I returned to Magdalena I weighed 146 pounds, and felt better than I ever felt before. My mountain experience in becoming accustomed to the rarefied air—in climbing, after a time, what were at first the most inaccessible hills—in rising at break of day and shouldering my rifle and walking miles, trudging through the snow, in search of deer, without suffering in any way except for something to eat, is beyond my powers of description. Suffice it to say my cough kept all the while improving while there, and the improvement has so far been so permanent that I have been to all intents and purposes a well man ever since my return."

MOODY'S SERMONS.

Tuesday, October 11.

MEMORY IS HELL.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE MEETING AND A SOLEMN ADDRESS.

STRIKING WORD PICTURES BY THE GREAT PREACHER—HOW OUR MEMORIES WILL BURN AND TORMENT FOREVER—THE MISSIONARY MEETING THIS EVENING.

At half past seven in the evening the rink was half full of people of all classes and ages, and for half an hour others came pouring in till the building was crowded in every part and the doors had to be closed. "Tell me the old, old story" opened the introductory service of praise, and was followed by "I've entered the valley of blessing, so sweet." Then "Give me the wings of faith" was given out, and its beautiful refrain, "Calling us away," was sung over and over again. Dr. Watts' famous and favorite "Remember Me" was next sung, when after Mr. Moody asked the congregation to rise and sing "The Gospel Bells." The choir alone then rendered, with fine spirit, the wave-run melody to which "Peace, be still" is set.

"No waters can swallow the ship where lies
The Master of ocean and earth and skies!"

The Rev. Mr. Jordan then prayed for the spirit of peace, calling for the Divine blessing on the meeting that all might accept the Word. The singing of another of Dr. Watts's hymns—"Jesus shall reign"—in the spirited notes of "The Watch on the Rhine" next roused the people. Silent prayer was then called for by Mr. Moody that "God might bless each one of us individually," and the singing of Charles Wesley's "Arise, my soul, arise!" opened the meeting proper.

The meeting was again a contrast to any preceding it. Only once, and then not in the course of his discourse, did Mr. Moody cause a smile. That was when referring to the great missionary meeting to be held this evening. "It," he said, "should be the central meeting. While here we'll just take the overflow." There is but little doubt that Knox Church could have been well filled last night by the overflow desiring but failing to enter the Crystal Rink, for a steady stream continued to pour in until Mr. Moody requested at 8.15 that the doors be shut. He said "to have people walking around while the service is going on takes the attention of the whole audience." The ushers with some difficulty complied with his request and shut the doors.

THE SCENE INSIDE

the rink was strikingly interesting. Every seat was occupied, and to the kindness of a minister on the platform who gave up a chair was one of the reporters indebted for a seat. The point especially noteworthy remarked upon by those who had regularly attended these revivals was that the majority of those present appeared unfamiliar with their surroundings, and by far the greater part of the audience were evidently of the great mass finding it not an easy matter, even in this great bustling city, to make more than ends meet.

Of the service, the unbroken stillness which pervaded was the characteristic feature

This was noticeable from the first word to the last syllable of Mr. Moody's address, and will not be forgotten in a day, even by the most thoughtless. The stillness,—the silence which could be felt,—and heard, as hush after hush marked pause after pause. Indeed the silence seemed at times to deepen and *darken*, as though a silent cloud slowly passed over the innumerable heads of awe-inspired listeners. On none did the impression become more visibly manifest than upon the grave and earnest speaker, who delivered his direful words with increasing solemnity, until, in utter inability to contain the feeling his tidings produced, he called upon the very hush to witness to the truth of his message.

And then the prayer meeting that followed! Has any such been seen in Montreal for many a day? Hundreds flocked to Knox Church to have their anxious, seeking hearts pointed to a refuge in this their hour of need. But, while hundreds went, at least three thousand people stopped to the mammoth prayer meeting. It was a prayer meeting, one could but believe, destined to cut deeply into the heart and conscience of that proud, frigid, inert Christianity which makes up so large a proportion of Montreal's church-going community, and transforms it into a lowly, fervid, but tremendously progressive force to uplift fallen humanity: guard, nourish, and rear pitiful foundlings; free the city from liquor-thraldom, and make practical, aggressive members of the church militant out of merely idle professors.

When the introductory song service closed, there were seated at the right of Mr. Moody, the Rev. Messrs. Mackay, Bond, Campbell, Philp, Jackson, Hall, Porter, Fenwick, Sadler, Henderson, Jordan, Patterson, Dixon, Dewey, Upham and E. M. Hill.

Mr. Moody opened with the request, "Let us pray that God may draw near us now. I would like every Christian in the audience to pray for a great blessing on these services. We haven't got anything like what we should have. We don't have half enough of prayer. Come to our noon prayer meetings. If you can't stay all the time, come for part of it. There's always one drawback about these large meetings, which, when I'm asked to conduct a series of meetings in a rink or large tabernacle, makes me hesitate. It is that the meetings break up church work. Our Sunday meetings, so far, have not interfered with the church services, but the week day ones do with the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. I am sorry that to-morrow night we shall clash with the annual Methodist missionary meeting, but I hope you Methodists will all stay away from here to-morrow night and attend that.

WE'LL GET ON WITHOUT YOU.

I like to have you Methodists here. We shall miss your fire. I am sorry that I can't get abreast of all mission work. The church that is not actively interested in mission work ain't going to be a live church. I shall try and be at the meeting for a short time myself at the beginning."

The Rev. J. Philp said, "I regret, exceedingly that the meeting should occur during these services, but it was arranged several months ago and its postponement is impossible. The hearts of the brethren will be with you. We are very thankful to you for your kind words and your promise to be for a time with us."

"Well, I'll tell you what we'll do," said Mr. Moody, "to-morrow night yours shall be the central meeting, and

WE'LL TAKE THE OVERFLOW UP HERE.

When you get full, come up here. When at the noon prayer meeting we'll remember your meeting there. I hope you Christians will pray for it, and every one of you be at the noon meeting."

After the announcements for to-day—business men's prayer meeting, St. James street Church, at twelve; Bible lecture at Crescent street Church at four, and the service in the rink at eight,—he prayed, "May there be a blessing to-night on this congregation; may the church be crowded to-morrow at noon by men and women coming up to pray for power. Let the old Pentecostal shower fall. May the day not be far distant when every part of Canada and America shall send forth missionaries to China and all parts of the earth to point the heathen to Christ. I am going to ask Prof. Burke to sing 'The Clanging Bells of Time.'" Then the words of this solemn hymn were effectively rendered.

Oh, the clanging bells of Time!
Night and day they never cease;
We are wearied with their chime,
For they do not bring us peace;
And we hush our breath to hear,
And we strain our eyes to see,
If thy shores are drawing near,—
Eternity! Eternity!

Oh, the clanging bells of Time!
How their changes rise and fall;
But in undertone sublime,
Sounding clearly through them all
Is a voice that must be heard,
As our moments onward flee;
And it speaketh aye one word,—
Eternity! Eternity!

Oh, the clanging bells of Time
To their voices, loud and low,
In a long, unresting line
We are marching to and fro:
And we yearn for sight or sound
Of the life that is to be,
For thy breath doth wrap us round—
Eternity! Eternity!

Oh, the clanging bells of Time!
Soon their notes will all be dumb,
And in joy and peace sublime
We shall feel the silence come;
And our souls their thirst will slake,
And our eyes the King will see,
When thy glorious morn shall break—
Eternity! Eternity!

"One verse of 'Rock of Ages' while the friends are coming in," Mr. Moody called for. "Yes, another," he answered in a whisper, accompanied by a nod to a questioning glance from Prof. Burke—and every line of the old majestic hymn was grandly sung.

Taking his Bible from the corner of the organ top Mr. Moody began. "I'm going to speak a few words to-night from the 16th chapter of the Gospel of Luke, commencing with the 19th verse: 'There was a certain rich man,'" and the reading went on impressively in the words of that thrilling parable until the words "they have Moses, and the prophets *let them hear them!*" were sent pealing across the hall as though uttered then for the first time; "neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead," concluded the reading. Slowly putting the Bible down—"How true that is!" commented the speaker. "One did rise from the dead, and they didn't believe."

"I believe that the only thing which we shall take away from this world will be our memory. Our memory is immortal. I believe that

THE MEMORY OF THE UNSAVED

is the worm that dieth not, the fire that is not quenched. It's no use to speculate about a future state. The only man that ever trod the earth who ever knew anything about it was Jesus of Nazareth. His teaching was the same, 'Where I am ye cannot come' if you die in your sins. The doctrine of future punishment was never taught any clearer by any minister than it was by the Son of God himself. It was taught in the same tender spirit as 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest!' I pray that I may teach it in the same spirit! I would rather teach the other side of the Gospel, the Gospel of the Father's love—but I'm not going to keep back part of the message. If I did I would not be a true messenger. If I sent a servant with a message and he changed it and said he did so because my message sounded too hard, I'd get another servant. I'm going to teach the doctrine as the most Holy Ghost prompts me—the truth as Christ taught it. If we take our memory with us and are not saved, it's going to make everything in the other world terrible. Every man is now keeping his own biography. In it will be written every deed done in the body. God lets us keep our own record. It will not be God who will condemn us; it will be ourselves. It will be our memories.

"It is said that Cyrus had such a wonderful memory that he knew every soldier in his army and could call every man by name. I once read of a literary man who could repeat word for word everything he'd ever written. It is said that Horace Greeley could read over all the editorials in the New York *Tribune*, and by one reading could commit them to memory. Lord Bacon wrote that not a single thought passed through the mind of man but it lodged there and could not be entirely forgotten. I have twice been at the point of death and had everything in my life pass before me in

A GREAT PANORAMA,

tramp! tramp! tramp!—every incident went marching past. Once I was rescued from drowning. I was going down for the third time when everything rushed into my mind. That teaches me that God will touch the secret spring of our memories and everything will be made known. Do you think that Cain, if he died without repentance, has forgotten his lovely brother whom he murdered? Has he forgotten their happy boyhood days and that bright, glorious morning when they were together in the fields? How he suddenly struck him down? And how that brother begged of him with tears not to kill him. Do you suppose he has forgotten how the face of that first corpse looked,—the first dead man probably that ever lay upon this earth? Isn't it the fact that he can't tear from his mind the memory of that act that makes eternity so terrible?

And Ahab—has he forgotten about Naboth's vineyard? Isn't the day that Elijah crossed his path and pointed to the spot where the dogs should lick his blood as present with him to-day as when it occurred? Has the bitter thought that he rejected the warning been forgotten for a moment during the whole of the 2,500 years that have passed? Man takes his memory with him. He can't forget.

"Go to yonder prison. What makes life so terrible there? It's not the prison walls,—the narrow cell,—the iron bed,—the prison garb or the prison food,—

IT'S BECAUSE THEY CAN'T FORGET

their boyhood days. They can't forget that mother whose kindness and love they have mingled with many a tear. Their bitterness is because they can't forget their early days.

"Has Judas forgotten during all the centuries that have passed, how tenderly the Son of God treated him while he was associated with that sacred band? Perhaps he sat so close to the Saviour when he prayed and wept over Jerusalem—near enough to touch him—as Christ wept, 'as the hen gathereth her brood under her wing, so would I have gathered thee, but thou wouldest not.' I don't think that Judas will ever forget it.

"Agrippa don't forget how Paul pleaded with him,—not for liberty, but for his soul's eternal good. And Pilate, when Christ came from that court room,—the very embodiment of virtue and truth,—said, 'I find no fault in him; chastise him and let him go.' The strangest judgment that was ever rendered. Pilate missed that golden day. He might have been heralded down the ages as the grandest character this world has ever seen,—this Pilate. I fancy I can hear him in eternity moaning, 'if I only had,—if I only had,—I might have been in glory to-night with Moses and the prophets!' Yes, you will remember your feelings in this Rink. Next week you'll forget it, but you will never forget it. In eternity you will remember how these ministers looked on this platform to-night. How the choir looked. How my friend Prof. Burke sang "Oh, the clanging bells of time,'—how the words seemed to fall on you,—how I wish I'd decided it that that night you'll think. You'll remember your mother then! An old man thinks and talks more about his mother than when in his prime. How that mother sent a request for prayer—and you'll be sorry that you mocked her, laughed at and made light of her words. I'd

RATHER TRIFLE WITH FORKED LIGHTNING,

loathsome pestilence and disease, than trifle with God and eternity.

"A young man came out of a saloon and mounted a horse. 'How far is it Deacon, from here to hell,' he jeeringly asked a Christian man. No doubt he thought he had said something very canning. When that deacon, who had been cut to the quick by the young man's remark, turned the corner he found the horse had thrown his rider, and the young man lay there in the road with a broken neck. Probably the last words that fell from his lips were those, 'How far is it to hell?' 'Very shocking,' you say, 'how could he have said it?' Isn't there a man or woman here now trifling with God and eternity. That book says plainly, 'except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish.'

"Yes, mother, there's going to be a separation by-and-by! Don't let sceptics make you doubt by their scoffs. There are none going into the kingdom of heaven unless born of God. See, she's burdened in soul for you! There'll be no such praying mothers in eternity,—there'll be no Son of God to plead for you then,—there'll be no Bible to make light of there. There's millions in eternity who would like to be here to-night to have one more chance to hear a gospel sermon. No sweet songs there; you'll not be able to join in singing 'Rock of Ages' there. No songs, no light, but darkness forever, without hope? I wish everyone of you would ask God, 'Is it true?' I wish you would each say, 'If these things are so I'm going to find it out.' If not, let us have no Holy Ghost, no eternity, and build no more churches. If it is true, let heaven be first, let the King of Glory have possession. There must be a good many in the audience who can't be far off the kingdom of God; many of you must be seriously inclined. There can't be

A HUSH FALL ON THIS MEETING

like there has done to-night without God being at work,—but, men and women, don't be almost persuaded and stay there, and become seven times more a child of hell than ever. The stirring of the spirit in your heart will either be a savor of life unto life or of death unto death if you reject the gospel of Christ.

"Every time you don't accept, your heart hardens. The same sun that hardens the clay softens the ice; every time you reject you become farther and farther from the Kingdom of God.

"When I was holding a meeting in Chicago a good many years ago, a man arose for prayer in whom I had been interested for months. His children attended my Sabbath school. When he rose my heart leaped for joy. I made my way right to him, and said 'Wilson, I'm so glad; you're going to be a Christian now, ain't you?' His reply was 'I want to be a Christian, only there's one thing that hinders and keeps me,' (Oh these cursed 'one things') I've a companion and he's a scoffer; when I tell him I'm going to be a Christian he'll laugh at me, and then the whole thing's up.' 'Wilson,' I said,' 'I'm ashamed of you. If Heaven is what it's represented to be isn't it worth being laughed at for? God will make you strong enough to bear being laughed at.' He wept and he trembled, but he was there the next night in the same state. I was bitterly disappointed. I thought he would be there full of peace and hope. It was the same on the third night. He kept coming until at last the spirit of God seemed grieved at him and didn't come to him any more. One Sunday night he didn't come. One objection people offer against these revivals is that

THEY HARDEN SOME PEOPLE.

There's no doubt about it. It either does harm or good. There's either a hardening or softening process going on in your hearts now. Men say, 'Well, I'll go up and hear him preach—if it don't do me any good it won't do me any harm.' That's not true; it will do one or the other. Wilson for a time seemed ashamed to meet me; but he was laid on a sick bed and then he sent for me at the eleventh hour. I got down on my knees and prayed for him. I used to visit him every day. Then to the surprise of all his friends, even of his physicians, he began to recover. One day I was sitting with him outside his house, when he was convalescent, and I said, 'Wilson, you've been down to the jaws of death and here you're out of doors. You'll be coming up to church next Sunday and confess Christ and be a Christian, won't you.' He made this reply: 'I'm not going to be one until next spring. I'm going this winter to take a trip on Lake Michigan then I'm coming back here to buy a farm, then I'll settle down and be a Christain.' 'Why, Wilson, how can you talk like that? You haven't got a lease of life. You're not going to live forever. You can't afford to talk that way. You can't afford to take the risk.' "I'll take it, I'll take the risk,' he said, 'and now I want to thank you for your kindness and interest in me and my children; but I want to ask you one thing, don't never speak to me again about my soul. If I'm lost it won't be your fault; I'll always be glad to see you and talk about anything else but not about that.' I pleaded with him, but it was no use. I never left a man with a sadder heart. I walked very slowly, in hopes that he would call me back. One week from that day his wife sent for me. She met me at the door and said, 'He's taken cold; he's had a relapse, and I've had a council of physicians here this morning and they say that he can't live.' 'Did he say he wanted me,' I asked. 'No,' she said. She wasn't a Christian. 'Then, why did you send for me?' 'I couldn't help it,' she said, 'when I asked him if I should, he said, "No! no!" and shook his head. He then turned over to the wall and kept saying that his damnation was sealed and that

HE'D BE IN HELL IN A LITTLE WHILE.'

I entered. There was the silence of death in that chamber. Then he gave me such a look and said piteously 'you're not angry with me, are you?' I told him no and tried to point him to Christ. 'I'm glad you're not angry—but it's too late, my damnation is sealed.' I began to quote passages of Scripture to him but he only writhed and begged, 'Don't mock me, my heart is just as hard as that stove. When I was sick before I vowed that if God would let me get off my sick-bed I'd serve him—but I didn't; and now there's no hope. I fell on my knees beside him and prayed, but my prayers seemed to go no higher than my head. Don't pray for me, he begged, 'pray for my wife she'll, soon to be a widow, and my children, they'll soon be orphans. I took his hand; it was cold, clammy with sweat. I shall never forget that parting. I thought that when I left him the week before it was the saddest parting could be experienced, but it was as nothing to that day. His wife told me that he died just as the sun was setting beyond the western prairie, and that after I left him he kept repeating the awful lamentations of the prophet, 'the summer is over, the harvest is past and am I not saved.' It was his dying wail. Just before he expired, his wife and children stood at his bedside, she saw his lips moving and thought that he was leaving some message. She bent her ear over him and just caught the faint whisper, '—harvest—past—not—saved.'

"D'you think he'll not remember that through all eternity? I went to that man's funeral; it was the saddest funeral I ever attended. Oh, friends, don't go to a Christless grave. We put him in a Christless shroud, placed him in a Christless coffin and buried him in a Christless grave. I pity a minister deep down in my heart when he has to bury one who has died without God and without hope. I hope there's not a man or woman within hearing of my voice this night that will die without God and without hope.

"Oh God, make thy rest to abide in every soul here. As thou hast brought salvation so near to all here, grant that they may all pass through death unto life, for the sake of thine own dear Son, and may all in this place flee from the wrath to come!"

"All of you who are not Christians, won't you just slip into the adjoining church?" Immediately streams of people began to wind down and through the aisles to the door which has been cut for that purpose in the side of the rink only a few feet from Knox Church. "All of you who have the slightest desire to become so, follow me there? You Christians, you just stay here in prayer and don't come crowding in there and filling the pews so that seekers are kept out."

The Rev. W. Hall took control of the after-meeting in the rink. As previously intimated it was most solemn and

NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE MULTITUDE

in the rink stayed to it. While "Come, great Deliverer, Come," was splendidly sung by the whole congregation, a lady of about fifty and very neatly dressed in black, stepped to the reporters' table (at which, by the way, the *Witness* was the only paper represented during the evening) and asked for a minister. The Rev. J. Philp stepped from the platform, and a decrepit and poorly dressed old person of at least seventy years was conducted by the lady in black to him. She was trembling greatly and was very much agitated. Mr. Philp invited her to go to the enquiry meeting, and then conducted the aged penitent into the adjoining building.

Mr. Hall was full of fervor, and carried the meeting along vigorously. He related that at the afternoon meeting among those who stood up to be prayed for was a high school boy. Mr. Hall was attracted to him and found that his father had been dead twelve years. "There he sat, hat in one hand, satchel in the other. He wanted to know how he could find Christ. I told him to pray, 'O, Lord Jesus, save me.' He then went home."

Wednesday, October 12.

"HARD CASES."

THE CHURCH NEGLECTING HER DUTY TO THEM.

WHAT THE GREATNESS OF GOD REALLY SIGNIFIES—SOME TOUCHING CASES FOR WHICH PRAYERS WERE ASKED—FRIDAY'S PRAYER MEETING "FOR THE DRUNKARDS OF MONTREAL."

Mr. Moody's noon meeting for business men was not quite so well attended yesterday as on Tuesday; that is, by the class for whom it is specially held, for the galleries were much better filled, many ladies having responded to the evangelist's invitation to be present. The city clergymen who have been most active in support of the present work were present.

At three minutes before the hour Mr. Moody arrived and seated himself as usual on the left side of the table. After a moment of silent private prayer he opened a hymn book and gave out the 10th hymn,—"I am praying for you"—and while the congregation sang it Mr. Moody opened and looked over some letters, which proved to be requests for the special prayers of the meeting. The 72nd hymn was next sung, followed by "He leadeth me." Prayer was then led by the Rev. E. M. Hill, and it was silently continued for a few moments, till Mr. Moody requested the congregation to rise and sing, "O, happy day, that fixed my choice on Thee, my Saviour and my God." The hymn was sung with considerable spirit.

"Happy day, happy day,
When Jesus calls my sins away."

On the conclusion of this hymn Mr. Moody asked the prayers of the congregation on behalf of the special cases brought under his notice. "There are a great number, and I'll require to abbreviate and summarize. Five are for drinking men from wives and mothers. A man thinks he can't break away from sin; he wants to, and he wants us to pray that he may be helped. For a *moral* man. From father and mother, deeply burdened, for a son. A mother has backslidden, and wants to come back. For five brothers, all in one family, not Christians. From a husband and father; for

A YOUNG MAN OF RARE ABILITIES

who has given way to drink. Wife and mother anxious to be saved, and for husband and two sons. Another son. An old lady is anxious for her soul." Mr. Moody continued to turn over the bundle of letters in his hand. "A Sabbath-school teacher for a class of boys. 'Pray for my children?' A young man has backslidden and is anxious to return.

"Let us pray for these. Lord, help us to pray. We bring in the arms of faith these prayers to Thee. O Lord, save them. Their only hope is in Thee. If you don't help them they must perish. Break the ruling power of sin that is in them, and make them free. For this wife, who is heavy of heart and spirit, cast down because her husband has gone mad with drink. Cast out these devils from him. May the breath of Heaven come down upon us. May this building be filled with the spirit of God. If there be any hinderance that keeps us away from Thee, show it to us. Even if it be our right eye, let us pluck it out; if it be our right hand, let us cut it off. And let us ever live with our eye single in the honor and glory of Christ, our Master.

"I am thine, O Lord," was then sung, after which Mr. Moody again spoke:

"Let us read in the 32nd chapter of Jeremiah, at the 27th verse." After reading to the end of the chapter, the evangelist paused: "Yes, He's a great and wonderful God, our God. He created this world. He created all the rivers, and the mountains, and the populous places, and He created the people that live in the world. There are fourteen hundred millions of people on the earth, yet somebody has said it is

ONLY A LITTLE BALL

thrown from the hand of the Almighty. We are 90,000,000 miles from the sun. And astronomers tell us there are eighty million of other suns. There are 2,400 million of other planets. And God created them all. Great God, isn't it? Jeremiah climbed to a pretty high peak when he uttered these words. And we sometimes think he is so great that he don't think of us at all,—that God don't care for the little ones. See the 19th verse—'Great in counsel and mighty in work; for thine eyes are open upon all the ways of the sons of man,'" and Mr. Moody continued to read to the end of the 25th verse.

"Believe that God is able to do anything; to do the impossible. That's what we must expect; get to looking to him to do the impossible. There are quite a number of people who say with reference to others, 'Oh, I haven't faith. I think this person's too hard a nut to crack. Now, God is able to save the hard cases! God's power is not an ordinary power. It is a supernatural power. It is a supernatural gospel. There is no man but that can be saved. There is nothing too hard for God.

"When I was in Philadelphia the work at first did not appear to succeed. We called a mothers' meeting. Fifteen thousand mothers met together to pray. They had most of them burdens. You should have heard those prayers. It did my heart good to hear them. One mother got up and said that she had two sons, who were given up to drink. She was a widow, and her heart was just broken. They were in the city somewhere, but she had not seen them for the last two days and nights. 'It seems,' she said, 'as if I must die. A few godly mothers prayed for that mother and her sons. I tell you they wept before God. Earnest prayer went up to the Lord. After the meeting was over, some of the Christian ladies said to the poor widow, 'Suppose we call at your house in the afternoon, and have another word of prayer.' She replied that she would be very glad to see them. Now mark, how these prayers were answered.

THE TWO BOYS HAD SEPARATED

that day, agreeing to meet that evening at the corner of 13th street, just close to where the great depot had been built. It was a cold night. The younger man came first, and, not being able to find his brother, followed the crowd into the meeting. He stayed there, and remained to the young men's meeting. The Lord met him there, and saved him. He returned home, and found his mother on her knees. 'Mother,' he said, 'I'm converted.' Well, she could scarcely believe it, and when she did believe it, she could scarcely speak for joy. Now, the other brother han gone into the young men's meeting too, and got converted. I knew nothing of this until the next Monday night when the younger brother got up and told what had happened. The other brother followed and said the same thing. 'It's all true,' he said, 'we are both saved.' Well, I tell you that meeting was thrilled! Look at the 33rd chapter. 'Call unto me.' That's a challenge. 'Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things which thou knowest not.' Let us be looking to God to do the impossible."

The Rev. Mr. Wells followed, in earnest prayer for those addicted to strong drink, that many might be restored by the power of God.

The Rev. Mr. Philp prayed for, an increase of faith. "Thou art able to save. Thou hast manifested thyself as a God of power. Help us to place all these cases in thy hands. May this noon service be crowned with the glory of God! Hear us in behalf of those special cases. Oh, thou canst meet them all! Thou are waiting to hear a mother's cry. Bless us just now. May we have some signal token of thy power!"

Saviour, more than life to me,
I am clinging, clinging close to Thee!
Let Thy precious blood applied,
Keep me ever, ever near Thy side.

This hymn having been sung, Mr. A. Craig mentioned the case of a prominent Montreal merchant, who had become the slave of drink, and was now in the lunatic asylum. "Many prayers have gone up on his behalf; but there has been no answer.

HIS POOR WIFE IS HERE TO-DAY,

desirous of the prayers of God's people, in the hope that God may be pleased to restore her husband. Let all the wives here think what their feelings would be if this great trial were theirs, and let them join their prayers on her behalf."

The Rev. Mr. Wells said he had been to Northfield. He had been to Mr. Moody's home. He had seen the 275 girls at the Northfield school, and the 250 boys at the Mount Hermon school. He had learned many things. But there was one thing he would like to mention as illustrating the necessity of parental training. Professor Sawyer mentioned to him a case where a mother wanted her wayward son taken into the school. "Now," said he, "we can't take him. He would be a plague spot in the school. Our school is not a reformatory." How many parents were like that mother. How many parents neglect their plain duty, and how many children go out from Christian homes without having received that training which was their bounden duty to see they should have had. Mr. Wells earnestly enforced the importance of early training of the young for God in the home, so that the children, being purified by early influences, might go out into the world and make it better.

Mr. Geo. Hague said that one of the deepest mysteries of life was that, in spite of apparent faithfulness, many instances of wayward sons and daughters who caused both grief and shame to those who loved them, had to be acknowledged. This caused deep searching of heart. Prayers had gone up year after year, and yet there was no light. He had said "apparent" faithfulness. There were

NO PERFECT FATHERS OR MOTHERS

on earth. If prayer were not answered, Mr. Moody had said, it must be our fault. This was a hard saying, but it must be accepted. God very often delayed answers to prayer. God had mysterious ways of dealing. Those very things that were breaking our hearts were allowed to go on. But there must be a determination to it all. The Lord was able; he must be willing. He would answer in his own time. We must pray, and not faint. We were very apt to faint. The example of a widow, who wearied out an unjust judge, was given us. The mind of God could not be to allow evil to go on for ever. So let us rise up to the conception that nothing was too hard for the Lord. Mr. Hague concluded with prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell and the Rev. Mr. Dewey followed in prayer.

Mr. Moody said, "We will devote Friday's noon meeting to prayer for the drunkards of Montreal. It will do them good to know that we are praying for them. There was a church in Massachusetts which set apart a whole day for prayer for one man, a member, who had fallen a victim to strong drink. I should like to belong to that church. The church has not done its duty by these men. We ought not to condemn them. We ought to love them. We ought to speak to and pray for them.

The benediction was pronounced and the meeting separated.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY AND THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

The *Tribune* finds some relief, amid the ruins of its air-castles caused by the late election, in the discovery that the prohibition vote has not increased as much as was hoped would be the case by the adherents of that party. It remarks: "If there had been more tin we might have hammered the prohibition vote below what it was last year. And this year the party must take hold of this question boldly at the outset, and give no quarter either to the saloon politicians or the prohibitionists."

If our amiable neighbor proposes to add any more venom to the bitterness of his own attacks upon the Prohibitionists his readers may look for some charming articles before the year is out. We notice that he has as yet nothing to say about giving no quarter to the saloon itself, though vigorous enough in condemning the saloon politicians who have been so wicked as to help defeat his ticket.

Undoubtedly the pounding which Prohibitionists have received from Republican writers and speakers has prevented them from increasing their vote as largely as they would otherwise have done. But that same pounding is by no means without beneficial results to the new party, which under the blows dealt by the brawny arm of the *Tribune* blacksmith and his coadjutors, is being welded into a compact mass of metal that will be found tough enough to resist the disintegrating action of all the storms of future campaigns.

Our contemporary of the "tall tower" does well to take the full benefit of his laugh just now, for, like a fellow Sam Small tells about, it will be difficult for him to get the laugh out by-and-by. The fellow in question had a good laugh while on the safe side of the fence over a trick that he was going to play upon a frisky young bull. But the next thing he knew he was lying in the middle of the road badly cut up. Picking himself up carefully, and holding his sides for fear he would fall to pieces, he remarked: "It was a good thing I had my laugh out before I got over the fence." It is very easy to sit on the fence and laugh, but no one ever accomplished any good object in that way.

We rather think, however, that when he gets tired laughing and stops to think, our censor will find food for serious reflection in the following figures showing the vote cast for the Republican and Prohibition candidates in this State for four years:—

1884—Blaine, 562,000; St. John, 25,000.
1885—Davenport, 490,000; Bascom, 30,800.
1886—Daniels, 460,000; Groo, 36,400.
1887—Grant, 460,000; Huntington, 43,000.

The Republican vote was 100,000 less this year than in 1884. The Prohibition vote was 18,000 larger this year than in 1884.

Between a healthy and growing child and an old man who is beginning to break up, there is no comparison whatever as to the prospects of future usefulness, in this world at least.

On the one side is an old party which has long ago accomplished the great purpose for which it was called into existence, and does not dare to take a decisive stand on either side of the greatest issue which is now before the people. On the other side is a young party full of the enthusiasm of a great purpose to destroy the greatest evil known to the American people.

The old party is cautious and calculating. It has been striving to please its reform element without frightening away those who are opposed to reform. But the issue is gradually being forced upon it; the time is approaching when the Republican party must choose definitely between saloon votes and temperance votes. Already the alarm of battle has been sounded, and the opposing hosts are marshalling for the fray within party lines. What shall be the upshot? Will the Republican party, which has a safe majority both in the Senate and in the Assembly, care to pass an effective local-option and high-tax bill in accordance with its pledge, or will care be taken that just enough Republican members vote with the Democrats against that measure to prevent its adoption? The latter course is what we have been led to expect from the past action of the party with regard to a Prohibition Amendment.

The old party is thus placed between two fires. If it takes vigorous and honest action it will alienate the saloon vote. If it does not it will alienate the temperance vote. There will be a good deal of squirming before either course is finally adopted, and when the die is cast the Republican party will be either a Prohibition party or a mere fly-wheel to the Democratic machine.

There is, there can be, only one hope of resurrection from the grave in which the old party State ticket was hastily interred on the eighth of this month, and that is by taking Prohibition as straight as many of our Democratic voters took their whiskey on that eventful day.—*New York Witness.*

A FAMILY OF BLONDES.

An enthusiastic young lady, writing from London, says:

The Queen's grandchildren are nearly all remarkably pretty blondes, and she can be proud of her sons and sons-in-law, splendid men, all of them. The daughters, Princesses Christian, Louise and Beatrice, and the Crown Princess of Germany, are all very large, fine women, and Beatrice has a charming face. The Princess of Wales is a snowflake, or a white lily-leaf, and there is a combination of stateliness and gentleness in the poise of her dainty head and the contour of her flower-like face. She does not look over 20, and though very slender her form is beautifully rounded. Her complexion is as smooth and pale as white marble, eyes very large and of a violet color, hair softly curling and pale brown, golden when kissed by the sunbeams. She is a woman to be adored—a creature of saintly life, and with a beautiful face. The Prince of Wales is charming. He is very handsome, only a little too stout, and is so graceful. His wonderful personal magnetism extends even to a great multitude, and when the crowds roar, as they do the moment they spy him, he lifts his hat and bows and makes every one feel as if he or she had been personally thanked. Prince Albert Victor, his eldest son, is a tall slender youth, very like his mother, giving promise of a handsome man when matured. The Queen is not good-looking, and is very stout, but there is something regal in her presence and in her stern, grave face, with its sad lips, and the cold blue eyes of her family. She bows sweetly and graciously, but seldom smiles, although in the jubilee procession she smiled a little to the old pensioners when they bared their grey heads to her, whom they had so nobly served when her life was young.

SMUGGLERS CONVICTED.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Harris Goldstein, Isaac Wolff and Adolph Silverstan, the latter a New York detective, have been convicted of smuggling tobacco into Liverpool inside of cotton bales, and fined $8 000.

SALVATIONIST PARADES IN QUEBEC.

HOW LOCAL OPINION IS DIVIDED ON THE SUBJECT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, Dec. 9.

The subsidence—for the time being at all events—of the excitement here on the subject of the Salvation Army parades seeming to present a favorable opportunity for endeavoring to ascertain the views of the more moderate and respectable portion of the population, as distinguished from the rabble, an effort has been made in that direction by your correspondent. As a rule, however, your moderate men are "little cattle' and not easily persuaded into committing themselves to any decided opinions on any head and least of all on one which has so lately created so much local ferment. Therefore, while a very general readiness was encountered to speak on the subject of the recent disturbances and their cause, there was also a very evident desire met with to fight shy of Stalwartism and to tone down what might be attributed to the prejudices resulting from nationality or religions, the whole coupled with a general disinclination, if not a positive objection, to having names mixed up with the business or in any way mentioned in the connection. For this reason, names are not given, but it may be accepted that the views expressed are fairly representative of the conflicting currents of local opinion, as the interviews embraced leading members of each race and creed, including members of the learned professions, the Legislature, Board of Trade, Irish National League, merchants, tradesmen, &c., and all good types of their respective elements, modified by respect for law and order or by individual thought and character. As regards the French-Canadian element, it will be seen that the modification constitutes the only distinction between the upper and lower strata. They are both opposed to the Salvationist street parades; they only differ as to the methods which should be employed to suppress them. Indifferentism may be said to characterize the Irish Catholic element in the matter, while the Protestant body, though divided in opinion both as to the efficacy and opportuneness of the parades in a community so composed, are almost a unit in upholding the right of free speech and the right of the Army to use the streets for their processions like the other religious or national associations already permitted to do so without let or hinderance. A few specimens of the views of each element are appended:—

THE FRENCH VIEW.

The first subject accosted was a well known French-Canadian lawyer and politician, who said,—"What do I think of the Salvation Army and their parades? Why, I think them the greatest nuisance and the most foolish people in the world. Their parades are not only disorderly but the cause of disorder, and they should be suppressed. I mean legally, of course. I have no sympathy with violent measures. What did we want of such cranks, anyway? If I could have had my wish, they would never have been allowed to enter the city. The next best thing to do now is to try to get them out of it, always, well understood, by legal methods. I believe all the trouble lately could have been avoided if the authorities had acted properly. The students had not the remotest intention to act on the offensive or to provoke a collision. They only wished to assert, as citizens, the right accorded to the Salvationists, and to bring things to a focus, so as to compel the authorities to have the situation legally defined."

The next to express his opinion was a prominent French-Canadian merchant and member of the Board of Trade, who deplored the whole unfortunate business as exceedingly damaging to the trade and reputation of Quebec. He could not see what good the Salvationists could expect to do in Quebec. They could make no headway among his fellow-countrymen, who composed the great bulk of the population. In any case there were plenty of recognized ministers of religion to look after the morals of the community, and if they could not hope to reclaim the *mauvais sujets*, he could not understand how a lot of mountebank strangers, whose antics only excited laughter, and who came amongst us by authority which, no one reverenced, could anticipate success. At the same time, he was strongly opposed to mob rule, but was convinced that if the Salvationists kept to their place of worship, barracks, or whatever else they called it, they might remain in the Ancient Capital until doomsday before anyone would molest them. He regretted very much that such a disturbing element had been introduced, but he hoped that the test case actually pending would result in good, even if all processions were included. If not, a special law should be passed to prohibit parades that threatened to keep the city constantly in hot water, simply because a few individuals, belonging to no recognized religion, thought they had a mission from above to convert their neighbors, who, in their turn, resented as an impertinent insult this anxiety about their eternal welfare. But, however opinions might differ on this head, he held that the Salvationists should carry on their proselytism or propaganda without constituting themselves a nuisance to the public at large.

Another leading French-Canadian said there was no doubt in his mind that the Salvationist parades were a terrible public nuisance, and he would be glad to get rid of them even at the expense of the Fête Dieu and other religious processions of his own church, which often in a mixed community, led to irreverence and scoffing on the part of unbelievers, though, on this score, he was free to say that they had no ground of complaint against their Protestant fellow-citizens of Quebec.

A French-Canadian dry goods dealer said his trade had unquestionably been injured by the Salvationist parades and the gatherings they caused, as well as by the late disturbances and the bad feeling between races and religions which they had provoked. Still, while he would like to see them cease, he could not sympathize with the attempt to put them down by force. He thought with Mr. Tarte, of *Le Canadien*, that it would be better for his fellow countrymen to be more tolerant. They had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the opposite course. They might be in a majority and carry things with a high hand here; but their kindred and creed, in a minority elsewhere, would be exposed to retaliation, though he hoped that the rowdy conduct of a lot of thoughtless and irrepressible boys would not be regarded as the act of the whole body of the adult French-Canadian population or as meeting with their approval.

A French-Canadian Government official mentioned a special case of hardship within his own knowledge arising from the Army's parades. He said that a married lady friend of his, who resided not far from the barracks, and who was dying by inches with a slow, but fatal disease, had been unable for many months to get any sleep in consequence of the drumming and noise created nightly by the Salvationists. Their parades did not affect or offend him, but he thought they should show more Christian consideration for the physical necessities and feelings of others. He trusted to see the dispute settled amicably.

IRISH OPINION.

A prominent member of the Irish National League was next interviewed. He said that he personally regarded the Army's parades as a nuisance; but as far as the Irish Catholic body as a whole were concerned, they were absolutely indifferent whether the Salvationists walked or not. The fact was that the Irish Catholics pretty generally thought the parades furnished a nightly dish of good fun, which the boys, at least, would be sorry to miss. His people would no more dream of molesting them than of flying to the moon. Moreover, they were not by nature sympathizers with assaults on women; the rights of free speech and meeting, which they claimed for themselves, as a nation, they were willing to see fully accorded to others; and they wished to live in peace and harmony with their fellow-citizens of other races and creeds. Their name would in no way have been mixed up with the late disturbances but for the erroneous impression that got out respecting the alleged intervention of the Orange Young Britons in the quarrel, and for the assaults that were committed in the fray on some Irish Catholics. As for the counter demonstrations, his fellow-countrymen as a rule highly disapproved of them, as on the one hand, challenging riot, and on the other because it was wrong for any element or body to constitute themselves the champions and backers of the authorities without being legally required so to do. With regard to the methods of the Salvationists, he was free to say that he regarded them as a burlesque on religion. He respected those who differed from him in religious faith, but he could not look upon the Salvationists as representing any distinct religion, which entitled them to the same rights or recognition as the others. They declared themselves to be unsectarian; they advocated no special doctrine; they only claimed a mission to convert the world, but he did not believe that the class they were intended to reach were to be found here. At the same time, he did not believe that they should be assaulted, but he thought they had provoked retaliation and assault by pushing their parades into the French quarters.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

An Irish Catholic clergyman, who by the way, is somewhat of a muscular Christian, said that his people, as a rule, had kept severely aloof from the Salvationists, their prayer meetings and parades, and he thought they had acted wisely. He had no opinion to offer with regard to the rights of the Army to parade the streets as well as other religious bodies, but he would say that if they did walk and if he saw anyone in the shape of a man attempt to assault a woman in the ranks, he would be among the first to then and there knock him down. And he looked, too, as if he was able and willing to carry out the threat.

PROTESTANTS DEMAND LIBERTY.

A well known Protestant lawyer (Congregationalist) said he considered the parades a perfect nuisance, but a legal nuisance, which would have to be tolerated under British law, no matter how disagreeable it might be to some people. There was no question that the Army's proceedings were very distasteful to the majority of the population, and he had no sympathy with them himself, because he thought they helped to cast ridicule upon religion. At the same time he was quite willing to believe that they did a great deal of good among some classes. Not here, perhaps, but elsewhere in the large cities where there were less preponderance of any church and more of an abandoned element usually beyond the reach of the regular ministers of religion.

A prominent Anglican expressed similar views. He thought that the Salvationists should keep to their own premises, and that, until they did so, there would be no peace. He regretted very much that anything should occur to mar the *entente cordiale* that had so long existed between the different elements and creeds of the population. The good feeling between them had been unbroken since the Gavazzi riots, and he would like to see this desirable state of things continue. Still, he believed the Salvationists had a right to parade as well as any other religious body, and, if necessary, the right of free speech and free meeting should be vindicated at all cost on British soil. No matter how the judgment went in the pending test case, he hoped that all parties would abide by it. He added his impression that the French-Canadian population were not so much actuated by a spirit of uncompromising hostility to the Army's parades as by one of retaliation for the way in which the processions of their co-religionists were treated in Ontario.

Another Protestant gentleman thought that if the Army paraded on only a few occasions divided by long intervals like the other religious or national bodies, they would not be minded, but that their continual marching and drumming had given them a prominence, which had succeeded in making them doubly offensive to the majority. Until their proceedings, however, were pronounced illegal by competent authority, he considered that they were entitled to the fullest protection, and, if the Courts upheld them, the decision should be respected, even if it were necessary to secure respect by armed force, as in this free country anything in the shape of intolerance should be promptly and thoroughly stamped out.

MEN OF NO UNCERTAIN MIND.

So much for the moderate men on both sides of the question. On the other hand, the supporters of the Army in the same walks of life leave no uncertain sound with regard to their views, which cannot be better expressed than by relating your correspondent's final interview with one of the most promising and ardent of their number. Said this gentleman: It is the height of folly, as well as of intolerance, to pretend that the Army does not fill a want here as elsewhere. They have effected during their short stay in Quebec what the regular churches have not been able to do. To my personal knowledge they have already made 75 or 80 converts. By converts I do not mean proselytes from one form of the Christian faith to another, but converts from utter irreligion and depravity to a sense of their duty to God, and surely this cannot be called bad work. I call it good work, Christian work. To my own personal knowledge they have reclaimed a number of confirmed inebriates, who were ruining themselves and their families, and I think that most right-thinking minds will agree that this is a result to be commended rather than condemned, even if it has been secured by what are regarded by many, no doubt, as outlandish methods and sensational religion. The Salvationists intend no offence to any element or sect of the population. On the contrary, they wish well to all and they ask for no more rights than are claimed, allowed to and exercised by all the other religious bodies. As for the late disturbances, he believed that they would have been completely avoided, if the police had done their duty properly from the outset. The youngsters were the origin of the whole trouble, and if their juvenile rowdyism had been rigorously suppressed from the very commencement, their parents and elders generally would not have had occasion to feel provoked, or to take a hand in the turbulence that had so disgraced the city as a hot-bed of unruliness and intolerance in the eyes of a Christian and civilized world. In reply to a question whether the Army's parades were considered an essential part of their tenets, he said that they were, that they were rightly regarded as one of the most available and precious means to draw people out of the taverns and away from other temptations to listen to the word of God. At first, these were attracted by curiosity or worse, but many who came to scoff remained to pray. But the Salvationists also had no option in the matter. They were soldiers of an Army and had to obey the commands of their superior officers just as the members of the different orders in the Roman Catholic Church. Now, these commands were that the parades should be continued. They had been temporarily suspended in order to show the Army's good will and desire to conform to the wishes of the authorities. But the suspension could not last long. The fact was that the Quebec detachment were being pressed by their superiors to go on with the parades at once, and he was personally aware that their sureties at the Police Court would very shortly ask to be relieved of their bond, if the test case were not rapidly disposed of. They were willing to wait a reasonable time, but the machinery of the law should be made to move quicker than at its proverbial smart pace. At all events, they would only wait for the judgment in the first instance. They expected that it would be against them, but whether it was or not, the parades would then and there be resumed. If it was unfavorable, they would appeal, but in the meantime they would go on with other processions, without waiting for the final judgment. In that case, interposed your correspondent, there will probably be trouble. It cannot be helped, was the reply. As fast as our people are arrested they will be replaced by others. They are prepared for any emergency. Moreover, they have the most implicit confidence on the final issue. They have always won before the higher courts in asserting their rights as British subjects on British soil, and they have not the slightest fear that the result will be any different in this free country. As for the action of the Mayor throughout the whole trouble, they had no reason to complain of it under the peculiar circumstances. This ended the interview, and with it this attempt to indicate the currents of local opinion regarding the Salvation Army is brought to a close.

A PERTINENT PROTEST.

It is a strange thing that people take the trouble to write letters, enclose money, affix stamps and post them without signing their names or in any way indicating their addresses. But this is often done. Mrs. Emma C. Hewitt, associate editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, sends one of this kind from Braidwood, Ills., in answer to an advertisement in the *Witness*. She writes:—"We are so constantly in receipt of this kind of thing from all parts of the country that we cannot resist the temptation to send them to the editor once in a while. Doubtless since this has been written you will have received a violent communication accusing us of dishonesty, fraud and all sorts of things. We have had a bushel or two of these unsigned orders in answers to our 'Trial Ad.'" Newspaper offices which receive thousands of letters yearly containing, mostly small amounts, find that many of them contain imperfect addresses, sometimes no enclosure of money as intended, while, sometimes, some, being improperly addressed, never arrive, or only after much delay. The *Witness* has much less to complain of than many other papers in this respect, but a hint at this season of the year might not be out of place.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness		$3.00
Weekly Witness		1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)		30
" " 10 copies to one address		2.25
" " 25 " "		4.40
" " 50 " "		10.50
" " 100 " "		20.00

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Annual Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," 10c per insertion, up to 20 words; "Situations Vacant," 25c per insertion, up to 25 words. Money must accompany notices.

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, or procure a post office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $1 to $4, 2c, and $4 to $10, 5c. The American Express Company also issue money orders under $5.00 for 5c, and $10 for 8c. When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations that are of any use are 1 and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y. When wishing to have your address changed from one post office to another it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

A GOOD WAY to circulate the Weekly "Witness" is for our friends to send us a list of names, with the P. O. address, of their neighbors and friends who are not receiving the "Witness," and we will mail sample copies free for a few weeks.

TO SUBSCRIBERS, whose term of subscription will expire Dec. 31st, we would recommend their early attention to having the renewal for the "Weekly Witness" mailed in good time and avoid the great rush at New Year's.

THE OFFERS. One renewal and one new subscriber to the "Weekly Witness," with the picture of "Suffer Little Children" to each for $2.25: also the other of two new subscribers and one renewal subscription for the "Weekly Witness" with "Suffer Little Children" to each one for $3.00, are meeting with much favor. Many are taking advantage of these very low offers. Please note them down.

ISSUED LAST WEEK

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	35,300
" " DAILY WITNESS	83,805
" " MESSENGER	44,650
Total	163,755

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887.

CROWDING ON.

The days are crowding on to the close of the year. In a very few more our letters will be dated 1888. The time for renewing subscriptions has arrived in earnest. All that end with this year should have been sent by this time. If they have not, please do not let the day pass without attending to it. Letters are coming in very quickly. Each day increases the quantity. In a week more it will be almost impossible to handle them as rapidly as they should be attended to. But we will manage it some way. You will help us greatly by renewing your subscriptions at once. Christmas Day is a good day on which to remember the *Witness* to your friends. You know that they would enjoy much pleasure and obtain much profit by receiving it once a week. Then advise them to take it. Let them send their subscriptions with yours. Sometimes you might make a present of it. The papers coming week by week will be happy memories of the day throughout the year.

ORGAN MUSIC.

The Fishery Commission has adjourned for the holidays and Mr. Chamberlain is to spend the festive season in Canada as the guest of Lord Lansdowne. We presume he does not come only to toboggan with Canadian belles. His weather eye will be open to learn Canadian public opinion. Whether he attaches much or little importance to the desires or interests of anada in a matter which concerns her more than it does anyone else, he must, through the mere force of habit, exert all the powers of his eyeglass to learn the condition of feeling about him. Will he read the *Gazette?* Sir Charles will recommend it to him; Sir John will commend it; the Honorable Thomas White will commend it. He will surely read the *Gazette*. If he does he will gather that Canada is in the midst of an agony; that the *Gazette* has upon it a terrible dread; that so great is the tendency of the people towards what that paper calls annexation that the *Gazette* thinks it necessary to write articles a page long for the patient and long-suffering; to repeat vulgar diatribes about "Ras and his fad," with nauseating iteration, for the captivation of the vulgar, and innuendoes in every corner to stay this tide of annexationism. "Annexation," Mr. Chamberlain will say, as he turns up his nose ever so little more, "why, that's what I always thought these colonists ought to go in for. I spoke pretty plain on that subject at Belfast, but it does not look well for Unionists like Goldwin Smith and me to talk annexation. After all, it is pretty plain that the people in Canada who are demanding Commercial Union, and who must to all appearance have the crowd with them, do not regard it as equivalent to annexation, or this Government organ would not have to labor so hard to convince them that it is. It is evident, too, that this organ of Sir John's does not regard the people as annexationists, however far they may be gone in the way of reciprocity, or it would not so continually point to annexation as a bugbear." On the whole, unless the *Gazette* gives the country a holiday from the 19th onward, Mr. Chamberlain is certain to gather from its daily visit to Lord Lansdowne's breakfast table that Canada is all agog for Commercial Union, and that she is utterly down on annexation.

GAMBLING IN BUCKET SHOPS.

Although there is no difference as to morality, or, rather, as to immorality, between gambling on the Stock and Grain Exchanges and gambling in bucket shops, the keepers of the Montreal bucket shops unanimously claimed, as our readers no doubt noticed, that their business was exactly the same as that of brokers who were members themselves of the Exchanges, or who represented members of the American Exchanges. Each and every one of them gave the names of New York and Chicago firms to whom they claimed they sent their orders, and who, they wished it to be inferred, of course executed those orders on the New York Stock Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade. One of these bucket shop keepers on being asked whether their orders were, as a matter of fact, executed in the regular way on the Exchange, said, "I don't know about that." Now, why should there be any anxiety on the part of the local bucket shop keepers to make it appear that the gambling which goes on in their offices is connected with the Exchanges? It is, of course, in order that they may escape the imputation of doing another kind of business, of which the public has cognizance, and which is begun and finished in the office in which the operation takes place, or in the head office of which the office is a branch, and which is never heard of on the Stock or Grain Exchange. This business, though not more immoral than the other, is less "respectable," and is considered in some way less legal, especially since the conviction of the New York bucket shop keeper, and the arrest of the Philadelphia and Chicago bucket shop keepers. The mere fact that five or six places in a city became notorious as bucket shops or as agencies of bucket shops, while others, which the bucket shop keepers claim do a similar business, have no such notoriety, is in itself evidence of a difference. Now, where does that difference exist? It is one simply of method, but for all that the difference is an essential one, and for this reason that it excludes the idea that the delivery of the stocks, grain, produce, or whatever was the subject of the operation was ever contemplated. It proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt that the operation was merely a bet between the bucket shop keeper and the customer as to course of prices. We will try to make this clear by contrasting the regular operations of a regular broker on 'Change with those of a bucket shop keeper. If an order given to a broker to buy at a certain price, say the price last reported, it cannot always be executed by him at that price, limits are given within which the purchase is actually made on the Exchange. When the order is given to sell, the sale has actually to take place before the broker can give the price at which it took place. Thus, though the transaction may have been a purely gambling one, an actual purchase, and an actual sale took place, and the broker's customer has to stand all the loss, no matter how great and whether covered by margin or not, involved in the difference between the actual purchase price and the actual sale price. Now, with the bucket shop man the operation is a good deal more simple. There is no actual purchase on the regular Exchange and, of course, no actual sale. An order given to him is given at the price last reported, and that price, plus the commission, is, without further ado, (if you deal at the head office,) put down as the purchase price, and the profits or losses are made out according to the quotations and according to the figure at which an actual purchase and sale has been made for you, for no such transactions took place. The bucket shop operator can do this because he takes the risk himself; in other words he makes the bet with you as to the quotations of prices which will come over the wires. To make it clear that this bucket shop method, as it is called, is pursued by the Montreal bucket shops, we will quote from a pamphlet issued by the firm of T. E. Hanrahan & Co., who, it will be remembered, claimed to employ brokers on the New York Stock Exchange and on the Chicago Board of Trade, presumably to put through each and all of their operations on these boards. The following extract is from instructions as to "How to peculate" on "commission:"

To those who desire to operate in a small way, we offer the following explanations:

Select from the New York Stock and Oils, or Chicago Grains or Provisions what you may wish to buy or sell and give your order. Our commission for buying and selling is ¼ percent (⅛ each way), which is added to the cost of the stock or grain, for example, if you order to buy twenty-five shares of New York Central Railway when the price is 90, we add the commission, and fill the order at 90¼ net, so that all over that figure is profit to you. If the price of New York Central rises to 91¼ you have made $25, if 92½ $50, and so on without limit until you order the deal closed and settled, when we pay you back your margin and profit at once.

If, however, after buying, the price should not sell up, but down to 89¼, your $25 is lost, unless in the meantime you have put up more margin. If you buy 1,000 bushels of wheat at 75 cents, you can do so on $10; that is one cent a bushel; if it goes to 76 cents you can make $10 profit, if to 80 cents you can make $50. Should it drop to 74 cents, you can put up another cent, that is $10 more margin, which you must deposit before that figure is reached; or you can close at $10 loss, so that the amount at risk is always limited, whilst profits may run on unlimited. You can close out a transaction at any time and settle at market price.

You are not liable, and cannot lose more than the margin put up, as trades are closed the instant the market reaches the exhaust price.

We never call for re-margins. If the customer has no money to his credit, the trade will be closed when the margin is exhausted, without any notification; and, also, remember we do not hold the customer for any more money, no matter how far the market may go beyond the margin he has put up.

Every contract is good until the entire margin is exhausted, when it closes itself.

It is clear from the above that the operations are simply bets upon the blackboard quotations, made between the bucket shop keeper and the customer. The bucket shop keeper is willing to make up your profits at any time according to the latest quotations on the board, and by the same process declares your margin gone, and the contract closed when the quotation reaches a figure on the blackboard at which, had an actual sale been made, the margin would have been lost. With a regular broker a contract never closes itself. They hold their customers for more money if the actual sale which takes place shows that more money than the amount of the margin was put up. Only a bucket shop keeper who has no actual sale to make would be so obliging.

The difference in method makes no difference in the morality of the transaction. It only shows that the bucket shop keepers feel safer and perhaps more respectable if they can make the public believe that they do a regular business on the Exchanges. They should be suppressed.

CLOSE THEM UP.

Unless the gambling places, called bucket shops, which are being run in full blast in this city, are taken in hand and closed up by the law authorities, their numbers will be multiplied in the near future. The agitation which was started only a week ago has checked the growth of the evil to some degree. Two leading concerns profess themselves enormously damaged. One bucket shop which was opened shortly before the exposure was made has been closed; its keeper having apparently been convinced that for the present at least Montreal is not a healthy place for such establishments. After the manner of other bucket shop keepers before him he fled, leaving dissatisfied creditors behind him. As our readers learned from our columns last night, another bucket shop, fully furnished, is about to be opened near the Post-office. Its owner is only waiting apparently to see what action the police authorities are going to take with regard to the bucket shops already in existence, and whether the people of Montreal are going to insist upon an effective following up of the exposures made in this journal. What reply is going to be given to the waiting gambling place keeper. Is the answer to be: "Open "up as many places as you please; gambling "places where cards or roulette tables are not "used are within the law: go ahead and foster this vice among our young people, and "tempt older people, and lead all on to ruin, "and may you prosper." Is that to be the answer, or is Montreal going to answer by saying that "gambling, whether by clock, or "by keno, or by cards, or by dice, "or by stock quotations, or in stocks, "is a vice, and will not be tolerated. All places that can be proved "illegal will be closed up as fast as the "authorities can secure evidence, and all "gambling even in places where a legal "business is done will be legislated against "and ultimately stopped." The answer should be given promptly. The bucket shops, as schools of vice, offering temptations even to the very young and to those who have extremely small means, should be swept away. We dislike very much giving details about the temptations held out by those places, for the simple reason that we are afraid of advertising their seductions. But it seems that they must be given if the indignation of the people is to be aroused. One of the facts which we have hitherto withheld for the reasons above mentioned is that the lowest limit of the risks allowed in these places is not ten dollars, as the following extracts from the pamphlet of T. E. Hanrahan & Co. show:—

"We have arrangements perfected so as to secure contracts for as small an amount as ten, twenty-five, fifty shares for those who do not want large amounts.

"Margins of one to five percent accepted." It is plain from these quotations that anybody having even one dollar is invited to enter a bucket shop and gamble with it. If you have not ten dollars you can stake $5; if you have not $5 you can put up $2.50, and if you have not $2.50 less than half that amount will be accepted. This shows the depths to which the bucket shops will descend, in the way of fostering the vice of gambling. The opinion of our responsible business men concerning them may be well summed up in that of Mr. George Hague, the General Manager of the Merchants Bank, and who has long been one of the most prominent financiers in Canada, which is worth repeating:

"The distinction between the Stock Exchange and the bucket shops is a perfectly proper distinction. The one is a place of business. The others are not places of business. They are gambling places, pure and simple, and should be dealt with as such."

"Then you are of opinion that the bucket shops should be suppressed?" asked the interviewer.

"As they are undoubtedly mere gambling places, most certainly."

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

No class of people are more subject to vexatious legal prosecutions than newspaper proprietors, and it is natural that they should seek to obtain legislation protecting them from it. One of the most important clauses of the Ontario libel law, with which the Press Association of the Province of Quebec, at the annual meeting yesterday, unanimously resolved to endeavor to have the law of this Province assimilated, is that those prosecuting a newspaper for libel, must give security for the costs of the action. When it is considered that suits against newspapers for damages claimed for libel are rarely less than ten to a hundred thousand dollars, the enactment of a law requiring people who profess to be injured to such an extent, to give security for the costs of the suit, cannot be considered a hardship. Any person who can be damaged to the extent of even ten thousand dollars by a newspaper paragraph, can have no difficulty in finding sureties that he will pay one-twentieth of the amount should his action turn out vexatious and baseless. Another important clause of the Ontario Act is that a prompt and ample apology in case of an error made without malice be accepted as an alleviation of the offence. This is to give an opportunity to make amends for any error caused through the unavoidable haste with which a newspaper must be made to be a newspaper at all, and which any paper anxious to retain a character for truth will do without any compulsion. The law, amended as proposed, will do away with a great deal of simple blackmail at the hands of disreputable lawyers, who watch the papers for slips on which to base legal claims, in the hope that they will pay up something less than the inevitable costs, rather than throw good money after bad. Papers that have followed this course have been greatly plundered in this way. Doubtless, the Legislature will consider the unanimous request of the press in this matter and amend the present law, so that it will agree with the circumstances of the press at the present time.

A HISTORY.

What is the position in the country of commercial union? Some elections seem to show in its favor; others seem to tell against it. The excited bombardment of the principle by the Government papers tells as much in its favor as against it, as it has given it enormous immediate importance in the eyes of the whole country, while the mode of attack is that of those who feel their cause giving way. A faithful adherence to the old rule, "no case, abuse the opposite attorney," and the constant reiteration of statements, whose chief weight lies in the case with which they may be reiterated, have, of course, a certain effect. The upholders of a principle grow rapidly tired of saying the same thing over and over again. There may be some who believe, because commercial union can be called a fad, that is, unworkable,—and that because Mr. Wiman can be called "Ras," he is a very absurd person, but, surely, such are few. The great danger before the movement is, that as the somewhat ambitious superstructure that has been raised on the simple basis of unrestricted reciprocity has been built largely on one prop, namely, the fishery question, the withdrawal of that prop might cause its collapse for a time at least. Should the fishery difficulty be referred to arbitrators who would have nothing before them but the treaty of 1818 the consideration of the reciprocity question would have to be wearily discussed in the legislatures of the two nations before anything worth the doing can be accomplished. The original basis for the whole movement was the Butterworth bill, which was introduced into the United States Congress last winter. This bill provided for the removal of all duties upon products of Canada entering the United States, as soon as Canada passed a similar law. The bill was killed by never coming before the House, but it awoke an echo in Canada. The first public body to take up the matter was the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario, a body composed wholly of thoroughly representative farmers of both political parties. At this meeting the condition of the farmer was shown to be far from prosperous, and a resolution in favor of a zolverein with Great Britain, or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States was carried unanimously. The central body decided that they would refer this important question to county institutes, and this led to the holding of meetings in a number of counties. The almost invariable result of these meetings was the endorsation of the central board's resolutions by majorities undivided by partyism, and a good deal of public interest was centred on the matter. Then it was that the declaration of some protectionists, that unrestricted reciprocity would involve commercial union, was very generally accepted by those in favor of continental free trade. This new departure brought Mr. Erastus Wiman to the front. In a speech delivered before the Canadian Club in New York, during the latter part of last winter, he had declared it as his opinion that by commercial union and no other method could the fishery trouble be settled upon a basis honorable alike to Canada and the United States. He, in common with Mr. Butterworth, was invited to address meetings called by farmers in the county towns, and these two gentlemen were the first public men who took part in the agitation. Their services have, however, not been as arduous, possibly not as valuable to the cause of the agitation as those of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Fuller, the executive heads of the Farmers' Alliance. At first the agitation was purely a farmers' movement. It was at a meeting at Port Hope, when a resolution declaring that "commercial union is our politics," was passed without dissent, that the agitation became political. The anxiety of the leaders of the movement to influence the action of the fishery commission prevented any very definite steps being taken to carry this resolution out, and although a "declaration," which is simply an elongation of the Port Hope resolutions, is being circulated and signed by the farmers of both parties, nothing else is being done. The efforts to influence the commissioners terminated in the endorsation of the principle by the Inter-provincial Conference, and nothing more in that direction can be done. The work of influencing the Government of the day is the only course left if the former effort fails, and the only way this can be done is through the ballot box. If the pledge taken last summer were carried out it would probably settle the question. But, in order to make commercial union their politics its advocates would have to organize themselves into a continental free trade league, which would see to it that they had in every constituency on one side or the other, or on neither, a commercial union candidate. One Ontario constituency is now being contested on this principle, the former member, who sat for it last session as a Liberal, having taken the commercial union pledge and abandoned his party. He has doubtless done well as, in the absence of a Gladstone, it is only by such independent action that a Reform party which has run its course can have live issues forced upon it. The Liberal party seems to have lost the power of deciding upon a distinct course, and it is time that those who have work to do for the country came to the front.

ALL RAILWAYS are common carriers, and both by the common law and by virtue of a special statute, they are required to charge all customers "the same price for the same services." The intention of this law is manifestly to prevent a railway company as a common carrier from discriminating between shippers, making it possible for one man to do a profitable business, and preventing his competitor doing anything. By the letter of the law, however, all a railway company is required to do is to quote the same rate for carrying precisely the same freight from and to the same point. In his evidence before the Railway Commission, Mr. Olds stated that, while all special rates were for the public, it sometimes happened that a special rate benefited only an individual shipper, as for instance from a point at which there are no other shippers of the same article. Is not this, however, while legal, nothing more nor less than a discrimination in favor of this lone shipper and against his competitor in a neighboring town. Take the case of two grain dealers at two stations within seven miles of each other. One gets a special rate from his station, the other does not, and he has no recourse unless he draws his grain to his competitor's station. The discrimination is even worse as between shippers of different stages of the same article. For instance, Mr. Old says that Eddy's Company have practically the sole enjoyment of a special rate from Ottawa, because they are the only manufacturing Company of the kind in that city. Are there not, however, other wood manufacturers whose raw material is the same, although their finished product is different from that of this favored Company, and are they not practically discriminated against?

MORE AND MORE THE PEOPLE of Britain seem to be getting back to their original constitution of Government by popular assembly. The votes are passed in the House of Commons by delegates chosen by the votes of the people, but the potential debates now take place before the whole nation. The newspaper and the telegraph have made it possible to carry on such debates continuously even before a busy people. An ovation is given somewhere to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, Lord Rosebery or Sir George Trevelyan, where one or two Gladstonite Liberals express their opinions on the topics of the day; then Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and one or two other Unionists are invited to Ireland or somewhere and reply to the speeches which the public has for the last few days been digesting. Then Lord Randolph or Lord Salisbury puts in a few vigorous criticisms in Cornwall or the Hebrides. The whole country is the hall of debate and the people read two or three speeches each morning after breakfast, in which the treasonable plottings of England's statesmen of all parties are unsparingly unveiled for the edification of the nation. This parliament has the advantage of letting all speak at once. When any leader gives out in the speaking way he can write a letter to a friend, which is published all the same, and spares him the toil of working through a long dinner to the detriment of his liver and listening to a series of meaningless toasts, beginning with the Queen at ten o'clock and the Prince of Wales at ten minutes past ten, and ending with some juvenile vapidity about the ladies, and their general essentialness to the human race about half-past one.

IT IS PROBABLY NECESSARY for diplomatic reasons to observe a sphinx-like silence with regard to the proceedings of the Fisheries Commission. The babel of interested and factious vociferation that is going on from countless platforms would be multiplied a hundredfold if the public heard all that was said, and would make progress absolutely impossible. The silence itself is taken advantage of by irresponsible newsmongers to flash back and forth between the two continents the most mischievous fabrications with regard to the failure of the Commission. Sir Charles Tupper, who alone has been daring enough to break the silence and to express confidence in the issue, has certainly done no harm by doing so. The story is being diligently circulated that if Canada's case is considered at all, it is due to Sir Charles Tupper, who is standing out not only for Canada's rights on the fishery question, but for reciprocity. Mr. Chamberlain and the English press have, in their honorable anxiety to propitate the good-will of the United States, given much color to such a theory by their utterances before the Commission met. Sir Charles's determination and powers of insistence are well known. It is known too that Sir Charles Tupper advocates limited reciprocity as opposed to commercial union. It is out of such materials as these, rather than out of anything that anyone knows about the conference, that the attitude of the Commissioners is guessed at. All Canada will stand by Sir Charles Tupper if he secures to her a good measure of reciprocity, unless it should become evident that he has stood between her and some completer measure.

THERE IS, IT APPEARS, a great struggle going on between the Allan Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the Atlantic mail subsidy offered by the Dominion Government. The Government will find it no easy matter to decide between the advantages offered by the two Companies. The Canadian Pacific offers, it is believed in certain commercial circles, swift transportation, a first class passenger service, but with smaller cargo conveying capacity than former mail steamships have possessed. The Allan line, according to this morning's cables, have determined to improve their speed, as well as to comply with other requirements of the Government. As a mere matter of mail service, it would seem right that the swiftest and most regular service should be secured. It must be remembered, however, that ocean mail subsidies have always been granted with some view to the encouragement of commerce. If this principle is admitted at all, the question would remain whether Canada would gain most by a first-class passenger service connected with a limited freight business, or by encouraging freight to some extent at the expense of passengers and mails. The tendency of the day is probably in the direction of having distinct classes of steamers for these two purposes, and, if so, the postal service will sooner or later have to associate itself with the passenger business.

FREE COUNTRIES have hitherto regarded themselves as having nothing to do with the internal affairs of autocratic ones. If, however, the absolute governments of Europe constitute themselves into manufactories of Anarchists to be expelled as soon as fledged, the countries to which these disease germs naturally tend cannot but have something to say in the matter. If Germany undertakes to banish her Socialists, the question will arise as to whether it would not be better for the latter to go and found a state somewhere to their own liking, where they may make a rocket of every man who is so unfortunate as to earn a thousand dollars clear, than for them to go to countries where they are liable to be hanged for this pastime. Among the German Socialists there are, doubtless, many first-class citizens, but how are these to be distinguished from the crazy people whose mission is murder and destruction. Free countries have heretofore joyfully opened their doors to the political refugees of those which are not free, but as the world is still wide and as no existing country is free enough for these Anarchists it would be a grand thing if they would select some spot where the full freedom of dynamite would be in accord with the views of all and where a pyrotechnic exaltation to the stars would be the natural ambition of every thrifty citizen.

IT IS QUITE TRUE that Canada has already the cheapest postage in the world in proportion to the distances carried and the expense of them. This should be a fair answer to all who ask for a further lowering of the rates if such lowering were going to cause a permanent loss of revenue. But it has been found everywhere that as soon as the educational effect of a cheaper postage has time to act the Post-Office has been the gainer rather than the loser by the change. The only question then is how soon this salutary educational process will be entered upon. If the United States adopts a one cent postage we shall have to make some change, and we may as well do it gracefully at once. We should greatly deprecate the adoption by the United States or any country of the plan of free postage suggested by Mr. King. While the principle holds good that down to a very low point indeed the lower the charge the better the service pays, we think it is much better to let each man pay for what he gets and be able to make reasonable complaint when not properly served. It would have been a better course for the Canadian Post Office to keep up the very cheap newspaper rate of one cent a pound than to make newspapers, as it were, beneficiaries of the public.

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE believe that war is inevitable sooner or later, and each side is anxious to show that when it does come the other side will be to blame. Russia is in the world's eyes the aggressor. She is impelled by destiny say her own statesmen, and by ambition say others, in the direction of the Bosphorus and the Persian Gulf, and it is because the Great Powers of Europe are barring her advance that she quarrels with them. Russia's reply to German and Austrian accusations of precipitating war by massing her forces on her western frontier, is a very effective one. It shows clearly that Germany and Austria took the initiative in the work of arming on the frontier, and that Russia has in pure defence been compelled to answer by also massing troops in opposition. It is hard to believe, however, that Russia really fears invasion, as she pretends to do. The greatest army the world ever saw together and the greatest soldier came to grief in a victorious campaign in Russia. If Russia had not shown a readiness to join France in case of a war with Germany the present strained relations would never have arisen.

NATIVE TALENT hardly liked the course of Plymouth Church in looking to England for a successor to Mr. Beecher. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, London, once a lion, found himself this time in purgatory when he came as a supposed candidate for Plymouth Church. His experience seems to have had the effect of quieting the aspirations of other English preachers. Mr. Berry, the young Congregational minister who was pitched upon by the Plymouth congregation, has concluded that it is his duty to remain in England in order to make Christianity creditable in that country. He feels for the Plymouth Church people and the people of America in their disappointment, but hopes they will be able to overcome this very natural feeling. How Christianity is going to be made creditable in the United States without Mr. Berry's help is the problem now before the desolate congregation of Plymouth Church, now thrown on the resources of their own country.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party has been in session in Washington. The committee named Chicago as the place, and June 19th as the date for the next national convention. An appeal from the National W. C. T. Union in behalf of a presidential campaign free from the demoralizing personalities of the last was treated with silent contempt, and the call for the convention while referring to a number of political questions entirely ignores the prohibition issue. Clarkson, who attempted to bribe Mr. St. John to withdraw, has been made chairman of the committee of arrangements. The anti-saloon Republicans might, one would think, perceive by this time that their party leaders are anything but in touch with them, for the evidence becomes overwhelming that the national leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties are again bidding for the support of "the trade."

A GENTLEMAN who has spent some days in Toronto reports having met with a good deal of freely expressed hatred of Montreal which seems to have been greatly intensified if not developed out of the Sheppard event. He also found a great deal of ignorance of Montreal, many leading men who had been to New York and Europe having never seen Montreal. This is a thing Montreal must see to. By some process or other we must get these Toronto men down here to show them we are not a mediæval foreign city, but one people with themselves and not a bad people either. Toronto people who have never been here think us all French. We are not, but after they have exchanged a few compliments with our French fellow-citizens, who know how to be pleasant better than how to be disagreeable, they will almost wish we were.

THE SAME VEIN of corruption that was discovered some years ago to permeate the detective system of the London police has been found in the same department here. The temptations of a detective are very great, especially in the direction of black mail. He is constantly offered hush-money, and from the first cent of it he accepts, on no matter how specious a pretext, he is a lost man. From making his living out of the wages of vice the step is hardly a downward one to conspiring with burglars. Fahey and Naegele seem to have been under the impression that detectives everywhere were very much alike, as they fell readily into the toils of American professionals who pretended to be partners in their guilt. They found, however, probably not for the first time, that a profession of rascality cannot always be made a basis of confidence.

MR. RANDALL, the leader of the protectionist wing of the Democratic party, shows himself, like the protectionist leaders on the other side, an unmitigated quack, not to use a worse word. Men who denounce every effort at peaceable arbitration, who appeal to every element of hate toward other nations, whether based on present Irish broils or on antediluvian national grudges, who make every effort to stir up bad blood for fear their goods will not be protected, show how low are the shifts of selfishness when it becomes desperate. Should these denunciations of international amity result in nothing worse than the ill will which it is their direct purpose to breed, they would be infamous. Should they result in more they would be murderous.

THE FIRST OF JANUARY now at hand will chronicle one of the greatest events in the commercial history of Montreal, the connection of Montreal with St. Paul & Minneapolis by a direct and complete line of railway. Whether this contact will make Montreal spring forward with a bound or not depends on the prudence and enterprise of her business men. The interest in the event is greatly enhanced by the prospect of commercial union, which would treble its importance and make Montreal the natural mart of regions which will some day contain a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the Union.

A CHINESE PROCUREE has been convicted before a United States court in San Francisco of carrying on his shameful trade, and has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of two thousand dollars. The punishment is justly deserved. It is to be hoped that the time will come when the authorities not only of the United States but of Canada will deal as severely with all procurers—white, black or red—as the courts in San Francisco have with this yellow one. Surely white girls are worth saving. Wherein was this Chinaman worse than an ordinary keeper of a vile house?

NO WORK is more exhausting than that of a party organizer. The excitement of addressing audiences and dealing with disputes is sufficient to enable a man to do three times as much as his strength warrants. A few weeks ago Mr. Finch, the principal organizer of the Prohibition party of the United States, fell down dead on a railway platform, and now we have news of Mr. Powderly, the organizer of the labor movement, arriving by train at Scranton, suffering from a dangerous hemorrhage. It is to be hoped that the stroke in his case is not fatal as he is a most useful man in a position to do enormous good.

THE TORIES OF EAST NORTHUMBERLAND are fighting the devil with fire, in other words, they are opposing "commercial union" with "unrestricted reciprocity." They, in fact, decline the fight on the straight issue. They are hedging on commercial union. If therefore, Doctor Mallory, who comes out as a straight commercial unionist, is defeated, the opponents of commercial union will have no cause to regard the result as a defeat for that movement. The "fad" has become so strong that its opponents compromise with it.

THERE HAS BEEN a "bull" movement in Canadian Pacific Railway shares in the London market for some days, and the proposal for the assumption of the road by the Dominion Government is probably a mere stock jobbing report to aid the movement. The proposal, if it came from the Company, is a cool one in view of the fact that, according to Sir Charles Tupper, the Company was paid more than was required to construct the road because it would have to operate it at a loss.

THE PETITION against the return of Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P. for Brome, has been dismissed with costs. The petitioners were in a bad plight when coming into court, as they were unable to produce one witness to substantiate their charges. The electors of Brome, who support Mr. Fisher, and the temperance workers of the province, whose standard-bearer he is, are to be congratulated upon Mr. Fisher's unqualified vindication.

IS MR. CHAMBERLAIN showing his sentiments with regard to colonies that kick up rows with England's friends, by refusing to visit the commercial metropolis of the country whose interests he is now supposed to be representing?

MOODY'S SERMONS.

To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Having read Mr. Moody's sermons in your papers and found great comfort, I beg to make a suggestion. I think if you would print them in book form they would be much handier, for the papers soon get worn, and might, by mistake, get torn; if they are printed in book form they would last much longer and would always have them close to you; at any time having a few minutes to spare, we would take them up and find new beauties in reading them over again, for there is always comfort in our Saviour's precious promises, and perhaps at just that time they might be more soothing. I should like to know how I could receive the *Daily Witness* at my door. I had it for a number of years in Montreal and subscribed for it since I came here, but it is not always convenient to go to the store for it. I am sending some *Weekly Witnesses* to Europe, but I think if you thought well of my suggestion they would last longer and do more good, for when I send them they are read by more than one family.

A. HUELSER.

75 Victoria street, Ottawa.

There is a very great difference between the five cents paid for a copy of the *Weekly Witness* and the price of a book and bookmaking is not in our line. The nearest thing available to what our correspondent asks for is a book published in New York entitled a "College of Colleges," being a full report of Mr. Moody's meetings at Northfield last summer. Three dollars sent to this office by mail will ensure the daily delivery of the *Witness* at our correspondent's door in Ottawa.

THERE IS SOME PROSPECT that by the new mail contract the steamers will be permitted to land their mails at Rimouski and then proceed to Quebec or Montreal instead of to Quebec and Montreal. As the vessels which would be put on by other than one of the regular lines would be small cargo carriers it would be as profitable for them to come to Quebec as to Montreal, and the service from that port could be kept up in a way by four steamers instead of five.

THE BUCKET SHOPS.

CLOSE THEM UP—WHAT THE AUTHORITIES ARE GOING TO DO.

In spite of the threats about libel suits, the *Daily Witness* has pressed its crusade against the bucket shops well home, and it has already accomplished some results. One bucket shop, that of J. T. Roesch & Co., which has only been in existence for a short time, was completely closed up, one of the partners hurriedly leaving the city and the other being foiled in an attempt to carry away the furniture. Instance after instance has been published by the *Witness* proving that these places are simply gambling dens carried on under the form of purchase and sale. The *Witness* then appealed to the authorities to take action. The two Crown prosecutors were appealed to, but they stated that they had nothing to do with the matter, as their interest in criminal matters only began when the magistrates had committed a prisoner. The two magistrates were asked what they were going to do, and they replied that it was none of their business but that of the Chief of Police. The Deputy Chief, Mr. Naegele, said that he had referred the matter to the City Attorney, and that official said that he could only furnish an opinion to the Council or a committee. Then the *Witness* reporter went to the father of the Council, Mr. Grenier, and he at once went to the office of the City Attorney and put the matter in a fair way to allow of a conclusion being arrived at.

OUR LIBEL SUITS.

The libel suits taken out against the *Witness* for its action in attacking the bucket shops have been regularly entered on the books of the Superior Court. The heaviest case is that of Messrs. Frank Bond & Co. for $75,000, Mrs. Hanrahan being satisfied to ask for $50,000. Messrs. Doran & Wright did not take out a libel suit against us, they sent a letter to the *Witness* claiming to do a regular and legitimate business as brokers. The attorney of the firm who brought this letter to our office admitted in the plainest terms that it was "gambling" pure and simple,—the greed of human nature to get rich.

A REPUDIATION FROM THE BANKS.

"To meet the wants of our numerous clients," says a circular published by the Hanrahan bucket shop people, "we issue this pamphlet, containing very useful information." Not the least "useful" information, doubtless, in making dupes, is a list of "references," consisting of well known banks. To ascertain how far these institutions guaranteed the firm so freely using their names, a *Witness* reporter has just been making enquiries in the city.

The "reference" given for Montreal is "Hochelaga Bank." Mr. Prendergast, manager of the Hochelaga Bank, was therefore called on and asked if the Hanrahans had any authority to use the name of the institution.

Mr. Prendergast, after making enquiries, replied, "When you ask me this plain question, I can only reply that they have

NO AUTHORIZATION WHATEVER

from us. I was not aware, till you mentioned the fact, that they were using our name."

The reference for Brockville is "Molsons Bank." To the head office of the Molsons Bank the reporter accordingly, went and enquired of Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, general manager, if Hanrahans had any authority to use the name of the institution as a reference in their business circular.

"And do they do so?" asked Mr. Thomas, surprised and indignant.

Mr. Thomas was assured that the name of the bank was thus employed.

"Most decidedly not. They have no such authority. I

REFUSED TO TAKE HANRAHAN'S ACCOUNT

a short time before he died. I shall write to them at once on this matter."

Mr. Vallee, manager of the Banque Nationale, which is named in a similar way for Sherbrooke and Quebec, was asked a similar question. He replied, "I know nothing whatever about the Hanrahans officially. I believe they had a deposit with us at Quebec some time ago. They might have received permission to use our name from the head office. But certainly not to my knowledge. They do no business with us here."

WHAT A BANK MANAGER SAYS.

Mr. George Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank, was asked by a *Witness* reporter for his opinion about the bucket shops. He said,—"The distinction between the Stock Exchange and the bucket shops is a perfectly proper distinction. The one is a place of business. The others are not places of business. They are gambling places, pure and simple, and should be dealt with as such."

"Then you are of opinion that the bucket shops should be suppressed?"

"As they are undoubtedly mere gambling places, most certainly."

ANOTHER BANK MANAGER.

Mr. Murray Smith, Manager of the Bank of Toronto, said: "I am opposed to gambling in all its forms, as it is a source of much evil. I am also opposed to all forms of speculation, where investments are not contemplated. I have not studied the bucket shop question very much, but from what I can hear and read they are gambling places, and should in that case, in my opinion, be suppressed, just as I would suppress all other forms of gambling."

"DO AWAY WITH THEM!"

Mr. W. C. Munderloh, the German consul, said to a *Witness* reporter: "Any kind of business which has the smell of gambling ought to be put down. I did not know the true nature of bucket shops until I learned it through your paper. If the statements contained in your articles are correct, then I say by all means do away with the bucket shops. The sooner they are out of sight the better. They are simply gambling places."

MONTREAL NEWS

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Montreal Amateur Photographic Society was held last week and was a decided success.

FOUR GRIFFINTOWN ROUGHS set upon an old man on Prince street a few evenings ago, knocked him down, and kicked him brutally about the head and body.

THE SALVATION ARMY authorities have decided to make Montreal the headquarters for a French corps, and the work of instructing volunteers will be at once commenced.

THE CITY BUILDING INSPECTOR says that over a thousand buildings, most of them of a solid and substantial class, have been erected. The speculative element has had but little to do with this boom.

MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the principalship of the Trafalgar Institute. Miss Woollap, the interim principal, is to remain as one of the institute's staff of professors.

MR. MELVIN SMITH, who was arrested on a *capias* at the suit of his wife last week, is still in gaol. Evidence has been given to show that his real estate was worth about $65,000 and that he had a goodly quantity of other property.

DR. NORMAN, the assistant rector of the Cathedral in Montreal, has been offered the rectorship of the Anglican Cathedral at Quebec, and has accepted the position. Dr. Norman is a prominent educationist, and his place in Montreal will not be an easy one to fill.

BISHOP LAFLECHE, of Three Rivers, has issued a pastoral imposing a poll tax upon all families in his diocese, to make up for the deficiency in the tithes, which have been greatly reduced by the general cultivation of hay. The tax is to amount to $2 a year on all families whose tithes do not amount to that sum.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Woman's Protective Immigration Society showed that during the year 457 women had been cared for at an expense of $2,012. The experiment of sending girls across the sea under the care of a matron had proved an excellent one, and in all ten such parties had been brought across.

L'ABBE MARTINEAU, one of the brothers of the preachers of St. Sulpice Seminary, died on the 14th inst., from congestion of the lungs. The Rev. Father was one of the ablest of the French Canadian clergy, and a most eloquent preacher. His sermons in the great church of Notre Dame on temperance, and in behalf of law and order, gained him a high reputation among all classes of the community.

ON THURSDAY EVENING His Excellency the Governor General was present at the opening of an historical exhibition of portraits, armor, etc., which have been gathered under the auspices of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its organization. More than two hundred portraits, including a series of the governors of Canada, French and English, down to 1840, were on exhibition.

THE ARRESTED DETECTIVES.

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS — OTHER CRIMES CHARGED—WHO IS WILSON.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT ROBBERY AND CONSPIRACY CASE—A FOURTH ARREST.

The great detective case is the event of the day in Montreal, and every development in the preliminary examination has been eagerly looked for. The fact that the authorities have refused to allow the examination to be held in public has intensified this interest, and at the same time rendered it somewhat difficult to satisfy it. On the 12th instant Constable Plante, Louis Naegele's most intimate friend, was arrested, charged with being a party to the theft of a ring from Mr. Charles Dufresne.

Fahey and Naegele, shortly after their arrest, had it publicly stated on their behalf that the whole affair was simply an attempt on Wilson's part to ruin them. The truth of the matter was they suspected Wilson of being a thief and were merely trying to trap him when arrested. The most important evidence which was made public during the week was that of Detective Maxwell. He stated that on the 3rd inst. he met Wilson, whose real name he said was Frank Hayner, and was regularly initiated as one of the Fahey band. He was taken to the house of Mr. Harry Phillips on Drolet street, which was used as its headquarters, and both Fahey and Naegele admitted their complicity in the Grand Trunk station robbery. Plante, who had been liberated on bail when first arrested, was rearrested shortly afterwards on the charge of being mixed up in a serious jewellery robbery that took place some time ago. The case was given to Naegele to work up and nothing was ever heard of the robbers, but a watch of the same class as those stolen has been traced through the pawnshops to Plante and Naegele. Wilson or Hayner, has left the city it is said to gain rest and quiet, and the attorneys for the defence say they will have have him arrested for his share in the affairs if he returns to the city. Part of the proof against Fahey and Naegele are the letters which Wilson declares passed between him and Fahey. They are as follows:—

EXHIBIT E.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25th, 1887.

SIR,—Your note of the 22nd to hand, and in answer would state that everything is O K. The road is clear without any obstructions whatever. Come in at once with your partner, which, I understand, knows the business thoroughly. Bring on a small kit, as we may want to do some work in that line. That party's house is still vacant, and you can make use of it to live there, etc. The girls are anxious to see you, and, no doubt, you will make it pleasant for them when you come.

P. S.—A newspaper was addressed to you to the Adams House as well as the letter at the time; it was the Montreal *Star*.

EXHIBIT C.

BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 25th to hand. I will arrive in Montreal Wednesday evening. Answer as soon as you get this and tell me if you think it best for me to go direct to the house. If so I will meet you at Harvy's the same evening. I would start to-day but have to wait to see my friend. Don't you think we can do that business with P.M., or perhaps you have other business that will pay you better. However, we will decide after my arrival. Remember me to Naegele. Tell him I am coming and I would like to see him the same night with you.—Yours, F. H.

Adams House, Boston, Mass.

EXHIBIT I.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29, 1887.

I only recd. yours of the 26th this a.m., and hasten to reply. As you request, I will be at Harvey's on Wednesday evening, waiting for you, and will endeavor to have our friend there. If you can possibly smuggle in the necessary outfit to do up a fire-proof, do so. Come on at once with your friend, or arrange things with him so that he can come on if we wire him.

EXHIBIT L.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BOSTON, Nov. 22nd, 1887.

THOS. FLYNN, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR,—Find letter enclosed that I found at Adams House. You see it is dated Nov. 3rd. Although it is not signed it is from Fahey. I have just written him a long letter and will have an answer by Friday. I think I shall want you here on Friday; if so I will telegraph you on Thursday. Yours in haste,

FRANK HAYNER.

P.S.—The letter is just as I received it, with notice cut from Montreal paper. Write me on receipt of this to let me know if you can come on next week.

A COWBOY RUNS AMUCK.

MORTALLY WOUNDS A SALOONIST AND STOPS A PRIZE FIGHT.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 14.—The prize fight between Wm. Somers, of Chicago, and an unknown from Michigan City at Hessville, last night, was indefinitely postponed by the action of Claude Kimball, a cowboy just from the West, who, with a 44-calibre revolver in each hand, ran amuck through the crowd of a hundred sports present. Kimball fired indiscriminately into the assemblage. Peter Reich, a saloon keeper, pulled a revolver on Kimball. There was an exchange of shots, and Reich fell mortally wounded. Kimball then took to the woods. He was drunk and disorderly early in the evening and had been put out of the saloon. In revenge he fired a volley into the windows but no one was hurt, and the saloon keeper treated it as a joke. The cowboy was quieted down and put to bed. It was when everything was in readiness for the prize fight that he jumped wildly into the room and began shooting right and left.

DILLON ON THE POPE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Dillon, speaking with reference to the rumors of last evening of the Pope's interference in Irish affairs, said that while he deeply revered the authority of the Pope in matters of faith, he would as soon think of submitting to the Sultan of Turkey, as to him in matters political.

WHAT ENGLAND

WILL DO IN CASE OF WAR IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* asserts on authority that England, in the event of war, will send a fleet to operate in the Baltic and will protect the coasts of Italy. The consent of Parliament, says the paper, will not be asked until the moment comes for putting the agreement into effect.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The *World's* Washington special says:—Congressman Mills, of Texas, who it is expected will be appointed chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, said: —"I heartily agree with President Cleveland's tariff ideas as put forth in his message. While I believe that an *ad valorem* tariff is the only fair and wise measure still I will vote for a specific tariff if by that means I can get a bill passed reducing taxes."

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE
Monday, Dec. 19.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale trade is fairly active for the holiday season, which is always a dull one except for the sorting up orders which are received from the retail traders whose busy season it is. The mild weather of the first week has had a depressing effect upon many branches of trade, such as furs, etc., and indeed upon all. There have not been wanting either somewhat alarming rumors concerning the commercial situation in the West. The investigations into the affairs of certain bankrupt financial institutions which have taken place during the week have revealed a worse state of things than was anticipated. The failures of certain dry goods houses have confirmed the fears of further trouble, and it is said that renewals are being asked for more frequently than ever by Western traders. Altogether the outlook is not very encouraging at this moment. The *Iron and Hardware* trade is fairly active and in sympathy with advancing prices in Great British, values are firm. Pig iron is unchanged here. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 45s 1d, or about 3s 2d higher than last week. Manufactured iron remains firm. *Metals* are firm. *Nails* are unchanged at $2.90 up. *Leather* has been more active, but prices are still easy, owing to the large stocks of most descriptions. *Hides and Skins* are unchanged; $6, $5 and $4 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Calfskins 8c per lb. Lambskins 70c to 75c each. *Furs* are not active for the local trade, owing probably to the mild weather. *Wool* is quiet. On 'Change business has been dull during the week. A few sales of Winter Patent have been reported, but outside of this mere city demand, little has been done.

The following are the arrivals of produce by railway, etc., from January 1st to Dec. 14, 1887, and shipments for same period to Europe via River St. Lawrence and Portland and Halifax, with comparative receipts and shipments for the corresponding period of 1886:—

	Total Receipts.		European.	Lower Ports, Canal and River boats.	Rail.	Total Shipments.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1886.
Wheat, bush.	10,632,435	7,340,760	9,030,519	46,193	74,292	9,151,004	4,993,45
Corn, bush.	1,264,921	4,858,067	1,187,175	17,384	2,119	1,206,678	4,392,521
Peas, bush.	2,363,094	2,540,519	2,444,846	28,086	52,822	2,525,754	1,604,076
Oats, bush	1,076,542	1,943,464	463,091	5,263	42,319	511,273	155,431
Barley, bush.	138,321	177,809	6,583	53,209	....	59,792	141,916
Rye, bush.	85,575	30,687	109,123	2,500	....	111,623	175,960
Flour, barrels	925,930	867,546	583,379	275,630	47,816	906,825	742,013
Oats & cornmeal, brls.	41,504	61,573	37,040	4,243	813	42,796	83,478
Ashes, barrels	1,910	2,561	3,366	2	....	3,368	6,978
Butter, pkgs.	105,330	113,811	77,760	15,261	2,712	95,746	155,067
Cheese, boxes	1,034,651	989,018	1,177,940	4,801	4,533	1,187,274	976,163
Pork, barrels	11,937	17,679	2,952	10,462	619	14,033	31,640
Lard, barrels	22,967	18,772	22,213	254	54	22,621	75,036
Beef, brls. and tcs.	2,847	519	1,189	2,631	....	3,820	6,233
Dressed Hogs	29,889	30,601	....	....	3,595	3,595	619
Tallow, brls	2,989	3,884	3,282	15	....	3,297	8,011
Petroleum, brls.	5,326	5,007	....	....	636	636	8,250
Leather, rolls	23,058	28,379	987	752	1,884	3,623	10,858
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	71,152	85,537	60,580	888	....	61,477	133,75

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are slow but firm. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn, slow. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, market quiet, of a holiday character. No. 1 California wheat, off coast, 33s 6d. French country markets, firm. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during week, 70,000 qrs. Liverpool wheat spot, inactive; corn, do., quiet, but steady. Wheat and flour in Paris, firm. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, turn easier. Mark Lane American and Danubian maize, quiet. Mark Lane English and American flour, quiet. No. 2 Club Calcutta wheat, ex-ship, 31s; present and following month, 30s. Danubian maize, ex-ship, 24s 3d; prompt, 23s 9d.

Liverpool, 3.30 p.m.—Prime Western Lard, 40s 9d.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,573 barrels. The market is very quiet; there being little business doing and values being steady. We quote as follows:—Patent (Winter), $4.40 to $4.65; Patent (Spring), $4.40 to $4.60; Straight Roller, $4.05 to $4.25; Extra, $3.80 to $4.00; Superfine, $3.15 to $3.65; Strong Bakers', $4.15 to $4.40; Ontario bags (Extra), $1.80 to $1.95; do. (Superfine) $1.35 to $1.70; City Strong Bakers in 140 lb. sacks delivered) per 196 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50.

MEALS.—Receipts, 200 barrels. The market is very quiet.

GRAIN.—There is no change in the market; values are unchanged and business is slow. We quote:—Canada Red Winter Wheat, 85c to 87c; do. White Winter, 85c to 87c; Canada Spring, 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2 do., 85c to 86c; No. 1 Northern, 84c to 85c; peas, 73½c to 74c per 66 lbs. afloat; oats, 32c to 34c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 55c to 60c for best; corn, 65c in bond.

EGGS.—The demand is certainly confined to small parcels, but it is brisk enough in its way. We quote at 18c to 19½c for limed, and 20c to 21c for fresh.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The jobbing trade is fairly brisk. We quote as follows: Western Mess, $16.00 to $16.50; Western Short Cut, $17.50 to $17.75; Hams, (city cured), 11½c to 12c; Lard, (in pails), Western, 9c to 9½c; do., Canadian, nominal; Bacon, 10½c to 11½c; Tallow, common refined, 3½c to 4½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The cold weather has made the demand a brisk one, cutters running around after light hogs almost as quickly as formerly. $6.40 to $6.50 for carload lots; and $6.60 to $6.75 for fine light hogs in small lots. The clear, cold weather has helped the market.

GAME AND DRESSED POULTRY.—The near approach of Christmas is having a pronounced effect upon the market, both as to the supply and demand. This week is the active time for this trade, its special season in fact. The following are the quotations:—Partridges are firm at 50c to 55c; venison quiet at 9c to 10c per lb. for saddles, and 5c to 5½c in the carcases; turkeys, 8c to 9c; chickens and geese, 5c to 7c.

FRUIT.—Apples are quiet and firm, and there is not the slightest sign of a weakness in the corner. In fact this year they are emphatically good property. The following are the quotations to-day: Apples, fine fameuse, $3.00 to $3.50; Greenings, $2.75; Baldwins and Spies, $3.00 to $3.50; Grapes, Malagas, $4.00 to $5 per keg; cranberries, $9.00 to $10.00 per brl.; red onions, $3.25 to $3.50 per brl.; Spanish onions, $3.50 per case. Jamaica Oranges, $8.00 per barrel; Floridas, $4.50 to $5 per box; Valencias, $4.90 to $5.25; Bananas, Aspinwall yellow, $4.50 to $5.00; Lemons, $7.50 to $8.50 per case. Nuts, soft shell Almonds, 15c to 15½c; Walnuts, 10c; Filberts, 10c; Peanuts, 10c; Figs, in boxes, 12½c per pound; new dates, 6c to 7c.

ASHES.—We quote at $3.95 to $4.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	Dec. 17, 1887.	Dec. 19, 1887.	Dec. 18, 1886.
Wheat, bushels	125,150	123,150	208,111
Corn, bush	9,292	10,367	61,606
Peas, bush	57,699	56,443	103,909
Oats, bush	98,459	104,909	51,193
Barley, bush	12,887	14,009	51,255
Rye, bush	4,620	7,189	21,382
Flour, brls	34,145	34,561	38,468
Oatmeal, brls	167	157	62
Cornmeal, brls	....	....	11

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The jobbing trade aside, there is nothing or next to nothing being done in butter. Occasionally a creamery weakens to 20c to 21c, or perhaps 22c, and the butter goes out of first hands, but that is all there is about it. Quotations are as follows:—Fall Creamery, 22c to 25c; Townships, 20c to 23c; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Western, selected dairies, 16c to 18c; common grades, 10c to 16c.

CHEESE.—The dulness is unbroken. The local jobbing prices for fine colored are 11c to 11½c.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.,

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.

Bank Stocks	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Seller p. c.	Buyer p. c.	Cash value.
Montreal	200	all	287½	206¼	....
Ontario	100	all	112	109	....
Peoples	50	all	105	100	....
Molsons	50	all	140	130	....
Toronto	100	all	190	187	....
Merchants	100	all	120	119½	....
Eastern Townships	50	all	125	115	....
*Union	60	all	95	....	....
Commerce	50	all	119	109½	....
Hochelaga	100		100	....	....
Federal	100	all	85	....	....
Quebec					
Jacques Cartier					
Nationale	50	......	50	....	....
Ville Marie					
Miscellaneous.					
Intercolonial Coal	100	all	70	34	....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	all	92	91¼	....
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	100		45½	45	....
City Passenger Ry.	50		230	220	....
Mont. Gas Co.	40		195½	195¼	....
Canada Shipping Co.	100		50	40	....
Canadian Pacific Ry.	100		60¾	....	....
Do. L. G. bonds		all			
Canada Central Bonds			120	110	....
Can. North-West Land	£5		52	49	....
Montreal Cotton					
Canada Cotton	100	......	60	40	....
Dundas Cotton	100	......	60	40	....
Canada Paper					
Guarantee Stock	50			95	....

*Ex-div.

FARMER'S MARKET PRICES—Dec. 16.

There was a large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, and most kinds of seasonable produce were abundantly supplied at about former rates. Grain was in good supply at about former rates; potatoes were very plentiful, and rather lower in price. Dressed hogs were plentiful, but brought higher rates; beef quarters were in pretty large supply, with a brisk demand for the best quarters and prices are without material change.

There were a few mutton carcases offered to-day, but the quality was not desirable and they sold at from 4½c to 6c per lb. There were enormous quantities of turkeys on the market to-day and an active trade was carried on throughout the forenoon, single turkeys selling at about 10c per lb. and large lots at from 9c to 9½c per lb. Good geese were also in active demand and prices of this sort were higher. The was a pretty large supply of butter at about former rates. The hay market has been well supplied of late and prices are easier.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 90c to $1 per bag; peas, 80c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c do.; beans, $1.50 to $2.25 do.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF QUARTERS, POULTRY, &c.—Dressed hogs, 7c to 7½c per lb.; beef, forequarters, 2½c to 4c do.; do. hindquarters, 4½c to 6c do.; mutton, forequarters, 5c do.; do. hindquarters, 7c do.; dead turkeys, 9c to 11c do.; geese, 8c to 10c do.; fowls, 8c to 10c do.; ducks, 11c to 12c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 55c to 75c per bag; turnips, 55c to 60c do.; carrots, 50c per bushel; beets, 45c per bush.; onions, $2.75 to $3.25 per brl.; cabbages, 35c to 75c the dozen; celery, 30c to 40c do.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3.00 to $3.50 per box; Florida oranges, $1.00 to $4.50 do.; apples, $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel; Jamaica oranges, $7.50 do.; cranberries, $8.50 do.; grapes, 4c to 10c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb.; common prints, 25c to 30c do.; superior prints, 35c to 40c do.; packed eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; fresh laid in baskets, 50c to 60c do.; honey, 8c to 12c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7.00 to $10.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 70c to 80c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

VIGER COW MARKET—Dec. 16.

There were but seven milch cows and strippers offered on this market to-day and during the forenoon six of them were sold at prices ranging from $25 to $45 each. The best milker of the lot was held at $50, but was not sold at noon, when probably she could be bought for $45.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Dec. 19.

There were pretty large supplies of butchers' cattle on the markets to-day, and in the stables at Point St. Charles, a large number of them being extra beeves for the Christmas market. Butchers were rather slow in "taking hold" this morning, each one seemed to be waiting to see what the others would do before buying the fancy stock. A few sales of choice beeves were made at about 5c per lb., and a few head brought slightly higher figures, and an extraordinary fine heifer, weighing 1,848 lbs., was bought by Mr. Tozer, of Quebec, at 7c per lb. There were two or three other very fine animals held at from 6c to 7c per lb, but were not sold during the forenoon. Mr. George Nicholson bought eight very fine steers at 5c per lb., and eight others at 4½c do. Common cattle were neglected to-day, and not many sales of these were made, and prices were rather lower. Good sheep and lambs were in active demand, and a few of the best lambs brought fancy prices, or over 5c per lb. There was a pretty good supply of fat hogs and prices are about 5¼c per lb. Dressed hogs are slightly higher in price, selling at from 6½c to 6¾c per lb.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Friday, Dec. 13.—On a light supply and a generally fair demand, trade in live stock was unchanged in values, except that as business was almost over, beeves of indifferent quality were regarded as weak. Sheep also were dull. Prices on live weights were: Native and grade steers, corn-fed, $4.05 to $5.75; native steers, grass-fed, $3.60 to $3.90 per cwt.; oxen, 4c to 5c per lb.; dry cows, $2.10 to $3.90 per cwt.; bulls, 2½c to 3½c per lb. Sheep sold at 4½c to 4¾c per lb.; lambs, $5.25 to $6.90 per cwt.; quality of the flocks as above reported poor to choice.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—There were so many cattle left over from Thursday that the number in the pens to-day was swelled to some 10,000, although but 7,300 were received over the railways. There was a good demand from all classes of buyers, and the market was in better condition, especially for good stock, which sold to better advantage than for a day or two previous.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 7.—Every description of stock below an average yesterday. Best prime heifers, 7s 3d to 7s 6d per stone, sinking offal; pigs, 5s 6d to 6s 3d; small sheep, 7½d to 8d per lb.; large do. fat, 7¼d to 7½d. Number shown—Cattle, 2,374; sheep, 4,701; pigs, 738.

SALFORD.—Supply of all kinds of stock yesterday same as last week. Prime cattle in good demand, but at an advance; others dull at late prices. Calves slow, prices unaltered. Cattle, 4d to 6d per lb.; sheep, 6d to 8d; calves, 5d to 6½d. In market—Cattle, 4,083; sheep, 7,451; calves, 225.

BUTTER.

CORK, Dec. 6.—Ordinary—Firsts, 124s; seconds, 92s; thirds, 32s; fourths, 68s. Kegs—Thirds, 78s; fourths, 56s. Mild-cured firkins—Superfine, 114s; fine, 104s; mild, 90s. In market—665 firkins, 16 kegs, 28 mild.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 75½c to 75¾c Dec.; 76½c Jan.; 76½c to 76¾c nom. Feb.; 77¼c to 77½c nom. March; 83½c to 83¾c May; 83¾c nom. June. Corn, 47⅛c nominal Dec.; 48c asked Jan.; 48⅛c Feb.; 53⅛c to 53⅜c May. Pork, $15.15 nom. Jan.; $15.32½ Feb.; $15.90 May. Lard, $7.85 nom. Dec.; $7.87½ Jan.; $7.97½ asked Feb.; $8.07½ March; $8.27½ May.

The visible supplies on this continent on the 17th instant, as posted on the Chicago Board of Trade were of wheat 43,249,445 an increase of 1,236,600 bushels, and of corn 6,546,141 bushels an increase of 436,292 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19, 1 p.m.—Wheat, 74c cash; 74½c Jan.; 81½c to 81¾c May.

TOLEDO, Dec. 19, 1 p.m.—Wheat, 84c cash; 88¾c May.

DULUTH, Dec. 19, 1 p.m.—Wheat, 74½c cash; 74½c Dec.; 74¾c Jan.; 81¾c May.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 2.06 p.m.—Wheat, 89¼c nominal Jan.; 90¼c nominal Feb.; 93¼c May; 93¾c June. Corn, 61½c Jan.; 61¾c Feb.; 62¾c May.

The visible supply as posted in the New York Produce Exchange was—Of wheat, 43,231,099 bushels, an increase of 1,250,944 bushels, and of corn 5,380,469 bushels, an increase of 422,544 bushels.

LONDON, December 19, 4 p.m.—Consols, 101 11-16 for money, 101 13-16 on account.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19, 11.30 a.m.—Spring wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; Red Winter, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 9d to 6s 10d.; corn, 4s 10½d; peas, 5s 7d; pork, 66s 3d; lard, 40s 9d; short cut bacon, 39s; long cut, 40s 6d; tallow, 23s 9d; cheese, 58s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—There is a fair steady consumptive demand for all grades, and prices remain unchanged. Finest September-October made sell in quantity at 57s to 58s 6d, with occasional smaller sales at 59s to 60s. Owing to the close of Canadian navigation the receipts are larger for the moment, and, consequently, there is an occasional free seller; but, on the whole, finest cheese are firmly held, and stocks are not large. There is a moderate enquiry for good to fine July-August at 40s to 45s and 50s to 54s, but the demand for lower grades, at 26s to 30s, is not quite so good.

BUTTER.—For strictly choice American fresh creamery there is an enquiry all the time, and owing to advance in Irish and small receipts of American, buyers are compelled from scarcity of stock to pay higher prices where quality is perfection. Quotations are nominally 95s to 105s, but we know of 110s to 112s being paid for an exceptionally fancy article. Second grade, offered at 70s to 35s, sells very slowly. Fresh Cork butter is quoted now as under: Firsts, 120s; seconds, 97s; thirds, 80s; fourths, 68s; finest kiel, 120s to 127s per cwt.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, December 3rd.*

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—There was a large attendance at this morning's market, an abundant supply of produce, poultry and dressed meat being offered, with prices in most lines firm. Buyers were numerous and business lively. Dressed hogs were in fair supply and met with a brisk demand at from $6.50 per cwt. Beef was very plentiful, and of various qualities. Sales were steady, hindquarters selling at from $3.50 to $6 per cwt. and forequarters from $2.50 to $4. Poultry was largely represented, and the Christmas demand having commenced prices are tending upward. Turkeys to-day sold at from 80c to $1.50 each, or from 8c to 9c per lb. in large lots; geese, 50c to 70c; ducks, 55c to 80c per pair; and chickens, 40c to 55c per pair. Eggs are firm at from 18c to 20c by the case and 20c to 23c retail. Butter in pails brings from 19c to 23c per lb. for the higher grades and 22c to 25c for prints. Old stock can be bought as low as 15c per lb. Potatoes were in moderate supply with prices a shade easier at from 80c to 85c per bag. Turnips sold at from 35c to 50c per bag; cabbages, 5c to 10c per head; onions, 25c per gallon, and celery, 5c to 7c per bunch. Oats continue scarce and very firm at for 38c to 39c per bushel. A small supply of hay was on hand with sales dull at $10 to $12 per ton. Green beef hides were easily disposed of at from 4½c to 5c per lb. and sheepskins at from 60c to 80c each.

FLOUR.—No. 1 brand, per. bbl., $4 to $4.25; strong bakers, $4.15 to $4.50; patent, $5; buckwheat flour, $4.50 to $5.50; oatmeal, per bbl., $5 to $5.25; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50; canaille, per cwt., 90c to $1.00; provender, $1 to $1.10; bran, 90c to $1.

GRAIN.—Oats, per bush., 33c to 42c; peas, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, 65c to 70c.

MEAT.—Beef, per 100 lbs., $3.00 to $6.00.

WOOL.—Fleece, unwashed, per lb., 16c to 20c; fleece washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per lb., 40c to 50c.

PORK.—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., $6 50 to $7; back pork, per bbl., $16.50 to $17; mess pork, per bbl., $16.50 to $17.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Chickens, per pair, 40c to 55c; turkeys, each, 75c to $1.50; geese, each, 50c to 70c; ducks, per pair, 60c to 75c; partridges, per brace, 40c to 50c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, in pails, per lb., 19c to 23c; butter, fresh print, 23c to 25c; cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 7c to 9c; eggs, per doz., 18c to 23c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c; cabbages, per head, 50c to 60c; beets, per dozen bunches, 20c to 30c; onions, per gallon, 20c to 25c; celery, per bunch, 3c to 5c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, 35c to 45c.

COAL.—Stove, $7.50; chestnut, $7.50; egg, $7.25; furnace, $7.25; American soft, $8; coke, $4.50.

WOOD—Tamarac, per load, $2.75 to $3.50; maple per cord, $3 to $4.25; mixed hardwood, per cord, $3 to $3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, per ton, $10 to $12; apples, per brl., $2 to $3.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 19.—Wheat, Fall, No. 2, 84c to 85c; Spring, No. 2, 81c to 83c; Red Winter, No. 2, 84c to 85c; Barley, No. 1, 77c to 78c; No. 2, 72c to 75c; No. 3, extra, 70c; No. 3, 66c; Peas, No. 2, 61c to 62c; Oats, No. 2, 36c to 37½c. Flour, Superior, $3.65; Extra, $3.50. Market quiet; sales made of No. 2 oats at 36½c on track; barley, No. 2 to arrive at 75c, and No. 3 extra at 70c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Dec. 17.—White wheat, per bushel, 78c to 80c; Red do., per bushel, 80c to 81c; Spring Wheat, per bushel, 80c to 85c; Peas, per bushel, 60c to 65c; Barley, per bushel, 60c to 72c; Oats, per bush, 38c to 39c; Corn, per bushel, 58c to 60c; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.34 to $4.20; Strong Bakers flour, per brl., $3.40 to $4.20; Dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.00 to $6.60; Apples, per bag of bushel and a-half, 50c to 55c; Dried apples, per lb., 5c to 5½c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs, $1.00 to $1.10; Butter, in rolls, per lb., 16c to 20c; Butter, in firkins, per lb., 12c to 20c; Eggs, per dozen, 17c to 20c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Dec. 19.—White wheat, 78c to 81c per bushel; Red fall wheat, 78c to 81c per bushel; spring wheat, 70c to 80c per bushel; barley, 45c to 62c per bushel; peas, 48c to 52c per bushel; oats, 31c to 34c per bushel; corn, 50c to 54c per bushel; potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; onions, $2 25 to $2.75 per bag; apples, 50c to 60c per bag; dressed hogs, $5.25 to $6.00 per cwt.; live hogs, $4.25 to $4.75 per cwt.; hay, $11.00 to $13.00 per ton; butter, in tubs, 20c to 20c per lb.; butter, in rolls, 22c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per doz. This week 17 factories offered 16,690 boxes cheese, August and balance of season. No sales reported, and market in same condition, and last week 7 buyers present; and 26 factories represented; cable 5 p.m., 58s.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE, Dec 19.—Potatoes, 75c to $1 00 a bag; apples, 75c to $1.00 a bag; pork, $5.75 to $6; beef, $4.50 to $5; hay, $13 to $14; ducks, 60c to 80c; turkeys, 80c to $1.90; chickens, 30c to 50c; geese, 50c to 80c; butter, 25c to 28c; eggs, 20c to 22c; lard, 11c to 12c; hides, 45c to 46c; sheepskins, 80c to $1; wool, 20c to 22c; tallow, 2½c to 4c; deacons, 25c to 30c; barley, 60c to 70c; wheat, 75c; rye, 55c; peas, 60c.

SHERBROOKE MARKETS—Dec. 17.

Beef, in the quarter, $4 to $7 per cwt.; mutton, 5c to 10c per lb.; pork, 8c to 10c; dressed hogs, $6 to $7 per cwt.; chickens, 8c to 12½c; geese, 8c to 10c; turkeys, 12c to 15c; potatoes, 50c to 60c; onions, 75c to $1 per bushel; oats, 40c to 50c; hides, 4c to 5c per lb.; pelts, 50c to 70c; butter, 20c to 25c; eggs, 22c to 25c; hay, $7 to $10

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., Dec. 19.—Fall wheat, 80c to 86c; spring wheat, 70c to 75c; Oats, 31c; Wool, 20c to 25c; corn, 45c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y., Dec. 19.—At the Little Falls cheese market to-day 2,444 boxes of late made factory and 240 boxes of farm dairy were sold. The farm dairy sales were at 8½c to 10c. The factory sales were 663 boxes at 9c, 591 boxes at 10c, 218 boxes at 10¼c, 200 boxes at 10¾c, 310 boxes at 10½c, 462 boxes at commission prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE *Youth's Companion* has recently been increased in size, making it by far the cheapest illustrated family weekly published. That it is highly appreciated is shown by the fact that it has won its way into 400,000 families. The publishers issue a new announcement and calendar, showing increased attractions for the new year. If $1.75 is sent now, it will pay for the *Companion* to January, 1889, and you will receive the admirable double Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers, and other weekly issues to January 1st, free.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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

BIRTHS.

BARR.—On the 16th inst., at St. John, N.B., the wife of F. D. Barr, of a daughter.

BOVEY.—At Sunandene, Ontario avenue, on Saturday, the 10th inst., the wife of Henry T. Bovey, of a daughter.

COCHRANE—In New York, on the 5th December, the wife of Mr. A. M. Cochrane, of a daughter.

COWAN.—At Corbin, P.Q., on Monday, the 21st Nov., the wife of Edward E. Cowan of a daughter.

DOGHERTY—On December 4, at 2318 St. Catherine st., Mrs. W. F. Dogherty, of a son.

DRUMMOND.—At 263 St. Antoine street, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., the wife of Jno. J. Drummond, of a son.

HILL.—On December 6th, at 385 St. Dominique street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hill.

LIFFITON.—On the 10th inst., at 13 Lincoln avenue, the wife of C. A. Liffiton, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—At Rosebank, La Guerre, Que., on 10th December, 1887, the wife of Mr. John D. Macdonald, of a son.

MASTERTON.—In this city on the 11th inst., the wife of A. J. Masterton, of a son.

MONDOR.—At 135 Centre street, Point St. Charles, on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, the wife of John F. Mondor, of a son.

SANDHAM.—On the 12th inst., at 401 Mance street, the wife of John Sandham, of a daughter.

SIMPSON.—At No. 23 Anderson street, the wife of W. C. Simpson of a daughter.

STORMONT.—On the 29th November, at 655 Sanguinet street, the wife of John Stormont, of a son.

MARRIED.

BARROWMAN—YOUNG.—At the residence of the bride's father, Almonte, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Stewart, David G. Barrowman, to Jessie Young.

BORDEN—PERAULT.—On December 7th, at the residence of the bride's brother, M. Perault, Esq., by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. William Borden, of New York City, to Miss Pamelia L. Perault, daughter of the late Peter Perault, of Stanbridge, near Bedford, Que.

CARSON—McKEE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. P. Yates, assisted by Rev. Canon Fulton, M. A., William Carson to Isabella Jane, daughter of Wm. McKee, of Havelock.

DAWSON—DAVENEY—In Toronto, on Dec. 1st, by the Rev. A. Gilray, Robert Dawson to Mrs. M. E. Daveney.

HICKEY—DAY.—On Dec. 7th, by Rev. N. B. Topping, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Archibald Hickey, of Kingston, to Miss Mary E., only daughter of Henry Day, Esq., of Elginburg.

JARRETT—ROYCE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 341 Adelaide street west, Toronto, on the 11th Dec., by the Rev. W. A. V. E. Patterson, Mr. Stephen Jarrett, to Miss Mary, second daughter of the late H. W. Royce.

LAWRENCE—LATTY.—At the Methodist church, Granby, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Clipham, Malcolm C. Lawrence, of West Shefford, to Ida M. Latty, of Granby.

MACKAY—CARSWELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on December the 14th, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Sarah Ada Frances, eldest daughter of James Carswell, Esq., lumber merchant, to Edward Mackay, second son of William Mackay, Esq., lumber merchant, all of Renfrew. No cards.

McCUAIG—LEWIS.—On the 7th December, 1887, at All Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, B.A., Robt. Finlay, eldest surviving son of the late John F. McCuaig, Esq., to Lizzie Burnham, eldest daughter of John W. Lewis, Esq., all of Toronto.

McCULLOUGH—DEVENNY.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Henry Hackenley, Edward James McCullough to Lois Emma Devenny, both of Buckingham.

McKENZIE—DONALDSON.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Henry Hackenley, Augustus James McKenzie to Sarah Elizabeth Eveline Docaldson, both of Buckingham.

McLAREN—BILTON.—At Westport, Dec. 14th, by the Rev. C. H. Emerson, at the residence of the bride's father, Geo. R. McLaren to Jennie E., second daughter of William Bilton, Esq.

McNISH—SMITH.—On the 7th December, 1887, at Eden Mills, near Guelph, Ont., by the Rev. D. Strachan, Chas. H. McNish, of Lyn, Leeds County, to Jeannie Knox, second daughter of George Smith, Esq., late of Aberdeen, Scotland.

MARSH—WILGRESS.—On Tuesday, the 13th December, at St. John's Church, Port Hope, Ont., by the Rev. Heber Hamilton, the Rev. C. H. Marsh, incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Lindsay, to Emily Carew, eldest daughter of George Wilgress, Esq., Cobourg.

POLEY—MOODY.—On the 12th inst., in the Methodist church, St. Henri, by the Rev. G. H. Porter, M.A., John Poley, of St. Henri, to Sarah Ann Moody, daughter of William Moody, of the same place.

RICHARDSON—GOLD.—In Godmanchester, on the 14th, by the Rev. J. B. Muir, A.M., of Huntingdon, Mr. Edward F. Richardson, Ormstown, to Miss M. A. Gold, of La Guerre, P. Q.

SOUTHEE—HIGGINBOTTOM.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Evans, George A. Southee, late of London, England, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Samuel Higginbottom, Esq., of this city.

WILKINSON—VAIR.—At the residence of the bride's father, Vairville, Barrie, Ont., on December 7th, 1887, by the Rev. D. D. McLeod, Mr. Neil Wilkinson to Kate only daughter of Wm. Vair, Esq.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this city, on December 14th, 1887, Martha Prescott Ashworth, widow of the late Austin Adams, aged 82 years and 10 months.

ARCHAMBAULT.—At 219 University street, on Friday, 16th Dec., aged 41 years and 9 months, Dame Marie Louise Octavie St. Louis, daughter of Captain Louis St. Louis, and wife of F. X. Archambault, Esq., Q.C., advocate.

ATCHISON.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Elizabeth Jane, aged 22 years and 6 months, eldest daughter of Mr. William Atchison, formerly of the city fire brigade.

BELL.—In this city, on the 13th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Campbell, 28 Victoria street, Elizabeth Scott, aged 78 years, widow of the late James Bell.

BERRY.—Mrs. William Berry, on the 16th inst., aged 77 years.

Quebec papers please copy.

BLACK.—In the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, Ont., on November 27, Samuel G. Black, aged 53 years, 8 months and 26 days.

BONFELLOW.—On the 9th December, at Ottawa, Robt. Miles Bonfellow, of Bury-St.-Edmund, Suffolk, Eng. Interred at Weston, Ont.

BOYCE.—At Rawdon, on the 1st December, Emily A. Boyce (Wennie), third daughter of Thomas Boyce, of diphtheria, aged 8 years.

CAMERON.—At Williamstown, on the 4th inst., Annie, daughter of Dougald Cameron, Esq.

COURT.—At East Orange, N. J., U. S., on the 6th inst., Winifred, infant daughter of William B. Court, of this city.

COWAN.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, the 27th Nov., at 12 o'clock (noon), Mary Hudson Gregg, beloved wife of Edward E. Cowan, and daughter of the late Richard Gregg.

CROMBIE.—On Sunday, 11th December, of croup, Beatrice Mary, beloved daughter of A. M. Crombie, Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, aged 5 years, 2 months and 25 days.

DEVERAUX.—At Campbellton, N.B., on Dec. 7th, much lamented, Frederick John Astle, aged 3 years 11 months and 8 days, oldest son of John and Elizabeth Deveraux, Campbellton, N.B.

"Dear Freddy, thou art called away;
Our hearts are bound with grief and pain,
But still we hope in heaven's fair day
To meet our dear lost one again."

DORAN.—In this city, on the 15th instant, of inflammatory rheumatism, Maud Francis, aged 2 years and 11 months, youngest and beloved daughter of P. Doran.

Boston and Newfoundland papers please copy.

DOWNS.—Died on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 11th, at Radnor Forges, Three Rivers, Que., W. G. F. Downs, formerly of Niagara, Ont., aged 71 years.

EASTERBROOK.—At Exeter, Ontario, Mr. James Easterbrook, in his 82nd year.

His end was peace.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, on the 10th inst., John Evans Edwards, aged 51 years, a native of Bath, Eng.

Bristol and Bath papers please copy.

FAHEY.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Ann Linskey, beloved widow of the late Patrick Fahey, aged 73 years, a native of County Galway, Ireland.

FANNING.—In Quebec, after a short and painful illness, on the 9th December, 1887, at 4 o'clock a.m., John Fanning, of H. M. Customs, a native of Dungiven, County Londonderry, Ireland, at the age of 85 years, 11 months and 13 days.

FIELD.—At Cobourg, Ont., on the morning of the 12th December, William Field, aged 59 years and 9 months, a native of Tiverton, Devonshire, Eng., and a resident of Cobourg for 53 years.

GALVIN.—On the 15th instant, James Galvin, late hotel-keeper, Notre Dame street east.

GATES.—In this city, on the 15th inst., John Gates, aged 37 years.

GLEN.—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 15th, David Douglas, aged 13 years, second son of David Glen.

GRAY.—Very suddenly, on December 12th, at his late residence, No. 11 Charlotte street, Toronto, John Gray, Esq., late of the Shedden Co. and C. P. R., in the 57th year of his age. A native of Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland.

GUNNING.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Bernard Gunning, aged 40 years, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

HONEY.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Mary E. Stickney, aged 43, beloved wife of Charles E. Honey.

HOWISON.—At Maple Ridge, British Columbia, October 4th, 1887, George H. Howison, aged 41 years. October 11th, Harold, infant son of George H. and Sarah M. Howison, and December 7th, Sarah M. Willey, wife of George H. Howison, of consumption, aged 35 years.

JEWELL.—At Quebec, on the 8th December, 1887, after a short and painful illness, William Jewell, Senr., aged 51 years.

LARMONTH.—At Ottawa, on Sunday, December 11th, Christina Stewart (Tina), aged 17 years, 5 months, only daughter of Peter Larmonth.

LEAL.—At Orangeville, Ont., on Dec. 12th, Guy Leal, clerk of the Division Court of the County of Dufferin, aged 73.

LEE.—At 94 Conway street, on December 19th, of diphtheria, George Vernon, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days, only and beloved son of W. S. and M. A. Lee.

Safe in the arms of Jesus.

LENNON.—In this city, on the evening of the 15th inst., after a short illness, Andrew Lennon, aged 46 years, a native of Dublin, Ireland.

MACKINTOSH.—In this city, on Sunday, the 11th day of December, 1887, Marion Munro, beloved wife of Alex. G. Mackintosh, in the 63rd year of her age, of inflammation of the lungs.

MANSHRECK.—In Winnipeg, on the 11th inst., of diphtheria, Lillian Maud, only daughter of John C. and Janet M. Manshreck, aged 3 years and 10 months.

McFEE.—Accidentally, while getting on board train at Sherbrooke, P. Q., Thursday, 15th inst., Donald E. McFee, Superintendent of the International Railway, third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Abe McFee, of Russeltown Flats, in the 41st year of his age.

McGIBBON.—Fell asleep in Jesus on Wednesday, 30th November, 1887, Elizabeth Maud (Betsey), aged 20 years and 4 months, daughter of Peter McGibbon, Brownsburg, P. Q.

McNEILL.—In Alpena, Michigan, on the 28th of Nov., 1887, Mary Crookshanks, the beloved wife of the late Philip McNeill, aged 63 years. She leaves seven sons and three daughters to mourn her loss.

There is an angel band in heaven
That was not quite complete
They took our darling mother
To fill the vacant seat.

MULLALLY.—At South Quebec, on the 11th December, 1887, Sarah Gilmore, beloved wife of Thomas Mullaly, and only daughter of the late Wm. J. Gilmore, late caretaker of the Provincial Armory.

NESBITT.—At Hemmingford P.Q., on the 15th inst. of ulceration of the stomach, Humphreys Nesbitt, aged 67 years and 9 months.

Mr. Nesbitt was for many years a railway conductor on the old road running between Caughnawaga and Moore's Junction, near Hemmingford.

PLOW.—At 2772 St. Catherine street, on the 16th inst., of scarlet fever, William Henry, aged ten months, youngest son of George S. Plow.

PRIDHAM.—At the village of Grenville, P. Q., December 12, of congestion of the lungs, Charles Penner Pridham, in the 54th year of his age.

RUTHERFORD.—On Nov. 27th, George Wellesley, youngest son of Robert and Elizabeth Rutherford, of Granby, P.Q., aged 23 years and 6 months.

SALSBURY.—At 385 St. Antoine street, December 10th, of diphtheria, Edith Maud, aged 3 years, 3 months and 14 days, youngest daughter of Charles Salsbury.

SCARFF.—On the 10th inst., at Boston, Mass., U. S., Clina Jay, beloved wife of John Scarff.

SMITH.—Gone to rest, at Newtonville, Brompton, Que., on the 7th inst., Katharine Ann, youngest daughter of the late William Smith, Advocate, Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 58 years.

SPEIR.—In this city, on Thursday, December 15th, Ira Alexander, aged 1 year and 2 months, youngest son of A. Speir.

TATE.—At Owen Sound, Ont., on the morning of the 10th December, Evelyn Marion, youngest daughter of L. E. Tate, of the Molsons Bank, aged one year and four months.

WALSH.—On the 24th ult., at Rawdon, Que., William Walsh, aged 76 years.

WHITE.—At the residence of her father, 76 Victoria street, on the 3rd inst., Annie, daughter of Edward White.

WILLARD.—At his residence, Milton, P. Q., on the morning of the 12th inst., after a very brief illness, Charles Willard, Esq., in the 54th year of his age, deeply regretted.

WYLIE.—At Port Lewis, on the 12th, Mr. John Wylie, farmer, aged 77 years.

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THERE ARE CHEAP PANACEAS for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Biliousness, Constipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood, and female complaints.

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CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT.

BY ROSA H. THORPE.

(*Published by request.*)

England's sun was slowly setting o'er the hills so far away,
Filled the land with misty beauty, at the close of one sad day;
And the last rays kissed the forehead of a man and maiden fair—
He with step so slow and weary; she with sunny floating hair;
He with bowed head, sad and thoughtful; she with lips so cold and white,
Struggled to keep back the murmur, "Curfew must not ring to-night."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered, pointing to the prison old,
With its walls so tall and gloomy, walls so dark and damp and cold,
"I've a lover in that prison, doomed this very night to die,
At the ringing of the curfew, and no earthly help is nigh.
Cromwell will not come till sunset," and her face grew strangely white,
As she spoke in husky whispers, "Curfew must not ring to-night!"

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton (every word pierced her young heart
Like a thousand gleaming arrows—like a deadly poisoned dart),
"Long, long years I've rung the curfew from that gloomy shadowed tower—
Every evening, just at sunset, it has told the twilight hour;
I have done my duty ever, tried to do it just and right;
Now I am old I will not miss it. Girl, the curfew rings to-night!"

Wild her eye and pale her features, stern and white her thoughtful brow,
And, within her heart's deep centre, Bessie made a solemn vow;
She had listened while the Judges read, without a tear or sigh,
At the ringing of the curfew Basil Underwood must die.
And her breath came fast and faster, and her eyes grew large and bright,
One low murmur, scarcely spoken, "Curfew must not ring to-night."

She with light step bounded forward, sprang within the old church door,
Left the old man coming slowly paths he'd trod so oft before;
Not one moment paused the maiden, but, with cheek and brow aglow,
Staggered up the gloomy tower, where the bell swung to and fro;
Then she climbed the slimy ladder, dark, without one ray of light,
Upward still, her pale lips saying, "Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

She has reached the topmost ladder; o'er her hangs the great dark bell;
And the awful gloom beneath her like the pathway down to hell.
See! the ponderous tongue is swinging; 'tis the hour of curfew now;
And the sight has chilled her bosom, stopped her breath and paled her brow.
Shall she let it ring? No, never! Her eyes flash with sudden light,
As she springs and grasps it firmly: "Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

Out she swung—far out, the city seemed a tiny speck below—
There 'twixt heaven and earth suspended, as the bell swung to and fro;
And the half-deaf sexton, ringing (years he had not heard the bell),
And he thought the twilight curfew rang young Basil's funeral knell;
Still the maiden, clinging firmly, cheek and brow so pale and white,
Stilled her frightened heart's wild beating: "Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

It was o'er, the bell ceased swaying, and the maiden stepped once more
Firmly on the damp old ladder, where, for hundred years before,
Human foot had not been planted; and what she this night had done
Should be told long ages after. As the rays of setting sun
Light the sky with mellow beauty, aged sires, with heads of white,
Tell the children why the curfew did not ring that one sad night.

O'er the distant hills came Cromwell: Bessie saw him and her brow,
Lately white with sickening horror, glows with sudden beauty now;
At his feet she told her story, showed her hands all bruised and torn,
And her sweet young face, so haggard, with a look so sad and worn,
Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with misty light:
"Go, your lover lives," cried Cromwell; "Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

NO HARPOONS.

A sailor who had just returned from a whaling voyage was taken by a friend to hear an eloquent preacher. When they came out of church the friend said, "Jack, wasn't that a fine sermon?"

"Yes, it was ship-shape; the water-lines were graceful; the masts raked just enough; the sails and rigging were all right, but I didn't see any harpoons on board. When a vessel goes on a whaling voyage the main thing is to get whales. But they won't come to you because you have a fine ship. You must go after them and harpoon them. Now, it seems to me that a preacher is a whaleman. He is sent not to sail among the fish, but to catch them. Jesus said to His disciples, 'I will make you fishers of men.' How many such sermons as that would it take, do you think, to awaken a sinner, as the thousands were awakened in the days of Pentecost, and to make them cry out, 'What must I do to be saved?'"

"But, Jack, people now-a-days don't want to be harpooned. They want to be interested intellectually in the truth. They like to listen to such expositions and illustrations as the doctor gave us this morning. Did you not see how attentive they were? Surely, it is a grand thing to attract such an audience to hear the Gospel."

"To hear about the Gospel, you mean. I don't object to the doctor's expositions and illustrations. As I said before, they were all ship shape. But the trouble was when he had sailed to the fishing ground, and the whales were spouting around him, instead of manning his boats and trying to catch them, he made a polite bow and said, 'I am glad to see so many whales. I hope that they admire my ship, and will come and spout around it again on its next voyage.' Do you think that the ship-owner in New Bedford would send such a captain to Behring's Strait a second time? Now read the report in Acts of Peter's first Gospel sermon. He begins with an able exposition of the Old Testament prophecies in regard to the resurrection of Christ, and the outpouring of the Spirit; and then, when he had gained the attention of the crowd, he charged home upon them with the words, 'Jesus whom ye have crucified.' That was hurling a harpoon. And we are told that it was effectual. 'They were pricked in their heart,' and the Gospel catch that day was 3,000 souls."

Jack was an old-fashioned tar. He did not appreciate the modern improvements. In some parts of the country the idea of preaching to save sinners is obsolete. The aim and effort is to attract congregations. The successful preacher is not the man who is instrumental in bringing men to Christ, but in bringing them into the congregation, and thus making it strong socially and financially.

I have in my mind's eye two young men who left the seminary at the same time. They were not unequal in their gifts and culture. One determined to be a great preacher. His ultimate aim was to do good. But he thought it wise and right to secure popularity as a foundation on which to build usefulness. He was soon called to a large church. He preaches there to crowded houses. He is one of our ablest defenders of the faith and one of our most highly-honored doctors of divinity. We all admire him and love him. But looking over the Minutes I see that he reports congregational expenses, $24,000; additions on profession, five. The other man started out to save souls, without any thought or care as to personal popularity. He is a home missionary in the far West. He reported last year congregational expenses, $400; added on examination, sixty. Who would not rather have this record in the great day than the other?

The temptation to labor for congregations rather than for conversions is very insidious. Elders and trustees often join with Satan in presenting it to the minister. "We must fill the pews and the treasury," they cry. "We must not repel the impenitent by pricking them in their hearts." But God sends His ambassadors, not to prophesy sweet things, but to cry, "except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." Brethren, don't go a-whaling without harpoons.—*Obadiah Oldschool, in the Interior.*

TO ARMS!

TO THE WOMEN OF THOSE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE REPEAL OF THE SCOTT ACT IS PENDING.

SISTERS,—An extension of the time before voting upon the Scott Act does not mean a period of inactivity and putting off the hard downright work of the campaign until the later months of winter, when storm and snow, with their inevitable discomforts, will prevent women, at least, from active labor.

Now, in this fair autumn weather, let every day score some victory on the side of right.

Sow the seed with lavish hand. Ye may not know how many of the shining grains shall spring up bearing good fruit upon the day of voting.

In the long winter evenings as the "gude mon" sits by the fireside, hungry for anything in the shape of reading matter, see to it that he has good, terse, temperance literature, and plenty of it at his command.

This is emphatically a work for us, each and every one. Is there one among us all, whose heart has not been wrung with bitter anguish by the intemperance of some one near and dear? Most women of mature age have learned by sad experience to make this matter one of personal feeling.

If convenient to join some temperance organization do so by all means. But if denied by circumstances the fellowship of kindred souls, launch out alone. In any case be sure to do your uttermost for the good of this cause. This is no time for red-tapeism or branching off on side issues, we can have but one goal—prohibition, one order from headquarters—"so run that ye may obtain."

It will be easy for any woman of average intelligence to post herself fully on the Scott Act business in a short time. Make a little collection of trenchant facts, unanswerable arguments, figures and statistics bearing on the subject, and have them ready to fire off at every opportunity. Do not spare the ammunition. God shall direct the shot. Let every person whom you chance to meet be made to feel that you are in dead earnest in this matter.

It is our privilege to perform an important part in the coming contest. Although the freedom of the ballot is denied us, yet with equal intelligence, with greater enthusiasm, with deeper convictions, we can stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder with the men in this contest and fight for all that makes our lives worth living, pure, safe and honorable homes.

Must we let our fair souled boys out from the gentle influences of the family circle, to tread adown the village street, where the doors of licensed "hells" stand open, fair in their seductive beauty as the serpent in the bowers of Eden, but leading to the chambers of eternal doom?

Must we watch and pray, through waiting hours, for the footsteps which tarry long at the wine?

That has been the bitter agony of many a mother's heart. But now, courage, weeping sisters! We have a chance, a glorious chance, to aid in driving out this hydra-headed Gorgon which has been fattening upon the souls of our loved ones.

May none of us be found lacking in aught pertaining to our duties at this juncture, but in every place we can, in all the ways we can, let us put in good telling blows for God and home and native land. H. P. M.

Stanstead, Nov. 23rd.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

MRS. ROBERTSON'S WORK.

A man in China was presented with a copy of St. Matthew's Gospel. He took it to his home some distance off, and was so charmed with it that he sat up at night to read it right through. When he got to the sentence in the last chapter, "All power is given unto Me, in heaven and in earth," he realized peace in Jesus. About three months afterwards a missionary visited the place and found sixty Christians banded together as a church, who had never been taught by a Christian teacher except this man who had received the little book without any explanation of its contents. They had only this single copy of that Gospel to reveal the way of salvation to them. We find that in temporal matters the demand creates the supply, it is the opposite in spiritual concerns—the supply creates the demand, and the more widely the Word of God is circulated, the greater will be the felt need.

So writes Mrs. A. E. Robertson, in her latest report of the Association for the Free Distribution of the Scripture. It is stated that the Association has, since its formation ten years ago, freely given away, through judicious distributors, in about fifty different countries, including India, Australia, Persia, Argentine, Jamaica, Demerara, Siam, Madagascar, &c., &c., Bibles, New Testaments and Gospels. The only limit to its gifts is the funds placed at its disposal. Over £1,660 has been received and spent this year, and, as will be seen from the balance-sheet, every penny contributed has gone to provide Scriptures for distributions; there is no office establishment to maintain.

The little book contains many striking and stirring incidents of Bible distribution in France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Poland, Scandinavia, Russia, Palestine, India and China. Here we can give but two.

A young woman, a Roman Catholic, who attended our meetings, was very happy when she was able to bring others. She was so astonished at what she heard read out of God's Word that she cried out, "How beautiful that is!" She heard of God's love in the parable of the prodigal son, and exclaimed, "Oh, how he loves us!" She drank it in, and the Saviour's grace reached her heart. Some time after she was attacked by a fever, which carried her off in a few hours. When she was dying she said she wanted nothing but "the Book," and expired calm and happy, gazing upwards while her husband was reading to her. The poor man said with tears, "I wish to read for myself that which comforted my wife, it will comfort me."

The Word of God is also received with eagerness by the Arabs on board the vessels passing Marseilles. One word I heard surprised and rejoiced me, "Take this book," said an officer to a soldier, "read it, and you will learn how to become better." "It is of Jesus Christ that this book speaks, is it not?" said he, turning to me. "Not of Mahomet,—no, no, but Jesus Christ."—*Word and Work.*

HOW TO READ.

Dr. Thomas Hill is one of our oldest and most intelligent educators, and in his account of the "Books That Have Helped Me," contributed to the December *Forum*, there is a suggestion at the close which is worth its weight in gold. The venerable ex-president of Harvard says: "The books which have helped me most, and which I believe would be most valuable to any reader, are those which are very clear and intelligible in their style, but which nevertheless, from their largeness and breadth of view, and from their range of thought lying somewhat above the commonplace, demand close attention and patient study in the reader. The book is none the worse, but rather the better, if it has come down to us, with a high reputation, for Campbell's period of sixty years, or even for many times sixty. Read such a book through once, in order to get a general view of the aim and method of its author. Read it a second time more carefully, in order deliberately to weigh the value of its parts. Read the more valuable parts a third time, with meditation and reflection, that you may digest and assimilate what nutriment is there." This is the deliberate advice of one of the best educated men in the United States.

NO BOY is prepared to leave school whose mind is swayed by the hallucination that the only thing worth thinking of in this life is business success.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

[*Under this head we invite letters from ladies on matters affecting home-life. All communications to this column should be addressed Editor Home Department.*]

ONE SERVANT OR TWO?

HOME DEPARTMENT,—In your last issue I observed a suggestion on systematising work which is an excellent one; but the writer does not take into consideration, that seven out of ten who only employ one servant, must have the laundry work performed in the house, which occupies nearly half of the week in fair weather (not to mention foul). Does she not find sending such work out equivalent to keeping an extra servant, with the work not so well done? I did when without one. In both cases, I pay $2.50 per week, and solely on account of the girl being a perfect laundress. How would she manage in such cases, if compelled to have all done at home? Does she find it easy to obtain a class of maids who will be directed by her? Does she think it wise to have a young girl take entire charge of a walking baby? There are many reforms required on the "servant" question, which is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Could not our readers give some suggestions, and ventilate the views of others? PANSY.

"TO SPEAK, OR NOT SPEAK."

Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord. What reasonable court would refuse female witnesses? What is more needed to-day than living witnesses for a living Christ, in a dying world? Who dare forbid such? Are the objecters sure they are leading souls to Christ themselves? Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

A FRIEND OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

A MODERN DIOTREPHES.

MR. EDITOR,—An anxious sister seeks encouragement in her and others work in the church. Diotrephes appear to have a descendant in her midst. Do not, dear sisters, think some strange thing has happened. You read Matt. xxi 23, and while some direct you to Cor. xiv. 34-35, read Phillip. iv. 3 and many other passages to encourage you in your work for the Master. Before the world is brought to Christ, woman must work. In your case necessity is laid upon you, faint not by the way. FELLOWSHIP.

HELPS FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

In discussing the reasons why so few boys born and bred on the farm follow their father's calling, the *American Cultivator* says, there is one that is entirely creditable to them, and that is too little considered. It is their unwillingness to have their wives, when they marry, assume such arduous responsibilities as their mothers have endured as farmers' wives. And even if they were willing, ambitious girls are not, and simply decline to wed a young man who can offer them no better prospect than to share with him the hard life of the farm. This leads the *Cultivator* to say:

Undoubtedly the greatest improvement in farming life now needed consists in greater comforts and conveniences for farmers' wives. The farmer himself has all sorts of labor-saving machinery. The wife often has to do with only the same conveniences provided for her mother and grandmother before her. As social duties become more exacting her time and leisure are less than formerly. Children on the farm do not "rough it" as much as they used to. Just all the difference in their appearance marks so much the greater care thrown upon the mother. It is more difficult than formerly to get good help in the house in the country. Girls who work in private families prefer city life. They, too, had rather find a lover among the young men in some city avocation than on a farm. Now, as far as possible, a farmer should either make his wife's work proportionally as easy as his own, or he should quit the business if satisfied that this cannot be done. Usually the hardest jobs in the house may be saved by a little timely thoughtfulness on the part of the husband and men folks. Having a good supply of wood or other fuel in a convenient place ought to be a requirement from every house-wife. So, too, should good hard and soft water be convenient for use. Many steps may be saved by constructing sewage drains to convey slops from the house. This drain should terminate in some receptacle at a distance from the house, which kept disinfected will more than pay its way in providing fertilizers for the farm.

It is presumed that most farmers' wives have sewing machines. They are as great help in the house as mowers and harvesters are on the farm, and may be used many more days in the year. The ice-house and creamery should be maintained wherever a cow is kept. They make a great saving in the labor of caring for milk, and are besides well worth their cost in making more and better butter than by the old laborious methods. The ice-cold milk from the creamery is an excellent drink for hard-working men. With every particle of cream removed, it is as nutritious as it ever was, and its coolness, combined with nutrition, makes it valuable for a drink to men in the hay and harvest fields. Then, too, with plenty of ice it is easy to have ice-cream easily, made cheaply and better than nine-tenths of what is sold in cities. With beautiful home-grown flowers in the door yard, and perhaps, a green-house for them in winter, the farmer's wife need ask no odds of city sister with equal wealth in the pleasure and refinements of life which each may enjoy.

The trouble with most farmers is that they do not make the most of little things where they can easily and cheaply increase the comforts and luxuries of life. Lacking these they look with greater envy on the supposed advantages of city residents, and, of course, become discontented and unhappy. If farmers asked the advice of their wives more than they do about household arrangements, and gave them their way in these they would find the comforts of their homes greatly increased thereby. Perhaps then their sons, whom they hope to leave as prosperous farmers, would not be deterred from their father's business by their inability to find lovable and intelligent young women willing to share such a life with them.

CASHMERE HOUSE DRESS.

The dress in our illustration is from a model made of gobelin blue cashmere with a plastron and collar of darker velvet. The straight skirt is five yards wide around and a yard long pleated in a box pleat ten inches wide on the front and in deep kilt pleats the rest of the way around. The pointed apron drapery is hung on the front of the foundation skirt and the back



is draped in curved bedouin folds. The corsage is pointed in front and cut in tabs at the back. The front opens on a vest of surah arranged in crossed folds, with a pointed velvet plastron at the throat. The sleeves and edges of the basque are trimmed with bands of the material on which large disks are embroidered in satin stitch with silk of the same shade. One may omit the embroidery and the puffs on the shoulders and still have a handsome dress.

"ALL POWER IS GIVEN unto Me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore." That seems very strange, does it not? "I have all the power," saith Christ, "therefore go ye." "But, Lord, were so insignificant; we are so unworthy; we have no power, according to what Thou hast already said," and yet He says, "Go ye." What does He want with us? No, He does not want us at all; there is no want with Him. He that saith, "The cattle on a thousand hills are Mine; if I were hungry I would not tell thee," yet in another place says, "Thou hast bought Me no sweet cane with money, neither hast thou filled Me with the fat of thy sacrifices." He does not want us, but still, oh! how He loves to honor us by using us. "I have all power," saith He; "I am not asking power of you, but having that I am able to turn round to you, and say, 'Go ye, therefore.'"—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

AN ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTION of $27,600 has been received by the Church Missionary Society of England.

THE AGENTS of the Bible Society in Tokio, Japan, can scarcely meet the demand for the Bible in that city.

IN HUNGARY, through the labors of various Christian workers associated with the National Bible Society of Scotland, 400 bibles and 3,500 Testaments were distributed last year, and many souls are declared to have been converted through the good seed thus sown broadcast.

REV. P. S. VERNIER, of the French Presbyterian Church of L'Ange Gardien, in the Presbytery of Ottawa, Canada, who was recently invited to take charge of a French-Canadian Protestant Church in Massachusetts, has accepted the call, and already entered upon his new field of labor.

A DISCUSSION recently took place at Lucknow between the Arya Somaj and the orthodox Hindus, when the attacks made upon Christianity by the former aroused the ire of the Mohammedans, who took sides with the Christians, declaring that Christ was holy and sinless. It is noted as something quite new for Lucknow Mohammedans to espouse the cause of the Christian missionaries.

THE CLERICAL PARTY in Mexico is again persecuting the Protestants with great bitterness. A young Protestant Mexican girl opened a village school, and was poisoned by "loco" weed in a few days by the fanatics. In Guerrero a mob, instigated by priests, assaulted the house of a Protestant family and killed three persons. In Vera Cruz the editor of a Liberal newspaper was denounced from the pulpits, and was murdered shortly afterward on a lonely road.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.—Says the *Bible Reporter:* The copies of Holy Scripture which have been supplied, either as Bibles, texts, or portions, in all versions, to China, are not now numbered by thousands, but have reached the enormous number of three and a half millions—enormous only when looked at alone, but hardly one for each hundred of the people, even though it were possible that all the copies which have found their way into China could be now available for use.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—Something must be done to hold in check those Christianized Indians in the Indian Presbytery of Dakota, or they will leave the rest of us behind. Our minutes show that during our ecclesiastical year that presbytery, composed of converted Sioux Indians, gave $571 more to foreign missions than any other presbytery in the synod, and during the last synodical year it gave to the nine boards of our Church $234 more than any of the white presbyteries of the synod.—*Interior (Presbyterian).*

SAXONY.—In an article in a Protestant journal a Dresden clergyman suggests that hotels and public houses should be under the control of the State, instead of being kept by self-interested individuals. They could be let out as railway restaurants are, but the profit, instead of flowing into one man's pocket, might form a fund for the benefit of the poor. This sort of management would, it is thought, prevent much of the serious excess which now prevails.—*Evan.-Kirch Anzeiger.*

KANDY.—The Rev. J. G. Garrett (C.M.S.) appeals for a lady worker. He says the Kandyan girls in the centre of Ceylon are as yet practically unreached. Schools in Kandy have been tried and fail through national custom and prejudice. The plan which promises really to meet the need is that a Christian lady should devote herself to this call, and endeavor, somewhat as a Zenana missionary, to win the confidences of Buddhist mothers in the Kandyan homes. These are much more easily reached than the private dwellings of Hindoo and Mohammedan or Chinese people

WORK AMONG STUDENTS.—At a meeting of students, held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst., to hear the report of the deputation who had visited the American colleges during the summer session, Prof. Henry Drummond said that every hour of their visit to America had paid them to the last degree; he never in his life had done anything which he felt was so well worth doing. They had confined their work to the colleges, and had awakened an amazing interest, not in themselves, not in the University of Edinburgh, but in the kingdom of God—an interest which would not die out, but would go on.

SALVATION ARMY.—Describing his tour in Sweden, "General" Booth writes from Gothenburg:—"We were soon comfortably located in the house of a lady who has quite a large establishment for training girls for domestic service. Nearly every girl that comes into the place gets converted in the Army meetings, and so goes forth into the world, not only able to bake and wash, and clean and serve, but to pray, and believe, and fight for the salvation of those whose earthly comfort she goes to promote." At present the Army has not commenced operations in Norway, but they have decided to commence work as soon as possible. A barracks to seat 700 is being erected at Christiania, and it is hoped that it will be ready by the beginning of January.

THE BIBLE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.—Colonel Klefecker is commissioned by royal command to superintend the distribution of the Holy Scriptures to the German army. The yearly requirement for this purpose is about 4,000 Bibles and 18,000 New Testaments, of which number 4,000 are Catholic and foreign copies. Since 1831, 143,800 Bibles, and over 700,000 New Testaments have been given to the Prussian soldiers. The British and Foreign Bible Society has almost exclusively borne the cost of this supply. The Prussian Bible Society celebrated its anniversary October 19th, when it was stated that 8,268 more copies of the Bible had been distributed last year than in the preceding year.

A PERSIAN COLPORTEUR.—Dr. Bruce says:—"Benjamin Badall has gone through the length and breadth of my district (five times as large as Great Britain), and there is hardly a single town or large village in which he has not sold the Word of God. He is by birth a member of one of those Eastern churches in which so much interest is now felt in England. Benjamin is a Nestorian, but he lives as a soldier of Christ among Armenians. He was originally my groom, and has since become a colporteur. He is a man of no education proper, although he can do what many of us cannot—he can preach in five different languages. Although Benjamin has no education he is a man mighty in the Word of God.

SINGAPORE.—The Rev. W. F. Oldham, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, sends a short account of his growing work at Singapore. He says:—"We are busy in the Master's service and his blessing rests upon us. We have now 240 boys and 70 girls in our combined day and Sunday-schools. I have recently baptized a young Malay woman and three Tamils—one of these a very intelligent ex-preacher of Sivaism. He seems to be very earnest. I am organizing a small Tamil church; and, amid the abounding drunkenness of the Tamils, I rejoice that ours will be an abstaining church. We here reap fruit sown by our American brethren in Jaffna, Ceylon. I am about to receive a score of members into the church, some of them converted from Romanism, some from heathenism, and all I trust to God."

CORSICA.—A lady having called at Corsica on her way to North Africa a short time ago, writing to a friend in England, gives a very sad account of the spiritual state of the people there. Accompanied by a friend, she sang in the French language the hymn, "Tell me the old, old story," to a wondering crowd. At the close some of them cried, "That is not an old story to us; it is a new one, for we have never heard it." The ladies preached Jesus in a simple way to the people, whose marked attention showed how deeply they are thirsting for the truth as it is in Him. Being under the intolerant thraldom of Roman Catholicism, they are not allowed to learn to read, and have no better idea of the Saviour than that of his being carried as a babe in the arms of the Virgin. Their condition socially is also very degraded.

HINDOO WOMEN.—Dr. Sarah Seward, of Allahabad, writes as follows concerning Lady Dufferin's medical work: * * * To me, the weak points in the Dufferin work are, that it is godless work, caring only for the bodies of these poor women, whose mental and moral condition is far worse than the physical, and to do them any real good they need help of all kinds. You may dose and drug them *ad infinitum* but until you can lift them out of the depths of ignorance and superstition, you do them but little real good. I think a great deal that is written about their recognizing and admitting their needs in spiritual things is pure humbug. The saddest part is that they do not realize their needs, and the hardest part is to rouse them from their ignorance and apathy. * * * Dr. Seward adds at the close of her letter, "I need a medical helper, one to learn the language and the work, then to take my place, and let me go home for a rest.—*Woman's Work for Woman.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

HEROD AND JOHN THE BAPTIST.

JANUARY 1.—Matt. 14: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And his disciples came and took up the body, and buried it, and went and told Jesus.—Matt. xiv. 12.

INTRODUCTION.

For the next six months we continue to study the Gospel of Matthew, begun last year. But in the order of time, this lesson follows immediately after Lesson VI. of the Fourth Quarter, Nov. 6, 1887, as given in chronological order by Mark and Luke.

EXPLANATORY.

I. Herod,—the Forebodings of a Guilty Conscience.—Ver. 1, 2. 1. "At that time." At this period of Jesus' ministry. "Herod the tetrarch." Herod Antipas, the son of Herod the Great, and tetrarch of Galilee, and of Perea beyond Jordan. His yearly revenue was 200 talents ($328,500). A tetrarch meant originally "the ruler of a fourth part," but later it came to mean any tributary prince.

His Character. From the first, Herod was a light-minded, unreliable, prodigal, and luxurious prince; hence, also, he proved superstitious and cunning (Luke xiii. 32; Mark viii. 15), and on certain occasions, either from folly or weakness, utterly heartless, cruel, and callous.—*Lange.* "Heard of the fame of Jesus." The report about Jesus' marvellous works and teachings and claims.

2. "And said unto his servants." Officers, courtiers. "This is John the Baptist," whom just before this he had wickedly put to death, even his hardened conscience protesting against the crime. "He is risen from the dead." In chap. xvi. 14, Luke ix. 7-9, this is given as one of the three opinions that were floating among the people as to our Lord's character, the other two being that he was Elijah, and that he was one of the old prophets who had risen again.—*Ellicott.* It is natural that Herod's guilty conscience should make him fear that the first of these rumors was the true one.

The Guilty Conscience. Conscience can give to the evil-doer the sharpest pain of which the soul is capable. It may be silenced for a time, put to sleep by false doctrines, unheard amid the din of business and of pleasure, but there comes a time when it awakes. A simple word, an unusual appearance, some foretaste of disaster, touches the soul as with a magic wand, and wakes it from its slumber. The only hope for a guilty conscience is in the redeeming love of Jesus, of whom John was the forerunner. Only his precious blood can cleanse the conscience and give the guilty peace.

II. John the Baptist,—the Martyr Preacher. He was the son of an aged priest, Zacharias, and Elizabeth, the cousin of Mary the mother of Jesus. Hence he was the second cousin of Jesus. He was six months older than Jesus. He was a Nazarite, pledged to drink no wine or strong drink, and to let his hair and beard go untrimmed, as a sign of consecration to God (See Numb. vi). His early life up to 30 years of age was passed in the solitudes of the wilderness of Judea, where he was prepared for his great mission as the forerunner of the Messiah. He began to preach in the summer of A.D. 26, and preached for nearly two years. For almost a year his preaching was contemporary with the preaching of Jesus. Then he was shut up in the castle of Macherus by Herod Antipas, March, A.D. 28.

III. The Right Doing which led to Martyrdom.—Vers. 3-5. 3. "Herod had laid hold on (arrested) John." This was a year before the opening of our lesson (Matt. iv. 12). "And put him in prison." At Macherus, in Perea, on the eastern side of the Dead Sea, near the southern frontier of the tetrarchy. Here Antipas had a palace and a prison under one roof, as was common in the East. "For Herodias' sake." (1) Because the crime of Herod was with and on account of Herodias, and (2) because Herodias wanted John put out of the way. She "had a quarrel against him" (Mark vi. 19).

Herod was married to the daughter of Aretas, an Arabian king, but abandoned her for the sake of Herodias. Herodias was the wife of her uncle Philip and older brother of Herod Antipas, but she deserted him, and eloped with the younger brother.

The Reproof. 4. "For John said unto him, It is not lawful for thee to have her." It is uncertain whether John's reproof was a private and personal one, or was a public denunciation, before the people, of the crime of their prince.—*Abbott.*

5. "And when he would have put him to death." The only certain way to stop the reproof was to destroy the reprover.

"He feared the multitude;" lest his slaying of one they regarded as a prophet should arouse them to an uncontrollable passion of excitement against himself and his plans.

IV. The Birthday Festival.—Ver. 6. The scene now changes to Macherus, the other palace of Herod, where John was imprisoned. The time is the latter part of March, just before the Passover, a year after the imprisonment.

6. "Herod's birthday." Either his birthday, or the anniversary of his accession, his birth as a king, and hence also the anniversary of his father's death,—"a fit time for a Belshazzar-feast, a grand banquet to the military authorities and the chief men of Galilee (Mark vi. 21). It is evening, and the castle-palace is brilliantly lighted up. The noise of music and shouts of revelry fall into the deep dungeon where waits the prisoner of Christ." "The daughter of Herodias," by her former husband. Her name was Salome, and she afterwards married her uncle, Herod Philip II., tetrarch of Ituria. "Danced before them," or in the midst, as Rev. Ver. She had been sent by her mother to gain an opportunity for killing John (Mark vi. 21). The dance was a pantomime, probably of a voluptuous character, and was performed "in the midst," with the intoxicated party forming a circle about her.—*Schaff.* It was in the East, even more than with us, a disgrace for a woman to enter such a scene of carousing as characterized the king's feast (comp. Esther i. 10-12). The dance was and still is sensual and exciting.—*Abbott.* "And pleased Herod;" the voluptuous Herod, and those with him; all, quite likely, more or less intoxicated, were pleased, doubtless, with the skill and grace of her performance, and with the condescension of a princess in thus honoring the birthday of the king.—*S. W. Clarke.*

V. The Rash Promise.—Ver. 7. "Whereupon he promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she would ask;" unto the half of his kingdom (Mark). A jewel, a bracelet, a palace, or a city, were probably in his thoughts as what she was likely to ask, and he would gladly give.—*Ellicott.*

A Kingdom for a Dance. Herod was willing to give away half of his kingdom for the sight of an immoral dance. Poor fool! But how many in our day give away the whole kingdom of their souls, with health and hope, prosperity, peace, and goodness,—yea, the whole kingdom of heaven,—for the paltry price of a glass of wine; the pleasure of the table; the gratification of passion, or pride; the acquisition of little money. The race of Esaus still thrives who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

VI. The Wicked Request.—Vers. 8, 9. 8. "And she, being before instructed of her mother;" rather, "being put forward, or instigated, by her mother." The word does not imply that the girl had been instructed before she danced what to ask for, and St. Mark distinctly states (vi. 24) that she went out from the banquet-hall to ask her mother what use she was to make of the tetrarch's promise.—*Handy Com.* The long-looked-for opportunity had at length come to Herodias when her bitter grudge against John the Baptist could be gratified. She could now compel Herod to do what in his sober moments he dared not attempt.

What shall I ask? Every child in effect says to its mother, What shall I ask,—ask of God, of life, of the future; shall it be earthly good or heavenly good, sin or righteousness, heaven or hell? "John Baptist's head in a charger," or large dish or platter. Did she hope to rekindle their merriment by the sense of the delightful wickedness involved in a young and beautiful girl asking that on one of the golden dishes which graced the board, should be given into her own hands the gory head of the prophet whose words had made a thousand bold hearts quail?—*Farrar.*

9. "And the king was sorry." Mark says exceedingly sorry; not penitent, but worried and troubled. "Nevertheless for the oath's sake." Herod had placed himself in a dilemma to make a choice of two evils,—to break a rash, wicked oath, or to commit murder. He should have chosen the former as the less of the two (comp. Lev. v. 4-6.) "And them which sat with him." The guests had heard the oaths, and it would make him seem a perjurer and fickle and mean if he disregarded his public promise. The request did not come within the scope of the promise. Salome asked much more than half of Herod's kingdom. He should have told her that he could give her half of his kingdom, but he could not give up right and honor.

VII. The Martyr's Fate.—Ver. 10-12. "And he sent, and beheaded John in the prison," which was in another part of the castle. Mark says he sent an executioner, one of his body-guard, or soldiers, who must have been present in large numbers on account of the war with Aretas.

11. "And his head was brought." "Is he silenced at last?" says Stock. "No, not yet; his blood has a voice in God's ear (Gen. iv. 10): how shall she silence that? and one day the voice of God's broken law will accuse her; how shall she silence that?"

12. "And his disciples came." There had always been some in communication with him, for he had sent them before this to make inquiries of Jesus. So should we go and tell Jesus all our troubles and works. It will comfort us to have his sympathy. It will make us feel more clearly that we are workers together with him. It will keep us from those things we are unwilling to tell. He will give us the guidance and light we need.

VIII. The Martyr's Success. There is a lesson of marvellous impressiveness in the contrast between the success of Herod and that of John. Herod seemed to succeed, and John to fail; but in reality the exact opposite is the truth. John finished the work that was given him to do. His life was a completed whole. Had he lived longer, he would have marred the perfection of this work. After the Messiah had come and was established, the work of the forerunner was ended. "The martyrdom of John is his strongest sermon, heard and felt everywhere. He still precedes Christ in every revival, as repentance must precede forgiveness."—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

NEARLY a thousand millions of the human race are yet without the gospel; vast districts are wholly unoccupied. So few are the laborers that, if equally dividing responsibility, each must care for at least one hundred thousand souls. And yet there is abundance of both men and means in the church to give the gospel to every living soul before this century closes. If but ten millions out of four hundred millions of nominal Christians would undertake such systematic labor as that, each one of that number should, in the course of the next fifteen years, reach one hundred other souls with the gospel message, the whole present population of the globe would have heard the good tidings by the year 1900.

NOVA SCOTIA MISSIONARIES SHIPWRECKED.

LETTERS FROM MRS. ANNAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Annand, the Presbyterian missionaries to the New Hebrides, returned to their field of work last season after a visit to Canada. After visiting a number of the stations on the different islands an accident befell the "Cairndhu," the vessel which they had chartered in Sydney to bring down houses and goods for them. Mrs. Annand writes as follows of their adventures:—

THE "CAIRNDHU" TENT, MALO,
New Hebrides, June 24th.

Since I wrote the first of my letter we have been shipwrecked. We started from Malo Friday morning, the 17th. It was a beautiful morning, and we started away for Santo with light hearts. When we got out we found the wind was leaving us, so the captain determined to return to Malo. We had hoped to reach Tangoa, the south of Santo, which is eight miles from here, before dinner. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Fraser, and the captain had been there by boat the day before to see the people. Mr. Annand could not go on account of his back. They found the people anxious for a missionary and wished them to buy land at once. Mr. Annand intended to visit there, and maybe the north side of Santo. He wished to settle where the most people are speaking the same language. However we shall not get to the north side now. The captain turned the ship, and as the sun was very hot and I felt a little sick, I went to my cabin to rest. All the passengers were off the deck. Suddenly we heard the men running and the captain call out, "let go the anchor quick." We wondered what could be the matter, went up stairs and found to our horror that she was on the reef. How she pitched us about and knocked her sides on the hard reef! It was 12.15 when she went on, at the north-west end of Malo. It seems she missed stays, and wind and currents both being against shoreward, we were soon near the rocks. The anchor was let go, but too late to save us, she swung on to the coral reef. An anchor was carried out and every effort made to draw her off, but the windlass broke. After that everything gave way. The captain ordered us on shore. I ran down to the cabin, collected a few things together, and then left the ship with Mr. Annand, Mr. Mackenzie, Norman his son, and Mr. Murray and our two native women who were, with Norman, a good deal frightened. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Robertson remained on board to render any assistance they could with the vessel. We sat on the shore watching all the afternoon. Mr. Annand could not help on account of his back. They made a sort of sail tent at night for us, so Mr. Fraser, Joseph, myself, and four natives sat under it all night. We could not sleep. Some went round to the mission station about two miles away. What a night it was! We heard them pumping and working all night long, and heard thunder in the distance. About 10 p.m. she filled. At 4 a.m. the first boat came in with cargo, and by daylight six boat-loads had been landed. Mr. Annand helped them by holding a lantern to light them to the shore. We are thankful that no lives were lost. A good deal of our furniture is broken and ruined. My poor sewing machine was under salt water for ten hours. Our harmonium is also ruined, besides four cases of valuable things. The nice writing desk the ladies of St. John's Church gave me when we first left home is spoiled. You will remember it. We all had to work hard. They were landing things from the ship, and we were opening boxes, &c., and drying things. I am thankful to say that all the provisions were saved and but little damaged. We have got two pretty good tents up, one for the crew, and one for the captain, Mr. F. and ourselves, and two women and cargo. On Tuesday, the first mate, two white men, and five natives went in a small boat, well supplied with food and water, to search for the "Dayspring," which we expect to be at Ambrim. The natives come about us, and seem friendly. If we can all keep free from fever, it will be a great matter. The Lord is with us. We all feel sorry for our captain, who is a fine Christian man, and this is his first vessel. He and the white crew, also the native crew, have worked nobly. Messrs. Mackenzie, Robertson and Annand went down by boat to Tangoa yesterday, and bought some land. The people are anxious for a missionary there. If the "Dayspring" does not reach here before Monday, they think of rafting part of our house down to begin work. The iron roofing is a good deal rusted.

TANGOA, SANTO, July 19th.

I must add a few more lines before closing this, to let you know how we got along after the wreck. We had three weeks and a half of tent life—quite long enough. To our great delight the boat which went away on the 20th in search of the "Dayspring" returned on the 8th of July, reporting that the "Dayspring" was outside and would be in on the next morning. On the next morning, just as the "Dayspring" came in sight, H.M.S. "Raven" came in. They had heard the day before at Port Sandwich that we were wrecked, so Captain Wiley came at once to see if they could do anything for us. However our own ship was in sight. We spent three days in getting all the things on board. We came round here last Wednesday. It only took two hours to get round. The missionaries commenced work that afternoon, and we hope to settle in our new home to-morrow. All well. All have worked very hard. Fancy putting up a house in a week. The Tangoa natives have carried everything up to the house most cheerfully. I am pleased with the natives and also the place. The scenery is grand.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

A LAW THAT HAS TEETH.

GOVERNOR BODWELL, OF MAINE, TIGHTENING THE SCREWS.

Mr. C. E. Farrington, of Portland, Maine, who has been several times a Senator and Representative in the Maine Legislature, is now a member of Governor Bodwell's staff, and is thoroughly informed about prohibition movements in Maine, wrote to the press refuting an aspersion upon the Maine farmers, who were charged by a *N. Y. World* correspondent to be disgusted with the Maine law because of its cider clause. Mr. Farrington said: I suppose the rum interest will keep on crying "Maine law a failure!" and keep on claiming that it will soon be a dead law or repealed. But every year finds the law stronger and stronger, and the rum power losing ground. As the sentiment of the people grows stronger, they strengthen the weak places.

Cider has been allowed—is allowed—to be sold for all domestic uses, but is forbidden for tippling purposes. In the country towns now and then some unprincipled farmers try to sell cider the same as a liquor-dealer tries to sell rum. Such a man becomes a great nuisance in the neighborhood, especially so when young men and boys are his customers. He gets hauled up—pretty good evidence that the people of this section are pretty well up against all kinds of liquor selling. That he gets, as the *World* writer indicates, a great fine and months of imprisonment, which shows that he is an old and wilful offender against the law.

Public sentiment is so strong against the traffic that no trouble is experienced or sympathy wasted on that kind of law-breaker, unless, perchance, by the rum fraternity. The *World* writer makes out that the law has some teeth; and let me assure you it never will have less, while there is no doubt there may be more in process of cutting. The law is enforced to-day better than for years in the larger towns, and there is not much cause for enforcement in smaller towns, as a rum shop is not known there. In Kennebec county, the Governor's home, the screws are drawn tighter. The fact that there are more than 100 indictments in that county will give some idea of the way offenders come to grief. In some places, like Bangor, the law is of not much avail, but efforts are now being made to make progress there, and a better sentiment is gaining ground.

Bath has been a little lax, but is pushing the enforcement vigorously. Portland is away ahead of the two cities mentioned, and is no more to be compared with the cities in New York and New Jersey than electric lights are to be compared to a tallow candle for brilliancy. I have just come up one of the worst streets in the city. I noticed quite a number of places formerly used as dives now closed. I have no doubt I passed a very few dives where the "critter" is kept, for I saw a boy watching about the corner that no police or deputy sheriff might make a seizure, while now and then a customer was run in. There may be a gallon or a few bottles hidden under a bed or somewhere, that can be worked off occasionally. That is the way it is done.

We are moving onward. Our noble Governor is at the helm. He means business every time, and every day we gain ground. You can put down all allegations to the contrary as political and rum sympathizers' boomerangs."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"TOO LITTLE FOR ANYTHING."

"I'm too little to be in the missionary s'iety. I'm too little to be in the s'iety of Christian endeavor. I'm too little for everything, I guess."

Aunt Lucy was sitting on the piazza as Jessie slipped out of the parlor window, and she heard the sorrowful words and called the little girl to her.

"What is the matter, pet?" she asked.

"Sister Isabel and the big girls are having their missionary meeting in there," said Jessie, pointing into the parlor. "They said I might listen to them, but that I couldn't be one of them 'cause I'm so little. I'm too little for anything, Aunt Lucy."

"Too little? I guess not," said Aunt Lucy with a very loving kiss on the woe-begone face. "I think some of the little ones who came to our Saviour must have been as small as you, or smaller. And he did not send any of them away. He took them in his arms and talked with them. The Bible does not tell us what he said to them, but I am sure He never told any of them that they were too little to do kind things for each other for love of Him."

"I wish some one had written down the things, so we little ones could know, Aunt Lucy."

"The things which are written down are meant for all his disciples, little or big, dear, and there are plenty of things for every one of us to do. I have read lately of some children who formed themselves into a band which they called the 'Little helpers.' The only thing the members had to do was to see to it that they let no day pass without doing some little kindness—something to make somebody happier."

"That's just what I'd like, Aunt Lucy," said Jessie, with a wonderful brightening of her face. "Only, there ain't any s'iety like that for me to belong to."

"You might be the first one in such a society, and get the little girls to join it."

"Well, I will," said Jessie. "But what if I couldn't find anybody to be kind to every day, Aunt Lucy?"

"You will be sure to, dearie, if you keep on the lookout. Try it and come to me to-morrow evening and tell me what you have done."

The sun was just sinking behind the hills as Jessie spied Aunt Lucy on the piazza, and ran to make her report.

"Well, have you seen any one to be kind to?" asked Aunt Lucy, smiling at her glowing face.

"Oh, plenty, Aunt Lucy. Why, they began the very first thing in the morning. I was out getting a bouquet to put by mamma's breakfast plate when nurse and little Harry looked out of the window, and nurse said to Harry: 'What shall I do now at all that ye've dropped your belt buckle, and I can't be leavin' the baby, to go and find it?' I wanted pe'ticularly to go down to the pansy bed, but I stopped and hunted under the bushes till I found the buckle."

"A very good beginning, Jessie."

"The breakfast bell rang before I could get the pansies. But I knew mamma wouldn't mind if she knew why I didn't get them. When I was going to school I was running after May to walk with her, 'cause she's my best friend. But then I saw Susie Spencer. She's a poor little girl, and the other girls don't walk with her much. So I whispered to May about my s'iety and she said she'd join, and then we asked Susie to walk with us and she was as glad!"—

"That was well done, dear. If everybody looked out for the neglected ones how many more little happy girls there would be in the world. What next?"

"Oh—when I came home to dinner I went for the pansies, and old Peter was working in the garden, and he was just taking his dinner out of a basket. And he had a little tin of coffee and it was cold, and I asked him if he wouldn't like it warmed, so I carried it in on the stove. And I saw a pretty card and gave it to him for his little girl; but Tom laughed at me for doing it, 'cause he said it was no kindness to give a thing that you don't want yourself. But Peter was glad to get it."

"Yes, and you gave the kind thought with it, and that is always worth giving."

"When we went out into the garden to pick some berries I let Harry have the new pail and I took the old one. And then—I wanted dreadfully to go and play croquet with May, but mamma wanted me to carry some of the berries to old Mrs. Carter. I didn't want to, and I'm afraid—yes I am, Aunt Lucy—that I pouted a little. But I made myself feel pleasant very soon again, and when I got there I didn't hurry back, but I stayed and read to her."

"Very well, Jessie, I hope you will keep on. Your whole life will be sweet and lovely if you begin by trying to bring little deeds of kindness as offerings to your Saviour."

"But, Aunt Lucy, are you sure that it means such little bits of things?"

"Quite sure, my darling. It is of just such little every-day things that Jesus says: 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these ye did it unto me.'"—*The Examiner.*

PUZZLES.

DOUBLE CHARADE.

My first is a title of one in command;
'Tis used in the army, you see,
My second's three-fifths of the Latin for shadow;
My third means both you and me.

My fourth you may say to your father, my dear;
My fifth is the Spanish for "the."
My first, second, third, a discoverer's name;
From the last two he sailed August 3.

HIDDEN RIVERS OF EUROPE.

Did our obedience please you?
Martha messes her frocks by playing so roughly.
He abandons me to my fate.
Matilda, are you coming?
Florence met Arnold in the park.
I serve my master faithfully.
This is summer, it is warm.
George and Esmeralda drove in the buggy.
The old man poses for painters.
Vesuvius broke out; it rent the earth, and aroused the inhabitants.
In "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Eva is a fine character.
Ottawa also Montreal are in Canada.
A good boy never throws stones.
The ocean is very deep.
Ann, an old woman, wants to see you.
The wind blew yesterday.
The police when the weather calmed waylaid the robbers.
I saw him gasp, reel over and struggle on being struck.
I am Stella's sister.

GEO ACKERMANN.

Summerside, P.E.I.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters and am a proverb which you all know. My 1 is an adjective; my 15, 21, 3 is an insect; my 2, 7, 13 is a personal pronoun; my 9, 4, 6, 17 is an adjective; my 8, 16, 22, 14 is a person's name; my 5, 20, 19 is a metal; my 12, 11, 14, 10 is something which sailors do not like at sea.

R. MCLAUGHLIN.

Montreal.

ADDITIONS.

1. To a kind of pudding add an apartment and make a fungus.
2. To a secure fastening add part of the face and make a painful disease.
3. To a word meaning pleased add a small rock and make a distinguished man.
4. To the second personal pronoun add minute particles of stone and make a number.

EVA PUNSTON.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

Topsy Turvey.—Turn the picture upside down.

Beheadings.—Howl-owl. Groom-room. March-arch. Plead-lead. Reel-eel. Spool-pool.

Geographical Puzzle.—1. Cork. 2. Lyons. 3. Cologne. 4. Cayenne. 5. Appleton. 6. Seine. 7. Brest. 8. Beaver. 9. Topeka. 10. St. Paul.

Enigma.—Crank pin.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from James W. Dickson, Grace Blackburn, Maggie Campbell, James Hewett, Bertha Harris, Clara Hoffman, Helena Daniels, Mina Hughes and Sophy Hewett, Walter Goodman, Katherine A. Rankin, Stanfel Wainwright, and Lizzie Gowanlock.

Please remember when you send original puzzles to send the answers with them, for unless you do so we cannot use them.

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. Correspondents will please notice rules given on page 4. Attention to these rules is necessary to ensure answers.*]

GENERAL.

REGISTERED LETTER.

H. C., Montreal.—Q.—1. In sending a registered letter to the North-West Territory—say to Regina—what means have I of knowing whether it is delivered? Is the arrangement here the same as in England where the recipient signs a receipt which is returned to the Post-Office from whence the letter was despatched; and consequently apprises the sender of the safe delivery of his letter? 2. Should the contents of the letter be lost, could I recover the amount from the Post Office authorities? Ans.—1. Apply to Mr. E. F. King, our Post Office Inspector, and he will give you all necessary information. If received and signed for by addressee, receipt will be here. 2. In Canada registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a registered letter can be traced, as an unregistered letter cannot, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven. Should miscarriage of letter be proved due to negligence on part of Post Office official, the Department will make reparation.

"LIKE CURES LIKE."

J. C. P., Montreal.—Q.—Can you give me the origin of the phrase "A hair of the dog that bit you?" Ans.—The proverb rest on an old and still abiding superstition that dog-bites are curable by the application of the hairs to the wound. The following is a doggerel translation of a passage which appears in Athenæus, and is ascribed to Aristophanes:

> "Take the hair, it's well written,
> Of the dog by which you're bitten;
> Work off one wine by his brother,
> And one labor with another......,
> Cook with cook, and strife with strife;
> Business with business, wife with wife."

THE PHONOGRAPH.

J. D., Campbellton.—Q.—Will you kindly tell me something of Edison's new invention, the phonograph? Is it likely to come into such general practical use as to supersede stenography? Ans.—The phonograph consists essentially of a curved tube, one end of which is fitted with a mouthpiece while the other end (about two inches in diameter) is closed in with a disc or diaphragm of exceedingly thin metal. Connected with the centre of this diaphragm is a steel point, which when the sounds are projected on the disc from the mouthpiece, vibrates backward and forward. This part of the apparatus is adjusted to a cylinder which rotates on a horizontal axis. On the surface of the cylinder is cut a spiral groove, and on the axis is a spiral screw of the same pitch, which works in a nut. When the instrument is to be used a piece of tinfoil is gummed round the cylinder, and the steel point is adjusted so as to be just touching the tinfoil, and above the line of the spiral groove. If some words are now spoken through the mouthpiece, and the cylinder kept rotating either by the hand or clockwork, (Mr. Edison has just perfected his invention so that it now works by means of a small electric motor) a series of small marks are made on the foil by the vibratory movement of the steel point, and these markings have all an individual character of their own, due to the various sounds addressed to the mouthpiece. The sounds thus registered are reproduced by approaching the diaphragm and its steel point towards the tinfoil as at first commencing, at the point where it was when the cylinder originally started. The indentations previously made now cause the steel point to rise or fall or otherwise move as the markings pass under it, and the result is that the diaphragm is thrown into a state of vibration exactly corresponding to the movements induced by the markings, and thus affects the air around so as to produce sounds, and these vibrations being exactly similar to those originally made by the voice, necessarily reproduce these sounds to the ear as the words at first spoken. These marked strips of tinfoil may be mailed to any person with whom the speaker may wish to correspond, and who must of course have a machine similar to that of the sender. The contents of the strips may be reproduced at any length of time, and repeated until the markings become effaced. At present there are a number of phonographs throughout the world but they are looked upon more as clever toys than used in business and practical correspondence. Mr. Edison is very confident of his invention becoming a part of "every household" before long. Should it ever come into general use, it would have no great effect on stenography; it would come as a rival to Mr. Edison's own invention, the telephone, and type-writers might have to repeat Othello's wail, "My occupation's gone!"

"THE CHILDREN ON THE PLAINS."

M. P., Crystal City, Man.—Q.—Could you please tell a constant reader of your valuable paper, where I could obtain a book entitled "The Children on the Plains," and at what price? Ans.—The book is published by T. Nelson & Sons, and may be had through any good bookseller for 50 cts. Such enquiries as this should be sent to booksellers direct.

CHRISTMAS BOX.

READER, N.S.—Q.—1. What is the origin of the so-called Christmas box; what is it intended for? and please give further information of the same. 2. Is it intended to contain but one article as a present; or should it contain more than one? Ans.—1. In the early days of Christianity boxes were placed in churches for promiscuous charities, and opened on Christmas Day. The contents were distributed next day (Boxing Day) by the priests, and called "the dole of the Christmas box" or the "box money." It was customary for heads of houses to give small sums of money to their subordinates "to put into the box", before mass on Christmas Day. Somewhat later, apprentices carried a box round to their master's customers for small gratuities. 2. The number is not restricted by any rule of usage that we know of.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS OF EPHESUS.

N. McK., Crosshill, Ont.—Q.—Can you tell me something of the "seven sleepers"—who were they, and when and where did they live? Ans.—The legend is of Syrian origin. The sleepers, according to the most common form of the legend, were seven Christian youths of noble birth of Ephesus, who during the persecution of Decius (250-251 A.D.), and to escape its terrors, concealed themselves in a cave on Mount Cœlian. Their hiding place was discovered, however, and great stones were rolled to the mouth of the cave, closing them in, that they might die of hunger. The young martyrs fell asleep in a mutual embrace, and as the years passed the occurrence was forgotten. One hundred and ninety-six years afterwards, an Ephesian, seeking shelter for his cattle on Mount Cœlian, rediscovered the cave, and letting in the light awoke the inmates. One of the seven went down to Ephesus to buy food. Approaching the city, cautiously, the lad was greatly astonished to find the cross displayed over the gates, and on entering to hear the name of Christ openly pronounced in the streets. In payment of the bread he bought, he tendered a coin of the time of Decius, which aroused the suspicions of the baker, and the lad was taken before the authorities as a dishonest finder of hidden treasures. To confirm the strange story he had to tell, he led his accusers to the cavern, where his six companions were found, youthful and rosy and beaming with a holy radiance. The Emperor (Theodosius) hearing of what had happened hastened to see the youths, and from their lips was told that God had wrought this wonder to confirm his faith in the resurrection of the dead. Having delivered this message the lads again "fell asleep." The story is only an adaptation of a much more ancient myth found in many forms and many countries.

MALTHUS.

ENQUIRER, Abbotsford.—Q.—Who was Malthus, and what was his theory respecting population? Ans.—Thomas Robert Malthus, was a Surrey clergyman of good family and fair fortune who became famous through a work "on the principle of population as it affects the future improvement of society" published in 1798. This book deals with the constant tendency of all animated life to increase beyond the nourishment prepared for it. According to it population when unchecked doubles itself every twenty-five years, that is, in a geometrical ratio; whereas the means of subsistence cannot be made to increase faster than in an arithmetical ratio. The three principal restraints in existence everywhere are moral restraint, vice and misery. The object of Malthus was to insist on the first of these so as to avoid the other two. His single precept is "Do not marry till you have a fair prospect of supporting a family." Malthus is not responsible for the revolting teachings which have been associated with his name but his principle was everywhere felt to have an inherent weakness. If his precept has force with any it will be with the moral and prudent classes to whom it is far from necessary and what effect it has will be to leave the world to be peopled by the thriftless and vicious who will thereby be the better enabled to replenish the earth. Experience since the time of Malthus shows that though population has enormously increased its average condition is much better now than it was then, the productive power of the world having more than kept up with population. It has also shown that under Government by majority populations which do not multiply are handing over the Government and possession of the countries they have built up to those who do fulfil the Edenic commandment.

LOCH, LAKE LOCK.

J. G., Montreal.—Q.—1. Is "loch" (an arm of the sea) allied etymologically to "lock" (of a canal)? 2. An arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland is called a loch, as Loch Fyne, while on the east coast it is styled a firth, as Dornoch Firth; how is that? Ans.—1. No, the word "loch" is Gaelic, and is allied to the English "lake" (literally a hole or pit) and is used to designate both a portion of water entirely surrounded by land and an arm of the sea running into the land, "especially if narrow or to some extent land-*locked*." Note the physical difference between Loch Lomond and Loch Fyne in Scotland, Lough Foyle and Lough Neagh in Ireland. The word "lock" (either of a door or of a canal) is Saxon. Nothing is less trustworthy than a philological conclusion drawn from likeness of verbal form only, though a word may, as in the case of "loafer" mentioned last week and "frith" mentioned below be more or less tinged with the meaning of two entirely distinct roots of similar sound. 2. The word "firth" or "frith" is Scandinavian (Icelandic *fyorthr*, Danish or Norwegian, *fjord*, an arm of the sea), and was applied to the estuaries and arms of the sea on both coasts of Scotland by the Norsemen, who settled on their banks. Note that in Gaelic the word "frith" is also found; there, however, it is an adjective, meaning "small" *e.g.*, *frith-muhuir*, a little sea, an estuary (Frith of Clyde). Where the native Gaelic survived, the word "loch" prevailed. In Welsh Celtic, *fridd* means a forest, and we have the word in English bearing that signification—"Over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell."

LATIN WITHOUT A TUTOR.

F. G. G., Ingersoll.—Q.—Can one learn the Latin language without a teacher? If so, by using what instruction book? and where and at what price can such a book be obtained? Ans.—Elihu Burritt who was celebrated in the United States as the learned blacksmith, learned Latin and many other languages by himself while working at his forge. The assistance of a tutor is however not expensive in these days, and help from one who has learned the language would be almost essential to one whose object in learning was to fit him for any educational rank or position. Latin quantities for instance are not easily learned from books and though no value is set on these in some continental countries one cannot get on without them here.

VETERINARY.

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

BRAIN DISEASE IN A PIG.

D. B., Dundee.—Q.—Have a valuable pig which trembles all the time, but more when he eats, and when running goes like jumping; eats well, but keeps always poor. Can anything be done for him? Ans.—We fear your case is a hopeless one, as it is probably due to a tumor or other pressure on the brain.

KNUCKLING OVER.

NEW SUBSCRIBER, Blanchard.—Q.—Have a mare, three years old, which has a habit of standing up on her nigh front fetlock joint which gives her the appearance of being knuckled. She has not been driven hard, but may have got a sprain when breaking. There is no fever in it and she don't go lame but she may be a little weak and then there is no swelling. Please advise. Ans.—Apply a shoe with a projection in front about an inch and a half long, slightly bent up, and let her go about in a loose box or strawyard. A blister applied to the fetlock would strengthen it. She will require a long rest from work.

DISTEMPER.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, West Shefford, P. Q.—Q.—I have a couple of thorough-bred collie pups, that are discharging very freely at the nose, and coughing dreadfully; are disinclined to eat; seem stupid and are getting thin in flesh and weak. Could you advise as to what ails them, and what to do with them? They are about eight weeks old. Ans.—The disease is distemper. Keep them warm; sponge nostrils frequently with tepid milk and water; feed them on milk to which one third of lime water is added—or beef tea. If the weakness increases, give a teaspoonful of port wine several times a day. Give the following mixture: Bromide of potash, 2 drachms; liquor ammonia, acet., 2 ounces; water, 4 ounces: belladonna extract, 1 drachm; mix; dose, a teaspoonful four times a day.

CANKER IN THE EAR OF A DOG.

SUBSCRIBER, Brant, Ont.—Q.—I have an old dog, thirteen years, a brown curly English retriever, thorough-bred. He has for some time been troubled with sore ears, inflamed and swollen, from which there is a very offensive discharge. Have tried sulphur carbolic acid ointment and wash; only of temporary benefit. He otherwise seems well. Can you tell me what is the cause and what may cure him? Ans.—Water is the common cause; it is seen most frequently in dogs which swim and dive a good deal. In a dog of his age, and in an advanced stage of the disease, we fear it is incurable. You should clean the ears thoroughly out by carbolic acid injections (1 to 15); then dry thoroughly with a soft sponge and inject a little tincture of iodine and paint it over the external ear if affected. Alternate this by injections of iodobromide of calcium (1 to 10). Try dusting the external ear with calomel or oxide of zinc. Thorough and regular dressing and frequent changes of the remedy must be persevered in.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH—WORMS.

ENQUIRER, Renfrew, Ont.—Q.—1. Have a mare, fifteen years old, which has been eating and licking the sandy clay this fall. She raised a foal last summer and seems to be in good health. I give her salt regularly. She seems to be very fond of eating the earth; will it hurt her, and what is the cause of her licking it? 2. A colt, three and a half years old, passed three worms the other day—one about seven inches long, pointed, the others smaller—seems to be in good health otherwise. Please advise. Ans.—1. It is due to acidity of the stomach. Feed her on mashes. Give her a seven drachm purgative, and follow it up by two drachms of carbonate of soda and one of ginger at each meal. Place a lump of rock salt in her manger. If she prefers prepared chalk to the soda, or a change, either will answer. By all means prevent her eating the earth; it often accumulates in dangerous accretions in the intestines. 2. Feed two days on bran mashes; then on an empty stomach administer a pint of oil and two ounces of spirits of turpentine. Repeat this in two weeks, when not only the worms but their oviparous remains will be removed, and good feeding and generally good care will prevent their recurrence.

INFLUENZA—GREASE—DANDRUFF.

YOUNG FARMER, Pictou, N.S.—Q.—1. Horses here have a disease accompanied by a cough and discharge of thick yellow substance; loss of appetite; dry coat; and they become very thin in flesh. 2. Please prescribe for a horse with a greasy heal? 3. What will remove dandruff from horse's skin? Ans.—1. It is evidently influenza. Keep them warm; give plenty of mash, gruel and linseed tea as they will take them. The idea is to nourish them well and prevent weakness. Steam the head occasionally to facilitate the discharge from the nostrils. If the cough is troublesome, give them a powder containing half a drachm each of powdered opium and digitalis, and two drachms of nitrate of potash, and either poultice the throat or apply mustard. 2. Feed two days on mash; then give a ball composed of seven drachms of aloes and half a drachm of ginger. Poultice the heel, and dress it with oxide of zinc ointment or benzoated zinc ointment. 3. Feed on soft food; give oil cake; an occasional purgative as above; groom thoroughly with both dandruff and body brush; dust with a damp cloth, and give the horse regular exercise. Idle horses are hard to keep clean, especially in autumn.

LEUCORRHŒA.

A. S., Shakespeare, Ont.—Q.—I have a valuable mare, seven years old, well bred, but always in winter troubled with white urine. In summer while out in pasture she seems to be all right. If I drive her over ten miles her discharge of urine seems natural enough; but as soon as she stands a short time in stall she begins to discharge this white urine in small quantities, and especially when one enters the stable, and she expects feed. I have consulted more than one veterinary surgeon, and have used their remedies, but she does not seem to gain on the whole. I feed her hay and chopped feed, consisting of three parts oats, three parts bran and one part barley, as directed by a veterinary surgeon. Sometimes if left a few days in the stable her legs swell and last year in the fall she had lymphangitis but has had no recurrence of it since. I give her now, according to a veterinary surgeon's advice, a mess of bran and chop every second night with a heaped tablespoonful of salts. She is apparently better than a month ago, but the urine does not improve. She is always a greedy eater, but rather costive. Will you kindly advise me what to do? Ans.—Place her in the hands of an experienced veterinary surgeon, who will determine accurately if it is a muco-purulent discharge or as you term it white urine; if the former he will treat her by astringent injections, and administer tonic and astringent medicines such as liquor arsenicalis with a diuretic ball occasionally. The urine is often colored white by carrots or turnips as food. A microscopic and chemical examination of the urine would at once determine the nature of the case—your veterinary surgeon should know enough to do this.

CONTRACTED TENDON.

J. C. S., Wesleyville, Ont.—Q.—Have a sucking colt which has a stiff foot (off front) at the fetlock; the cords seem to be so contracted, that it has no use of it whatever and walks on its toe; the joint is knuckled over, so that it brings its toe underneath. I think it was born so. Can there be anything done for it? Ans. The only remedy is to get a veterinary surgeon to divide the tendons and attend to it properly after. In so young an animal the prospects of a successful operation are good, unless there has been destructive changes in the joints.

RINGBONE IN A MULE.

J. I. C., Ingersoll.—Q.—I have a mule, rising two years old, having two ringbones on hind feet. She stood on block paved floor last winter at nights, but ran in yard all day. Did not notice any lameness till midsummer. They appear to be very painful as she droops behind, as though to ease her weight off them. Is there any possibility of her growing out of them? What treatment would you recommend? Ans.—Her age favors recovery which will be by complete union of the two bones (anchylosis). Make the feet short and level. Have the ringbones fired and blistered. Repeat the blistering in six weeks, and again in three weeks. Continue to blister occasionally as long as there is any lameness. Keep her in a loose box on tan bark or saw-dust. Give her a dessertspoonful of ground bone night and morning in her feed, which should be bran mash, carrots and hay.

MEDICAL.

(*Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.*)

GOITRE.

D. H., Cornwall.—Let your friend follow the directions given in former issues of this paper.

ITCH.

S. H., Praton.—It seems probable that your disease is itch. Follow the directions so often given for its treatment.

DYSPEPSIA.

A. M. S. J., Almonte.—Consult a medical man or come here and see us. Follow what has been said to others about dyspepsia.

A. S., Sarnia.—Your letter is not suited for publication. Read notice at head of this column. MED. ED.

PAIN IN THE HEART.

E. S. J., Raleigh.—You should consult a good doctor as a personal examination is necessary. It would be of no use to prescribe without knowing what is wrong.

J. McK., Pictou, N. S.—It is impossible to advise without a consultation in either your own or your daughter's case. It is likely that teaspoonful doses of epsom salts, given from one to four times a day, so as to secure a couple of free evacuations of the bowels daily, would do you both good.

WEAK HEART—DRY LIPS.

L. S., Maxwell.—Q.—1. Please give recipe for a tonic for a weak heart, not now diseased, only weak. Also what is the cause of a cardiac murmur? 2. What will remove dryness from the lips? Ans.—1. Disease of the valves of the heart, or watery state of the blood will give rise to murmurs of the heart. Could not prescribe in your case without an examination. 2. If it is due to want of care in eating and drinking; the trouble is easily corrected; camphor ball is useful.

CRAWLING SENSATION OVER BODY—COLD FEET.

CONSTANT READER, Kippen.—Q.—Am a farmer, 23 years of age. Have for some time been troubled with crawling sensations all over my body, and especially on my head; eyelids inflamed and itchy at times; have a good appetite and sleep well; am troubled with cold feet. Please prescribe. Ans.—Take a good warm water bath with plenty of soap three times a week when going to bed. Observe what has been said so often as to diet, sleeping, etc. Also, note what has been said to others as to cold feet.

EPILEPSY.

SUBSCRIBER.—Q.—We have a boy, 15 years of age who takes epileptic fits; came on him last winter without any cause that we know of; they commence in his left hand with a numb feeling and shaking; takes one every three weeks; sometimes one a week, mostly always in the morning between five and seven o'clock; has been taking doctors' medicine nearly all summer, but doesn't seem to do him much good. Please advise. Ans.—Note what has been so often said about diet, etc. Also, give him one drop of a one percent solution of nitro-glycerine in water, night and morning.

DARK COMPLEXION—GARFIELD TEA.

MRS. S., Merritton.—Q.—1. I have two daughters, both rather dark; is there anything you can give for a face powder that will make their complexion fairer? There is one better looking than the other. Although they are dark, they are not real dark, but about the general run of the people? 2. Where can I buy "Garfield tea"? Ans.—1. There is no powder that is of any service in making the complexion fairer. Note and observe what has been so often said about bathing, diet, eating, sleeping, exercise, etc. 2. "Garfield Tea" can be had from any druggist.

ACNE.

ONTARIO.—Q.—I am a young person, about 20, and have been troubled every winter with little pimples coming on my legs and arms which are very irritating; they do not come to a head, but when squeezed there is a little speck of white matter comes out of them, and as soon as warm weather comes they all disappear. Washing does not seem to do them any good. I inherit it from my parent. You will please give cure, if any. Ans.—Bathe in warm water twice a week with strong soap freely applied over the parts. After bath apply a lotion made of corrosive sublimate, one grain to the ounce of water. This can be done with a fine sponge or clean cotton rag.

ARTHRITIC RHEUMATISM.

J. R. W., Windsor.—Q.—Am fifty-five years of age. About six years ago I was attacked with rheumatism which seemed to settle in my knees; they swelled very badly and the only relief I seemed to get was from fly blisters, but after four or five months they seemed to recover and have not bothered me much since, till about two months ago, when they became very sore and very much swollen, but only one knee at a time. I have used fly blisters but they only seem to relieve for a short time, and I can scarcely get out of the house, and can walk only with great difficulty, and the aid of a crutch or two canes. Will you kindly let me know of some remedy? Ans.—Your trouble seems to be arthritic rheumatism. Be careful in diet,—no tea, pickles, beer, etc.,—and all other things. Use little fluids at any time, and none whatever for 2½ hours after meals. Take 5 drops of tincture of pulsatilla in water every 4 hours during the day. Wrap the joint each night with a towel wrung out of cold water and covered with, and kept in place by, at least, 6 layers of dry flannel.

HORTICULTURAL.

ADVICE ABOUT GRAPE VINES—POTATOES ON SHARES

H. A. C., Ontario.—Q.—1. I have part of a field of grape vines which have been badly injured with bark louse, especially on the stem or trunk of vine, beginning just above the ground; has destroyed very much of the bark for half a foot above the ground; have got the insects cleaned off. Would you advise to cut them down and replant; they are Salem grapes, about seven years old; or try to cultivate them and get them to outgrow it? 2. In giving ground for potatoes on shares, what share does the owner of the ground usually get? This question is merely asked for information, not settling a question in dispute. Ans.—1. If the vines are pretty healthy and likely to bear good fruit if attended to, cut them well back taking out any of the canes that are sickly. In spring strip off all the loose bark that can be taken off, taking care not to leave any part with the bark louse on it. If the vine is so much injured that it has little chance of recovery, cut it down close to the ground now, covering the stub with earth. In spring it will send up strong shoots to renew the vine. 2. If the owner of the ground furnished seed potatoes, he should get half the crop. If he only gives the ground, a quarter should be his share, though we have never known a case in point, the seed, cultivation and digging being expensive.

ONIONS, SCALLIONS AND ONION MAGGOTS.

P. M., P.E.I.—Q.—I would like to know the cause of onions growing nearly all to tops and no bottoms; they were so hard to pull up, the roots taking such a hold in the ground, they call them scallions. Please let me know the cause and how deep to cover them when sowing. Also, a remedy for the onion maggot as I have lost by them last spring; I raised about thirty bushels, some of them weighing one pound three ounces. Ans.—You have sowed the seed too deep; it requires only very shallow drills, mere scratches in which to drop the seeds. In field culture, where the seed is sown by machine, a light roller drawn over the rows lengthways is sufficient to cover the seed; in garden culture draw a rake lengthways on the rows and lightly beat the row with the back of a spade. Peter Henderson recommends pressing the seed in with the foot as the seed is sown. If sown deep the bulb has not room to expand sideways and grows up into tops. In July bend down the tops with the hoe; this checks their growth and causes them to bulb out; but above all keep the rows clear of weeds. The onion maggot is caused by a fly (anthomyia ceparum) order diptera; it lays its eggs on the leaves of the onion close to the ground, so that the maggot when hatched easily makes its way into the heart of the onion. The maggots come to their growth in two weeks, turn to pupa in the onion and come out as flies two weeks after; there are said to be two or three generations of them in the course of the summer. Those attacked turn yellow and wither, and the only way to banish them or diminish their numbers, is to go carefully over the beds pulling up all the yellow ones putting in a basket and burning them. This must be done early in the season while the maggot is still in the onion.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

TAILOR MISCUTTING CLOTH.

J. W., St. Mary's, Ont.—Q.—A takes to a tailor a piece of cloth sufficient to make a suit of clothes, giving instructions how they should be made, stating in the most explicit manner that he would not have a sack coat; nevertheless the tailor has cut a sack coat. Can A make him pay for the cloth which he miscut? Ans.—The tailor cannot make his customer accept a style of coat he didn't order, and is bound to replace the customer's cloth used in it or pay the damages.

DETERMINING A LEASE.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Gordonville, Ont.—Q.—A man rents a farm for a number of years; can he by giving six months' notice break the lease before the end of the time? Ans.—No. The term that has been created appears to be for a number of years certain, and it is not subject to termination by either the landlord or the tenant in the way you suggest, without the consent of the other, prior to the expiration of that whole period. If it were merely a tenancy from year to year that had been created it could be determined by half a year's notice from either party—such notice expiring with the then current year of the lease.

PENALTY FOR NONFULFILMENT WITHIN SPECIFIED TIME.

E. H. G., Pembroke.—Q.—Suppose I take a contract from a person, and in a written agreement it is stipulated to finish the contract at such a date, or pay two dollars a day after such date; if I fail to fulfil the contract at date stated, but keep working at the contract, can he collect two dollars a day after date named in contract? Ans.—He would be entitled to damages from you, certainly, but perhaps not to that extent. Of just what he could legally claim in that way, we should have to see the written agreement itself on the point and be more fully informed as to the circumstances of the case in order to be in a position to judge.

DISPOSAL OF THE INSANE.

J. M., Russel, Ont.—Q.—I have a young man in my employ who is out of his mind. He has been a number of years with me, and is dangerous amongst children. Can I send him to the asylum? If so, what steps should I take to have him removed? Ans.—An asylum would be the proper place for him, and you can, no doubt, arrange for his removal there by taking the proper course. Apply first to the medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum in your district, and ascertain if room can be found for the patient. If the state of accommodation for patients will admit of his being taken in there, the Superintendent will most probably send you the necessary forms to be filled in according to the facts, and instruct you as to what steps are necessary for you to take in the matter, such as securing the requisite medical certificates of the young man's insanity, &c.

LIABILITY OF CONTRACTOR'S NEGLIGENCE.

ENQUIRER, Ont.—Q.—I have a frame house a story and one-half high. Four years ago I had it moved and a brick foundation put all around and kitchen built and back end of house bricked up. Two months since I let the job of bricking three sides, raising roof and building fire-place and chimney, and other work; I furnished bricks and mantel and grate. In putting the fire-place through the floor the workmen cut a piece out of sill that runs across the house. I think the fire-place is settling; the floor has sunk around the fire-place, and the contractor says it can't be raised. Let me know what to do about it. The work about house is not yet all finished. Ans.—Call in a competent architect and get his opinion, and if, having that, you are satisfied that the defection of floor complained of is the result of negligence on the part of the contractor, you should notify him promptly of the injury he has thus occasioned to your premises, and insist on his making good to you the damage, and if he refuses or neglects to do so seek redress at his hand by an action.

AN OUTLAWED DEBT

SUBSCRIBER, Lanark, Ont.—Q.—A dealt at B's store in 1874 and ran an account of $23, and afterwards paid $20 to a clerk without getting a receipt, then later on went to pay the balance of account, and B said it was still $23. A told him she had paid $20 to his clerk, but as that clerk was not in his employ then, having left the village, she could not get the clerk to prove it, and she did not pay the $3 then nor since. In 1875 she married C. Now, in 1887, B sends a bill through the Merchants' Protective & Collecting Association to Mrs. C demanding the $23 to be paid. Now what should A (or Mrs. C) do? Is it not outlawed? Even if the clerk were here he would not remember having received $20 from her thirteen years ago. Ans.—It would seem that there has not, within the past six years, been any payment of money made in respect of the debt, nor any acknowledgment in writing of its existence, or promise, in the same way, of payment of it, and that it is accordingly, as a matter of law, barred by the operation of the Statute of Limitations, and not recoverable.

A LAND DEAL—RUNNING THE LINE—EXECUTOR AS WITNESS TO WILL.

TYRO, Sarnia.—Q.—1. A sold B a parcel or tract of land, and executed a proper deed for same, but did not deliver said deed, B not having met any of his payments—can A grant or sell said land to another and give him a proper deed without B's consent? 2. A fence between the premises of C and D has stood for some seven years without a proper line being established. C having sold his premises to E, can E, after a lapse of four years or more (less than ten), claim the land enclosed by original fence; or can D have a proper line run and the fence placed on said proper line when E has only held possession for four years? 3. Where H makes out a will for a neighbor and is appointed one of the executors of said will, can H legally be a witness to said document? Ans.—1. Our opinion is that he can. The document attended to could only take effect as a deed from the time of its delivery, and as it has not been delivered it is void as such. In point of law it has not at any time been a valid deed. And as for the contract for sale entered into by A with B, specific performance thereof could not we think legally be enforced at the latter's instance. We consider, therefore, that A's way to a new sale and conveyance by deed of the premises is open, and that without any consent or concurrence on the part of B whatever being requisite. 2. The proper dividing line may yet be established, and the division fence placed thereon. 3. Yes. The Wills Act of Ontario (Revised Statutes of Ont., chap. 106 sec. 19), provides that no person shall, on account of his being an executor of a will, be incompetent to be a witness to prove the execution of such will, or a witness to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

AGRICULTURAL.

[*We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.*]

MORE BUTTER PER COW.

Mr. James Cheesman, of the Ontario Creameries Association, has published a letter on butter-making, which, but for its great length, it would be well to copy in full for the benefit of readers of the *Witness*, but perhaps more of them will read a condensed summary of it, than would wade through the whole length of it, and thus the greatest good to the greatest number may be secured.

Mr. Cheesman begins with a vigorous onslaught on unprofitable cows, of which there is much need, for the country is infested by a large number of animals that literally eat their heads off. What is [the use of] toiling and moiling over creatures that absolutely do not earn their keep? Practical men who have studied the matter and had large experience, are now fully agreed that no cow is worth keeping that does not yield 5,000 pounds of milk, or 200 pounds of butter per year. Yet the average is but little more than half that quantity. Returns made to the Ontario Bureau of Industries state the cow averages at 2,700 pounds for Eastern Ontario, and 3,000 for Western Ontario. The best cows not only do their own share of the work, but have to make up deficits for the poor cows. "Weed out the unprofitable cows!" ought to be the dairy watchword from one end of the Dominion to the other, and it should be a fixed rule with all dairy farmers to keep no cow that yields less than 5,000 pounds of milk per annum.

Mr. Cheesman considers it a delusion to suppose that an animal can be profitably kept for both milk and beef. Beef production is unprofitable when carried beyond the third year of a beast's life, yet there are men who persist in keeping cows that do not pay their way, in the hope that they will make up for it when they are turned into beef. This they invariably fail to do. You can ascertain by her performance with her first calf, which she should have soon after she is two years old, whether a heifer is going to be worth keeping for a dairy cow. If she is not, beef her by the time she is three years old. If she bids fair to make a good milker, bestow the utmost care and pains on her development, so as to incline and enable her to do her best.

To make milk profitable, we must begin with the calf as soon as dropped. A warm stable is the first essential; highly nutritious food for the mother comes next, that her strength and milk-flow may be maintained. Many fail on both these points. Mr. Cheesman says: "I have been in the barn of well-known breeders, and farm dairy butter-makers, and have wondered whether these men thought they were raising Shetland ponies instead of calves and yearlings, from which the future profits of the dairy were to come. It is very silly of men to boast of the ability of young animals to stand roughing it in a wind-riddled stable, when they ought to be increasing their growth every day, instead of being stunted by the cold." He insists that the temperature of the stable should not be less than 60° Fahr. How the dairy farmer is to secure this, is his business. He should have a good, roomy box stall for cows about to calve. This can easily be made comfortable by lining the walls with straw. A warm, snug stable makes the animal's task easier when the hour of labor comes, and lessens the risks of calving. Details of cow-feeding are not given in the letter, there being scarcely any variation from the ordinary bran-mash, with such additions as are found necessary for health and vigor. The following directions are given for calf-rearing: For the first four or five days it should have only the mother's milk, but it is decidedly better on dairy farms, to remove the calf from the dam as soon after birth as possible, and to feed it after five days old on skim milk at blood heat, prepared by mixing with it a gruel made from oatmeal and flaxseed meal mixed. This, when thoroughly stirred like porridge, and added to the warm skim milk at the rate of not less than six ounces of meal per day, may be increased a quarter ounce per day up to six weeks old. Let it have its fill twice a day, and at sixty days old it may be taught to nibble some cut clover and meadow hay which has been treated with hot water for a period of twelve hours to soften its fibre. A little skim milk sprinkled over this will be sufficient to induce feeding. About two gallons of skim milk per day will be ample. Assuming a birth weight of seventy to seventy-five pounds, this ration ought to give an increase of about three pounds a day, or a total weight of 250 pounds at two months old. After this the meal may be increased gradually from the one pound to two at the rate of a quarter of an ounce per day, as long as the calf shows vigor, and the digestive organs are healthy. The attendant must be largely guided by observation. The scale should be frequently used to find the increase. Regularity in feeding, warm, clean, comfortable quarters, and pure, fresh water at a temperature not less than 70°, with liberal rations, must be observed throughout. Skim milk may be discontinued at six months old.

A well-grown heifer may be bred at fourteen or fifteen months old. It is essential to the best results that animals come into profit early. Regular milking and thorough stripping must be practical, and the milking period should be lengthened as much as possible. A good cow will milk 300 days. There is no reason why a well-bred heifer, properly cared for, should not give 4,500 pounds of milk, or nearly 200 pounds of butter, with her first calf and another calf within a year. Many grade cows, less than 1,000 pounds live weight, give full 380 pounds of butter per year, and a herd of these is worth having. It may easily be had, if the proper means are used.

LINDENBANK.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

SHOCKS BY SUDDEN CHANGES of temperature and by exposure to piercing winds do mere harm than steady cold. The latter may be provided against by using food as fuel in the body, but shocks and exposure to storms reduce the vitality and make the animal less able to acquire frame or fat.

SALT FOR STOCK.—All kinds of stock need salt, says an authority, but it is especially necessary for milch cows, and it is important that it be given regularly. If left where they can get it under shelter, they will only eat what they need, a little almost daily to supply the small percentage of salt found in milk. As long as a calf gets milk as even a part of its diet, it has no craving for salt, and probably does not need any. Regularity in salting cows increases the flow of milk, but if obliged to eat more than they need by having salt mixed with food, there will be at first an increase in milk production, followed quickly by decrease, and often serious injury to the cow.

FEED STOCK DISCRIMINATINGLY.—A floating item sensibly suggests that farmers should remember that animals kept for different purposes require different rations and different care. The cow that is in full flow of milk requires food different in character from the cow that has been dried off, while the steer may need only enough to repair waste of tissue until the period arrives for being fatted for the butcher. Yet, as a rule, the cattle are fed indiscriminately, in a routine way, and while they may have been allowed all that is required, it becomes a wasteful practice to feed that which may be dispensed with under certain circumstances.

THRIFTY SHEEP.—Those farmers who have had a flock of sheep during the past season while feed was cut short by the extreme drought, doubtless observed that they got along better on the scanty pastures than other kinds of stock. It is an advantage in favor of sheep that should not be overlooked, that they adapt themselves to circumstances so well and subsist in good order on fields where other kinds of stock would find so little that they would lose flesh. They eat the weeds and rank grass that cattle and horses will leave during the summer, and when winter comes they can, if it prove necessary, be kept on the coarser hay and fodder, by running it through a cutter and mixing a little bran or meal with it. Where the farmer is considering the question of what stock he must dispose of this fall on account of his supply of winter feed being short, he should not overlook the claims of sheep to his consideration, on account of the advantages referred to. It is not, of course, intended by this to recommend stinting the sheep, but simply to call attention to the fact that they can be kept very economically by utilizing what, at a time when plenty of feed is to be had, would be allowed to go to waste.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS, to bring good prices, should be shut up for a week or two and given everything they can eat.

OVER TEN MILLION EGGS now arrive in New York weekly. One Canada train had 31 cars with 200,000 eggs in each. Chief supply, Canada and Michigan.

THE HEN with warm feed and a comfortable house will pay for her keeping; while one with no home and little to eat will be wintered if she lives through, at a loss.

THE EXHIBIT OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS at the English Dairy Show just over, was by all odds the best and largest exhibition they have ever had. The grand total of entries footed up to 3,205.

THIS IS THE TIME to provide a stock of cabbage, turnips, potatoes and onions for winter use as they can be had cheaper now. To some it may appear unnecessary to store green food for fowls, but think of four or five months in confinement without their accustomed tid-bits.

AN EASTERN POULTRY MAN seasonably advises in this wise: "After killing the goose immerse it in scalding water and then wrap it in a thick cloth for five minutes. All the pin-feathers will then come off easily. In marketing geese, they may be scalded after all the dry, clean feathers have been removed, but care must be taken not to break the skin. After removing the feathers, immerse the carcass in cold water for an hour.

WARM BREAKFAST.—Every morning about as soon as they can see to eat, the fowls should have a warm breakfast of boiled vegetables mixed up with wheat, bran and cornmeal. But don't feed the same thing every morning from now until warm weather; experience has taught me that hens lay most when fed upon a great variety of food. Potatoes, turnips, apples, carrots, pumpkins, squashes, celery tops, scraps from the table, anything of the kind when properly cooked will be greedily devoured and turned to good account. Our way of preparing this feed is to boil the potatoes, or whatever happens to be on the bill of fare at the time, until soft enough to mash easily, and then thoroughly mix with enough bran and cornmeal—two parts of bran to one of meal—to make a stiff mess: this is seasoned slightly with salt and pepper and fed warm. Sometimes we scald wheat, bran and middlings with hot skim milk, and feed for a change; and again we boil up refuse meat, take out the bones and thicken the soup with bran and meal. This is superior egg food. An hour or two after breakfast we scatter among the litter in the shade a few handfuls of oats, sunflower seeds, wheat or buckwheat, sometimes one thing and sometimes another. This is given more to amuse the hens and keep them scratching than anything else. At noon they get a light feed of oats, wheat or buckwheat, and at night a full feed of corn or wheat—corn most of the time, and always when the weather is extremely cold. Corn digests slowly, and is therefore just the thing to "stand by" during the long, cold winter nights.

DAIRYING DOTS.

SLIGHTLY SOUR (not stale) cream will give more butter, and of better flavor, than cream perfectly sweet. An enormous quantity of butter is lost every winter from neglect of this rule, as in very cold weather cream does not sour readily.

ENSILAGE seems to be growing in favor with dairymen. Mr. T. D. Curtis, good authority, says that good silage, properly fed, is nourishing, relishable, and produces good results. The milk from it is sweet and rich, and it improves the churning quality of the cream, while it does not injure, if it does not actually improve the quality of the milk. It may also be justly claimed to increase the production of both milk and butter. This is certainly strong testimony in favor of silage for dairy cows.

INCREASING MILK SOLIDS.—We have recently seen some controversy in the papers about the possibility of increasing the percent of fat in milk over the other solids. This is an old question, and was long since settled in the negative by experiments made in both this country and Europe. Cornell University duplicated the German experiments with the same results, viz: The relative proportions of the solid ingredients of the milk were not perceptibly changed. All kinds of cattle foods were used, those of a nitrogenous character and those of a carbonaceous nature, including such as are rich in fat. But the composition of the milk remained essentially the same, with the exception of the varying percentage of water. It was easy to make the milk more or less watery; it could be enriched, or it could be impoverished by the food; but the relative proportion of the solids to each other remained the same. We can increase the amount of fat, or diminish it, by feeding. When we do this, we also get the additional benefit of increasing all the other solid ingredients, and thus secure a much richer and more nourishing milk by the one simple diet.

TREATMENT OF BARNYARD MANURE.

The proper treatment of barnyard manure is a matter of pecuniary interest to the farmer. Professor Weber, in a recent report issued by the Ohio State board of agriculture, says on this subject:

1. The stable floor should be impervious to water, and may be made of concrete, clay, brick or plank.

2. Enough bedding should be used to completely absorb the liquid excrements. Straw is the best bedding. The amount of bedding should be equal to one-fourth of the dry matter of the feed given. This would in general be about six to six and a half pounds for every 1,000 pounds of live weight of stock per day.

3. Where the manure is allowed to accumulate in the stable it is often necessary to employ some absorbent for the escaping ammonia. The best absorbents are muck and soil sprinkled over the surface from time to time. Where these cannot be had the following substances may be employed: Gypsum or land plaster, one-half pound per day for every 1,000 pounds live weight. Sulphuric acid, 1 part to 1,000 parts of water. One pint of this mixture per week will be sufficient for each animal. With this precaution no loss or evil results will come from the accumulation of manure in stables.

4. Where stables are daily cleaned a manure pit for the preservation of manure should be provided. This pit should have double the stable surface, should be two feet deep, and have a wall or ridge around the outside, at least a foot higher than the surrounding surface, in order to exclude water during rains. The bottom and sides of the pit should be impervious to water, so as to prevent loss of the soluble constituents. The manure should be spread over the whole pit, and not be piled up at one point. Here it will keep moist, which prevents heating, and all of the soluble ingredients will be preserved.

Manure from such a pit, according to the authority quoted, would contain per ton 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5.2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 12.6 pounds of potash. The money value would be about $3 per ton.

EXTERMINATING THE POTATO BUG IN GERMANY.

The Colorado potato beetle appeared on a potato field at Malitzch, Torgan, Germany, on July 8th last, being the first instance of the kind on the Continent. The effective measures that were taken to exterminate the pest, and with apparent success, are a striking example of how similar measures might effect a great saving in this country from attacks of new insects.

As soon as the attack was discovered, the whole surrounding country for six and a quarter miles was quarantined, and all fields inspected by specially appointed surveyors. Placards with colored illustrations of the insect were distributed everywhere, in order to put the inhabitants on their guard. A thorough investigation disclosed that nine small potato plantations lying close together and covering six and a half acres were attacked. The quarantine was limited to this district, and the eggs, larvæ and beetles were gathered under the strictest supervision. Then the soil was removed from about the plants, being carefully searched for larvæ and chrysalides. The plants and roots were then carefully gathered and placed in a pit about four feet deep in layers four inches thick, each being thoroughly saturated with raw benzine oil, which, in a short time, destroyed the plants and any beetles adhering to them.

After piling up five such layers the pits were completely covered with earth. The infested fields were then ploughed ten or twelve inches deep, careful men following each plough and collecting any larvæ, chrysalides or beetles that were turned up. This plan was followed when the land was harrowed, and the harrowing was repeated. After all this search the soil was saturated with raw benzine oil at the rate of 165 pounds to 47 square feet, and the fields were then shut up. The fields will not be cultivated next year, but will be strictly examined from time to time, small groups of potatoes being planted to attract whatever insects may survive. Raw petroleum is equally as efficacious as the other oil, and was used in some cases.

A GRAND RECORD.

WHAT PARTIAL PROHIBITION HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN RENFREW.

The Rev. T. G. Williams, of Pembroke, has just compiled and published these figures, which are of a startling character, regarding the effects produced by the Scott Act in the County of Renfrew, Ont. In the first place he draws attention to the fact that in certain parts of the County, owing to various causes, the measure has been only imperfectly enforced, but sets forth that, despite this, the general results have been most gratifying. These are his figures:—

During the last two years under license there were taken out of bond at Pembroke 32,142.12 gallons of spirits; two years under the Scott Act there were taken out of bond 10,615 gallons less, and of this diminished quantity a large proportion was sent to the district of Nipissing and the county of Pontiac.

Under license, from June 1883 to June 1884, there were 310 convictions for crimes. The next year the Scott Act came into force, and the convictions for crime during the following twelve months were only 137, being actually 23 less than one-half of the crimes under license for the preceding year. The next year the convictions for crime were 28 less than one-half the number under the last year of license.

That the Scott Act is as well observed as the License Act was, is borne out by Mr. Williams' figures. During the last year of license 127 violations were proved, while for the Scott Act convictions the first year were 61 and the second year 64.

There were 57 convictions for assault under the last year of license as compared with 23 (much less than half) under the Scott Act. The convictions for assault during the last year of license exceeded by four the total convictions for the same offence during the first two years of the Scott Act. The convictions for drunkenness during the last year under license were 57, five times as many as under the Scott Act!

Mr. Williams calls attention to the most important fact of all—it is that the manufacturing of sober boys and young men into drunkards has stopped, owing to the dangerous habit of treating being almost destroyed and the open bars abolished.

The gaol record is a fearful indictment of the license system and a grand tribute to the measure of prohibition contained in the Scott Act: Under license committals for two years for being drunk and disorderly were 46, under the Scott Act only four: for larceny, under license 64, under the Scott Act only 15; total prisoners in gaol for two years under license, 266; under Scott Act, 156, or 110 less. The taxes saved by the county in gaol expenses alone were $5,395! The gaol expenses for the two Scott Act years were $98, less than half those under license. Summing up, the Scott Act in Renfrew has saved the taxpayers' pockets, lessened crime and protected the boys. This has been done under but partial enforcement, under great but decreasing difficulties.

HEATHENISH CRUELTY IN IRELAND.

It is to be hoped that the following, written by "A Loyalist" to the *Irish Times*, is an exaggeration. It is simply incredible, as the Irish are noted for tender-heartedness:—"A Mrs. Penderville, who lived near Newbridge, sheltered a poor boycotted labourer. For this act her husband and herself were denounced. They managed to live by selling vegetables, which the woman had to cart a long distance from home to obtain a sale. This was soon found out, and the cart was stopped. She then had to walk, carrying heavy loads, which brought on premature confinement. No woman from amongst her neighbors could be got to come to her aid. Her husband had to go a long way for medical assistance, which arrived too late. He had again to leave to get a coffin from a distance, and was obliged to lock up his poor children by themselves with the dead mother. Whilst away his neighbors' children attacked the house, pelted it with stones, and terrified the children inside by their hooting and howling."

An anonymous correspondent has sent us some printed verses with reference to the above case, cut evidently from an Irish paper, but as anonymous correspondents usually do, has forgotten to inform us to what source to credit them. The following are the concluding lines:

> Oh! Daughters of Erin! whilst centuries rolled
> You have won man's devotion—deny it who can!
> Do you like the reproach when this story is told
> How you doomed your weak sister—defender of man?
> Do you care to be taunted—oh! women so fair,
> Irish maidens unmarried, and wives who are wed?
> How you gleefully saw a man steeped in despair,
> And denied him a coffin to bury his dead.
>
> Who cares for your politics, party or creed!
> Home-Ruler, Home-Ruiner! What can atone
> For the wrong of this widower left in his need,
> Whilst the children were stoned for protecting their own!
> Can the "Island of Saints" bear to sully its fame
> With a code so infernal? so shameful a "plan."
> Babes vainly appealing in Charity's name,
> A woman unburied! a heart-broken man!
>
> A voice will arise from that heart-stricken room,
> From the grave of that woman—a terrible cry,
> Denouncing the men who encompassed her doom,
> Degrading the women who left her to die.
> And religion will own neither patriot nor priest,
> And politics scorn the detestable end
> That hunted a husband to earth like a beast,
> And murdered a woman for helping a friend!
>
> C. S.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.—Sir E. Currie having been written to by Mr. John Hilton with reference to the intemperance which followed the volunteer dinner at the People's Palace, has replied expressing his annoyance at what occurred, and stated that the Palace committee having had the matter before them have decided to recommend the trustees not to permit any intoxicants to be brought on the site of the Palace, and not to lend the use of the hall or grounds to any body or individual.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMINION LINE OF
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Dates of sailing:

	From Portland	From Halifax
*OREGON,	Thursday, Dec. 22.	Saturday, Dec. 24.
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BRISTOL SERVICE FOR AVONMOUTH DOCK.
RATES OF PASSAGE:—
From Portland or Halifax to Liverpool:—
Cabin, $50, $65 and $75, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, at lowest rates.
*These steamers have saloons, staterooms, music rooms and bath-rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and carry neither cattle nor sheep.
For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Finn Main & Montgomery; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway offices, or to
W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street.
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THE RACER.
Thin Back, Lance Tooth, Cross-cut Saw


It stands without a rival and is the fastest cutting Saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American-made Saws 33⅓ percent in every contest. Its superiority consists in its excellent temper. It is tempered under the Secret Chemical process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting edge, and will hold it twice as long as by any other process. We have the sole right for this process for the Dominion of Canada.
None genuine that are not like the above Cut, with registered Trade Mark, with the words "The Racer," and the Maple Leaf with our name. Price, $1 per foot.
CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits. There are inferior Counterfeits on the Market. They are intended to be sold at a high price upon the reputation of this Saw. We will send to any address a Saw exactly like any Counterfeit, warranted equal in quality, or no sale, at 60c per foot. Therefore do not be humbugged into paying a first-class price for a second class saw. A fact to bear in mind that if the material and temper are not of the very best quality the shape of the teeth amounts to nothing. A Saw, like a knife, will not cut fast without it will hold a keen cutting edge. We have cut off a 14-inch sound basswood log in eight seconds with this saw. Manufactured only by
SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Saw Manufacturers, Galt, Ont.
☞ Mention this paper.

NASAL BALM
Mr E. H. McCrea, of the Hudson Bay Co., West Lynne Manitoba, says:—I suffered from Catarrh for a number of years, and expended upwards of $200 employing physicians and catarrh specialists, buying different remedies, inhalents, douches etc., without obtaining relief. Your advertisement in Toronto *Mail* induced me to invest fifty cents in NASAL BALM. I sent for a package, and must say it was the best investment I ever made. It gave me immediate relief, and in less than two weeks the droppings from the nasal passages into my throat entirely ceased. I would urgently advise all afflicted with catarrh to use Nasal Balm.

314 SONGS Including 114 of the very best American compositions, with music complete, also "White Wings," "Rock-a-Bye, Baby" and "Cricket on the Hearth." Above samples and catalogue to any address for 12 cents in stamps.
GALAXY OF MUSIC, 408 Wash. st., Boston, Mass.

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle


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

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

Toronto, Dec. 16.

THE SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS by the Ontario Government this week was one of the most successful ever held in this Province. The attendance was large and the competition was keen. Good prices were realized, and the limits were somewhat widely distributed amongst firms. There was every appearance a few hours before the sale of trouble, if not failure, for the Government. Some months ago the Crown Lands Department informed the lumbermen that an increase of about thirty percent would be made hereafter in ground rents and timber dues, and a convention was called to consider the matter. The representations intended to be made to the Government were withheld on account of the illness of the Commissioner, the Hon. T. B. Pardee, but the afternoon before the sale a large deputation of Canadian lumbermen met him and Mr. Mowat to urge the withdrawal of the order making the increase. The case for the lumbermen was ably urged by Mr. A. H. Campbell, of Toronto; Mr. Booth, of Ottawa; Mr. McLaren and Mr. Bronson, of Ottawa; Mr. Gilmour, of Trenton; Mr. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon; and Mr. Charlton, M.P. They pleaded the alleged interference with vested right, and also the danger to the coming sale from the uncertainty amongst lumbermen as to what they would really be buying if the dues and rents were not fixed for a term of years. The Government remained firm, and the lumberers endeavored to make a combination to defeat the sale by refusal to bid. The effort proved a failure, however. The meeting of the "combiners" broke up a few minutes before the auction began, and all rushed into the Assembly Chamber to bid against each other. The necessity for selling the limits arises, not from need of more lumber, but from the advance of settlement in Algoma. More townships must be put on the market, and such townships as are covered by pine forests must be first placed under license. It is nearly twenty years since the rents and dues ever increased before and the chances are that they will not be increased again for a great many years to come. Meanwhile between the moneys realized from the bonuses paid for limits and the increased rents and dues the Provincial revenue will show for some time to come a greatly increased buoyancy. The tables have been turned for once on

ANTI SCOTT ACT ROWDYISM by the shooting of a bar-tender at Myrtle this week by a liquor detective. Two Toronto "spotters" had been operating for a fortnight in Ontario County, which is under the Scott Act. They left Port Perry somewhat hurriedly to avoid the storm gathering against them there, and drove to Myrtle, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, intending to take the train for Toronto on Wednesday evening. At the station, while waiting for the train, they were overtaken by several of the Anti-Scott men, one of whom laid hold of one of the detectives. In the brief struggle that ensued several revolver shots were fired, and the bar-tender who first took hold of the detective was mortally wounded. Whatever be the result of the melee, one thing is sure; the struggle between the enforcers and the opponents of the Scott Act will become more bitter than ever. The drawing of revolvers will become more frequent, and the shooting will not be on one side. Strenuous efforts made for some weeks to unravel the Grangeville dynamite plot have resulted in the arrest of one man, who is supposed to have been a tool in the hands of others. The nature of the evidence against them has not been made public, but it is probable that there is some expectation of his making important admissions. In some parts of the Province

THE SCOTT ACT is likely to become at this election a keenly fought municipal issue. As it has been declared that county councils are liable for their share of the expenses of Scott Act enforcement, there is nothing for it but to pay. Still in many places, candidates will run for reeveships protesting against this, and public feeling will, in some instances, endorse the position. Next year will be taken up with a prolonged and bitter struggle over the proposed repeal of the Scott Act in many counties. It is quite possible that the question of Scott Act enforcement may be taken in the Legislative Assembly during

THE COMING SESSION, for not all the supporters of the Mowat Government are in favor of their policy on this question. Still nothing in the way of reversal is at all likely. The worst that can happen is that public feeling in some close constituencies may be alienated before the next general election, and that the Government thereby may be weakened in the country, not on account of their general policy, but on account of their having the courage to enforce the law. Unfortunately for the temperance cause the ties of political party allegiance are very strong, and while a Government runs some risk of alienating friends by enforcing the law it cannot count on winning over many opponents by doing so. If temperance men everywhere were more ready to recognize and give credit for temperance effort on the part of political opponents the cause would make more rapid progress.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE will meet about five weeks hence for the despatch of business. The session will probably be a brief one, and will certainly not be exciting. The Opposition stands to lose strength rather than gain it as the result of by-elections, and the Government are not likely to make any serious mistakes. The questions of municipal government and compensation for injuries to employees are perhaps those the public will take most interest in, but there is no very strong feeling about either of them. Moreover, the Dominion Parliament, which meets about the same time, will be sure to draw public attention to itself. Whether the Fisheries Commission fails or succeeds matters little in this connection. People now expect it to fail and have discounted its failure. Moreover, the fisheries question is rapidly receding into insignificance in comparison with the question of free trade with the United States.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S CASE.

London, Dec. 16.—The *British Medical Journal* says it has the following trustworthy information from San Remo regarding the Crown Prince. A few days ago an excrescence the size of a hemp seed was detected on the left ventricular band which had previously been free from disease. Two days later a second tiny speck was noticed near the first. They soon became fused, forming one warty looking mass and growing so quickly that the vocal chord on that side is now hidden from view. There is no immediate danger and the Prince suffers no pain, but the case in its purely medical aspect is one of great complexity.

DR. MACKENZIE'S OPINION.

San Remo, Dec. 16.—Dr. Mackenzie states that he considers the appearance of the Crown Prince's throat better than when he examined it in the beginning of November. It is true a small growth has formed higher up in the throat, but it has not the malignant appearance of the growth which appeared toward the close of the Crown Prince's stay at Baveno, but which has since diminished. The swelling of the glands has entirely disappeared. Dr. Mackenzie is about to make a professional visit to Algiers. He will return afterward to San Remo. He would not go to Algiers if he considered the Crown Prince's case urgent.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND IRELAND.

London, Dec. 13.—An address, to be signed by many English Catholics, will be presented to Mgr. Persico, who was charged by the Pope to make a personal investigation of affairs in Ireland, assuring him of their devotion to the Holy See, and expressing the hope that his mission will result in inducing the Pope to assist in obtaining for Ireland the fulfilment of the national aspirations. The address will repudiate the actions of those English Catholics who have adopted a course of bitter and uncompromising hostility toward Ireland. The address has already been signed by the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Ashburham, Lord Orford and other prominent gentlemen, and is now being circulated for signatures among the Catholics of England.

A BOTTLE TOLD THE TALE.

Kingston, December 15.—Another temperance lecture! William Bates, a sailor, returning from the city to his home on Wolfe Island, pulled out his boat at Oak Point, and stumbling on shore fell forward into a pool of water, and unable to help himself, because intoxicated, was drowned. A bottle beside him told the tale.

LORD COLERIDGE ALMOST SUFFOCATED.

During the sitting of Court yesterday, Chief Justice Coleridge suddenly, without speaking, rose and staggered to the door of the Court room, creating a sensation among those present. Several physicians, who, fortunately, were near by, were summoned, and hastily went to Lord Coleridge's assistance. They soon discovered that a small lozenge had become lodged in his throat, and, refusing to go up or down, was causing its victim acute pain and great difficulty in breathing. Though nearly strangled, he was quickly relieved from this annoyance, and, returning to the bench, proceeded with the case.

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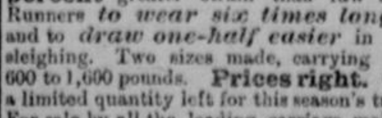
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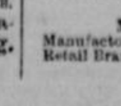
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THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 321 and 323 St. James street, in the city of Montreal, by John Dougall & Son, composed of John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal, and James Duncan Dougall, of New York.