

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SUMMARY.

The Chicago Fair is open on Sundays, but is poorly attended on that day.

The United States Congress opened in Washington and elected Mr. Crisp Speaker on Saturday.

There is given an authoritative denial that there has been a treaty concluded between Italy and Russia.

A London despatch from Buenos Ayres says that the Vice-Governor of Santa Fe was killed by the rebels on Aug. 2.

A serious fire in Liverpool, England, on Saturday, destroyed three acres of timber and other property valued at \$18,000.

Another start is to be made with a view to creating trade between France and Canada. The first vessel is to leave for Quebec, Aug. 19.

It is reported that Lord Dufferin will be honored with the Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of the Earl of Derby. This is to recognize his skill in the Franco-Siamese negotiations.

Charles Luckey, acquitted of the charge of murdering his father at Newbliss, near Smith's Falls, Ont., last spring, will again be tried—this time for the murder of his mother and sister.

There has been fighting in Samoa between Mataafa's and Malletoa's bands. Malletoa was victorious, but the civilized powers stopped the fighting. Fifteen heads were among the trophies of Malletoa.

The financial situation in the United States has caused depression in nearly all parts of the Republic. The misery is not confined to the working classes, but has spread over a large section of the well-to-do class.

Mr. Duncan McArthur, president of the defunct Commercial Bank of Winnipeg, was before the Police Magistrate last week, charged with making false bank statements in the monthly returns to Government. The same charge hangs over Mr. R. T. Rokeby, the manager, who fled.

Bishop Newnam, of Mooseonee, says people of the district over which the Hudson's Bay railway is drawn upon the map from Winnipeg look upon the idea as a joke. As a wheat life to Europe there is no hope for the projected railway, as the straits are open only from the middle of July to the middle of September and that is too early for the crop.

It is stated in London that Lord Randolph Churchill is seriously ill. His nervous system is shattered and he has gone to the South of France accompanied by his wife. An intimate friend of the family is authority for the statement that it will be a long time before he is seen in public in England again. There is no doubt that his health is seriously impaired.

The yacht racing that has made British Royal Squadron races of international importance were none the less attractive this year from the presence of the United States yacht 'Navahoe.' She won one race from the 'Calluna,' but was beaten in the other two. The 'Valkyrie,' 'Satanita' and 'Britannia' all proved better sea boats and outlasted her. In one race she became entirely unmanageable, and had to run shoreward for safety, with her mainsail split. She is a centre-board yacht.

BIG VICTORY FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Mr. Scott, the Acting Deputy of the Department of Indian Affairs, has received instructions by telegram from Mr. Daly to stop the auction sale of the Thousand Islands, which was fixed for Thursday at Gananoque. Although the wording of the instructions is to postpone the sale no date is fixed for its renewal and there is no doubt in the world that nothing more will be heard of it. The Government, by extinguishing the Indian title, acquire the ownership of these islands and preserve them to posterity in all their natural beauty. This is a great victory for the press of Canada which protested against the sale, the 'Witness' being the first to do so.

A DISAPPOINTING SALE.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—The sales of school lands in Manitoba were stated in the annual report of the Minister of the Interior, issued in 1892, to be 'important as an index of the prosperity and progress in Manitoba. Since then another sale has been held, and although the returns were too late for insertion in the last annual report, issued this year, it has been ascertained at the Department that the average price per acre realized was ten cents less than in 1892, when it was \$7.95 per acre. The total area of surveyed and unsurveyed school lands in Manitoba is about 1,570,000 acres. The proceeds of these sales, less cost of management, are credited to the province, which receives the interest thereon annually.

THE ITALIAN WARSHIP 'ETNA.'

HER ARRIVAL AND A SLIGHT BY MONTREAL'S MAYOR—HOW THE PEOPLE RESENTED IT.

The Italian warship 'Etna,' which arrived in Montreal on Sunday, July 23, was destined to cause more commotion than usually attends the visit of a stranger. She came quietly up the river and when abreast of the city thundered forth a salute of twenty-one guns. She was answered with silence. There was not even a corporal's guard of policemen or citizens to welcome her. Mayor Desjardins, a Roman Catholic gentleman, usually polite, not only had refused to welcome the Italian, but also troubled himself to publicly announce the fact. He was once a l'apal Zouave, he said, and as Victor Emmanuel had taken away the Pope's temporal kingdom on earth, as the Royal family of Italy had been excommunicated, and as he could not reconcile his conscience to welcome the Italian war vessel, he would not. The Acting-Mayor and the Reception Committee might do so. He would not. There was no return salute fired, and the Italian commander was indignant. Acting Mayor Stearns, assisted by Col. A. A. Stevenson, busied himself to procure leave from the military authorities to have this courtesy attended to. But Gen. Herbert, Commander of the Canadian Militia, insisted that as Montreal is not what is technically known as a saluting station, there could be no salute fired. As a last resort, the military were dropped and the Minister of Militia, the Hon. Mr. Patterson, was appealed to by telegram. He gave the necessary order, and the Montreal Garrison Artillery were sent to St. Helen's Island to fire the salute. The Italian afterwards was properly received and feted by the citizens; and everything was done that could be done to make Admiral Magaghi and his Italian officers and crew understand that neither Mayor Desjardins' want of courtesy nor Gen. Herbert's military feeling towards the 'Etna,' the Italian King and people.

The city gave the officers a drive, the fire brigade turned out, there was a lunch in the Park and receptions of a more or less public nature were given to the Admiral and his ship's officers and crew. It was felt that Great Britain's friend and her ally against Russia in the Crimean war could not be insulted, and more especially as her relations with Great Britain have been almost those of an ally in more recent times.

As the ship was being secured on Sunday the band played 'God Save the Queen' and the national anthem of Italy and no visitor being allowed aboard, and none of the vessel's crew being permitted to come ashore there was nothing for the crowd to do but admire the outside of the vessel and wonderingly conjecture the amount of strength, power and destruction collected within so small a compass.

She is a beautiful vessel, setting low in the water, and appears a pigmy alongside the 'Mariposa,' at the adjoining Beaver Line wharf, and it is not till one is aboard that it is possible to realize the strength and beauty of the craft.

The 'Etna' is similar to the British warship 'Blake' in form and equipment,

but much smaller. She is about 280 feet (90 meters in length) with a displacement of 4,000 tons. She is fitted with two triple expansion engines and develops a horsepower of 7,000 pounds. She has twin screws and is capable at full speed of showing a rate of 17-5 knots an hour.

The most interesting part of the 'Etna,' however, is her equipments and her ability to deal out death and destruction to the enemies of King Humbert. She carries 319 men, exclusive of officers, and is mounted in all with thirty-one guns. There are two ten-inch 500 pound guns, one in the bow and one in the rear. Six six-inch guns, three at either side of the vessel. That is all on the lower deck. On the upper deck are two Maxim quick-firing guns, firing 300 shots per minute; three revolving machine guns, besides ten other quick-firing machine guns, placed at different points upon the upper deck and turrets. Beneath the deck and almost flush with the water are four immense tube-shaped machines, called torpedo guns. The vessel has four of these, one at each side and one at the bow and stern of the vessel.

Beside each of these guns are piled the torpedo heads—the shells were all removed to below out of the way. In ad-

CANADA'S EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

COMPARED BOTH AS TO PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.

GREAT BRITAIN LEADS ALL COUNTRIES AND MANITOBA IS THE BANNER PROVINCE. (From the Montreal 'Gazette'.)

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Census bulletin No. 17 will be issued by the Department of Agriculture in a few days. In it Mr. George Johnson, the statistician, states that the educational status of the whole population was obtained by the enumerators with the exception of 55,401 Indians. He divides the population into three groups: 1, those 20 years old and upwards; 2, those between 10 years and 19 years old; 3, those under 10 years old. Of these three groups a total equal to 70.83 percent of the total population can read; and a total equal to 66.59 percent can write. Taking the adult population 84.65 percent can read, and 80.34 percent can write. By means of a diagram he shows Canada's position relatively to other countries. From this it appears that Canada is below the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia; that she

The statistician next investigates the record for each province, and finds for Manitoba that while children between 10 and 20 years able to write occupy a high position, yet that the group has been outstripped by the similar group in Ontario, and that the group of children under 10 years has been outstripped both by the Ontario and Prince Edward Island groups of the same age period. He thinks educationalists in Manitoba need to seek the causes for this retrogression in order to apply the remedy.

Dealing with Ontario, the bulletin says that with respect to the application of the writing test to minors under 20 years, Ontario holds undisputed pre-eminence, but yields to Prince Edward Island in the proportion of boys under 10 years able to read, the 'Gem of the Gulf of St. Lawrence' having more who can read in every 1,000 boys under 10 years than any other province.

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

the bulletin says the general average is lower than any other province. She stands the only province in which the female part of the adult population able to read is a larger proportion than the male part. Taking 100 for the standard of highest excellence, the adult population of Quebec stands at nearly 64, while that of the Dominion stands at

EX-MAYOR HOWLAND'S CHARGE AGAINST THE TORONTO STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

LIQUOR MEN FOR SABBATH DESECRATION—TEMPERANCE LEADERS ORGANIZING THE DEFENDERS OF THE DAY OF REST.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—To-night two mass meetings will be held, one for and the other against the Sunday street car by-law. The promoters of the movement for the desecration of the Day of Rest for which the Queen City is famous, are to make a great platform effort in the auditorium. The most prominent of their so-called citizens' committee, which is looked upon as little more than a Street Railway Company product, are to be ranged upon the platform at the Auditorium in the most imposing manner possible. One of them in an excited moment said: 'We are going to make the greatest hit of the campaign at the Auditorium meeting on Monday night. We shall have every power in the city represented except the liquor interest. That we are sure of any way. We could get more speakers from that body than any other but it would not be prudent to have them.'

There is no doubt but that the Sunday car advocate spoke the exact truth. The saloon men are backing the effort against Sunday as a day of rest. They are for the 'Citizens' Committee,' and even the 'Citizens' Committee' is ashamed of it. While the Sabbath observance side is valiantly led by prominent temperance men and the Sabbath Observance Association is proud of its ex-Mayor Howland is nightly dealing sledge-hammer blows at this latest attempt of the Street Railway Company to take the City of Toronto by the throat. Another equally well-known prohibitionist, Mr. F. S. Spence, is secretary of the organization committed, which has its headquarters in the office of Mayor Fleming, whose eminent services in the cause of temperance first brought him to the front. Ex-Mayor Howland is taking no half-hearted part in the fray. He hits right out from the shoulder. Mr. Howland in his speeches takes the ground that the effort of the present street railway company to secure running privileges for every day in the week, Sundays included, is simply part of a big scheme to secure speedily all possible powers, privileges and franchises, to be able practically to hold a bludgeon at the head of the city, and having gained all, to sell out to a new syndicate at an immense profit.

While the Street Railway Company's meeting will be this evening in the Auditorium, a great meeting to protest against the Sunday car by-law, led by Commandant Booth, of the Salvation Army, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

CANADA OBJECTS.

NEVERTHELESS THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT WILL SEEK IMPERIAL RATIFICATION OF THE BLAINE CONVENTION.

London, Aug. 5.—The Newfoundland Government is seeking to obtain an imperial ratification of the Blaine convention, which has been pending nearly three years. The council of the colony has sent a private memorandum to Mr. Gladstone, praying that the Queen's sanction no longer be withheld. The matter has been in abeyance, owing to Canada's protest that the terms were opposed to her interests. It was hinted at the time that Canada might be able to make a satisfactory arrangement with the United States.

Newfoundland's petition says:—The continued failure of Canada to make any arrangement which would include free admission of the fish of Newfoundland to the United States has been a cause of great disappointment and loss to this colony.

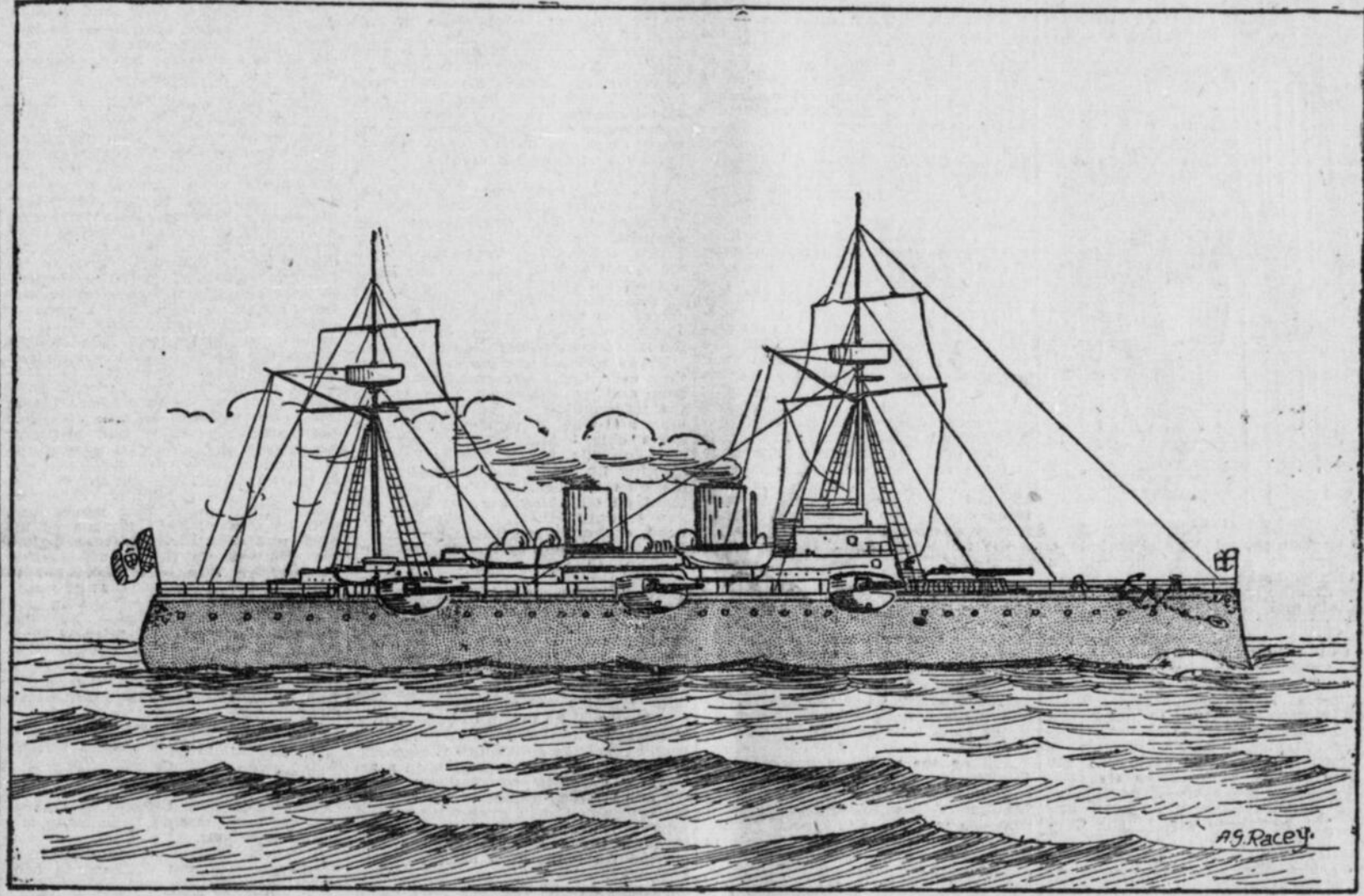
In February last an urgent despatch was sent from the Newfoundland Government to Lord Ripon, to which the latter replied by cable inviting the colony to unite with Canada in an endeavor to negotiate another convention with the United States to include both colonies. The council now replies that this cannot be done, saying:—'While it is not contended that Canada may not be in a position to offer an equivalent for the admission of fish and oil free, into the United States, still that equivalent must be different from that which Newfoundland can offer. Therefore, the negotiations must be on different lines.'

As illustrating the difficulties of joint negotiation, the council explains that Canada would insist upon mackerel being included in the fish admitted to the United States, which the latter would refuse unless the privilege of catching mackerel in Canadian waters be granted to American fishermen. Canada, according to the discussion before the Halifax Fishery Commission, would refuse this, because it would be impossible to prevent Americans catching other fish at the same time. A deadlock would result, because while Canada might be willing to make all fishing free on the lines of the Washington Treaty, Newfoundland could not consent, as Newfoundland has no mackerel and contends that the Lord of the Blaine convention is clear and involves no concession of rights of fishing.

It gives simply the right to Americans to purchase bait and trade in Newfoundland harbors in consideration of the admission of Newfoundland fish and oil free by the United States. It is believed some action will be taken in the matter in a few days.

POPE LEO ANGERED.

London, Aug. 7.—The Italian Government has refused officially to recognize the nomination of Cardinal Sarto as patriarch of Venice on account of the Pope's decision not to re-establish the *modus vivendi* with the Quirinal. The 'Chronicle's' Rome correspondent says the Pope is greatly irritated and visits his displeasure upon Cardinal Rampolla, the pontifical secretary of state, whose position has recently been somewhat shaken.



THE ITALIAN WARSHIP 'ETNA.'

dition to this there are five powerful search lights, two to the front and two to the rear end of the vessel, and one in the forward turret. The sides of the lower part of the vessel are filled with racks containing magazine rifles of the latest type for use at close quarters, besides marine machine guns for use of landing parties. The 'Etna' is in command of Rear-Admiral Magnaghi, whose flag she carries. The other chief officers are: Flag Captain Sartoris, Flag Lieutenant Lasanore; Commander Bonami, five lieutenants, six midshipmen, one chief and two assistant engineers, and a surgeon and assistant. The officers and men are very courteous and appear to take great pleasure in showing off the good points of their vessel. Many of them speak French quite fluently, and a few speak English in addition to their own language. The commanding officer requested it to be announced that the vessel will be open to inspection by the public from 2 to 6.30 every afternoon. Under no circumstances can anyone be allowed on board except between 'hose hours.'

A VERY PERTINENT QUESTION WHICH THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ANSWER.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—The most complete condemnation of the Tupper system of managing the Intercolonial Railway is furnished by the returns for the last fiscal year made up at the Department of Railways, which shows an increase for the past year in earnings of \$120,000 and a decrease in expenses of \$400,000, so that a surplus of \$280,132 is found on account of running and working expenses. The figures are: Earnings, \$3,055,499; running expenses, \$3,045,317. Of course a great deal depends on the character of the charges on capital account but for purposes of comparison the system of bookkeeping is the same this year as last. The question for the Government to answer now is why has the Intercolonial been so grossly mismanaged for the past 15 years as to cause a total loss of seven million dollars.

PROHIBITION PICNIC AUG. 12.

Cornwall, Aug. 2.—The Royal Templars of the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glenagarry, Prescott and Russell, will hold their grand picnic at Apple Hill on Aug. 12, not Aug. 8, as stated in a former correspondence from here.

about equals the United States, and is above Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain, and Russia.

According to provinces Manitoba is the banner province of the Dominion in the proportion of adults able to write, and is only excelled by Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland. Ontario comes next and the North-West Territories third.

Considered by sexes Manitoba is the banner province, both as respects the proportion of females able to write and the proportion of males able to write; thus showing what a splendid population it is that went into the Prairie province.

Taken in the large, the female population of Canada just about equals the male population in the proportion of its ranks able to write. This is occasioned by the fact that in the Province of Quebec the proportion of females able to write is considerably greater than the proportion of males. A diagram shows the relative proportion of adults of both sexes in all of the provinces able to write.

COMPARISON OF RETURNS.

The statistician next compares the returns of 1891 with those of 1871, no returns of education having been called for in the census of 1881. The conclusions which he reaches are that the adult population of New Brunswick is not, in comparison with the total population of the province, as generally able to read and write as it was twenty years ago; that in the Province of Nova Scotia there has been a decrease in the percentage of illiteracy as judged by the reading and writing tests; that in the Province of Quebec there has been a decrease in the percentage of those who cannot read and of those who cannot write the proportionate decrease in the number of those who cannot write being considerably greater than in the number of those unable to read.

With regard to juvenile education the statistician for which have been obtained by the census of 1891 for the first time, the results show that of the total number of children under 10 years old 24 percent were able to read and 19 percent able to write; that of the total number of minors 10 to 19 years old over 90 percent can read, and over 87 percent can write, and that of children between 5 years and 10 years over 47 percent can write.

over 80. But while the adult population stands thus low, the statistician states that the most satisfying fact brought out by this study of the statistics relating to education is the fact that the juvenile population of Quebec between 10 and 20 years of age has made a great advance upon the adult population, no less than nearly 78 percent of this group being able to write, against 64 percent of the adult population. As a matter of fact, their advance has been greater than that of any similar group in any of the other provinces, the nearest approach being the advance of the 10-20 years group in Prince Edward Island. The Quebec group between 5 and 19 years also shows a similar development, indicating that both during the past 20 years and the latter half of the 20 year period, the Province of Quebec has put forth most commendable efforts to bring its youth educationally up to the high average of the other provinces.

The last page of this bulletin is a diagram illustrating the position of each of the three groups in each province, enabling the reader at a glance to see the position of each and to measure the relative position of each to the others.

THE KAISER RETURNS HOME.

HE WAS HEARTILY CHEERED UPON HIS DEPARTURE AND SALUTES WERE FIRED.

London, Aug. 7.—To-day the Emperor William left Cowes, where he spent the last week attending the yacht races. He returns to Germany on the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' on which he made the journey from Kiel. As the Emperor sailed away salutes were fired, and he was heartily cheered by the crowds that had gathered to witness his departure. He has given a sum of money to be divided among the officers and crew of his sailing yacht 'Meteor,' as a token of his satisfaction at the manner in which they handled the craft in the races.

MRS. DR. MEYER IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Mary Meyer, who was brought here on Saturday from Detroit to plead to the indictment against her husband, Dr. Meyer, and herself, was semi-hysterical most of yesterday, and gave way at intervals to violent fits of weeping. Mr. Brooke, her lawyer, will probably ask to-day that she be transferred to an hospital, where she and her babies can have proper treatment.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

A TALE OF THE HEROIC AGE.

BY EDWARD ROBERTSON,

Author of 'The Hoosier School-Master' 'Roxie,' etc.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RUSSELL BIGELOW'S SERMON.

Two years have ripened Patty from the girl to the woman. If Kike is happy in his self-abnegation, Patty is not happy in hers. Pride has no balm in it. However powerful it may be as a stimulant, it is poor food. And Patty has little but pride to feed upon. The invalid mother has now been dead a year, and Patty is almost without companionship, though not without suitors. Land brings lovers—land-lovers, if nothing more—and the estate of Patty's father is not her only attraction. She is a young woman of a certain nobility of figure and carriage; she is not large, but her bearing makes her seem quite commanding. Even her father respects her, and all the more she finds opportunity. Patty is thirty, and in the early West no attraction outweighed this wifely ordering of a household. But Patty will not marry any of the suitors who calculate the infirm health of her father and the probable division of his estate, and who mentally transfer to their future homes the thrift and orderliness they see in Captain Lumsden's. By refusing them all she has won the name of a proud girl. There are times when out of sight of everybody she weeps, hardly knowing why. And since her mother's death she reads the prayer-book more than ever, finding in the severe confessions therein framed for us miserable sinners and the plaintive cries of the litany, a voice for her innermost soul.

Captain Lumsden fears she will marry and leave him, and yet it angers him that she refuses to marry. His hatred of Methodists has assumed the intensity of a monomania since he was defeated for the Legislature partly by Methodist opposition. All his love of power has turned to interest resentment, and every thought that there may be yet the remotest possibility of Patty's marrying Morton afflicts him beyond measure. He cannot fathom the reason for her obstinate rejection of all lovers; he dislikes her growing seriousness and her fondness for the prayer-book. Even the prayer-book's earnestness has something Methodist about it. But Patty has never yet been in a Methodist meeting, and with this fact he comforts himself. He has taken pains to buy her jewellery and 'artificial' in abundance, that he may, by dressing her finely, remove her as far as possible from temptations to become a Methodist. For in that time, when fine dressing was not common, and country neighborhoods were polarized by the advent of Methodism in its most aggressive form, every artificial flower and every earring was a banner of antagonism to the new sect; a well-dressed woman in a congregation was almost a defiance to the preacher. It seemed to Lumsden, therefore, that Patty had prophylactic ornaments enough to save her from Methodism. And to all of these he added covert threats that if any child of his should ever join these crazy Methodist loons he would turn him out of doors and never see him again. This threat was always indirect—a remark dropped incidentally; the pronoun which represented the unknown quantity of a Methodist Lumsden was always masculine, but Patty did not fail to comprehend.

One day there came to Captain Lumsden's door that outcast of New England—a tin-peddler. Western people had never heard of Yale College or any other glory of Connecticut or New England. To them it was but a land that bred pestilent peripatetic peddlars of tinware and wooden clocks. Western rogues would cheat you out of your horse or your farm if a good chance offered, but this vile vender of Yankee tins, who called a bucket a 'pail,' and said 'noo' for new, and talked nasally, would work an hour to cheat you of a 'fipenny bit.' The tin-peddler, one Munson, thrust his sharpened visage in at Lumsden's door and 'made bold' to enquire if he could get a night's lodging, which the Captain, like other settlers, granted without charge. Having unloaded his stock of 'tins' and 'put up' his horse, the Connecticut pedlar 'made bold' to ask many leading questions about the family and personal history of the Lumsdens, collectively and individually. Having thus taken the first steps toward acquaintance by this display of an aggravating interest in the welfare of his new friends, he proceeded to give elaborate and truthful accounts—with variations—of his own recent adventures, to the boundless amusement of the younger Lumsdens, who laughed more heartily at the Connecticut man's words and pronunciation than at his stories. He said, among other things, that he had been to Jinkinsville 'other day' to what the Methodists called a 'basket meetin'.' But when he had proceeded so far with his narrative, he prudently stopped and made bold to inquire what the Captain thought of these Methodists. The Captain was not slow to express his opinion, and the man of tins, having thus reassured himself by taking soundings, proceeded to tell that they were a drefle crowd of folks to that meetin'.

And he, hevin' a sharp eye to business, had went forrard to the mourners' bench to be prayed fer. Didn't do no pertikler harm to hev folks pray fer ye, ye know. Well, ye see, the Methodists they wanted to encourage a seeker, and so they all bought some tins. Purty nigh tuck the hull load off'n his hands! (And here the pedlar winked one eye at the Captain and then the other at Patty.) Fer they was sech a drefle lot of folks there. Come to hear a young preacher as is 'mazin' eloquent—Parson Goodwin by name, and he was a good one to preach, sartin'.

This startled Patty and the Captain. 'Goodwin?' said the Captain; 'Morton Goodwin?'

'The identikle,' said the pedlar. 'Raised only half a mile from here,'

said Lumsden, 'and we don't think much of him.'

'Neither did I,' said the pedlar, trimming his sails to Lumsden's breezes. 'I calculate I could preach e'en 'most as well as he does, myself, and I wa'n't brought up to preachin', nother. But he's got a good 'fice fer singin'—such a ring to't, ye see, and he's got a smart way that comes the sympathies over the women folks and weak-eyed men, and sets 'em cryin' at a des'pate rate. Was brought up here, was he? Du tell! He's powerful pop'lar.' Then, catching the Captain's eye, he added, 'Among the women, I mean.'

'He'll marry some shouting girl, I suppose,' said the Captain, with a chuckle.

'That's jist what he's going to do,' said the pedlar, pleased to have some information to give. Seeing that the Captain and his daughter were interested in his communication, the pedlar paused a moment. A bit of gossip is too good a possession for one to part with too quickly.

'You guessed good that time,' said the tinware man. 'I heard say as he was a goin' to splice with a gal that could pray like a angel afore. An' I heard her pray. She nearly peeled the shingles off the skewi-haouse. Such another excitement as she perjured, I never did see. An' I went up to her after meetin' and axed a interest in her prayers. Don't do no harm, ye know, to git sich lightnin' on yer own side! An' I took keer to git a good look at her face, for preachers generally marry purty faces. Preachers is a good deal like other folks, ef they do purtend to be better, hey? Well, now, that Ann Eliza Meacham is purty, sartin. An' everybody says he's goin' to marry her; an' somebody said the presidin' elder mount 'em up next Sunday at Quartly Meetin', maybe. Then they'll divide



THE CONNECTICUT PEDDLER.

the work in the middle and go halves. She'll pray and he'll preach.' At this the pedlar broke into a sinister laugh, sure that he had conciliated both the Captain and Patty by his news. He now proposed to sell some tinware, thinking he had worked his audience up to the right state of mind.

Patty did not know why she should feel vexed at hearing this bit of intelligence from Jinkinsville. What was Morton Goodwin to her? She went around the house as usual this evening, trying to hide all appearance of feeling. She even persuaded her father to buy half-a-dozen tin cups and some milk-buckets—she smiled at the pedlar for calling them pails. She was not willing to gratify the Captain by showing him how much she disliked the scoffing 'Yankee.' But when she was alone that evening, even the prayer-book had lost its power to soothe. She was mortified, vexed, humiliated on every hand. She felt hard and bitter, above all, toward the sect that had first made a division between Morton and herself, and cordially blamed the Methodists for all her misfortunes.

It happened that upon the very next Sunday Russell Bigelow was to preach. Far and wide over the West had travelled the fame of this great preacher, who, though born in Vermont, was wholly Western in his impassioned manner. 'An orator is to be judged not by his printed discourses, but by the memory of the effect he has produced,' says a French writer; and if we may judge of Russell Bigelow by the fame that fills Ohio and Indiana even to this day he was surely an orator of the highest order. He is known as the 'indescrivable.' The news that he was to preach had set the Hissawatche settlement afire with eager curiosity to hear him. Even Patty declared her intention of going, much to the Captain's regret. The meeting was not to be held at Wheeler's, but in the woods, and she could go for this time without entering the house of her father's foe. She had no other motive than a vague hope of hearing something that would divert her; life had grown so heavy that she craved excitement of any kind. She would take a back seat and hear the famous Methodist for herself. But Patty put on all of her gold and costly apparel. She was determined that nobody should suspect her of any intention of 'joining the church.' Her mood was one of curiosity on the surface, and of proud hatred and quiet defiance below.

No religious meeting is ever so delightful as a meeting held in the forest; no forest is so satisfying as a forest of beech; the wide-spreading boughs—drooping when they start from the trunk, but well sustained with a steady horizontalness, the last year's leaves form a carpet like a cushion, while the dense foliage shuts out the sun. To this meeting in the beech woods Patty chose to walk, since it was less than a mile away. As she passed through a little cove, she saw a man lying flat on his face in prayer. It was the preacher, Ave-stricken, Patty hurried on to the meeting. She had fully intended to take a seat in the rear of the congregation, but being a little confused and absent-minded she did not observe at first where the stand had been erected, and that she was entering the congregation at the side nearest to the pulpit. When she discovered her mistake it was too late to withdraw, the

aisle beyond her was already full of standing people; there was nothing for her but to take the only vacant seat in sight. This put her in the very midst of the members, and in this position she was quite conspicuous; even strangers from other settlements saw with astonishment a woman elegantly dressed for that time, sitting in the very midst of the devout sisters—for the men and women sat apart. All around Patty there was not a single 'artificial,' or piece of jewellery. Indeed, most of the women wore calico sun-bonnets. The Hissawatche people who knew her were astounded to see Patty at meeting at all. They remembered her treatment of Morton, and they looked upon Captain Lumsden as Gog and Magog incarnate in one. This sense of the conspicuousness of her position was painful to Patty, but she presently forgot herself in listening to the singing. There never was such a chorus as a backwoods Methodist congregation and here among the trees they sang hymn after hymn, now with tenderest pathos, now with triumphant joy, now with solemn earnestness. They sang 'Children of the Heavenly King,' and 'Come let us anew,' and 'Blow ye the trumpet, blow,' and 'Arise my soul, arise,' and 'How happy every child of grace!' While they were singing this last, the celebrated preacher entered the pulpit, and there ran through the audience a movement of wonder, almost of disappointment. His clothes were of that sort of cheap cotton cloth, known as 'blue drilling,' and did not fit him. He was rather short, and inexpressibly awkward. His hair hung unkempt over the best portion of his face—the broad projecting forehead. His eyebrows were overhanging; his nose, cheekbones and chin large. His mouth was wide and with a sorrowful depression at the corners, his nostrils thin, his eyes keen, and his face perfectly mobile. He took for his text the words of Eleazar to Laban,—"Seeking a bride for his master," and according to the custom of the time, he first expounded the incident, and then proceeded to 'spiritualize' it, by applying it to the soul's marriage to Christ. Notwithstanding the ungalaniness of his frame and the awkwardness of his postures there was a gentlemanliness about his address that indicated a man not unaccustomed to good society. His words were well chosen; his pronunciation always correct; his regards Patty was disappointed.

But the sermon? Who shall describe the 'indescrivable'? As the servant, he proceeded to set forth the character of the Master. What struck Patty was not the nobleness of his speech nor the force of his argument; she seemed to see in the countenance that every divine trait which he described had reflected itself in the life of the preacher himself. For none but the manifest of men can ever speak worthily of Jesus Christ. As Bigelow proceeded he won her fascinated heart to Christ. For such a Master she could live or die; in such a life there was what Patty needed most—a purpose; in such a life there was a friend; in such a life she would escape that sense of the ignominy of her own pursuits and the unworthiness of her own pride. All that he said of Christ's love and condescension filled her with a sense of sinfulness and meanness and she wept bitterly. There were a hundred others as much affected but the eyes of all her neighbors were upon her. If Patty should be converted, what a victory!

And as the preacher proceeded to describe the joy of a soul wedded forever to Christ—living nobly after the pattern of His life—Patty resolved that she would devote herself to this life and this Saviour and rejoiced in sympathy with the rising note of triumph in the sermon. Then Bigelow, last of all, appealed to courage and to pride—to pride in its best sense. Who would be ashamed of such a Bridegroom? And as he depicted the trials that some must pass through in accepting Him, Patty saw her own situation, and mentally made the sacrifice. As he described the glory of renouncing the world, she thought of her jewellery and the spirit of defiance in which she had put it on. There, in the midst of that congregation, she took out her earrings, and stripped the flowers from the bonnet. We may smile at the unnecessary sacrifice to Patty it was the solemn renunciation of the world—the whole-hearted espousal of herself, for all eternity, to Him who stands for all that is noblest in life. Of course this action was visible to most of the congregation—most of all to the preacher himself. To the Methodists it was the greatest of triumphs, this public conversion of Captain Lumsden's daughter, and they showed their joy in many pious ejaculations. Patty did not seek concealment. She scorned to creep into the kingdom of heaven. It seemed to her that she owed this publicity. For a moment all eyes were turned away from the orator. He paused in his discourse until Patty had removed the emblems of her pride and antagonism. Then, turning with tearful eyes, to the audience, the preacher, with simple-hearted sincerity and inconceivable effect, burst out with, 'Hallelujah! I have found a bride for my Master!'

CHAPTER XXIV.

DRAWING THE LATCH-STRING IN.

Up to this point Captain Lumsden had been a spectator—having decided to risk a new attack of the jerks that he might stand guard over Patty. But Patty was so far forward that he could not see her, except now and then as he stretched his small frame to peep over the shoulders of some taller man standing in front. It was only when Bigelow uttered these exulting words that he gathered from the whispers about him that Patty was the centre of excitement. He instantly began to swear and to push through the crowd, declaring that he would take Patty home and teach her to behave herself. The excitement which he produced presently attracted the attention of the preacher and of the audience. But Patty was too much occupied with the solemn emotions that engaged her heart to give any attention to it.

'She is my daughter and she's got to learn to obey,' said Lumsden, in his quick, rasping voice, pushing energetically toward the heart of the

dense assemblage with the purpose of carrying Patty off by force. Patty heard this last threat, and turned round just at the moment her father had forced his way through the fringe of standing people that bordered the densely packed congregation, and was essaying, in his headlong anger, to reach her and drag her forth.

The Methodists of that day generally took pains to put themselves under the protection of the law in order to avoid disturbance from the chronic rowdiness of a portion of the people. There was a magistrate and a constable on the ground and Lumsden, in penetrating the cordon of standing men, had come directly upon the country justice, who, though not a Methodist, had been greatly moved by Bigelow's oratory, and who, furthermore, was prone, as country justices sometimes are, to exaggerate the dignity of his office. At any rate, he was not a little proud of the fact that this great orator and this assemblage of people had in some sense put themselves under the protection of the Majesty of the Law as represented in his own important self. And for Captain Lumsden to come swearing and fuming right against his sacred person was not only a breach of the law, it was—what the justice considered much worse—a contempt of court. Hence ensued a dialogue:

The Court—Captain Lumsden, I am a magistrate. In interrupting the worship of Almighty God by this peaceful assemblage you are violating the law. I do not want to arrest a citizen of your standing; but if you do not cease your disturbance I shall be obliged to vindicate the majesty of the law by ordering the constable to arrest you for a breach of the peace, as against this assembly. (J. P. here draws himself up to his full stature, in the endeavor to represent the dignity of the law.)

Outraged Father—Squire, I'll have you know that Patty Lumsden's my daughter, and I have a right to control her; and you'd better mind your own business.

Justice of the Peace (lowering his voice to a solemn and very judicial bass)—Is she under eighteen years of age?

By-stander (who doesn't like Lumsden)—She's twenty.

Justice—If your daughter is past eighteen she is of age. If you lay hands on her I'll have to take you up for a salt and battery. If you carry her off I'll take her back on a writ of replevin. Now, Captain, I could arrest you here and fine you for this disturbance; and if you don't leave the meeting at once I'll do it.

Here Captain Lumsden grew angrier than ever, but a stalwart class-leader from another settlement, provoked by the interruption of the eloquent sermon and out of patience with the law's delay, laid off his coat and spat on his hands preparatory to ejecting Lumsden, neck and heels, on his own account. At the same moment an old sister near at hand began to pray aloud, vehemently: 'O Lord, convert him! Strike him down, Lord, right where he stands, like Saul of Tarsus. O Lord, smite the stiff-necked persecutor by thy almighty power!'

This last was too much for the Captain. He might have risked arrest, he might have faced the herculean class-leader, but he had already felt the jerks and was quite superstitious about them. This prayer agitated him. He was not ambitious to emulate Paul and he began to believe that if he stood still a minute longer he would surely be smitten to the ground at the request of the sister with a relish for dramatic conversions. Casting one terrified glance at the old sister whose confident eyes were turned toward heaven, Lumsden broke through the surrounding crowd and started for home at a most undignified pace.

Patty's devout feelings were sadly interrupted during the remainder of the sermon by forebodings. But she had a will as inflexible as her father's, and now that her will was backed by convictions of duty it was more firmly set than ever. Bigelow announced that he would 'open the door of the church,' and the excited congregation made the forest ring with that hymn of Watts' which has always been the recruiting song of Methodism. The application to Patty's case produced great emotion when the singing reached the stanzas:

'Must I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize
And sailed through bloody seas?

'Are there no foes for me to face?

'Must I not stem the flood?

'Is this vile world a friend to grace?

'To help me on to God?'

At this point Patty slowly rose from the place where she had been sitting, weeping, and marched resolutely through the excited crowd until she reached the preacher, to whom she extended her hand in token of her desire to become a church-member. While she came forward the congregation sang with great fervor, and not a little sensation:

'Since I must fight if I would reign,
Increase my courage, Lord;
I'll bear the toil, endure the pain,
Supported by thy word.'

After many had followed Patty's example the meeting closed. Every Methodist shook hands with the new converts, particularly Patty, uttering words of sympathy and encouragement. Some offered to go home with her to keep her in countenance in the inevitable conflict with her father, but, with a true delicacy and filial dutifulness, Patty insisted on going alone. There are battles which are fought better without allies.

That ten minutes' walk was a time of agony and suspense. As she came up to the house she saw her father sitting on the door-step, riding-whip in hand. Though she knew his nervous habit of carrying his raw-hide whip long after he had dismounted—a habit having root in his domineering disposition—she was not without apprehension that he would use personal violence. But he was quiet now, from extreme anger.

'Patty,' he said, 'either you will promise me on the spot to give up this infernal Methodism or you can't come in here to bring your praying and groaning into my ears. Are you going to give it up?'

'Don't turn me off, father,' pleaded

Patty. 'You need me. I can stand it, but what will you do when your rheumatism comes on next winter? Do let me stay and take care of you. I won't bother you about my religion.' 'I won't have this blubbering, shouting nonsense in my house,' screamed the father, frantically. He would have said more, but he choked. 'You've disgraced the family,' he gasped, after a minute.

Patty stood still, and said no more. 'Will you give up your nonsense about being religious?'

Patty shook her head. 'Then, clear out!' cried the Captain, and with an oath he went into the house and pulled the latchstring in. The latch-string was the symbol of hospitality. To say that the 'latch-string was out' was to open your door to a friend; to pull it in was the most significant and inhospitable act Lumsden could perform. For when the latch-string is in the door is locked. The daughter was not only to be a daughter no longer, she was now an enemy at whose approach the latch-string was drawn.

Patty was full of natural affection. She turned away to seek a home. Where? She walked aimlessly down the road at first. She had but one thought as he receded from the old house that had been to her home from infancy—

The latch-string was drawn in.

CHAPTER XXV.

ANN ELIZA.

How shall I make you understand this book, reader of mine, who never knew the influences that surrounded a Methodist of the old sort. Up to this point I have walked by faith; I could not see how the present generation could be made to comprehend the earnestness of their grandfathers. But I have hoped that, none the less, they might dimly perceive the possibility of a religious fervor that was as a fire in the bones.

But now? You have never been a young Methodist preacher of the olden time. You never had over you a presiding elder who held your fate in his hands; who, more than that, was the man appointed by the Church to be your godly counsellor. In the olden time, especially, presiding elders were generally leaders of men, the best and greatest men that the early Methodist ministry afforded; greatest in the qualities most prized in ecclesiastical organization—practical shrewdness, executive force, and a piety of unctious and lustre. How shall I make you understand the weight which the words of such a man had when he thought it needful to counsel or admonish a young preacher?

Our old friend Magruder, having shown his value as an organizer, had been made an 'elder,' and just now he thought it his duty to have a solemn conversation with the 'preacher-in-charge' of Jinkinsville circuit upon matters of great delicacy. Magruder was not a man of nice perceptions, and he was dimly conscious of his own unfitness for the task before him. It was on the Saturday of a quarterly meeting. He had said to the 'preacher-in-charge' that he would like to have a word with him, and they were walking side by side through the woods. Neither of them looked at the other. The 'elder' was trying in vain to think of a point at which to begin; the young preacher was wondering what the elder would say.

'Let us sit down here on this lind log, brother,' said Magruder, desperately.

When they had sat down there was a pause.

'Have you ever thought of marrying, brother Goodwin?' he broke out abruptly at last.

'I have, brother Magruder,' said Morton, curtly, not disposed to help the presiding elder out of his difficulty. Then he added: 'But not thinking it a profitable subject for meditation I have turned my thoughts to other things.'

'Ahem! But have you not taken some steps toward matrimony without consulting with your brethren, as the discipline prescribes?'

'No, sir.'

'But, Brother Goodwin, I understand that you have done a great wrong to a defenceless girl, who is a stranger in a strange land.'

'Do you mean Sister Ann Eliza Meacham?' asked Morton, startled by the solemnity with which the presiding elder spoke.

'I am glad to see that you feel enough in the matter to guess who the person is. You have encouraged her to think that you meant to marry her. If I am correctly informed, you even advised Holsten, who was her lover, not to annoy her any more, and you assumed to defend her rights in the lawsuit about a piece of land. Whether you meant to marry her or not, you have at least compromised her. And in such circumstances there is but one course open to a Christian or a gentleman.' The elder spoke severely.

'Brother Magruder, I will tell you the plain truth,' said Morton, rising and speaking with vehemence. 'I have been very much struck with the eloquence of Sister Ann Eliza when she leads in prayer or speaks in love-feast. I did not mean to marry anybody. I have always defended the poor and the helpless. She told me her history one day, and I felt sorry for her. I determined to befriend her.' Here Morton paused in some embarrassment, not knowing just how to proceed.

'Befriend a woman! That is the most imprudent thing in the world for a minister to do, my dear brother. You cannot befriend a woman without doing harm.'

'Well, she wanted help, and I could not refuse to give it to her. She told me that she had refused Bob Holsten five times, and that he kept troubling her. I met Bob alone one day, and I remonstrated with him pretty earnestly, and he went all round the country and said that I told him I was engaged to Ann Eliza, and would whip him if he didn't let her alone. What I did tell him was that I was Ann Eliza's friend, because she had no other, and that I thought, as a gentleman, he ought to take five refusals as sufficient, and not wait till he was knocked down by refusals.'

'Why, my brother,' said the elder, 'when you take up a woman's cause that way, you have got to marry her

or ruin her and yourself, too. If you were not a minister you might have a female friend or two; and you might help a woman in distress. But you are a sheep in the midst of off-wolves. Half the girls on this circuit would like to marry you, and if you were to help one of them over the fence, or hold her bridle-rein for her while she gets on the horse, or talk five minutes with her about the turnip crop, she would consider herself next thing to engaged. Now, as to Sister Ann Eliza, you have given occasion to gossip over the whole circuit.'

'Who told you so?' asked Morton, with rising indignation.

'Why, everybody. I hadn't more than touched the circuit at Boggs Corners till I heard that you were to be married at this very Quarterly Meeting. And I felt a little grieved that you should go so far without any consultation with me. I stopped at Sister Sims's—she's Ann Eliza's aunt I believe—and told her that I supposed you and Sister Ann Eliza were going to require my aid pretty soon, and she burst into tears. She said that if there had been anything between you and Ann Eliza, it must be broken off, for you hadn't stopped there at all on your last round. Now tell me the plain truth, brother. Did you not at one time entertain a thought of marrying Sister Ann Eliza Meacham?'

'I have thought about it. She is good-looking and I could not be with her without liking her. Then, too, everybody said she was cut out for a preacher's wife. But I never paid her any attention that could be called courtship. I stopped going there because somebody had bantered me about her. I was afraid of talk. I will not deny that I was a little taken with her, at first, but when I thought of marrying her I found I did not love her as one ought to love a wife—as much as I had once loved somebody else. And then, too, you know that nine out of every ten who marry have to locate sooner or later, and I don't want to give up the ministry. I think it's hard if a man cannot help a girl in distress without being forced to marry her.'

'Well, Brother Goodwin, we'll not discuss the matter further,' said the elder, who was more than ever convinced by Morton's admissions that he had acted reprehensibly. 'I have confided in you. You have done a great wrong whether you meant it or not. There is only one way of making the thing right. It's a bad thing for a preacher to have a broken heart laid at his door. Now I tell you that I



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don't know anybody who would make a better preacher's wife than Sister Meacham. If the case stands as it does now I may have to object to the passage of your character at the next conference.'

This last was an awful threat. In that time when the preachers lived far apart, the word of a presiding elder was almost enough to ruin a man. But instead of terrifying Morton, the threat made him sullenly stubborn. If the elder and the conference could be so unjust he would bear the consequences, but would never submit.

The congregation was too large to sit in the schoolhouse, and the presiding elder accordingly preached in the grove. All the time of his preaching Morton Goodwin was scanning the audience to see if the zealous Ann Eliza were there. But no Ann Eliza appeared. Nothing but grief could thus keep her away from the meeting. The more Morton meditated upon it, the more guilty did he feel. He had acted from the highest motives. He did not know that Ann Eliza's aunt—the weak-looking Sister Sims—had adroitly intrigued to give his kindness the appearance of courtship. How could he suspect Sister Sims or Ann Eliza of any design? Old ministers know better than to trust implicitly to the goodness and truthfulness of all pious people. There are people pious in their way, in whose nature intrigue and fraud are so indigenous that they grow all unsuspected by themselves. Intrigue is one of the Diabolonians of whom Bunyan speaks—a small but very wicked devil that creeps into the city of Mansoul under an alias.

A susceptible nature like Morton's takes color from other people. He was conscious that Magruder's confidence in him was weakened and it seemed to him that all the brethren and sisters looked at him askance. When he came to make the concluding prayer he had a sense of hollowness in his devotions and he really began to suspect that he might be a hypocrite.

In the afternoon the Quarterly Conference met and in the presence of class-leaders, stewards, local preachers and exhorters from different parts of the circuit, the once popular preacher felt that he had somehow lost caste. He received fifteen dollars of the twenty which the circuit owed him, according to the discipline for three months of labor; and small as was the amount, the scrupulous and now morbid Morton doubted whether he were fairly entitled to it. Sometimes he thought seriously of satisfying his doubting conscience by marrying Ann Eliza with or without love. But his whole proud, courageous nature rebelled against submitting to marry under compulsion of Magruder's threat.

(To be continued.)

BEGGARS ALL.

A STORY.

BY L. DOUGALL.

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CHAPTER I.

In one of the western counties of England there is a flat-topped hill. It rises to west and north with precipitate sides from the plain, whose tilled land is dappled with the habitations of men. On this plain, as far as eye can reach, are larger and smaller collections of roofs, from farmstead to city; but the top of the hill is a lonesome moorland. A long, white road stretches across it, leading from the village of Croom, on the eastern slope, to a town at the western base.

The wind was wild on a dull March afternoon when a man walked on this road from Croom and came to the brink of the hill overlooking the town. On this edge of the moor a line of stunted larches, gray and one-sided, bent with the gale; and below, where the road dipped, was a niggardly fir wood which swayed with a sound like rushing water. Some rocks on a beetling brow further over had slipped and fallen; beneath them there was a quarry which laid bare the stony heart of earth.

Underneath stood an old town, with a new town added to it. The old town was on a ridge which was a low spur of the hill; its parish church and old-world roofs, thus raised, were conspicuous. Beyond them a new town had spread itself and crept all round, circling the older part with an arm of newer houses. It seemed a prosperous place, and the time-worn lines of the buildings on the ridge gave it stateliness of aspect.

Far and wide the plain stretched cold, swept by the win. White smoke, rising from chimneys, was chased this way and that. The town lay like a thing which God had helped man to build, so much a part of nature it seemed, grouped according to the contour of the land, matched in color to the leaden sky and the scarred face of the rocky hill.

When one looks down upon a busy centre of life from a solitary place the situation gives objective reality to the attitude of the spirit of man must often take as it looks out upon the haunts and doings of himself and his fellows. The man who had now crossed the hill loitered in a mood of contemplation. He was middle-aged, stout, and of common appearance.

Here in the fir wood the road divided and a sign-post, giving insufficient explanation of the division, stood with extended arms, like a white cross. The stranger stood with his fat hands clasped behind his ample back and almost a beseeching look upon his broad, uncomely face. He looked at the town, the sky, at the perplexing division of his road—one could hardly tell at what he was looking. There was strength underlying the entreaty on his face; entreaty is not necessarily weak.

He evidently thought himself quite alone as far as his kind were concerned, for there came from him an audible breathing of the emotion within him. It seemed to take the form of a psalm or prayer; at least, there was something about the greatness of God's pity and power in his whispered monotone, the spasmodic utterance of which seemed to give him relief and refreshment.

He was not alone. Among the firs above the quarry there were two shanties, habitable, but looking, at first sight, like the rest of the place, deserted. In the doorway of one a young man stood, and from that niche of observation watched the newcomer with that minute interest which an alert mind in idle moments often bestows upon a novel object. His interest, or a feeling of honor in making his observation apparent, drew him out on the road. He was young; lighter, quicker every way, than the other. As he emerged his face wore that curious mask of impenetrability which sensitive men can assume when they wish to hide that they have caught another in what to them would have been a mortifying lapse of self-control.

They were strangers, and they talked as strangers do, beginning with desultory remarks, entering into dialogue of question and answer.

It was a couple of miles to the town, the young man said, by either road round the hill, but there was a short, steep path through the quarry. He was rambling for pleasure; he did not mind going home now and showing that way. It was a beastly day, anyway,—this as a further blast of the wild, cold wind struck the hill and the men and the fir trees—not a good day for a walk, but what else could a fellow do on such a holiday?

'Is it a holiday?' asked the other absently.

The reply was laconic. 'Good Friday.' 'Ah, so it is.' The stout man seemed still more absent for a minute; his mind seemed to wander with his glance beyond the old post, with its cross piece, to the distant sky. He recalled himself and spoke. The voice was pleasant; there was a ring of simple honesty in it. 'I have been travelling for some days.'

'A walking tour?' There was something in the question which in-

dictated disbelief in the suggestion—a swift, curious glance from the young man's eyes which was past before the man of heavier make would have had time to begin to meet it.

'I am not in a position to take a pleasure tour. I have only walked from Croom Junction. I am looking for a poor woman whom I have traced here from London.'

'I am in the news line. I am a reporter for the "Evening Journal." My name is Kent.'

'My name is Gilchrist. I am going to try to get a situation in some gentleman's service.'

The extreme simplicity of this reply caused Kent to look with more open curiosity.

'I told you my name and what I do because I thought I might help you to find whoever you want. About things that go on, you know, I know—well, almost everything.'

It was not an exultant boast, if boast it was. The weather and the place were not such as to inspire high spirits. All was dull and bleak. Gilchrist made as if to sit down by the roadside. His movements were those of a very tired man. His face looked heavy with fatigue. Kent glanced at him with a light, good-natured pity.

'Come into this cabin. It belongs to a friend of mine.'

He did not look as if he would be on intimate terms with the inhabitant of such a shanty; he seemed almost a gentleman—this young townsman; but a man seeks a rude cabin as shelter from weather almost involuntarily and without much question of invitation. Gilchrist went in at the open door to which he was pointed.

He found himself in a one-roomed dwelling, fitted up with tolerable comfort. That which surprised him was that, after he had seated himself near the fire at Kent's invitation, he discovered the friend alluded to, stretched on a low pallet, asleep. He looked like a young man somewhat withered and prematurely grey. He slept on like a baby.

Kent stood between them and introduced the sleeping to the waking man. There was velled comedy in his manner. Perhaps he had been amused at the simplicity of Gilchrist's self-introduction, and supposed him too stupid to perceive his mockery.

'My friend whom you see asleep is called Montagu the lamplighter. Montagu was, for unknown reasons, entered as his name on the Orphanage register when he was a baby, and he was there brought up to the task of lighting street lamps. He sleeps by day because, what with lighting the lamps and putting them out, he runs about half the night.'

'He has faith in humanity to sleep with his door open.'

Kent was blowing the embers of the fire. He gave again a furtive glance of curiosity. The form of words struck him as unnatural in a servant. Yet he would have staked his reputation for shrewdness on the assertion that Gilchrist was truthful.

'He doesn't leave it open, but he lets me open it from the outside; we began life in the same orphanage together.' He coaxed the fire into flame, and began searching for means to make tea. 'He and I are the products of modern philanthropy. He was half-witted, so they trained him to light lamps; I was sharp, and they gave me schooling.' Kent made tea without milk. He was deft with his hands. 'We will each leave a penny on the table; that will pay,' he said.

Gilchrist rose and went to the bed, looking down with kind curiosity in his expression.

'I was sharp and they gave me schooling,' repeated Kent. 'They put me through the Board School, and I got on. There is just one thing in all the Christian philanthropy nowadays that is worth giving and receiving—that is education.'

'Yes, if it is the right sort.'

When they came out Kent shut the door behind him. Putting a bit of twisted wire into the rude lock, he tried to push back the bolt. Gilchrist asked further questions about the lamplighter as he watched the operation with interest.

'Bother it!' Kent was poking with his wire, and could not make the bolt slide. 'A professional house-breaker would do it with dexterity, I suppose, or have better implements.' Then, succeeding at last, he answered the questions in better humor. 'Oh yes, he'll wake when the sun goes down and it's time to go his rounds, as sure as a church clock, and he'll sleep till then unless the crack of doom wakes him. He goes by habit as a clock by springs—he goes, and he doesn't live. He is a character.'

They clambered down by the edge of the quarry-pit to the broad, beaten surface of a high road running into the town from the south. An old house, labelled 'Orphanage,' stood in the trim, uninteresting grounds. Gilchrist was surprised to come upon it so suddenly.

'Is this the place you spoke of?'

Kent's regard turned on the place to which the question directed his attention with the look a man might bestow upon some monster which, in spite of familiarity, had power to excite wonder as well as disgust.

'The same,' he said; 'and they trained Montagu to go from here to his lamps, and from his lamps here, till he couldn't get out of the habit, so he lives above there.'

'They were kind, I suppose. Authorised cruelty is out of date.'

'Kind?' He shrugged his arms.

'As kind as one can be to a batch of anything. They brought us up in batches; but Montagu had the worst of it, for he had to stay a long time before he was sufficiently wound up to go by himself.'

They walked between fields where garden stuff was grown in summer. Further on, the side of a small park, which belonged to a private house, skirted the road. That passed, the town began by an outstanding row of small brick cottages.

Kent gave information idly when he felt inclined. The land, he said, grew remarkably good strawberries. The house in the park had been empty for years; it was said to be haunted by the ghost of a baby.

'A baby?'

'Yes; floats through the air in long clothes, I believe, and yells.' The tone implied great contempt for such superstitions. 'It is said some one left a foundling at the door, mistaking the house for the Orphanage. The owner wouldn't take it in, so it died. The ghost resulted.' Some paces further along the road he added, 'An old man named Gower, from India, is going to buy the place, they say.'

Gilchrist straightened himself. 'I am going to see an invalid gentleman of that name.'

'Just come home from India, gouty, has a daughter unmarried—not young, rather pretty, arranges penny readings, and that sort of thing?'

Kent's items of interest were a long interrogation.

'There is one lady in the house—a niece, I believe.'

'Miss Marian Gower' is the name on the charity lists. She's been taking a header into benevolence since they came here. You may depend it's the same people.'

When they came to the first tavern a blue omnibus stood before it, just about to start on its route further into the town. Gilchrist caught it by hastening his steps. As the heavy vehicle jolted away, Kent walked on the pavement in the same direction. He tried not to follow Gilchrist's bulky form with too evident curiosity in his eyes. He was conscious of that awkward sensation which a naturalist feels when some new specimen escapes him before it is classified, and he, remembering its peculiarities, falls entirely to imagine to what class it may belong.

The omnibus went on to the end of its journey. The stopping place was at the old parish church. There Gilchrist, alighting, looked about him as strangers look at such old town centres. On all sides there were stone pavements, old walls, high antique roofs. Gilchrist, turning instinctively from the thoroughfare, sought a square pavement, upon which the main door of the church opened—a lounging place, where old elm trees stood up in the flagstones and horses and wheels might not come. Opposite the church stood a block of buildings, put up by some ambitious merchant of a past generation who had built his own name in the possessive case, in large stone letters upon its upper wall. 'Babbit's' was the name of this building; but Babbit was dead and his business had vanished, and, like a sign of the times, his place of merchandise had been rebuilt inside and converted into a Board school. Ugly, dingy, and square its walls looked; the March wind shrieked as its blast fell against it. The elm trees also rattled, and the church tower seemed to shiver with cold. The wind had full sweep here, as on the hill, for the third side of the pavement ended only with a railing and the top of a stone stair which descended to the streets of the lower level.

By this staircase the stranger went down into the more fashionable squares and roads of the new town.

CHAPTER II.

Marian Gower sat in an overhanging window that looked out on the parade. The waxen flowers of Easter week had come up in the little garden strip; snowdrop and crocus seemed to sleep, folded in their own cool breath. It was that hour when we notice that spring days have grown long because twilight does not come when we look for it. In all the air there was the wonderful impulse of life that holds the promise of budding leaves and nesting birds. Here even, on the fashionable parade, the impulse of the spring pervaded, giving birth in young minds to new thoughts, new hopes, and in older hearts reviving dreams of time gone by. The ladies on the pavement wore new bonnets, and the men had something fresh in their attire. Earth was keeping holiday, and the people felt it and talked in neighborly fashion. The World and his wife walked home arm in arm to dinner, their daughters wore violets, and their sons came near to inhale the fragrance. Something stirred within Marian's heart. Marian was forty, and she sat alone.

A woman, with a baby in her arms, stood under the window to beg. She was ragged, dirty, and had an ignoble face.

'For God's sake, help me, dear lady,' she begged.

Marian sighed, turned away, and forgot the beggar.

That which stirred in her heart with the movement of the spring was a great longing, an overwhelming desire for some mind with whom she could have fellowship; with whom she could exchange her thoughts, saying, 'That girl has a pretty face; these flowers are fair; the air is sweet; for what pleasure is there in

noting beauty unless there is some other to see it with us, some one who can see exactly wherein beauty consists for us?'

Yet this feeling of loneliness in Marian's heart was not mingled with visions of any past love story. She was too nice-minded to have imagined romance where it had not existed. Lovely, intelligent, and well-bred, this lady had passed her youth without once coming into such sympathy with any man that the steadfast fire which burns on the altar of every good woman's heart could leap up and glow, even for a transient moment, in her eyes as she looked into his. She sympathized with women, not with men; she did not like men. She had known some kinds of friendship. In that woman's school-world where women teach and girls are taught she had labored for years and known varied companionships; that had its pleasures, but now—

'Marian.' A nervous invalid spoke in fretful tones from the inner part of the room. 'Who or what is that whining?'

She rose instantly, with that involuntary gesture of service that becomes habitual to one living as an attendant.

'A beggar woman, uncle.'

'Send her away.'

'I have shaken my head at her.'

'Give her sixpence.'

'It is wrong to give to beggars. Do you want me to be haunted by the fear that in the next world this poor creature may come and accuse me of helping her in a downward course?'

'I don't want anything of the sort.' He spoke with a suppressed rage, as if she had seriously accused him. 'Shut the window and tuck my rug round me.'

'Lady, sweet lady, be kind, for God's dear sake,' moaned the beggar beneath the window.

Marian, putting down the sash, arranged the rug more gently and more efficiently because of the words she had heard.

The fretful old man looked at her with strange impatience in his eyes. 'I'd like you a great deal better if you had a bit of the devil in you,' he said.

'You think so.'

'I tell you I should.'

'I think not. You are always turning away your servants, and, according to you, they have all some of that ingredient in them. I should not like to be turned away.'

He gave a lurch, disarranging the rug. 'Being ill-tempered to you is just like sticking pins in a pin-cushion, than which nothing is more aggravating; it receives them without emitting a shriek, like St. Sebastian in the pictures.'

Marian had lived long enough to observe that conscious kindness is only the imitation of love. She did not pride herself on her patience.

'And yet,' she said, 'if people will spend their time sticking pins, I do not see but that, for the good of society, they must be supplied with something to receive them noiselessly. If the man of the pins were furnished with a live pig, for instance, the neighbors might object.'

The uncle laughed hoarsely. The idea of the pig's objections gave him a moment's distraction.

'What business is it of yours if I do change my servants?' he growled.

'None.'

'But you think it is. You think that because I sent that fellow away at a day's notice I was cruel—eh? But I wasn't, as it happens, for he got a quarter's pay for nothing.'

'Your last choice seems to me a very curious one,' she replied, with anxious lingering on the words. He does not act as servants do. Do you think he is quite in his right mind?'

She knew by the knowledge that comes of long habit that the mere fact of making the suggestion would be enough to provoke its contradiction, but she was surprised at the sudden strength of the answer.

'I don't know, I'm sure, but I know this—he's more in his right mind than I am.'

In the dusk of the room the dissipated old man lay, stretched out in a sort of gaudy magnificence, under Eastern rugs, and the slight woman, in white covering, bent over him.

Just then Gower's new servant came into the room, walking clumsily. He brought Marian a letter, and lit a lamp that she might read it.

Gower fretted. 'You needn't do this sort of thing, Gilchrist, you know; it isn't your work.'

The servant stood to listen, his hand on the door.

'No,' he agreed; 'but I thought I might as well.'

He went out.

Marian stood near the light to read her letter. A written chat from a governess friend was the most lively communication she had reason to expect. But the entertainment might be less—the letter might prove an advertisement or a bill.

'What is it?' asked the uncle. Perhaps one of his most provoking habits was a constant curiosity about affairs in which he took not the slightest interest when they were explained to him.

'I don't understand.' Marian stood with a puzzled face.

'Eh?' sharply, as if her perplexity were an offence.

'The envelope is from some shipping company in Liverpool; it has the company's stamp on the back.'

'Well, isn't the letter from the same place?'

'No—yes; that is, there is a note from a clerk. He says, "The en-

closed letter was not received at our office in time to be delivered on board the ship as requested," and here is a letter addressed to "B. Tod, Esq., Passenger from New York to Liverpool by SS. "Delaware."'

'And who is "B. Tod"? 'asked the old man, with a disagreeable elevation of his eyebrows. But his attention was already returning to his gouty legs. With a bad pain in one's legs, and an habitual selfishness in one's heart, it is difficult to keep up more than a momentary interest in anything.

Marian had lifted her head with an evident sentiment of indignation. 'I never heard the name of Tod. I never knew there was such a ship, or such a line of ships.'

'Send it back, and say it's a mistake.'

'But why have they sent it to me? Where have they got my address? It is addressed to my full name, and to your care.'

Some minutes elapsed—he suffering, thinking only of his pain; she twisting the letter in her hands, striving to get hold of some clue of thought which might afford a possible explanation.

At length he turned again with some reviving interest. 'What does Tod's correspondent say?'

'The letter is not open.'

A flicker of deep curiosity crossed his face. 'Open it, and see what is in it.'

'I will not open it. It is no affair of mine.' There was a certain scorn in her decision.

Gilchrist came into the room again with his master's medicine. He seemed uneasy and shuffled about, drawing down the window blinds.

'I am going out,' he said to Marian, without using any title of respect that would have seemed natural to her ear. 'If you have letters I will take them.'

She went to the desk. Enclosing the letter to the unknown Tod in a fresh envelope, she directed it to the office whence it came. She wrote a line with it quickly, haughtily, as if the supposed acquaintance were an insult. 'Miss Gower knows nothing of the enclosed letter or of the Mr. Tod to whom it is addressed.'

When he was gone she felt the reaction from the momentary excitement. The weariness of the friendless monotony of her life rushed back on her consciousness like a current of cold air where the atmosphere has been heated. She almost wished she had read the letter; it might, at least, have supplied a bit of human interest coming nearer than the printed page, and offering more entertainment than the practical page of daily life. In her idleness she walked again to the window and looked through the blind.

'It must have been a mere mistake. Perhaps they meant to send us some advertisement, and the clerk enclosed the wrong thing.' She said this a little vaguely to her uncle.

'Clerks invariably do the wrong thing,' he asserted.

For a moment Marian was beguiled into an amusing reverie as to what the state of affairs would be in the world if this statement were true.

The Easter moon was rising in the twilight over the gray town. Trees in the square across the parade formed a screen of budding twigs, so that she could only dimly see the parish church on the old town hill which rose beyond. There was a lull in the passing; the World and his family had gone in to dinner; the parade was quiet. Gilchrist went out with the letter, and she watched him, idly wondering what good this spring-time, or other spring times, could bring to her—who had every-thing she wanted except the impulse of joy of which the spring air told.

She felt at that moment that she would gladly have gone about begging for it from door to door, as the ragged woman begged, if she could have hoped anyone would give it to her.

That same woman stood, still whining, some way down the pavement. Marian knew her cant so well she almost fancied she knew her words. 'Ah, dear heart, be kind, for the dear Lord's sake.'

She saw Gilchrist stop and speak to the woman.

Marian watched, and did not feel kindly toward him. A certain determination of suspicion was born in her heart toward the new servant.

CHAPTER III.

When Gilchrist stopped by the beggar-woman she was standing with her back to him. He laid a light finger for an instant on her shoulder.

'Whose baby is that?'

She turned with a start. Her whine ceased. 'Is it you?' she gasped in an awed whisper.

'Yes. Whose baby is that?'

'Where did you come from?' Her dazed wits seemed incapable of the effort she was making to collect her ideas. Instead of answering him, or waiting for his answer, she broke again into her habitual whimper.

'For the love of heaven, don't be hard on me, Tom.'

'Don't,' he said. 'I found you had come here, and I have followed you. I know that you picked up the child on the way.'

'I borrowed it from a woman I met; she had six, and a drunken man. It helps to keep me warm as I carry it, and it's a sight better for it to be with me, and, whimpering again, I kind of like to hug and kiss it, Tom; it comforts me best, next to the drink.'

Her gray hair blew untidily over

her unlovely face. She did not look womanly; the dignity of her soul seemed soiled and tattered like her garments, and she had this left—that, when he brushed aside the shawl to look at the child, she strained the little head to her breast and kissed it fondly. They stood in mingled moonlight and gaslight. Gilchrist watched her narrowly. Strange to say, the child looked healthy enough and not wholly uncared for.

'You never give it a drop?' he asked.

She steadied her voice to answer. 'On your honor, no, Tom.'

'Nor let it fall when you can't walk straight?'

'It would be worse off at home, Tom; on your honor, it would? Again she broke into a whine.

'Don't take it from me, Tom; it's all the bit of love I've got, and I walked from London just to see—'

He lowered his voice, but spoke steadily, 'To see Gower.'

She stood stupidly, crying a little, as if from habit. 'I only wanted just to look at him.'

'Silvia.'

'Yes, Tom.'

'I don't know what you may have wanted of Gower, but you will get nothing from him. I have told him that you are provided for. I am going to stay with him as his servant in order to be near you if you need help. Do you hear? Do you understand?'

'I'll never come and disgrace you, Tom, I'm sure; I bless you every day of my life. For the love of God—'

'Stop.'

She stopped so suddenly that the whine, the sound of which he had checked, was still written on her features.

'You got my message?' he said. 'You are in the room I arranged for you to have, and you get good food every day?'

'Yes, thank you, Tom. But her face spoke an unspeakable discontent. 'I'll let you have milk for the child if you want to keep it a few weeks.'

'I can make enough to get it that.'

'Is it no use even yet, my entreat- ing you to give up this begging?'

'I'd just break out again, Tom; you know I would.'

'Well,' he said, as we say 'well,' meaning to denote our helplessness to alter ill. Then, in a minute, 'I am in Mr. Gower's house; you can come there if you want me; remember that.' He spoke kindly, but with authority.

He was not young, but he looked younger than she did by a good many years.

'Good night,' he said.

He went on, and she followed him down the pavement and across the square. When he reached a letter-box he put in Marian's letter and returned. The beggar stepped aside, making way humbly for him to pass. She went on toward the old part of the town.

Between the hill on which the old town stood and the fashionable square lay a number of short streets of intermediate respectability. Into one of these the beggar turned, and, entering a tenement house, she knocked at a room on the ground floor.

'I'm cold and tired, dear lady.' She began her whine almost before the door was opened. 'For the love of heaven, let me in to sit down a bit.'

The woman who opened the door was elderly and very feeble, with the blight of some fatal disease upon her, a motherly woman of quiet aspect.

The beggar came into the yellow gaslight and shut the door.

There are many good women who preserve a certain sternness of dignity toward all except their own dear ones and little children. The mistress of this room was one of these. Standing bowed feebly, as if with the weight of her own weakness upon her shoulders, she looked at the beggar with grave benevolence. The intent to do good was evidently on the saintly face, but not the passion of love. The beggar used no words, but lifted the baby from beneath her shawl and held it towards the other. Then the flash of love leaped out of the faded eyes.

The baby made up a face to cry. With all the tender wiles that only one whose vocation in life has been motherhood knows, the elder woman took it in her arms and comforted its fears.

It was not very easily pacified. The fresh air and motion of walking had kept it quiet for hours, but now the light and heat of the room roused it thoroughly.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

STOP THIEF.

Dyspepsia is stealing the roses from many ladies' cheeks, and making many men's faces blanch.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will arrest the rascal, and restore health, vigor and color; they will cure Sick Headache, acting like a charm on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Price 50 cents a box.

Wholesale: A. C. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.

For sale by all druggists.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CRUSADE.

A Most Interesting Sermon by the Rev Mr. Silcox, of Emmanuel Church.

"The Christian Endeavor Crusade" was the title of a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Silcox, in Emmanuel Church, on Sunday, July 15, as follows:—

For at that time, day by day, there came to David, to help him, until it was a great host, like the host of God.—1. Chron. xii. 22.

The chapter of my text and its related chapters picture an intensely interesting period in the history of God's ancient people. The chapter is a graphic and photographic description of the men and tribes who enthusiastically rallied around David to put him on the throne that God had destined him for. Saul had proved unworthy of leadership. God had anointed David for the throne. But David can gain the throne only through conflict. No good cause ever mounts the throne without opposition. The Church of God is a church militant. The Bible throughout abounds with military imagery. Under the captain of our salvation we are to

FIGHT THE FIGHT OF FAITH

and prove ourselves good soldiers of Jesus Christ. We are not to fight singly in this conflict. We are to be massed together and move against the foe like a mighty army with banners. In union is strength and by union is victory. God had decreed that David should take the throne. It was the declared will of God that he should reign as king. But the purpose of God required the action of men to put it into effect. To win the throne David must have helpers. For the accomplishment of the Divine will there must be the consecration of human mind and human muscle. David must have the help of wise strong men. He must have men who at any cost will accomplish the purpose of God. Such men came to his aid. They came from every section of the land to help him, until it was a great host, like the host of God. Every tribe and territory sent its quota of strong valiant young men. You can almost see them trooping down in bands to David in Hebron. The choice men, the mighty men of the land came. The heros three came and showed their devotion to their future king by risking their lives to bring him a drink of water from the well of Bethlehem. Then came also the valiant, honorable thirty. From across the river the flat-footed, lion-faced Gadites came. The Benjamites—men who could use both the right hand and the left in God's service—came to David's aid. From the rugged mountain fastnesses of the North came 7,000 'mighty men of valor.' Then came from the tribe of Issachar, 200 men, brawny men, 'men who had understanding of the time to know what Israel ought to do.' These were specially wise in counsel as others were brave in war. The state of Zebulun, the extreme north, sent 50,000 men, who, it is said, 'could keep rank.' Naphtali sent 1,000 captains and with them 37,000 men. The Danites sent 28,000 men expert in war to the place of convocation. From the east side of the Jordan came 120,000 men. 'All these men of war, who could keep rank came with a perfect heart to Hebron to make David king over all Israel.' Thus they came, day after day, until it was a great host, like the host of God. And there was joy in Israel. That great mass of pledged men was assurance of victory.

FOR GOD AND THE KING.

There was intense enthusiasm—the enthusiasm born of a great cause and fanned by great numbers. These men had voluntarily and solemnly pledged themselves to put David, the chosen of God, on the throne of Israel. They were there pledged to do what God wanted them to do. They were animated by one controlling purpose. On the banners of Zebulun from the north and on the banners of Benjamin from the south, you could read this motto, 'For David and the Kingdom.' That great host was knit together by one purpose, one aim. They focused their forces on one point—the elevation of David to the throne. The Spirit of God had touched their hearts and fused them into one. All personal ambitions, all tribal jealousies were trampled under foot and forgotten in the one burning resolve that God's will should be done in the enthronement of David. That great host was invincible because they were united and impelled by the breath of the Holy Ghost.

Can you not see a parallelism between that great host and the host that convened in this city last week. The crusade that convened at Hebron met to put David on the throne of Israel. The crusade that convened at Montreal met to put great David's greater Son on the throne of the world. The young men and women of this great convocation, pledged themselves that they would take the crimson bordered banner of the cross from the pierced hand of the world's Saviour, and carry it on and on, over the prairies, over the mountains, across the sea, until its ample folds should be unfurled in benediction over the homes of all men and the thrones of the world.

As every tribe and territory of Israel sent its delegation to David in Hebron, so from every province, state and territory of this continent, from the islands of the sea and the continents beyond came delegations of men and women pledged to Christ and the Church. From the provinces down by the sea to the prairie provinces of the Far West they came.

FROM THE SUN-KISSED VALLEYS

and vine-clad hills of California they came with the golden resolve that that land should be Emmanuel's land. The Lone Star State of Texas sent its representatives, bearing on their badges the motto, 'Our Star is the Star of

Bethlehem.' From the sunny south they came, singing the glad refrain, 'File into rank for Christ to-day, my Maryland.' From New England came the children of the Pilgrims, a great host of cultured, consecrated souls. For the time being there was no north and no south. National boundary lines were erased. Men and women of every clime, creed and color, were united under the inspiring motto, 'For Christ and the Church.' It was one of the grandest conventions ever held on Canadian soil. The most joyously solemn and impressive religious service I ever attended, was the closing consecration service in the Drill Hall, on Sunday evening. It was a pentecostal experience. Every continent was represented in that assembly. Distant India and awakened Japan joined with the islands of the sea in consecration vows to Christ and the Church. Australia's voice was heard. England and America, mother and daughter, forgot old strifes in renewing consecration to him who is King of kings and Lord of lords. Bands of young men and women, one after another, arose and pledged themselves and their state for Christ and the Church. It was an inspiring spectacle to see that great host, like the host of God, with hands uplifted to heaven, declare their purpose to go forth in the power of that Holy Ghost to crown Jesus Lord of all. That great assembly united with one voice, saying:—

I have not much to give thee, Lord,
For that great love that made me thine.
I have not much to give thee, Lord,
But all I have is thine.

The Christian Endeavor movement is one of the most significant signs of the times. It demands the closest study of all who have at heart the extension of the kingdom of God. No Christian man or woman, and no Christian Church can afford to ignore or treat the movement lightly. It seems to me that every one who wishes well for the cause of Christ, should not only be in sympathy with this movement, but should be enthusiastically in sympathy with it. I believe it was begotten of the Holy Ghost. I believe it is the greatest religious movement of the nineteenth century. I believe it has a great mission in the unification of God's people and in the enthronement of Christ and righteousness in this land and in all lands. It is the Church of the future. It represents the union and communion of all who love Christ and righteousness. It lifts into prominence things vital and essential and relegates to a secondary place things that are secondary. I believe that

GOD IS IN THIS MOVEMENT.

It is not a human invention. It is a Divine movement. I believe in the Christian Endeavor movement first because it is for Christ and the Church. It starts right. It honors Christ and it honors the Church. It is in the Church. It is for the Church. It exists for the Church. It is under the control of the Church. It is part and parcel of the Church. It is as truly a part of the Church as the Sunday-school. It is as necessary to the Church as the Sunday-school, as I heard Dr. Brokaw say. Speaking for the Congregationalists, he said: 'The Congregationalists of the United States would as soon think of giving up the Sunday-school as the Christian Endeavor society.' It is regarded as a necessary integral part of a well-organized church to-day. 'No church,' says Wanamaker, 'is in its best form of work while its young people are unorganized and undirected.'

The marvellous growth of the Christian Endeavor Society, its adoption by the best organized and best working Churches of this continent, is proof that it meets a felt need. It is the missing link between the children of the Church and the adults. It recognizes the fact that the youth and maidens of the Church are not children. The Church through the Sunday-school, has done a great work for the children. But the Church hitherto has failed to keep a hold on the young when they were passing from childhood to adult life. The most critical period in the history of a human soul is between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. Is the young life can be kept pure and true during these critical years there is strong grounds for believing that they will be permanently on the side of Christ and righteousness.

THE C. E. SOCIETY COMES IN

at this point and organizes the youthful blood and brains of the Church for training and service. It recognizes the rights and responsibilities of young Christian manhood and womanhood. It enlists young life in the service of Christ and the Church. It believes in young life. It trusts young life. As Lyman Abbott said in his sermon at the New York Convention last year, 'I wish I could speak to the Churches in America, and I would say to them, do you not see that at the heart of this (Christian Endeavor movement) is a great revival of primitive Christianity. What has been done has not been to put new life into men and women, but to take off that which obstructed and forbade their life. When I was a young man it was not decorous for a young man to pray in public and it was utterly out of the question for a young woman to pray in public. Conventionalism forbade the expression of spiritual life. The Christian Endeavor has taken off that prohibition and given life the right to express itself.' I believe that the Church has harmed herself in the past by failing to recognize the rights and responsibilities of its young life. The Church has not permitted her young men and her young women to fulfil the duties God's spirit has moved them to fulfil. The Church has not trusted her young men enough to elect them to responsible offices in the Church. I know whereof I speak. Some ten years ago I

made special enquiry into the organization of English Churches in Canada. I found a lamentable absence of young men among the officers of the Church. I found Church after Church that had not a single young man on the board of trustees or board of deacons. A sample case: When Carey proposed foreign mission work to the Baptist Church in England, the chairman arose and said, 'Sit down, young man.' They considered his proposal as a combination of youthful enthusiasm and impudence, and they tried to make him sit down, and when he refused to sit down they undertook to sit down on him. That spirit of

'SIT DOWN, YOUNG MAN'

has prevailed too extensively in the Christian Church. We forget that some of the most magnificent work for Christ and the Church was undertaken by young men. Francis, of Assisi, was a young man when he started on his missionary journey. George Fox, founder of the Quakers, was only nineteen when he began his life-work for Christ, and the Church. Zinzendorf was hardly out of boyhood's years before he received that burning love for souls that made him a leader in the most distinctively missionary Church in the world. Alexander Duff started for India at twenty-four, Livingstone for Africa at twenty-seven and Patterson for the South Sea Islands at twenty-eight. Carey began his work at twenty and Brainerd had ended his at thirty. The men who founded the A. B. C. F. M. were young men. So it has been all along. If the Church wants the energy and enthusiasm of the young, she must trust it and commit to it important responsibilities.

I BELIEVE THERE ARE HOSTS

of young men in our churches, who would fill the most responsible offices well. If the offices were entrusted to them. It's a mistake, it's a blunder, for a Church to imagine that a man must have gray hairs before he is eligible to a position among the deacons or trustees. I am not contending for the dismissal of old men from office in the Church. Far from it. The Church needs the experience and counsel of the old. But she also needs the enthusiasm and energy, the blood and brains of the young. While I am on this subject, let me say that I believe in the C. E. Convention, because it honors young womanhood equally with young manhood. I have no interest in any society that separates the sexes. If a society or lodge is not fit for a woman to join, it is not fit for a man to join.

I BELIEVE IN THE EQUALITY OF THE SEXES, intellectually, socially, religiously, politically. I believe in the C. E. Society, because it trains the two sexes side by side for all forms of Christian service. It plants itself on the Scriptural basis—that in Jesus Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond or free, male nor female. It recognizes the ability, the responsibilities of young consecrated womanhood. It insists that the young woman shall have an honored place in Christ's service equally with the young man. And this is right. When the Holy Spirit, the highest gift of God, was promised to the Church, it was promised to women as well as to men. 'I will pour out of my spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy. On my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days, of my spirit, and they shall prophesy.' God, in the bestowment of spiritual wisdom and spiritual power, makes no difference between your sons and your daughters, and the Church should make no difference.

I rejoiced to read the annual address of Mr. Spicer, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He pleaded that the Church in practical ways should recognize woman's worth and place in the Church. He said: 'What I would urge is, withdraw all distinction and let those be chosen, whether male or female, who, in the opinion of their fellow members, are best suited for the various positions.' I am glad to know that common-sense remarks received the hearty applause of the Union. The world does move. The twentieth century is almost here;

THE MILLENNIUM IS ON THE WAY.

The day is not far distant when the doors of every school, of every college, of every university, of every profession, will swing open as freely to our daughters as to our sons. Every relic of barbarism that has kept woman in a secondary subordinate position will be removed, and she shall stand side by side on a perfect equality with her brother man. She has been cribbed and caged, suppressed and shackled too long. The world is hearing Christ's word, 'Loose her and let her go.' Put no restrictions on her abilities. Circumscribe not her sphere of service. Let her exercise to the fullest degree the gifts that God, by nature and by grace, has conferred upon her. Give her the liberty to do what God has called her to do. Let her lift her voice in eloquent pleading for the overthrow of the drink traffic, as do Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset. Let her plead with energy and eloquence for the removal of laws that degrade and dishonor women, as has Josephine Butler. Let her stand before immense audiences and preach the Gospel in the power of the Holy Ghost, as Sarah Smiley and as Catherine Booth did. Let her stand at the head of a great humane society, the Red Cross, as does Clara Barton. Let her by a strong array of facts, and by the invincible might of spiritual character compel states and legislatures to make a more humane provision for the insane of the land as did Dorothea Dix. Let her inspire and direct a great city in planting and sustaining free kindergartens, as does Sarah Cooper in San Francisco.

THE CHURCH IS SLOWLY COMING UP

to the thought and purpose of God in regard to women and her work. The C. E. Society is training a great army of intelligent, cultured, consecrated young women for Christ and the church. In another quarter of a century we will see realized, in visible form, that prophecy of the Psalmist, 'The Lord giveth the word; the women that publish the tidings are a great host.' (Psalm 68:11) You are beginning to see the fulfilment of the promise, 'I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy.' The prayer-meetings of our churches will receive a new baptism of power, and be of increasing profit.

WHEN WOMAN'S VOICE IS HEARD

in testimony, in exhortation and in prayer.

The C. E. Society commends itself because it gives young Christian womanhood equal place and equal honor with young Christian manhood. The church ought to be as broad as the Gospel. The Gospel is as broad as humanity. It knows no limitation of race, color, age or sex. The C. E. Society stands strong because it stands on fundamental principles. It honors the church. Its energies are centered in and for the church. As Christ loved the Church and gave himself for it, that he might make it a glorious Church, so these consecrated bands of young men and women love the Church and labor for the Church. They go through the land singing:—

I love thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode,
The Church our blest Redeemer bought
With His own precious blood.

For her my tears shall fall,
For her my prayers ascend,
To her my cares and toils be given,
'Till toils and cares shall end.

There are many organizations to-day working outside the organized Church of Christ. They are mainly composed of Christian people. They appeal to Christian people for support. They come to the Church for contributions. The Church is milked to supply them with substance. If it was not for the Church they would die of starvation. But though dependent on the Church and on Church people for support, they are independent of the Church in their work. The Church receives no credit for the work that is done. Sometimes they turn about and criticize and condemn the Church because it is not doing the work as they do it. I think the time has come when the Church should say to these outside agencies, 'go on and do your chosen work as you see best, but do not look to us for support. We have our work, which we well do in and through the Church. We believe that the Church is the largest, most comprehensive, the most humane and reformatory institution on the face of the earth. We believe that the

CHURCH IS THE PILLAR AND GROUND

of the truth and that it has within herself the appliances and the power to batter down every iniquity and lift into glory every good and humane work. I believe that the Church is the best temperance society that can exist. I can do more for temperance in the Church than I can out of it. I believe that the Church is the best young men's Christian association that can exist. There is no need of creating outside organizations to do the work that God created and organized the Church to do. The Church that is alive will look after her young men, and her young women as well. The Church has no right to relegate her humane and philanthropic work to outside organizations. She can do all this far better in her corporate capacity. The Roman Catholic Church does so do it, and the Protestant Churches ought, and some day will. 'Ye need not send them away,' said Christ to the early Church, and he is saying the same to the Church of to-day. Ye need not send your young men or your young women away to some outside organization. Let them find a home and help within their own Church home. The C. E. movement is in this direction. It organizes the young manhood, and the young womanhood of the Church, for service in the Church, so that the Church shall have the glory that rightfully belongs to her. It organizes a committee specially for temperance. It creates a strong temperance sentiment through all its parts. It rouses and marshals its entire force against the dark demon of the bottle and the barrel. It is creating a sentiment and conviction that will eventually lead the entire Church of God to march in solid column against this man-destroying, God-defying traffic in strong drink. I have no words to say against, and I have many words to say for the W.C.T.U., but I believe that this battle against the drink traffic is God's battle, and if it is God's battle, it should

BE FOUGHT BY GOD'S CHURCH.

Dr. Guthrie spoke a great truth when he said that the Church would make no headway against this vice and ungodliness of the land until it faced in right earnest the drink traffic and the drink custom of the land.

This C. E. movement, as no other movement, unifies and concentrates the spiritual force of the entire Church of God. It enables the Church to focus its energies at one point, and accomplish what could not be accomplished by individual and scattered shots, e.g., Sunday closing of the World's Fair—Like a mighty army moves the Church of God. It is an army and not a mob.

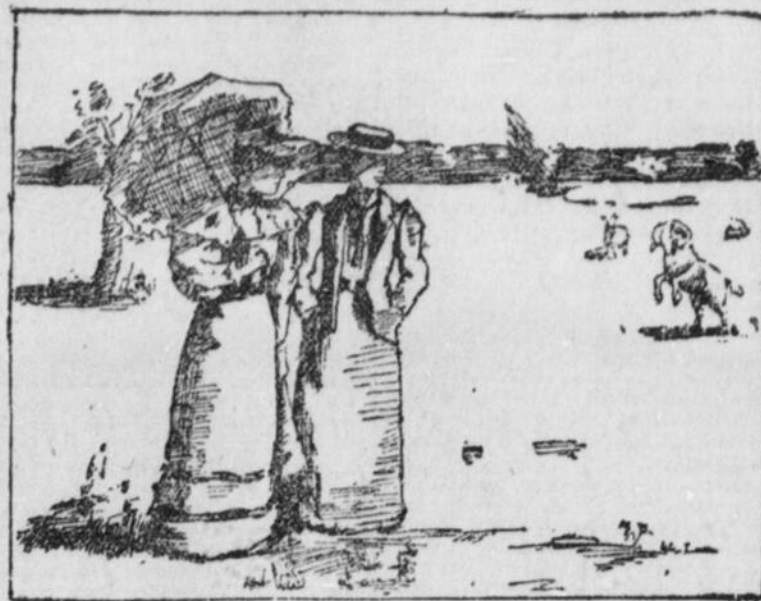
THE C. E. IS A MIGHTY ARMY

for the manifestation and cultivation of unity among all who love Christ and the Church. It stands for fidelity, loyalty and fellowship with the Church Universal. The divisions of Protestantism have been its weakness. Good men have longed for the coming of that day when Christ's prayer should be fulfilled—that they all may be one. It is ours to stand on the mountain summits and behold the dawning of that morning. The coming together of these young Christians, in worship and in work, is the seed out of which will spring the harvest of a united Christendom. The old barbed-wire fences that have kept Christians apart are being removed. The man-made, or devil-made barriers, that separated Calvinists from Armenians, Presbyterians from Congregationalists, Protestants from Catholics, are trembling and crumbling to the ground. The mists are rolling away, mists of jealousy, of prejudice, of ignorance, and the watchmen on the walls of Zion, at last, are seeing eye to eye. Far above all sectarian steeples rise the glory-crowned hills of Zion. When the discords of earthly creeds and politics are silenced in the divine harmony of one faith, one Lord, one baptism, one God and Father over all, forever blessed, forever blessing. Brothers and sisters, long separated, are being united in the heart-clasp and hand-clasp of a common consecrated love and service for Christ and the Church.

From the hearts and lips of a great host like the host of God, rises to heaven one glad jubilate strain, 'Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love.' For one is our master, even Christ, and all we are brethren.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



A HARBORING A PET.

Miss Citygiri (before the accident)—Look, Mamie, that must be a pet lamb. See how it is frisking to meet us. It doesn't seem at all afraid.—'Harper's Bazar.'

DICK'S BULL PUP.

BY ROBERT HOWARD RUSSELL.
(Harper's Young People.)

Dick was a proud and happy boy. An old friend of his father's had sent him a little bull terrier pup only three weeks old. He was a grave and dignified little puppy, as he had a right to be, for he was the sole son and heir of a very distinguished family.

His father and mother were English, and had only been in this country a few years when he was born, but during those few years they had achieved a notable social success. His mother, Lady Rosemary, had been awarded many prizes and ribbons at the dog show; and as for Grabber, his father had come to look upon the first prize at all the bench shows as his by right, and only had to make his appearance in order to secure it.

Dick had named him the 'Rajah of Dah,' a fact which had depressed the puppy somewhat for a week or two, and caused him to think so much about the dignity of his title and position that not only his forehead but his queer little body became wrinkled, and it was only when his young master, finding the name rather long for everyday use, had rechristened him Flip, for short, that he began to show the joyousness and freedom from care that one naturally expects to find in a puppy of his age.

He soon showed powers of observation and discretion that were nothing short of remarkable for an animal of his tender years. On cold days he would fasten his sharp teeth in a footstool and drag it over to the register, which was in the wall at the side of the library, and jumping up on it, would turn his little wrinkled back to the heat and sit there with blinking eyes until he was thoroughly warmed through. When he was about three months old Dick thought it about time to take him in hand and install him in the rudiments of a liberal education, so he began to teach him many things which he thought it indispensable for a well-bred dog to know—such as giving his paw, sitting up and speaking for sugar.

Flip made rapid progress in these elementary studies, and when the weather grew warm enough for him to be out of doors without shivering Dick took him out in the yard and commenced teaching him to retrieve. Dick had just thrown a rubber ball to the end of the yard and was trying to persuade Flip to run after it and bring it back; but Flip showed a decided preference for the society of his young master, and seemed to think that it was much more fun to jump about and bark than to go to the other end of the yard for a paltry little rubber ball which did not interest him at all.

Just as Dick was about to box Flip's ears for his disobedience, he heard his uncle Arthur's voice calling him, and as Dick was very fond of his uncle Arthur, he ran to the house to meet him.

'Well, Chappie,' said uncle Arthur, 'what have you been doing?'

'Oh, I've been trying to teach my bull pup to retrieve, and he won't do it,' answered Dick.

Uncle Arthur put on that curiously grave expression that had so often puzzled Dick, because he could never quite tell whether his uncle was talking seriously or in fun when he looked that way, and Dick had noticed that he wore the same expression whenever he referred to any of his remarkable adventures, which he would sometimes narrate for Dick's benefit.

'Oh, I wouldn't try to teach him to retrieve, if you were I,' said he. 'Sometimes it is very inconvenient to have a dog that retrieves; I nearly lost my life by one once.'

'How was that?'

'I inquired Dick, ready for the story which he knew was coming.

'Why, when I was with a Government surveying party in Alaska ten years ago, I had a fine cocker spaniel named Prince that I was very fond of and had taken him along with me. Prince was devoted to me, and as a retriever he never had an equal. Why, that dog used to bring everything back. One day, after we had set out a lot of surveying stakes, we returned to camp tired out by the hard day's work. Prince was missing, but I supposed that he was running a rabbit or something, and so went to sleep without looking for him. In the morning you can imagine my surprise and dismay when I found in a neat pile in front of my tent all the stakes we had set out the day before. Prince had evidently thought that we had forgotten them, and had worked all night to bring them back one at a time and lay them before my tent. Of course we had the whole day's work to do over, and I had to impress upon Prince the fact that he must let surveyor's stakes severely alone, which he did after that.'

'Well, after we had been camping out nearly a month we began to get rather tired of our camp diet, and as one of the Indian guides suggested that he knew a lake only a short distance away where there were plenty of trout, I volunteered to go with him and bring back a catch which should be large enough to give the whole party a taste of fresh fish. When we got to the lake I put my rod together and made a cast, but with no success. For several hours I patiently tried every fly in my fly-book, but with no result. Then, as a last resort, we used bait, and even that failed to attract their attention. Evidently these fish were not hungry. There were plenty of them, for the calm

water of the little lake was continually dimpling as they would come to the surface.

'To say that I was disappointed at my ill-luck is putting it mildly, but suddenly a happy thought struck me, and I conceived a horrible scheme for obtaining a supply of these exasperating trout for ourarder.

In our outfit had been included several small dynamite bombs for use in blasting. One of these exploded in the lake would kill any quantity of trout, and Prince could swim out and bring them ashore.

'I immediately despatched Shank, my Indian guide, to the camp, with instructions to bring one of the bombs; then I lighted my pipe, and Prince and I sat down and awaited him.

'In about an hour he returned, carrying cautiously in his hand the bomb, of which he was much afraid. I tied it securely to a small piece of wood so that it would float, and then while Shank and Prince watched with breathless interest I lit the slow fuse at my pipe, and threw it far out into the lake.

'I had no sooner done so than, with a rush, Prince was after it. Many times before I had thrown pieces of wood into the water for him to retrieve, and he knew of no better fun in the world.

'In vain I shouted to him to come back, in vain I entreated and implored him; it was useless. He had but one thought in his head, to get the piece of wood which he supposed I had thrown into the water for him.

'I watched him as he seized it and turned back with it in his mouth, and I could see that the fuse was burning slowly but surely; it was only a question of a few moments before there should be a terrific explosion, and I should lose my poor Prince. He neared the shore, and then for the first time I fully realized what he was about to do. He would bring the bomb, which now might explode at any moment, and would lay it at my feet! With a wild yell to Shank I took to the woods; glancing over my shoulder I saw that Prince had gained the shore and was coming along, about two hundred yards behind me.

I redoubled my efforts, and was running as I never ran before in my life, when there was a frightful explosion behind me, and I sank to the ground exhausted.

'When I recovered my breath I went back to the scene of the explosion. There was a big hole in the ground about two or three feet deep, but no thing remained of poor Prince but a few patches of black hair.

'So you see, Dick,' concluded Uncle Arthur 'there are disadvantages about having a retriever and if I were you I don't think that part of Flip's education, for I don't think that bull-dogs were ever meant for retrievers.'

MIXED.

Proud Mother (anxious to show off Johnny's proficiency in French)—'Now deary, tell Mrs. Jones the French for milk.'

Johnny (confidently)—'Cetty.'

Proud Mother—'Oh, no. Try again.'

Johnny—'I dunno.'

Proud Mother—'Oh yes, you do. Lait, don't you remember?'

Johnny—'I knew it had something to do with a ban, but I mixed set and lay up.'

A GOOD IDEA.

Gummy—'There is a tribe in Africa whose public debaters are required to stand on one leg, and are not allowed to speak longer than they can maintain that position. That would be a good rule to introduce into this country.'

Gargyle—'I don't know but it would. This country is full now of men who keep on arguing when they haven't a single leg to stand on.'

ANGRY WITH THE EDITOR.

'Why are you so angry with the editor of the 'Bugle?'

'He is a brute. I sent him a poem, and he sent it back with a card saying that Pegasus was a skittish beast, and that I ought to attend riding school for fifty years before mounting again.'

THE BUSINESS AGE.

Friend—'Why didn't you exhibit at the World's Fair?'

Manufacturer—'Business, old boy, business. See?'

'Humph! I don't see.'

'You are away behind the age. By refusing to exhibit I got half the papers to denouncing me, and the other half to defending me, until I've had about a million dollars' worth of first-class advertising, and it hasn't cost me a cent.'—New York Weekly.

BRECHAM'S PILLS for a bad liver.

How is the table at the Beach this summer. Hicks? 'Same as it was last year. Fact is, judging from the bread, I imagine some of it was left over.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

'Good morning, Uncle Charles! Did you sleep well? I'm afraid your bed was rather hard and uneven, but—' 'Oh, it was all right, thank you. I got up now and then during the night and rested a bit, you know.'—'Tit-Bits.'

HOME DEPARTMENT.

COME DOWN TO THE COMMONPLACE—
THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM FROM THE
HOUSEKEEPER'S STANDPOINT—A
FARMER'S VIEW OF THE FAMILY
PURSE—THE ANNIE M. MINTOSH
SCHOLARSHIP—WOMAN'S SPHERE—
LOVE'S SUPREMACY—AN AFTERNOON
TOILETTE—KITCHEN HINTS.

COME DOWN TO THE COMMONPLACE.

Dear Editor and Circle.—It is all very well for dreamers and others to theorize on the servant girl question, but we poor overworked housekeepers are more interested in fact than theory. In dealing with social problems I think it just as well to consider human nature as it is, not as it should or might be.

The burning question with many housekeepers is 'why is there such a dearth of domestic servants?' Many answers have been given, but I do not believe any of them to be correct. So far as my own experience goes I believe the real difficulty, in the vast majority of cases, is to be the girls do not want to work. How an advertisement like this would take: Wanted, a girl to do nothing, comfortable home and good wages.

There are educated and cultured ladies doing work that the average servant would scorn to do. Require a domestic to work sixteen hours a day and behold our labor agitators spring at once to arms, while the S. P. C. W. takes up the case and reads us a homily on down-trodden labor and tyrannical capital.

Whatever may be the position of the domestic in other lands I quite agree with a Vermont lady in saying that in America, at least, she has 'the whip hand of the arrangement.'

Take my own case for example. I am quite willing to treat a servant as my equal provided she is my equal; I am willing in any case to treat her with every kindness and consideration. She shall have good wages and a comfortable home, she shall be subjected to no 'annoyances from the gentlemen of the family,' as my husband is 'above reproach' and my eldest son has not yet attained the age of nine years. She may eat with me at table if she so desires, she may use the piano if music be one of her accomplishments, I do not object to take her to church with me or out driving, if circumstances admit of our both leaving the house at once. I am willing to follow the golden rule and so long as I am doing right I care for no man's opinion. Where a servant is concerned I only draw the line at allowing her to sit in the rocking chair while I do the work.

And yet, 'vne cometa not.'

Why is this? Last week, after a fruitless search for a girl, I sent one of our men to the St. George's Home. On his enquiry for a general servant the individual in charge held up both hands in horror and with mingling accents replied 'Oh, no, we have only ladies here.' 'Have you no immigrant girls?' enquired the man desperately. 'Oh, yes,' replied the individual above referred to, 'but they are ladies; they did not come here to work.' How I envied the 'immigrant ladies.' Going on with my work (I hadn't time to sit down) I thus soliloquized: Here am I, a woman, in whose veins flows some of the best blood of Saxon Celt and Gael; my father was by profession and education a gentleman, my mother was a gentlewoman; I am a college graduate, I am able financially to go to Europe as a saloon passenger and pay my board when I get there; but unlike the residents of 'St. George's Home,' I am obliged to work, suppose I dare not lay claim to the title 'lady.' Fortunately I am not helpless. Heaven help the woman who is left to the tender mercies of the average servant. An intelligent, conscientious domestic would be a perfect God-send in hundreds of homes, but where is she? Let the echo answer.

As to the 'perfectibility of the human race,' orators may soar and theorists may dream, but we might as well come down to commonplace, and I venture to assert, that, while prospective and nursing mothers, are obliged to toil on in ceaseless drudgery, their very necessity shutting them off from the possibility of procuring help, the 'perfectibility of the human race' is a practical impossibility.

'H. M. E.' 'Jean,' and the other friends, if I did not 'answer present when my name was called, you will accept my apology when I explain that for the past sixteen months I have been housekeeping for a family varying in number from nine to fourteen—without a servant.'

ULLAN MORE.

THE FAMILY PURSE.

Dear Editor Home.—I am interested in the Home Department, and especially in those articles which treat of the family relation, of women's place in the body politic, and of men's duty to their wives, especially in the financial arrangements and expenditures of the household. It is claimed by several of your lady writers that women do not get their fair share of the money to spend, and the complaint is made that they are so often subjected to the humiliation of asking their husbands for it. In most letters of this kind the poor farmers are selected as examples of cruelty and meanness, and as the farming class is the one to which I belong I venture, with your permission, to say a few words in their behalf.

Of course there are exceptions to all general rules, and there are farmers as well as other persons who are narrow minded and penurious in their habits. But it should be borne in mind that in this new country most of the farmers commence life without capital, having only their health and strength and Providence to depend on, and they only succeed by long, patient industry and enduring many privations. In this tedious upward progress they also have to practise the utmost economy and self-denial. Their gains at first are scant and precarious and hardly sufficient to pay for their land and other debts they are obliged to contract. This round of privation and fragility which a farmer has to pass through often becomes a fixed habit of which he cannot easily divest himself when he has grown older and has improved his circumstances and surroundings. He is often loath to part with his hard earnings when he thinks of the hardship he endured in saving them. And, as a rule, a farmer has not before him the prospect of making a fortune, but the most he can aspire to is a frugal independence in his old age.

But notwithstanding this somewhat pessimistic view of the case and leaving out the exceptions, I contend that farmers treat their wives and families with fully as much kindness and liberality as other men, that they are as generous towards them as their means will permit, and that if they do not always give their wives an allowance or a separate

purse, it is because they have not got it to give. In fact, in these hard times farmers are often short of means for the necessary running expenses in connection with the business of the farm. It is not included in these the money spent in tobacco, the use of which is a sensual, senseless habit, of which a good farmer should not be guilty, and as to the use of intoxicants, farmers, as a rule, have got beyond that. Neither do I excuse the hoarding of money when the family suffers for the want of it. But at present, according to my observation, farmers are doing their best to make their homes comfortable and attractive and to give their children a good education. They also provide for them musical instruments and musical instruction and comfortable carriages and convenient kitchen arrangements, including water and washing and wringing machines. It is complained that farmers provide themselves with labor-saving machinery before providing conveniences in their homes. This may be true in some instances because help is so scarce and dear that farming can scarcely be carried on at all without machinery.

One writer in the Home suggests that wives are entitled to one-half of the profits of the farm and that the family purse should be open to one as well as the other, a very desirable arrangement, I admit, if circumstances permit it, but I do not see how, under it, a farmer can pay his mortgages, debts, and other obligations. Many a farmer would be happy if he could make life easier for the faithful partner who has stood by his side and borne with him the burden and heat of the day, and it must be acknowledged that in many instances farmers' wives have to work too hard, which misfortune is unfavorable to the cultivation of the feminine grace and accomplishments. So also does the farmer work hard and the hope we have is, that after so much earnest effort we may work our way up to a higher and better civilization, and to easier conditions of life. Since reading these communications I have consulted a good many farmers' wives upon the subject and they agreed with the views herein expressed and thought that the cases, supposed or otherwise, mentioned by the writers, were much overdrawn and contrary to their own experience and observation.

In conclusion, I would say that I much approve of what is said and written in defence of women's rights, and as they are a little more than half of humanity I wish to see them placed upon an equality with men, including the right to vote, and believe that every kind of employment should be open to them.

There is, however, a limit which they should not pass. For instance, I would not like to see them command armies or navies, or be generals or admirals in such battles as Waterloo, Trafalgar or Gettysburg, but as regards the spending of money there should be an equitable arrangement between husband and wife according to their means, and the circumstances in which they are placed.

Yours truly,

Granby, 31st July, 1893.

A FARMER.

ANNIE M. MINTOSH SCHOLARSHIP.

Dear Editor Home.—You will be glad to know that the Annie M. McIntosh scholarship has made a good start. Only a few scholars have as yet been sent out, and one hundred and ninety-five dollars have been sent in from twelve persons. As the old pupils and friends of Bute House are scattered far and wide it will take some time to obtain the proper addresses, but every encouragement has been given and in a short time we hope the thousand dollars asked for will be forthcoming.

The following are the contributors who have responded so heartily to our appeal:—Miss I. Glen, Coates, Paisley, Scotland; Miss Agnes R. McDonald, Montreal; Miss Alice McLennan, Montreal; Miss A. B. Cochran, Compton; Miss Fanny Bryson, Montreal; Miss Annie Cline, Cornwall; Miss Ellen Cline, Cornwall; Miss J. G. McIntosh, Montreal; Miss E. P. Corder, Boston, Miss C. P. Corder, Boston; Mrs. G. A. Mounat, Ottawa; Mrs. Macalain, Maxwell, Ont. It is proposed to publish the contributors names without the amounts from time to time in the 'Witness' and 'Star.'

Yours Sincerely,

MARY SCOTT,

Sec. pro tem.

25 Albert street, Ottawa, July 26.

LOVE'S SUPREMACY.

By Louise Chandler Moulton.

I would, indeed, that Heaven had made me meek, Content to hold and fill a second place, Take lesser love as undeserved grace, And bow my thankful head when one should speak.

Me gently, touch with careless hand my cheek,

Or bend sometimes and kiss my upraised face,

Since else, forsooth, is in her far-off place,

For whom his highest homage seemed too weak.

But I was made with passionate strong soul,

And what I would, I would have wholly mine;

And if I bow my head to Love's control,

And to his keeping all myself consign,

It must be Love that answers to my need,

That loves me wholly, and is Love indeed.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Dear Editor Home.—When I first read 'Nova Scotia's' letter it almost took my breath away, but having come to myself again I will try to answer as best I can in fear and trembling. As to man, getting political power by physical power and now refusing to share it with women: It is agreed on all sides that woman's natural sphere is the home. Here she is undisputed queen guiding the young mind and heart through the varying developments of age into the character which fixes man's relation to society. She is the nurse of childhood, the guide of youth, the companion of manhood, the solace of age. To my mind this is the place which God has specially destined for woman. I would like to ask 'Nova Scotia' would she be better fitted for these functions if she took part in the political arena? Has it had the effect of making men purer and better? But you will say 'Oh! but she will purify politics.' We are not so sure about that. We have found by experience that the party in Opposition are better to advocate reforms when they are in the minority than they are to carry them out when they get into power.

As to the statement: 'If the statute books in any civilized country are carefully searched it will be found that women receive even-handed justice.' This is a quotation from an article written by the Hon. J. W. Langley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, who, I think, ought to have a fair knowledge of law in general; he also says: 'The laws of inheritance are made as free and as liberal in relation to women as to men. A husband may bequeath all his property to his wife, even ignoring his own sons. In event of a man dying intestate his widow is as well regarded by the law as any relative he leaves behind him. There is not a statute among the laws of any civilized state that notes out unequal justice to women.'

that makes an act penal for her and not equally penal for men.'

I would like to ask 'Nova Scotia': Is Marietta Holley's 'Sweet Cicely' considered an authority on United States law?

In closing I would say that I admire the W. C. T. U. They are doing a noble work in social reform and I believe the aim they desire to reach by the suffrage is prohibition. But legislation can do little for this until the people are willing to have it carried out. Better to train the young (as they are endeavoring to do) in temperance principles and the legislation will come when the majority of the people desire it. UNA.

AN AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

This quiet, lady-like toilette is made of light grey woolen stuff, trimmed with silver braid and white silk braiding made with a braiding machine. The lining of the bodice is hooked down the middle in front and covered with a stomacher 8 1/2 inches wide at the neck, lined with satin, and trimmed like the stand-up collar at distances of 3/4 in., with narrow silver braid. The stomacher is sewn down on the right side and hooked over to the lining on the left side. The lower edges of



AFTERNOON TOILETTE WITH BLOUSE BODICE.

the blouse are gathered and likewise fastened to the lining. The skirt is lined with satin and trimmed with a ruche of double stuff pinked out at the edges, and rows of silver braid; it is drawn up over the bodice at the waist, at round band 3/4 in. wide in front and 1 1/4 in. at the back and sides, being set over the flat piped edge. The quantity of material required is 6 yards 21 inches, 1 1/4 yards wide.

RECIPES.

Let five dozen small cucumbers stand in strong brine for three days, writes Eliza R. Parker in a column of 'Southern Recipes for Pickles' in the August 'Ladies Home Journal.' Wash through cold water several times. Put half a gallon of strong vinegar in a kettle, with one ounce of mustard seed, one of juniper berries, one of celery seed, half a dozen pods of green pepper, two pounds of sugar, half a dozen small onions and a lump of alum. Let come to a boil, and pour over the pickles for three mornings, beat the vinegar each time. Put the pickles in wide-mouthed bottles and seal.

Strawberry or Raspberry Sponge.—One quart raspberries, one-half box of gelatine, one and one-half cups of water, one cup sugar, juice of one lemon, beaten whites of four eggs. Soak gelatine in one-half cup of the water. Mash the berries and add half the sugar to them. Boil the remainder of the sugar and the cup of water gently for twenty minutes. Rub the berries through a hair-sieve. Add gelatine to boiling syrup; take from the fire and add berry juice. Place the bowl in pan of ice-water and beat with egg-beater five minutes. Add beaten whites and beat until it begins to thicken. Pour into well wet moulds and set on ice. Serve with cream. Easily made and good.

Lemon cheese-cakes (that will keep for several weeks).—To a quarter of a pound of butter put a pound of white sugar, six eggs (beating out two whites), the rinds of three lemons grated, and the juice of three; put them all into a pan and let them simmer over the fire until the sugar is dissolved and it begins to thicken like honey. When cold put it into sweetened pots for use. When made into cheese-cakes—that is, warmed and put into pastry freshly made—add grated sweet biscuits.

Omelet Souffle.—Separate the whites from the yolks of six eggs, taking care to remove the specks. Add to the yolks two tablespoonsful of pulverized sugar and a little lemon juice, beating them well together. Whip the whites until they stand alone, when they must be mixed with the rest. Put a small piece of butter into the frying-pan, let it melt upon a slow fire, then add the omelet, taking great care that it does not burn; turn it out upon a dessert dish; glaze by strewn powdered sugar over it; then put it into the oven; when it has risen glaze it again, and serve it. This is considered one of the most delicious of all desserts by connoisseurs. The French frequently flavor with orange-flower water instead of lemon.

Potato Salad.—Use boiled potatoes of good flavor and even size, either hot or cold, as preferred. After they are peeled and cut in even slices arrange them in a salad bowl with one mild onion peeled and sliced thin, to six medium-sized potatoes. Sometimes a little chopped parsley is added to the salad; a plain salad dressing is used for potato salad, the proportion being one-fourth of vinegar to three-fourths of oil, and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper; pour the dressing over the salad and keep it in a cool place until it is wanted for the table.

Chives may be substituted for the onion; the large Spanish Valencia or sweet onions are much better than the ordinary garden onions. Bermuda onions are very good, and the white variety is always preferable to the red.

Sometimes small fried bits of salt pork are added to potato salad as also are sliced cucumbers or lettuce.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PAUL BEFORE FELIX.

AUGUST 9.—Acts 24: 10—25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.—1 Cor. 16: 13.

EXPLANATORY.

1. The Course of Events.—In our last lesson we left Paul as he was being rescued from the mob after his address upon the stairs leading from the Court of the Gentiles to the tower of Antonia (chap. 23).

Paul's Roman Citizenship did him good service on this occasion; for when the chief captain Lyas, supposing him of course to have been some kind of malefactor, since he aroused such bitter opposition, ordered him to be bound and scourged, Paul's appeal for his rights. He was released from bonds and saved from scourging, but detained in prison.

Before the Jewish Council. Jerusalem, Wednesday, May 24. The next morning Lyas brought Paul before the Jewish Sanhedrim to learn what it was they accused him of. Note (1) Paul's righteous indignation at the insulting and brutal setting upon the face. Note (2) Paul's noble apology for his sharp words, when he learned that he had spoken them to the high priest. He could not have imagined that one who uttered so unjust and unworthy a command could be a high priest. Note (3) The lesson on speaking evil of rulers and leaders.

A Vision of Cheer and Promise. Night of May 24, 25, in Castle Antonia. In this hour of darkness, when he was weary in body, when his plans and hopes seemed about to fail, when his efforts for his countrymen had made him his bitter enemies, and the Roman power held him in prison, so that he could not go to Rome and if he released him the Jews would kill him,—in this hour the Lord stood by him with words of cheer. Jesus was with him. His heart's desire was granted, and he should preach the Gospel in Rome, the capital of the world. He might suffer, but in every time of danger, by land or sea, in his long imprisonment at Caesarea, he knew henceforth that he was safe, and was sure of success. All things—hindrances, oppositions, dangers—were working together for his good.

The Plot. Thursday, May 25. Early the next morning 40 Jews plotted to kill Paul, binding themselves not to eat or drink till they had murdered him. These bitter enemies were afraid that they had no case against him which would hold in a Roman Court; and even the Sanhedrim were divided. But Paul's nephew in some way learned of the plot and revealed it to the commander.

Paul sent to Caesarea. The night of May 25, 26. The conspirators were foiled, and Paul was sent under guard by night to Caesarea, the political capital. Here he remained five days (May 26 to 30), while Governor Felix sent for his accusers to come from Jerusalem and present their charges.

II. The Charges against Paul.—Caesarea, Tuesday, May 30. Vers. 1—3. Within five days the high priest Ananias, accompanied by a deputation from the Sanhedrim, and by a professional advocate, Tertullus, arrived in Caesarea to lay their information against Paul before the tribunal of Felix.

III. Paul's Answer to the Charge of Sedition.—Vers. 10—12. He answered by a flat denial.

10. Then Paul, in response to a gesture of invitation from Governor Felix, answered Tertullus in a courteous speech. 'I have been many years a judge.' Six years more than the average term of service. 'I do the more cheerfully answer for myself.' Paul felt at least his judge had had, during his long years of office, ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the character of the Jews, with their jealousies and narrowness.—'Scheidt.'

11. 'Thou mayest understand.' Rather, Canst easily ascertain by enquiry. From the shortness of his stay in Jerusalem, any offence committed there must have been recent. There could be no difficulty in obtaining witnesses and proofs.—'Cook.' 'That there are yet but three days, says Ver. 1. It is not more than twelve days. Paul arrived at Jerusalem on May 17, the date that year of Pentecost. It was now May 30, twelve whole days intervening (see Lewis's 'Facts Sacri,' under A.D. 58; Farrar's 'St. Paul,' 11: 338, note.) 'I went up to Jerusalem for to worship.' He went on purpose to worship. Was it likely that he would try to profane the temple or excite sedition?—'Cambridge Bible.'

12. 'They neither found me in the temple disputing, nor discussing the disputed questions which might excite a tumult. He was a quiet, peaceful worshipper. Neither raising up the people.' Rev. Ver., stirring up a crowd. But the crowd was stirred by Tertullus, who, by Paul's These acts, disputing and raising up a popular tumult, are denied with reference to these three places, the temple, the synagogues, and the city.

13. 'Neither can they prove the things.' This particular and emphatic denial he enforces by a challenge to his accusers to produce, to produce proof of the things which they charge against him.—'Butler.'

IV. His Answer to the Charge of Heresy.—Vers. 14—16. This charge he explains.

14. 'But this I confess unto thee.' Paul now comes to the second charge, that he was a ring-leader of the sect of Nazarenes (ver. 5). He at once admits that he does belong to this so-called sect; but at the same time maintains that by doing so he did not renounce the religion of his fathers.—'Gloss.' There are five answers to this charge.

First Answer. A confession that his way of worship seemed to the Jews to be heresy, but it was only a seeming. 'After the way which they call heresy.' Better, with Rev. Ver., after the way which they call a sect (ver. 5). Our word 'heresy' is derived from a word meaning 'to choose.' 'I worship the God of my fathers.' He worshipped the same God that the Jews worshipped. He was a true Jew. He had not broken the Roman law nor the Jewish law, by introducing a new God.—'Vaughn.' And he claimed for his sect the same toleration as was given to those who spoke 'Jews' words. Even people was allowed by the Romans to worship its own national gods.

Third Answer. 'Believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets.' The whole Old Testament.—'Cook.' Paul denied that in becoming a Christian or a Nazarene he had in any way apostatized from the faith of his fathers. Christianity to him was but the fulfilment of Judaism.—'Scheidt.'

Fourth Answer. 15. 'And have hope toward God.' In reference to God, founded on his revelation. His hope was 'that there shall be a resurrection of the dead.' Immortal life and glory, just as his accusers themselves believed. Paul pointing to them as those who were not 'just and honest.' Bringing a double motive of hope and of warning.

Fifth Answer. His earnest desire to do right. 16. 'Herein.' In the worship, faith, and hope spoken of in the last two verses.—'Cambridge Bible.' 'Do I exercise myself.' Originally, to work raw material, to form; hence to discipline.—'M. R. Vincent.' Implying training one's self, as in an art that requires practice for its perfection (comp. 1 Cor. 9: 27; 1 John 3: 8).—'Abbott.' We are apt to think that whatever other difficulties the apostles had to contend with, they had none within. How strongly does Paul combat this notion! For those who were not 'just and honest' he pointed to them as those who were not 'just and honest.' He brought to or offered up in Jerusalem.—'Bengel.'

V. His Answer to the Charge of profaning the Temple.—Vers. 17—23.

First Answer. 17. 'Now after many years.' It was 21 years since his conversion (A.D. 37), and he had been in Rome for 2 years. This was his first missionary journey. 'To bring souls to my nation.' The same years, of course, the large sums of money which St. Paul had been collecting since his last visit, for the disciples (possibly in part, also, for those who were not disciples) at Jerusalem (see Rom. 15: 25; 1 Cor. 16: 1, 4; 2 Cor. 1: 4). How could one who came to help his people, who had spent much time and labor in collecting alms for them, be one to profane the temple they loved?

Second Answer. He came to make offerings in the temple, to worship there, and he engaged in the Jewish rites and ceremonies there. How could he then wish to profane the temple? 'And offerings.' The usual sacrifices customary at the feast of Pentecost, and also those special contributions which were part of the Nazarene's vow (chap. 21: 23, 26; 'Scheidt').

18. 'Whereupon.' Read (with Rev. Ver.) amidst which, worship and offerings, oblations. 'Certain

Jews from Asia.' Ephesus. Against those Asiatic Jews St. Paul does not say a word, only that they ought to have been here to explain. 'Neither with multitude.' The tumult was not raised by Paul, who was quietly performing the Jewish ceremonies, but by these Asiatic Jews themselves.

Third Answer. An appeal to the accusers themselves as witnesses.

19. 'Who ought to have been there.' This also is a skillful argument on the part of the apostle, it being the custom of the Romans not to judge a prisoner without the accusers face to face. They were not here for three reasons. (1) They would be afraid of the consequences of their actions. They had made themselves liable to punishment for attempting to kill, and for exciting a tumult. (2) Their testimony, if truly given, would have acquitted Paul. (3) Being Asiatic Jews, their accusations might have led Felix to decide that the case was beyond his jurisdiction.

20. 'Or else.' In the absence of proper accusers, let these same Jews, these Jews now present themselves, not through an advocate, give testimony on the only point about which they are competent to testify.—'Riddle.' 'While I stood before the council.' Paul refers to the enquiry before the Jewish Court, reported in chap. 23: 1-9.

21. 'Except it be.' He had not done any evil, and he only pointed out which could be considered as deserving a tumult, was his siding with one party in the council, which was the occasion of a division among them. 'For this one voice.' 'Voice' refers to the act of speaking rather than to what was said. 'Touching the resurrection, he has quoted his own words (chap. 23: 6) and quite accurately. This was his closing remark. Careful study of the speech reveals the consummate skill of the apostle in his difficult position. No reply was made to his challenge.—'Riddle.'

22. 'Felix... having more perfect knowledge of that way.' This verse means that Felix, from his long residence at Caesarea, was well acquainted with Christianity ('that way') to be deceived by the misrepresentation of the Jews.—'Stock.' Cornelius the centurion and Philip the evangelist lived at Caesarea. Felix had held office also in Judea and Samaria. 'That way.' Rev. Ver. the way that he, the Christian way of believing and living. 'He deferred them.' Adjourning the case till he could have the testimony of Lyas, who was on the ground, an impartial witness of the disturbance.

23. 'He commanded a centurion to keep Paul.'—The verb only conveys the idea of safe keeping, not of severe detention.—'Cambridge Bible.' 'Let him have liberty.' From bonds. Rev. Ver., Indulgence. His imprisonment was to be as comfortable as was consistent with safety. This continued two years (ver. 27). It gave Paul protection, food, a home, rest from his weary labors, an opportunity to cultivate and enlarge his mind, the influence of the Spirit the great truths which were being worked out in the experience of the churches, and time to guide and train the young church in truth and righteousness, and probably for helping Luke in regard to writing his Gospel and the Acts.

VI. Paul's Appeal to Felix and Drusilla.—Vers. 24, 25.

The Address. 'He reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and justice.' These were the virtues which every upright citizen owes to another. 'Temperance.' The Greek word has a far broader significance than the English temperance; it denotes especially 'self-control,' the power of conquering one's own passions and desires.—'Scheidt.' How artfully does St. Paul here insinuate himself into the soul of this great sinner, and shake his conscience at the remembrance of his vices; not by denouncing vengeance against him for his past and present sins, but by placing in the strongest point of view the opposite virtues; showing their reasonableness in themselves, and their rewards at the Day of Judgment. For he reasoned, not of righteousness, not of incontinence, but of righteousness and chastity; and by holding forth a beautiful picture of these necessary virtues, he did it to the end of his own heart, and to infer the blackness of his own vices. A masterly stroke!—'T. H. Horne.' 'And judgment to come.' The certainty that for all infractions of these principles he must receive the due reward. Now was the time to repent and escape. Note how St. Paul shows how easily a man can fall of the judgment after death.—'Cambridge Bible.' 'Go thy way for this time.' Fear sent away not the sin, but the preacher. Note that it is not said that Drusilla trembled. Eugene Stock says that it was Drusilla who was too much hardened. She was past feeling. Her conscience was seared as with a hot iron. His voice had ceased to be heard. 'When I have a convenient season.' Not a convenient time for repentance, for there is no indication of any penitential feeling in Drusilla, but an opportunity for a further hearing.—'Abbott.' He postpones acting till a more convenient season, and so becomes a type of the millions whose spiritual life is ruined by a like procrastination.—'Condensed from Peabody's Select Notes.'

HUSBAND'S RELATIONS.

Probably there was never yet a well-disposed bride who did not begin her married life with the firm intention of making her husband's relations her own—that is, unless she knew them pretty intimately before the wedding. Equally probable it is that within three years of the marriage she has more than once declared to herself, between set teeth, or in a burst of hot tears, 'There is no use of trying! Relations-in-law will be relations-in-law always! They can't be real true!' Naturally there are exceptions to this rule, and when one finds a family where the wife and her husband's mother and sisters are on good terms it speaks volumes for the amiability and adaptability of both sides. But these instances are rare enough to call forth admiring comments from the beholders, while the reverse is so commonly the case as to cause little remark. Of course well-bred people wash their soiled linen at home, and do not flaunt their family disagreements in the face of the public, but the discord is none the less felt because unacknowledged.

In most homes the son of the house is so highly esteemed that his choice is considered a lucky gift. Seldom, however, does the affection bestowed upon the married son embrace the daughter-in-law, and place her on the same footing which he holds. Legally, they may be one; in the thought of his family they are two. Be it remarked, in parenthesis, that this attitude is not assumed by the girl's people towards her betrothed or her husband. He is usually received with open arms, and made one of the family at once. The tie strengthens with time, until often there seems more probability that he will forget his own people and his father's house than that his wife will.

I do not mean to imply that the husband's relations receive his wife with overt animosity. On the contrary, she is often met cordially—nay, affectionately. But she is fortunate if she does not perceive, even at the outset, a lurking spirit of criticism in her new kin. What becomes more apparent as familiarity increases. Her dress, her cookery, her housekeeping, the care she takes of her husband's income and of

his buttons, and, above all, the training she bestows upon her children—poor Dick's children, their paternal relatives call them—all are subjected to a close scrutiny, a severity of judgment, that are intensely trying. Listen a moment to a few married women comparing notes on the subject:

'My husband tells me I am never natural when his mother is visiting me,' says a wife of six years' standing. 'But I know that I and my affairs are under a microscope all the while she is in the house. Mother B— brought up a family of seven, and she feels she knows just how I ought to manage everything. She is very devout and I am not; she thinks it a crime to go to the theatre or to dance, and I approve of both. Her children never dared hint that their souls were their own in her presence; and my babies and I are, in her eyes, on shockingly familiar terms. So I put myself through a course of prayers and psalms before she comes, and go like Agag, "very delicately," all the time she is in the house. If I don't run up a flag and sing a psalm of praise when she goes, it is only out of consideration for my husband's feelings.'

'Mothers-in-law are bad enough, but sisters-in-law are worse, says another of the band. 'One of mine came to visit me when I had been keeping house about three months. I had visited her once, and we had been on very pleasant terms; but when she entered my house it was with every sense on the alert lest some blunder of mine should escape her notice. She ordered my servants about; told me gently, but firmly, of dust on the cornice moulding and rust on the water pipes; more than hinted at the extravagance of my table; and wound up by a lecture on my conduct to my husband and his family.'

'All sisters-in-law are like that, asserts a third victim, gloomily. 'Mine used to worm herself into the confidence of my children and learn their little naughtinesses, and then take me to task for neglecting the moral and religious training of the poor creatures to an extent that permitted of their committing the sins they had confessed to her.'

The list of grievances might be continued ad lib. but let one more suffice. A young girl who had listened to some such experiences as those related above, and who had inwardly resolved that her relatives-in-law—when she had them—should not be such bugbears to her as they seemed to be to most of her woman friends, began her betrothal with the firm intention of winning the affections of her promised husband's parents. She begged for an invitation to visit them in their home in a secluded New England village, and there she stayed with them for two weeks, conforming herself, as far as in her lay, to all their tastes and habits, and endeavoring in every way to act a daughter's part. Not once, then or afterwards, did either father or mother acknowledge, by word or deed, that the young lady who had stayed with them was anything more than a casual visitor, whose whim it was to be attentive to the desires and customs of her hosts. There was no word of affectionate welcome into the family, no intention that the young guest was to be the wife of the son of the house. He, poor fellow, did all he could to make up for the coldness, and explained laboriously that it was his father's and mother's way—that they were undemonstrative even to their own children

BEAUTY-BRINGERS.

PATENTED DEVICES OF CURIOUS SORTS.

A visit to that division of the United States Patent Office which has charge of the examinations of applications for inventions that seek to improve the human form and features, reveals a whole lot of patent inventions designed to heighten the beauty of woman's face and form, and many intended for the benefit of modern Beau Brummells as well.

Fastidious young ladies for centuries past have complained that the piano and similar instruments played with the ends of the fingers have tended to de-



TIGHT RUBBER THIMBLE FOR TAPERING THE FINGERS.

stroy the beauty and grace of their lily white digits; but it is said that typewriting is a thousand fold more destructive to the grace and beauty of the finger ends than piano playing. Thousands and thousands of machines are used in the great government work-shops here, and thousands of pretty girls, old maids, widows and married women, whose husbands are non-supporting, daily pound their fingers into broad stumps for the sake of a comfortable monthly salary. A device to counteract this injury has been patented by Miss Batcheller, of Boston.

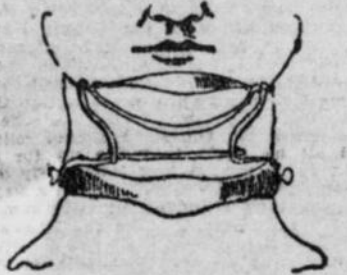
Miss Batcheller has a sister invention to the finger-taperer, called the ear-



FIXING THE FACE AND THE NOSE.

holder, and a device, which is nameless, for restoring general symmetry to the features, especially fixing the face and the nose.

Mr. Linus H. Shaw, of Brockton, Mass., has credited to him in the records of the patent office, a patent for



TO PREVENT SNORING.

an anti-snoring device. It consists of bands and springs. The chin bands serve to hold the chin firmly, yet yielding against movement, and thereby the mouth is held from opening and so snoring is prevented, it being very well known, the inventor says, that snoring results from an opening and consequent breathing through the nostrils.

A late patent is for a device for administering pills in a way to overcome



FOR ADMINISTERING PILLS.

the disinclination of children and pig-headed grown people to take their medicine. It is intended, the patent explains, that this device is to be used by having the one who is to administer the dose take it with one hand, place the pill in the other, tip the vessel so that the patient can readily get at the fluid that is in it, drop the pill down the chute, which, of course, the patient swallows unawares.

Among other curiosities in this department, though why it is placed there, nobody knows, is an improved burial case, so designed that a person interred prematurely, may pull a cord attached to a bell, and thus notify his friends of the accident. An improvement upon this device contemplates an elaborate arrangement by which a ladder extends to the surface of the ground. Although a patent was granted on this invention in 1882, there is no evidence that it has become popular.

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE.

By thine own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care;
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give,
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.
Keep thou thy soul-worn steadfast oath,
And to thy heart be true thy heart;
What thy soul teaches learn to know,
And play out time appointed part;
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow,
Nor help nor hindrance in thy growth.
To thy full stature thou shalt grow,
Fix on the future's goal thy face,
And let thy feet be lured to stray
Nowhere, but be swift to run,
And nowhere tarry by the way.
Until at last the end is won,
And thou may'st look back from thy place
And see thy long day's journey done.
—Pakenham Beauty.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW BERTRAM CAPTURED THE DESERTER.

(By Oswald Garrison Villard.)

It was Bertram's one great wish to grow up to be another such cavalry soldier as was his own great, strong father, whom he watched day after day drilling the soldiers. Even when he was hardly old enough to walk, Bertram seemed happiest watching the soldiers' parade. Now that he was eight years old, he came to his father every night in his little cavalry uniform, and asked how many more years before he could begin to be a real soldier. The little boy was very good when he wore that uniform, because his father had told him that if he did not deserve it he would lose it, just as every soldier lost his when he did wrong. Bertram often thought about this, and watched for the chance to show the 'Captain,' as he sometimes called his father, that he really was brave and good enough to wear his uniform. One morning he thought the chance had come.

The Captain and some of his soldiers had to ride off to find another soldier who had run away—deserted, Bertram's mother had called it when she told him why his father had to go. Bertram rode with them when they left the fort, his sword by his side and his little gun on his saddle. As for Tommy, the pony, he tossed his head to show how well he felt, and galloped hard to keep up with the big horses. So they rode along until they were told they must not come any further.

The little boy watched the horses disappear behind a cloud of dust; then he turned his pony's head, and instead of riding back to the fort, rode straight towards the mountains far off at one side. That was because Bertram was going to try to find the runaway soldier and bring him back. He knew it would please the Captain, and then, perhaps, he could always wear his uniform.

So Tommy galloped and galloped and trotted and walked, while the sun grew hotter and hotter, but still they did not get to the mountains. They did not see a single thing, except some long-eared rabbits; and when they caught sight of them, Bertram rode after them as fast as he could make Tommy go, shouting at the top of his lungs, because that was what the officers did when they chased the rabbits near the fort. By-and-by they came to the woods at the foot of the mountains, and there in the shade they stopped, and both drank out of the clear cold brook. Bertram did not feel a bit afraid, because he and Tommy trotted out on the wide prairie near the fort almost every day, played soldiers, had their lunch, and then galloped in past the jolly soldiers who stood guard at the gate. So Bertram ate his lunch now, and then lay down on the soft ground, looking up at the sky through the branches of the tall trees, while Tommy ate the grass on the prairie. All at once Bertram fell fast asleep, and slept, until Tommy woke him up by neighing quite close to his ear. Then he jumped up, took another drink in the brook, and galloped off on Tommy into the woods.

At first it was good fun to ride under the trees, but by-and-by they grew thicker and thicker, and it grew dark, too, for there were great black clouds, which hid the sun. The boy turned his pony to ride back to the prairie but soon he found that he did not know how he had come into the woods. Just as he was beginning to be really frightened, Tommy gave a little snort and stopped and there before them was a horse tied to a tree, and a soldier lying on the ground. The soldier jumped to his feet, and Bertram pointed his gun at him, and said, 'Surrender!' The soldier looked pretty surprised at first, and then he began to smile.

'Put up your gun, little fellow,' he cried. 'I surrender. But how in the world did you get here?' Bertram felt hurt; it being called a 'little fellow,' and his face showed it. 'I'm the Captain's son,' he said, soberly, 'and I rode here to catch you. You see, the Captain rode off down the road; but I thought we'd find you in the woods, 'cause that's where I'd go if I runned away; so we jess came here—didn't we, Tommy? And I'm glad I've caught you because the Captain won't ever want to take my uniform away now.'

'Oh, that's it, is it?' said the man. 'Well, what are you going to do with me, now you've got me?'

'Well,' said Bertram, 'I think we'll have to go back to the fort, because, you see, I don't know the way, and its getting so dark.'

The man gave another laugh, and then a low whistle, and looked around. It was almost dark now, for the black clouds had met over the trees, and almost before the man could speak there was a flash of lightning, and then it began to thunder.

Bertram gave a little cry. 'It's going to rain,' he said.

'You bet it is,' said the soldier; 'and we oughtn't to be under these trees.' He helped Bertram to get off Tommy, and led him a few yards to an open place, where he covered him with a rubber blanket, and sat down beside him with his own soldier coat on.

'This is a nice go,' Bertram heard him say as the rain poured down. 'I can't leave the boy alone in the woods; he'd die of fright, sure, 'fore he starved to death. But there ain't a house this side the fort, and I dare not go near one if there was. Then, again, it's pison, sure as fate, if I go back.'

Bertram wondered what he meant by that. They both sat quite still until the thunder-storm passed over, when the soldier got up and began to walk around and around. He seemed quite worried about something. At one time he looked so angry that Bertram began to be afraid.

'I want to get back,' he cried. 'I'm hungry and tired, and I want to go back to the fort.' Bertram tried to keep back the tears, but he felt them rolling down his cheeks, and saw that the soldier was watching him very earnestly.

'So you shall, sonny, so you shall,' he answered, after a little while.

'Papa! papa!' he cried, quickly; 'see, I've caught the deserter, I've caught the deserter, and he isn't a bad man at all, 'cause he took real good care of me. You won't ever take my uniform away now, will you, papa? Why, Captain, what are you crying about?'—'Harper's Young People.'

REFLECTIONS OF A BUSINESS MAN.

BY A CHURCH MEMBER.

Some years ago I was called to face a serious question. This is how it came to me. It was the last day of the year. I had gone home from business a little earlier than usual, and was now sitting alone in my library. My mind somehow fell to thinking on last things. I thought of the last day of my own personal life, of the last generation of mankind, and now, by a swift turn backward, I reflected on the last words of Christ before he left the world. Instantly those words stood out before me as if printed in large capitals. 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' I immediately rose to my feet and walked the room. These words had never so impressed me before. I had been accustomed to raising some objections to foreign missions. But here was a plain yet solemn commandment from the lips of Christ. It seemed as if he were in the room, although I saw no form. I cannot describe the strange vividness with which the thought flashed upon me that it was the main business of the church, in fact the one thing for which it existed, to carry the gospel throughout the world and to do it as quickly as possible. And I reflected, somewhat uneasily, that I was a member of that church. Then the question came almost as forcibly as if I had heard a voice, 'What does this last commandment mean to you?'

I again sat down resolving before the New Year should come to find some light on this question. The light came. Let me state, in few words, the conclusion which I then reached and the experiences which have followed.

If I were a young man, of suitable qualifications, I should certainly feel that this word of Christ was a pretty direct message to myself. I am sure I should not dare, in such times as these, to take up any other calling until I had seriously considered whether I ought not to be a foreign missionary. I am convinced that the next fifty years will be the most remarkable in the history of mankind. The nations are being touched with a common life and brought near together. I believe, with many others, that pagan systems are soon to meet with rapid and far-reaching changes. It looks to me as if no other field of work were so urgent or so full of promise. If ever God called young men to go to the heathen, I believe he is calling now.

But I am no longer a young man. I am the father of five children, for whose rearing I am responsible. I have come to the conclusion that the last commandment of our Lord has a special application to Christian parents. It seems much clearer to me than it used to, that children are to be trained primarily and mainly with reference to the work of the kingdom. I hope that each member of my family will come to feel a sort of personal obligation for the spread of the gospel in the world. And if to some bright son or daughter of our household the Spirit of God shall whisper a special call, wife and I have agreed that we shall not stand in the way. No ambitions for their professional, or social, or pecuniary success will allow us to hush the voice of the spirit and so imperil the very foundations of their Christian character. I am a man in only very moderate circumstances, still I could not escape the conviction that the last commandment included me. As is perhaps usual at such a season of the year, I looked over my habits of expenditure. I saw that I was spending more upon certain luxuries than for the salvation of the world. To my astonishment I found that I had paid more for a family concert ticket, and two or three times more for an excursion, than I had given during the whole year for the Lord's work in foreign lands. It did not take me long to decide that this was wrong management. I recalled the statement of a distinguished acquaintance of mine who once said: 'I settle the matter at the beginning of the year whether, consistently with other duties, I can take in the regular prayer-meeting of my church. I cannot possibly stand the strain,' he said, 'of having this question come up for settlement every week.' It seemed to me a good rule respecting benevolent gifts. I felt that I could not stand the strain of having the matter come up for fresh settlement every time I heard an appeal. Nor did it seem to me to be quite the manly thing to do so. And so, with the coming of the new year, I adopted the plan of giving a certain proportion of my income. This I have found to be delightful beyond expression. The vexed question of 'how much' is disposed of, and Christian stewardship has come to have a real significance.

I want to add that through the providence of God I have been blessed with some means. The last commandment rings in my ears, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel.' I cannot directly preach, but yet I am sure that I have a very definite part in this great work. If I cannot go, I can send—and a better man than myself at that. For some time I have been paying all the expenses of a certain foreign missionary. He is my representative on the field. I occasionally hear from him, and I and my family follow his work with great interest and delight. Nothing could induce us to surrender the joy of this service. If I continue to be prospered, I am planning to undertake soon the support of two native evangelists in Japan.

I have now told you what the Great Commission means to me. What does it mean to you? 'How much owest thou unto my Lord? Sit down quickly and write.'—'Missionary Herald.'

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, of Christ Church, in London, has prepared tickets which are distributed among the mothers of the vicinity by the church missionaries. These read:—'By presenting this ticket to the ladies in charge in the Lower Hawtorn Hall, at 6.15 on any Sunday evening, your baby or child up to three years old will be taken care of, so that you may be able to attend the service with your husband.'

PRINCESS MAY

AS A CHRISTIAN WORKER IN THE EAST END.

'One of the East End missions in which members of the Royal Family have taken the warmest interest,' writes a correspondent in the 'British Weekly,' 'is the George Yard Mission and Ragged Schools, in High Street, Whitechapel, of which Mr. George Holland is superintendent. The Queen herself has long been a friend of the mission, and the most treasured object in Mr. Holland's sanctum is a portrait of Her Majesty in a handsome gilt frame. This portrait, accompanied by a kind message, he received from the Queen some years ago. Under a glass case he preserves two volumes also given by the Queen. Among the most active supporters and steady helpers of his work he numbers the Duchess of Teck and her daughter, Princess May. I called on Mr. Holland a few days ago to hear something about the Princess and her work for the East End poor.'

'In what way,' I asked, 'has the Princess specially helped you?'

'Well, among many kind actions, perhaps the kindest has been the arrangement by which poor women are sent for a fortnight's change of air and rest to the Cottage, Coombe Warren. We send two at a time, and altogether over fifty have had the benefit of the change. Every attention is paid to their comfort. As she was leaving one woman lately expressed her gratitude to the Princess by saying, 'It has been so pleasant; I had nothing to do, 'AND LIVED LIKE A LADY.'

'Ah, so you think ladies have nothing to do,' remarked the Princess with a smile. In the rooms occupied by these women the Princess has placed hanging shelves, on which are books inscribed with her own name. She has also put up many pictures. An additional room has lately been built at the Cottage. The window looks out on the wood, and our friends enjoy the calm and quiet, broken only by the singing of birds.'

'And I suppose the women return full of stories about the Princess and her mother?'

'They are invariably delighted with the kindness shown them. They are driven up to the White Lodge, and welcomed there like guests. The kindness of the Princess May always shows itself in the most sensible and practical form. One cold night, for instance, she drove to the Cottage and suggested that the East End visitors might like some extra blankets. In half an hour she was back again, and carried the blankets into the house herself. The good food, the pure air of Coombe Warren, and the thorough rest have worked wonders among these worn-out toilers of Whitechapel and they have returned home fresh and bright, bringing with them something of the sunshine of the country. They have told me how the Princess has sat with them, not for a few hasty minutes, but for hours, entering into all their concerns and comforting them with the tenderest sympathy. In their own words,

'SHE MADE US QUITE AT HOME.'

'Then, besides this,' pursued Mr. Holland, 'the Princess is always thinking of kind little things to do for us. Two dear children living at East Finchley lately said to their father that they would like to have some poor Whitechapel children to spend an afternoon with them and enjoy their garden. 'Perhaps,' they thought, 'the Princess May will know of some. So they wrote to the Princess, and she referred them to me, saying how pleased she was that they had thought of helping. The result was that we have already taken one party of children to East Finchley, and on the wedding day we shall take another.'

'And now,' Mr. Holland proceeded, 'let me show you some letters and gifts which I have received from the Princess. The handwriting of the Princess May is large and very clear, with well-formed angular letters. She has written her autograph in a copy of 'Forgiveness, Life, and Glory,' given by her to Mr. Holland. Another present was a framed photograph of cherubs, accompanied by a pretty note. The handwriting of our future Queen is not so unlike that of Queen Victoria herself. A portrait of the Duchess of Teck, with the Princess and her three sons, grouped round her, hangs on the wall under that of the Queen. Princess May's brothers have given books to the boys' library, and the Princess sends many presents of clothing, sometimes ready made up, and sometimes in lengths of stuff, which supply our women with useful work. The women who have been to Coombe Warren each receive a warm garment for a Christmas present.'

AT THE PRINCESS MAY VILLAGE HOMES.

'And do the people of the mission take great interest in the wedding?' 'They are delighted about it,' said Mr. Holland. 'Hundreds here are praying for the Princess. Her name is never forgotten in our services. Her material gifts have helped us much, but her uniform kindness, sympathy, and interest have been no less precious. She has come here four or five times to study the work on the spot.'

'With all that is said about the charitable work of the Princess,' Mr. Holland concluded, 'the name of her mother should be joined, for it was the Duchess of Teck who taught her children to be Christian workers, and in whose footsteps they have followed.'

There could hardly be a greater change than from the noisy streets and stifling courts of Whitechapel to the peaceful village of Adlestone, which lies between Weybridge and Chertsey. The journey from Waterloo to Adlestone lasts an hour. The first person I met on arriving was a friar in brown habit, with a rosary swinging at his side. Where he came from or what he was doing I have not the faintest idea, but he seemed to harmonize with the old-world peace of the scene. Half a mile from the sleepy little station I came to an iron gate, above which is the inscription, 'Princess May Village Homes.' Looking in, I saw a wide lawn with cottages ranged round it, and the tiniest possible carriage-tinier even than George Herbert's at Bemerton—which goes by the name of 'The Hut.' The garden is sweet with rose scents

and gay with color. From within a faint sound of voices falls more softly: 'Than petals from blown roses on the grass.'

Many a tired wayfarer must have looked wistfully at these gates, envying the happy life of the inmates. Children and grown-up people alike have a look of restful content, as if they had found a happy haven. Miss Penrose, one of the directors, kindly acceded to my request that she would tell me about the connection of the Princess May with the Homes.

'You understand,' she began, 'that the Duchess of Teck is the patroness of the Homes. In the year 1871 some ladies connected with the Prison Mission received the consent of Parliament to remove the children of prisoners to a home where they might be secured from the evil influence of their parents. In order that the proposed institution should not be called the 'Home for Prisoners' Children,' the Princess May allowed it to bear her name. In this way no stigma is put upon the children, but each has a fair chance. We bring them up on the 'Family System.' The Princess May came here as a little girl, and has often visited us since. Her brother, Prince Adolphus of Teck, laid the foundation stone of one of the cottages, which is called after him. The Duchess of Teck and her daughter have shown great practical interest in the work, especially in our financial affairs. They have lost no opportunity of interesting people in the work, and have gained for us many valuable supporters. From the Princess May we have received many gifts of clothing, books and toys. Miss Penrose led the way to one of the cottages, in which she showed me a most interesting toy,—

A HANDSOME BRINDLED COW,

which had been a plaything both of the Princess May and of her mother, and had been presented by the former to the Homes. 'Most of the toys and books are given at once to the children,' Miss Penrose remarked, 'but we thought this worth keeping as a curiosity.' The venerable animal wears a look of grave importance, as if fully conscious of its close connection with Royalty. A blue ribbon is round its neck, and it stands on the top of a kitchen cupboard. As I followed Miss Penrose from cottage to cottage, now stopping to watch the older girls at their laundry work, now taking a peep at eight or ten little children happily at play in the 'Baby Cottage,' I could see that the whole work of this 'colony of mercy' is exquisitely arranged, and that the Homes are models of their kind. The ages of the inmates range from infants under twelve months to girls of sixteen years. Some months ago the Duchess of Teck contributed an interesting account of the work to an American magazine. She mentions that the number of girls in the Home is two hundred, and as they reach the age of sixteen they are sent out to earn their living, while others fill their places. Nearly eight hundred children have gone through the institution. The larger proportion become domestic servants, but Miss Penrose mentioned that several are now school teachers, and that one is at present being trained as a book-keeper. One of the least promising girls, who gave much trouble in every way, visited the Homes one day in nurse's uniform, and told that she had a good appointment in a hospital. The proportion of failures is well within five percent of the whole.

'On one of the Princess May's visits,' remarked Miss Penrose, 'she brought with her a book on household management, which she gave us for the use of the older girls. She is thoroughly practical in her interests. Her wedding-day will be one of great rejoicing in our Homes. We intend to celebrate the occasion by taking our children for a trip to the Zoological Gardens on some day before or after.'

The two missions I have described are not by any means the only forms of Christian work in which the Princess May is interested, but they will serve to show that her life is not one of selfish pleasure, but full of care and love for others. She has shown herself the people's Princess, and the pageant of today will have an added splendor, because 'her name is blest within the narrow door.'

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Impress upon your children from early infancy that actions have results, and that they cannot escape consequences, even by being sorry, when they have acted wrongly.—Selected.

A unique idea is that of the Boston Y.M.C.A. which provides lists of clergymen who remain in the city during the summer, for the use of families or persons who need the services of a clergyman.

There is an overplus of more than five thousand men in the church membership of Japan. A better day is dawning for Japanese women, for six women's Bible training classes now exist, with a membership of one hundred and eighty-three.

The pastor and trustees of the East Avenue Baptist Church, of Long Island City, have offered the use of their church building to the congregation of St. Mary's Roman Catholic parish, whose church was burned the other day. The Roman Catholic pastor, on behalf of his people, has accepted the courteous offer, and as a result, mass will be said this morning in the Baptist Church.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Dean of Norwich, speaking at Sheffield said that he had noticed a growing tendency among men of all classes to absent themselves from public worship. Ritualism is doing in England what Romanism has done in France and Italy—it is driving our men out of the churches.

A contrast is that of two churches—in one the pastor is paid three thousand five hundred dollars salary, and the amount given to missions is one hundred and thirty-two dollars, while in the other the pastor receives seven hundred dollars, and the mission fund five hundred. How hardly shall they that have riches inherit the kingdom.

The 'London Christian' says:—The work of the Children's Special Service Mission still extends its beneficent influence to an extent little realized by many. Its foreign work entitles it to rank among our foremost missionary institutions. Its Gospel leaflets are published in fifty different languages, over thirteen millions of copies having been issued up to the present time. Its cards of membership are printed in thirty

languages, and youthful believers in the Lord Jesus Christ are numbered by thousands among the different races represented by these figures.

The men of the Victorian Navy are said to be nearly all total abstainers. They used to be allowed a certain quantity of rum daily. Those who did not care for that drink took in place of their 'grog' a small sum of money per annum. Gradually the number of abstainers increased, until nearly all the crew were receiving 'grog' money instead of rum. The Defence Department of the Legislature has now decided to abolish this monetary allowance, and in lieu of it to increase the station scale for food and tea.

The Lord is laying it upon the hearts of business men to devise liberally for the missionary work. We believe we shall see the day when single individuals will send out a thousand missionaries and millions of dollars will be devoted to this great enterprise, on a scale worthy of the grandeur of our King and His work. We know of one or two Christian friends that are engaging in large enterprises with the one view of having much to give to the work of the world's evangelization. We pray God to raise up such men and to bless such enterprises, and to do things that are worthy of Himself and of His great promises in these last days.—Rev. A. B. Simpson.

Mrs. Josephine Butler said in Exeter Hall that we were always in danger in our work of falling below its high level of tone and motive; we need screwing up again and again. It is true. We need to be much with God, who alone can imbue us with the spirit of warm love and unselfish zeal. To remain away from Him is sure to lower the tone; we somehow lose our sensitiveness, our intensity, and our depth of feeling. We hold by the purest motives so long as we abide in Him, but when we become less conscious of Him we also become less conscious of them; we do not emphasize them to ourselves, and when we speak to others we rather employ and enforce secondary considerations than call attention to them. We must keep the tone up.—'The Christian.'

'Some years ago a train was trying to run through a blizzard on the Northern Pacific. They could not see their way at all; every little while the train would stop, and the brakeman would call out the name of the station and people get out into the blinding storm and disappear and the train would go on. Sometimes you have seen a man, and said that man was about thirty-five years of age, and yet if you only saw the top of his head, you would say he was about seventy. There was such a man on board the train that day but he did not look so old then. There were a lady and a little child on the train, and they were very anxious for fear they would not get off at the right station. The man said to them, 'Never fear, I know the stations, I will put you off.' The train stopped at the station before hers, and the passengers got into the storm. The train went on, and presently stopped again. 'This is your station,' said the gentleman, and hurried her out into the blinding blizzard. After they had run on some distance he heard the brakeman call out the station at which he supposed he had put the woman off. The man rushed frantically forward, crying, 'What do you mean? You stopped at that station a little way back.' 'No, that was not a station. We only stopped because something was wrong with the engine. That was away out on the prairie.' 'My God! I put a woman and child off there.' The train backed down and stopped as near as possible to the place where the woman and child had left it. They found them dead, and that man's hair turned white and because of that action he will go sorrowing to his grave. Suppose, because of your ignorance in this way of life, your directions to some poor man would cause him to lose his soul. Maybe you have done this. If you handle a trust dishonestly, we put them in prison, but what should be said of a man who is false to God?—Rev. B. Fay Mills.

Dr. Jacob Chamberlain tells us of having met on the borders of Tibet a remarkable Roman Catholic missionary. He had for thirty-six years been trying to carry into that dark kingdom the light of the Gospel. Hitherto every effort of his had failed to secure a settlement in the country; but he has hung about its frontiers, and many of the Tibetan youth have received instruction from him. 'He brought,' writes Dr. Chamberlain, 'and laid in my lap the fruit of twenty years' toil—a Tibetan Latin dictionary of seven hundred pages of manuscript in his own handwriting, saying that this was the fifth and final revision. He was now going to Hong Kong to carry the book through the press. But best of all, he had also in manuscript a perfect translation of the Gospel of John, which he had been putting into such clear idiomatic language as to be understood by all the people; and this he was going immediately to print, so that if he could not go into Tibet himself he could send Gospels in to it by return traders. 'What a lesson,' Dr. Chamberlain exclaims, 'to some of us who complain of slow work and little success. Thirty-six years of folled effort and yet enthusiastic and hopeful as ever!—Free Church of Scotland Monthly.'

'Full of power.' The man who is full of faith gets power to face the world's prohibitions and give expression to God's ideas of things. Power to resist the allurements of the world, and overcome the promptings of the flesh. The power whereby we subdue our own spirit, is greater than any power ever exercised by Alexander. How is it with you, brother? Do you sometimes say—'I cannot do this.' 'I cannot do that.' 'I cannot overcome this.' 'I cannot break off that habit?' You are going to the wrong coffer, my friend; you are going to the coffer of your own miserable powers, instead of to the coffer of Christ's powers made over to you. What you cannot do, what the law cannot do because it is weak through the flesh, God's Spirit is offered to you to do. Bury that coffer of your own powers in the depths of the sea, and live a life of faith in the Son of God. You need not think of attempting to heal the leper by a word of your own, and yet that would be not more preposterous to attempt, than to fancy that you are to overcome sin by your own resolutions and endeavors.

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When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 2 cents.

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

There can be no doubt that the minds of many thoughtful, earnest, but unscholarly men and women are sadly disturbed by reason of the frequent references which they meet in the course of their reading to 'higher criticism' and its probable effect upon the Holy Scriptures as the guide to right living. The very term 'higher criticism' has an alarming sound. What does it mean? It is sometimes spoken of as 'destructive.' What does it destroy? Has it in any way lessened the value of the Book which our fathers so fondly cherished and so unhesitatingly obeyed? It were worth the while of those who talk and write of 'the higher criticism' to take pains occasionally to define their terms, remembering that the expression now upon everyone's lips is of recent birth and that it suggests no clear meaning to the vast majority of those who hear it. This much-used and much-abused phrase is thus defined by a careful writer: 'The higher criticism is simply a method of critical research, which may be applied to any writings whose genesis and history are not fully known. It is the science of literary verification from internal evidence. It asks concerning the literature to which it is applied what is its testimony concerning itself—first, as to integrity, whether it is a complete or fragmentary work, a work of original unity or a compilation, and in its original form, or modified by subsequent editing; second, as to authorship, which involves also date; third, as to literary form and character, and so, how it is to be taken; and fourth, as to reliability, or whether it is an impartial, competent and self-consistent witness to that whereof it treats.' There is nothing new about this method of criticism save in its application to the sacred Scriptures. The world accepts the results of higher criticism as applied to other writings, and there is no good reason why the books of the Bible should not be submitted to the same sort of investigation. If they are what we believe them to be, right criticism can but confirm our faith in their excellence. We must,

of course, distinguish true criticism from the methods of some so-called higher critics.

There is no reason in the nature of the case itself why the application of higher criticism to the Bible may not confirm the most conservative opinions in reference to the authorship and date of its various parts; that is to say, if new views obtain in regard to such questions it is not because the new critical methods have altered facts, but because the newer criticism has discovered and collated facts before unknown. It should also be remembered that the results of higher criticism are very incomplete, and that we must wait in patience, perhaps for years, for the final verdicts. But in the meanwhile, what about the widely-reported results which some critics think they have reached? The plain man is told, for example, that the first four books of the Bible are not, as he had always supposed, the production of Moses, that they are a mosaic in a very different sense, a patchwork of materials from diverse sources, put together perhaps at a much later date than the lifetime of the great deliverer. The wonderful prophecy, which he has always called Isaiah's, is, he is warned, the work of two writers of different ages. The usually accepted or implied dates of many books in the Old and New Testaments are called in question. The scientific accuracy of the Scriptures is freely discussed. Their historical exactness is challenged in the house of the friends of the blessed volume. You seek to quiet the troubled but unlettered man by reminding him that these are questions in dispute and that he must wait until the jury brings in its verdict. He answers you with the question: 'But should the verdict be in favor of the radical views for which some critics so earnestly contend, what then? Or should the jury disagree, what am I to believe? And while I wait for the verdict, what am I to do with this book? May I follow its precepts with confidence, or am I to wander "amid the encircling gloom" with no guide to direct my feet aright?' Every pastor is asked such questions.

To such sincere inquiries the best answer is: Let the higher critics and higher criticism alone for a little, and turn to the sacred Scriptures themselves and ask: 'What purpose were these writings intended to serve?' We shall not have to search long for a reply. The Apostle John, in what writers of John Bunyan's day would have called 'the apology' for his Gospel, makes use of these weighty words: 'Many other signs, therefore, did Jesus in the presence of the disciples, which are not written in this book; but these are written, that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye may have life in his name.' (John xx. 31.) Our Lord himself, in speaking to the Jews, said: 'Go search the Scriptures: for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which bear witness of me; and ye will not come to me, that ye might have life.'

It is evident from these and other passages that the sacred writings are intended to guide men to the Saviour of the world, that finding him they might have life eternal, abundant life. Do they do this or do they fail? The man who uses his Bible as a guide to Jesus uses it aright. To stop short of this goal, to find one's resting place in the Church or in the Bible itself, is to repeat the very error which our Lord so frequently rebuked. Let us be equally honest toward the Bible. Jesus tells us that the Scriptures were given to lead men to himself. Do they serve this purpose? Do they serve it infallibly? Have they ever failed to bring an enquiring, obedient seeker to the Lamb of God? What is the testimony of the ages? As a guide to Christ, and thus to a holy life and to heaven, at all events, the Bible is an inerrant book. It has done this for thousands and no criticism can alter the fact. It will do it for thousands more. Whatever criticism may unfold it cannot take from the divine book its life-giving force. He who has found through it the pearl of great price cannot be easily made to doubt its priceless value. Let the plain man then not fear to use the Book for the end for which it was given. If he does so reverently and humbly he will find it an unfailing friend and an unerring counsellor whenever he turns to its pages for help in his pilgrim-

age to heaven, and he for whom it has done this can afford to let the critics dispute over it, assured that what is true will stand firmer than a rock among contending waves. That must be a rare and exceptional case where any one has approached the Scriptures in the spirit of reverent obedience to the divine will, earnestly seeking to translate its precepts into conduct, who was left in darkness.

PACIFIC WAR MEASURES.

The French have, it seems, promised to call off their dogs on the Siamese coast, but the news from Bangkok does not yet report that the commander of the French fleet has received instructions to that effect. He is swagging there worse than ever. The painful time for the French Government will be when they have to tell the French people that they have come to an understanding with England. The Minister who was for four whole days afraid to see Lord Dufferin at all for fear of being accused of giving way to English influence will have to face the music. As for Lord Dufferin he will wisely renew his leave of absence. It would never have done to permit France to perpetuate her patent invention of a pacific blockade, for England had distinctly told her from the beginning that a blockade was a belligerent measure, and nothing less. When nations declare war against one another and proceed to the last extremity, they are entitled to proclaim a blockade as a means of bringing their foes to terms by famine, as by the siege of a city. But to try to force an enemy to grant terms by merely stopping her commerce with other nations is simply intolerable to those other nations. If such a means of compelling an enemy to surrender without going to war is to be allowed, it is clear that peaceable nations pursuing a great commerce are going to be the chief sufferers. The extent of Great Britain's commerce with Siam is illustrated by the fact that no less than twelve British steamships were thrown idle by the blockade of Bangkok. A commerce amounting to over fifteen millions a year cannot be made the plaything of a country having a commerce of forty thousand, practically no commerce at all, playing at pacific blockade. France might by such pacific blockades injure England's vast commerce with small nations all over the world, while remaining unharmed herself by not declaring war and becoming an actual belligerent. Such blockades might be kept up indefinitely with injury only to the great commercial nations.

A DELIVERER.

George Washington Mirabeau Gracius Mercier offers to deliver his people, 'whatsoever may be their race or religious belief,' from colonial thralldom. 'You have colonial dependence,' he cries; 'I offer you independence; you have want and misery, I offer you fortune and prosperity; you are only a colony ignored by the whole world, I offer you the opportunity to become a great people, respected and recognized among the free nations.' Mr. Mercier's argument is beautifully clear and consecutive. He is addressing audiences presumably French-Canadian in New England. These people, in so far as they are what they purport to be, have all left Canada presumably because they are, or hoped to be, better off in the United States. Canada is a portion of the British Empire and the United States is not; therefore it is the colonial condition of Canada which has made life here intolerable. Could anything be more absolutely proven? Mr. Mercier does not tell how his people, descended from feudal France, have, under Great Britain, become self-governing freemen under a constitution so free that even Mr. Mercier was a possible premier, rising to that position through blatant sympathy with a rebellion against his country's Government, which even the authorities of his Church repudiated. Those people who heard him in Boston, in so far as they were French-Canadians, knew that they went to the United States because their parishes were stagnant in everything but their magnificent expenditures on convents and churches. If they had any power of observation they knew that whatever hinders the progress of Canada is greatly intensified in its results under the shadow of those churches. They

could see too that another leading cause of Canadian retrogression has been the stifling of her commerce by what is dishonestly called protection, a source of harm ten times more injurious to Canada than it can be to the United States, which enjoys free trade between seventy millions of people. They must know that the colonial condition has not interposed a limitation of any terrible kind to the progress of their country, while it has provided it freely with much that it would otherwise have had to pay for. Mr. Mercier disingenuously put before his countrymen, as he has before done, three alternatives only, as though these were the only possible futures the country might have, namely, a continuation of the status quo, or, in other words, a stagnant absence of development; annexation to the United States, which he respects, and independence, which he advocates. He disingenuously ignores other alternatives, such as the rapid constitutional evolution which has undoubtedly marked the country's history hitherto, or such as federation with the empire, the way for which is being rapidly paved by the evolution of the United Kingdom. Meantime, amid Boston's applause, re-echoed by its press, the discredited premier of the golden age of boodle, offers his country independence. If she fails to accept the offer at his hands, what then? Why, then, her 'slavery' be on her own head. Mr. Mercier has come as her deliverer and she has refused him.

CHURCH UNION.

The question, 'Can the churches unite?' is constantly coming up. It was pleasantly raised by Dr. Monro Gibson when, joining in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Erskine Church and surrounded by Methodists and Congregationalists, he said 'if all these should unite in one what a fine Church that would be'; and he seemed to think there was little to keep them apart. The question, 'Can the churches unite?' is practically answered by the fact that the churches do unite. Look at the recent Christian Endeavor meetings. Look at the joint efforts being made to secure a spiritual revival in this city. Some join more heartily than others, but there is a great deal of cordial cooperation, and so far as it goes this is unity. This union of spirit is indeed a much truer and deeper union than any organic union can be. Uniformity is pretty up to a point. Yet no one would think a garden improved by having all the flower beds or all the flowers exactly alike. For the purposes of real unity of spirit, indeed, and to prevent spiritual tyranny, it is desirable that there should be abundant opportunity for those who regard themselves as persecuted in one city to flee to another.

It is useless to expect unity of belief. Many of the questions, it is true, which have in the past divided the denominations have ceased to distress the Church. The survival of divisions on the lines of controversies which do not survive, and on questions which are no longer held to be vital, is obviously wrong, and for that reason one cannot but view with favor any probable or possible obliteration of such dividing lines by the union of denominations; but we see other questions rising to take the place of these which bid fair to divide the Church on entirely new lines of cleavage, and the more intense the life of the Church becomes the more likely is it, up to a certain point, that there will be Christians who cannot agree with each other sufficiently well to be members of the same outward fold. These differences are deplorable—perhaps, though, they are far better than stagnation—but so long as they exist and are counted as involving vital questions, not to divide upon them would be culpable indifference. In view of the possibility of schisms on questions, such as those, now being discussed here, of inspiration, of punishment and of diabolic influence, by all means let the old divisions be wiped out as soon as may be.

Conferences and treaties are the steps necessary to bring about outward material and formal union, but the more important union of heart and mind is to be reached by other means. What better, indeed, than this very one of cooperation in the revival of the Church and the salvation of the world? What better than the frequent interchange of pulpits and the free passage of ministers

from one denomination to another, which is now so common, and the fluid passage of members from one to another which is among us rather the rule than the exception? What better could be added than the education of students for the ministry on common ground, as might easily and as should certainly be done in the majority of the subjects taught in the theological courses? What better than the sympathetic and careful study by theological students not only of the points on which all unite but of the points which have brought into existence the different denominations, the work these denominations have accomplished and that which they are now doing, and the spiritual life which they have manifested? It is impossible not to see that, though on the one hand denominations are consolidating themselves more and more as increased internal activities absorb the energies of their membership and as the thickening of population makes them socially sufficient for themselves, yet, on the other hand, untrammelled and unprejudiced intercourse, a broader culture and the gradual assimilation that is going on between them in character and aspect as they borrow manners and ideas from each other, are surely causing the lines which divide them to fade away, and paving the way to more and more confederate if not corporate action.

THE YACHT RACES.

The performances of the American yacht 'Navahoe,' which crossed the Atlantic to take part in the open British races, are interesting in themselves, and are also interesting because they afford some indication, at least, of the probabilities in regard to the coming international challenge race for the America Cup, as the piece of plate, formerly called the Queen's Cup, won so long ago by the United States' yacht 'America,' is now called. The British challenger this year is the 'Valkyrie,' a cutter belonging to Lord Dunraven. She has been taking part this season in many of the British races which are so numerous around the coast of the United Kingdom. Two or three other yachts have fairly divided the honors with the 'Valkyrie,' the chief among these being the 'Britannia,' which belongs to the Prince of Wales, and the 'Satanita.' Each of these vessels have taken the first place more than once in contests in which all three were engaged. In fresh winds the 'Satanita' has proved somewhat superior to the 'Britannia,' while in what are considered on the English coast of the Atlantic light winds the 'Britannia' has proved superior to both the 'Valkyrie' and the 'Satanita.' The 'Valkyrie,' though she has not won as many races as the 'Britannia,' has proved perhaps the best all-round boat of the three for all weathers. Against the 'Valkyrie' and the 'Britannia' the other day, the American yacht 'Navahoe,' built by the same firm that built two of the three possible antagonists of the 'Valkyrie' in the coming America Cup race, sailed and came in third, but not two minutes behind the 'Britannia' and only a few seconds behind the 'Valkyrie.' In a second race, which the 'Satanita' alone of the three crack English yachts contested with her, the 'Navahoe' won by a couple of seconds. The winds in both cases were light and rather favorable to the American boat, and it is said that she had the advantage in plotting. On the other hand, the 'Navahoe' was probably not quite in perfect racing form, as she had only arrived a few days before, and these were really her first contests on either side of the Atlantic, while her opponents had each been racing in other seasons. The 'Navahoe' has therefore done well, and may yet surprise still further the yachtsmen of England who did not like her spoon-like form. How the 'Navahoe' compares with the possible United States contestants for the America in the matter of speed is not known, though as she is built on similar lines and rigged after the same fashion by the same designers as two of them, it is taken for granted that there is probably not a great deal of difference between their sailing powers. The result of the British races so far, therefore, seem to indicate that the race between the 'Valkyrie' and the United States defender of the America Cup will this season be the closest and most interesting race yet sailed since the America ran off with the Queen's Cup.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Balfour has had till now a reputation for intelligence which he will hardly maintain if he descends to economics of the Jack Cade type. Jack Cade has been laughed at since Shakespeare wrote for promising the people of England that when he was king he would fix the prices of bread and ale to their mind. We can forgive Jack Cade, who lived long before the day of Adam Smith, for not knowing that prices are governed by laws far more powerful than the laws of kings, and can therefore no more be essentially altered than Jack Cade could perform his other feat of making the three-hoop pot have ten hoops. Of course a government can force all bakers to sell so much bread for so much money, but if the price is below the business rate fixed by supply and demand the government would have to make good the difference. A government can fix the gold value of silver, as Mr. Balfour demands, but if it fixes that value below the real value nobody would sell, and if above nobody would buy, unless, like the United States, it did so itself. Of course it could pay any price above the real value that it chose, but it would have, sooner or later, to lose the difference between that and the real value. This is, so far as we can see, what the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, was seriously proposing when at a meeting of bankers held at the Mansion House in London, he declared that the nations ought to agree upon a ratio of value between gold and silver. The two metals would only laugh at such a union of the powers of the earth to make them do anything else than what the law of nature prescribed for them. If more gold mines were discovered and proved very abundant the price of silver with regard to gold would go up. If some new and abundant use was found for gold which could afford to pay market prices for it, gold would grow proportionately more scarce and the price of silver valued in gold would go down. Circumstances affecting the supply and demand of silver would in like manner affect the proportion between the two metals. As all the kings of the earth could not control those circumstances, neither could they control the gold price of silver. If silver is the monetary standard by which all things are valued gold must fluctuate. If gold is the standard of money, then silver must fluctuate, and the agreement of all the commercial nations proposed by Mr. Balfour would effect nothing but obstruction to the wheels of commerce and such disasters as the United States is now suffering from.

SAVINGS BANK RUNS.

It is extremely doubtful whether the New York savings banks have taken a wise course in suddenly announcing that they would require the legal notice of the withdrawal of deposits. If they are not strong enough to meet any probable demand in the immediate future upon them they have doubtless secured a few weeks time by their action. But from that view of the case their action is a confession of weakness which is more likely to create a panic than to prevent one. Their announcement is not unlikely to alarm otherwise confident depositors into giving immediate notice of withdrawal and thus creating a general run upon the banks at the end of a very short period. Moreover, there are great inducements at the present time for people having deposits in the bank to withdraw their money from institutions which pay but three or four percent interest, and invest them in the stocks and shares which have become so depressed in price owing to the losses of their former holders and the large quantities thus forced on the market, that at present figures their dividends yield from seven to thirteen percent, as well as promise to increase in value. To prevent the public from investing in these depressed securities is to doom the securities to a further depression and to sentence holders, who may be soon sellers, to further severe losses, which will add to the general depression. Strong banks in such a crisis as the present, if they wished merely to allay a panic, would rather relax rules and invite the depositors to withdraw their money if they had the slightest feeling of insecurity. Such a course was pursued at a critical time by one of our Montreal banks, which, during a run upon it, caused by the failure of another

bank, relaxed its restrictive regulations and kept its doors open long past legal banking hours. The result was that the run subsided before the close of the day, and some who early in the day had withdrawn their deposits again deposited in it before evening.

HARD FACTS.

We have several times stated plainly the facts as to the opposite treatment accorded to the Quebec Protestants and to the Manitoba Roman Catholics under parallel circumstances. These facts seem to have cut very deep, as Sir John's organ has summoned to its aid a vast amount of learning and devotes great space to the perversion of them. We have made the matter very plain; the plain statement has evidently done its work, but a worm will often wriggle a long time after the spade which cut it in two has been removed. For all that can be said, it remains true that the Dominion Government with great alacrity sent the Manitoba case before the courts and that it declined to do so with the Quebec case, and on the point on which the Quebec minority had a legal claim for a hearing refused such hearing until that mode of attack had been removed by a modification of the act. The 'Gazette' says that the party which sympathizes with the minority in Quebec and with the majority in Manitoba asked the disallowance of the Jesuit Act on the ground of policy. Whatever party or group it may be which did this, the 'Witness' never took any such ground, unless the constitutional principle that public money shall not be given in Canada for denominational objects be accounted a question of policy. The demand of the 'Witness' for disallowance was made on purely constitutional grounds. It would be, as the 'Gazette' holds, a very rare case indeed in which it could be called good policy for the Dominion Government to interfere without constitutional reasons with provincial legislation. The 'Witness' claimed that Canada has a written and an unwritten constitution. It demanded that as the giving of public money to denominational objects is certainly against its unwritten constitution, the act should be vetoed. It asked also that the question of legal constitutionality should be submitted to competent courts and, if pronounced against, then vetoed. Strange as it may appear to the 'Gazette,' the 'Witness' did rather deprecate the Manitoba acts both as to language and as to schools. It was only after the decision, to us unexpected, of the Privy Council that these acts did not infringe any right of the minority, that we took the ground that they should not be vetoed. We have frequently asked Protestants in Manitoba to imagine themselves in the position of the French minority and consider their love of their language. With regard to the schools we said that were it possible to let the present system alone that course would probably settle the question in favor of common schools more speedily than any method which would create the shadow of a grievance and thus give vitality to and awake an intense interest in the separate school idea. The conditions of a very scattered population were the chief argument in favor of the new law, seeing that over large sections of the province separate schools practically meant no schools for very many children.

WELL-DOMESTICATED MEN.

A good wife, speaking in praise of her husband the other day, seemed to think she had added the capstone to the edifice of his virtues when she assured her listener that he was such a thoroughly domesticated man. At first blush the phrase has a somewhat odd sound. It is suggestive, in a rather startling way, of wild beasts broken into the service of mankind, as the elephant, the reindeer, and others, and it is very possible that the ordinary husband would not feel at all grateful at being classed among the 'ferae naturae,' who have been tamed. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that so many of the genus paterfamilias do apparently regard their homes from much the same standpoint of view as the wild creatures do their lairs, viz., as a place to eat and sleep in, the phrase may, perhaps, stand until a better one offers itself. We did not, however, set out with the intention of administering a scolding to those heads of families who are never to be found at home of an evening from Monday to Sunday, but rather to draw attention to a fact which the present glorious

summer weather makes practically evident, and that is the amount of happy family life to be observed in this city. A walk or ride around the Mountain, or through any of the smaller parks, which make oases of beauty in the midst of our streets, on any fine evening, and especially on Saturday afternoon, will reveal a series of scenes that surely cannot fail to gladden the heart and cheer the spirit. Group succeeds group in rapid succession, father, mother, and children all happy and content in each other's society. Our married men certainly do seem domesticated to a very creditable and encouraging degree, and it is unquestionably in the interest of the community to foster this state of affairs in every way possible. Let the oases be multiplied and beautified to the utmost practicable extent. No public money is more wisely expended than that which provides breathing-places and attractive resorts in the hot days of summer for the residents of crowded, narrow streets. The people appreciate to the full all such blessings, and their lives are the brighter and purer because of them. Meantime the splendid park land through which Atwater avenue runs is being very rapidly cut up into building lots, and the municipalities interested, how greatly the words can declare, are supine.

THE CRY OF THE 'UN-CHURCHED.'

Are our religious leaders, whether ministers or laymen, studying the letters which appear from time to time in our columns from workingmen who class themselves as the 'unchurched,' and who seem to have a special quarrel with ministers as such? With regard to this cry, which reaches them, as it were, from the abyss, there may possibly be among them the priest who passed by on the other side, paying no attention at all. There may be also those who read them with a speculative but not a practical interest, like the Levite who came and looked upon the wounded man and then passed on. But there are, we have no doubt, very many who are anxiously studying the problems of the day as they present themselves to other minds, and wishing it was in their power to utilize the interest taken in them for the betterment of men. Ministers who read these letters accusing them most unreasonably doubtless think that these are very wrong-headed men with whom it is impossible for them to argue. They are not and do not know how to get upon ground where they will be even within shouting distance of them. There may perhaps be some who condemn us for publishing without comment letters which thus assail the faithful and earnest workers on behalf of religion. We hope it is well understood that we are not responsible for what our correspondents say. Our duty is to bring men within sight of each other, to let everyone who has a grievance or a cry utter it, that it may meet with a response from any who are able to answer. To answer these letters ourselves is only to repeat what we have already said, apparently in vain. The fact that these complaints never cease to be repeated proves that there is still a missing link between those who are seeking to lift up the world by means of Christianity and those who are in rebellion against their methods. The question which all these letters should raise and help to solve is: What can the Church do to bring itself into sympathy with earnest, thinking men who are strongly in touch with the realities of life, but in some way entirely out of touch with our ecclesiastical system? The most permanent complaint of these faultfinders seems to be the salaries of the ministers. In vain do we point out that they themselves give good salaries to persons who give their whole time to the promotion of their social creeds and theories, and that others have an equal right to give such salaries as they can to persons who shall give their whole time to the promotion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Their unreasonableness is apparently due to a feeling that they are called upon either to share in the support of the churches and of the ministers or else to accept their services free, and their railing against the ministry is probably largely an answer to their own conscience for their refusal to do either. Clearly the first duty of those who think there ought to be a ministry working for nothing is to supply it, before scolding those who by united contributions provide men to do this work for them. Such a ministry, when adequate, should easily have the field almost to itself. There are

those who are doing what they can for their fellow men after their fashion, but even these have, to say the least, no grievance, either against the ministry or against those who support them. On the other hand, let the Church look to herself and ask herself whether she is living up to her own standards and whether those faultfinders who condemn her by those standards have not some ground for their verdict.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The features of the week have been the improvement of financial affairs in New York and a large decline in pork owing to the failure of the Chicago combine. The large shipments of produce to Europe from American ports, and the apparent cessation for the moment of the return of bonds from Europe, having turned the flow of gold westward from Europe to America, instead of from America to Europe, seems to have given increased confidence to the stock market and improved the feeling in business circles. The approaching meeting of Congress will, no doubt, however, continue to exercise a depressing influence until some definite action has been taken on the silver question.

In view of the serious troubles in commercial circles in the United States as compared with the stability which obtains in Canada, it may be worth while to compare the banking systems of the two countries and to draw attention to the difference in the currency system of the two countries. The national bank system of the United States dates from 1864, and is a direct outcome of the war, which involved the country in an enormous debt. This debt was bonded, and the act was passed in order to induce the banks to purchase the bonds. The inducement was permission to issue bank circulation against the bonds held by a banking corporation. The act is by no means a bad one, although it has several weak points, but as the offspring of war it finds itself in its essence unadapted to times of peace. A national bank must have at least five shareholders, and the minimum capital required is from \$50,000 to \$200,000, according to the population of the town in which the bank is to be established. The bank cannot commence business until it has fifty percent of its capital paid up and has deposited United States interest bearing bonds with the Government to the extent of twenty-five percent of its capital if its capital does not exceed \$150,000, or \$50,000 in bonds if the capital is over \$150,000. In Canada no bank can now be established with a less capital than \$500,000 and must have \$500,000 subscribed and \$250,000 paid up. As in the United States, the number of shareholders must not be less than five. The security of the note circulation in the United States is obtained as follows. The note issue must not exceed in amount ninety percent of the market value of the bonds deposited with the Government, and ninety percent of the par value is the maximum. Nor must the total circulation exceed ninety percent of the paid-up capital. A further security is had by a guarantee fund the same as now called for in Canada, namely five percent of the average circulation of each bank deposited with the Government.

The American national bank system has no knowledge of branches. Each locality does its own business with its own funds or borrows funds strictly upon its own credit. There is not, therefore, the same extensive knowledge of the situation on the part of city banks as is had in Canada, nor the same easy flow of funds from one district to another according to the requirements of commerce. Nor is there either the same elasticity in the note circulation which enables the banks of Canada, by a vast clearing house system between themselves and their customers, to handle the crops, etc., without important additional strain upon their resources and, consequently, without the same large increase in discount rates as takes place in sections of the United States at various seasons. The national banks have to keep a reserve of cash from fifteen to twenty-five percent of their aggregate deposits, according to the population of the towns in which they are. This system would have been introduced in Canada only for a misunderstanding and a wrongly-framed paragraph. A reserve which cannot be touched is no strength at all. Had the Cana-

dian Act called for a minimum monthly average, the clause would probably have passed. In the national system any bank allowing its reserve to fall below the legal standard receives notice from the Comptroller of the Treasury and has to make up the difference within thirty days. The banks can, therefore, use their reserves to tide them over an emergency. In the two systems the double liability principle obtains. In the national system a bank cannot loan upon its own stock. In the Canadian system the same rule prevails. The privilege of loaning upon the stock of other banks is a weak point in the national system, as has been indirectly and directly stated by American bankers themselves. Like the banks of Canada, the national banks are restricted in their dealings with real estate. Our banks can take mortgages only as additional security, the usual practice being to take this security only some time after the discount has been granted. National banks cannot hold real estate longer than five years, except it be their own bank premises. The term in Canada is seven years.

It is almost unnecessary, in view of our frequent allusions to the United States currency system, to go into that question again at any length. In Canada money is furnished only at the express demands of trade. The banks are compelled by law to hold forty percent of their cash reserves in Dominion Government notes, and really hold a very much larger proportion. The small change of the country, the silver pieces, the one, two and four dollar notes are Government issues, but the bulk of our money is bank notes. These notes are based merely upon the capital, and are issued in exchange for notes of customers and return for redemption either as deposits or as payment for discounts when their usefulness has been ended. In the United States, on the contrary, the Government has been issuing certificates upon about \$50,000,000 of silver annually at all seasons, irrespective of the demands of trade, while the banks can increase their calculation only by spending more than its face value in the purchase of bonds to deposit with the Government. It is not difficult to explain by the light of the differences of the two banking and currency systems why Canada is running smoothly while the ship of commerce is bumping upon the rocks in the United States.

In consequence of the advance in the price of money in London and the outflow of gold to America, the Bank of England yesterday increased its rate of interest to three percent.

The Montreal Clearing House returns are as follows:—

	Clearings.	Balances.
Week ending Aug. 5, 1893	\$12,827,662	\$1,780,661
Corresponding week 1892	11,486,808	1,528,513
" " 1891	9,528,303	1,546,023
" " 1890	9,518,485	983,165

Conservatives are making a great effort to protect themselves against a stampede of the agricultural organizations into the arms of the Liberal party. Not that the Patrons of Industry and such like bodies would take partisan sides, but that it is obvious that upon the great question before the country, namely, that of protection or free trade, the farming organizations are rapidly finding themselves at one with that party which is genuinely opposed to protection and which proposes a genuine tariff reform. The Conservative plan of campaign is to do what they can to work up in the organizations indictments against Mr. Mowat's Government. The charges made against Sir Oliver Mowat's Government are somewhat of a vague nature, such as accusing it of appointing officials at fat salaries which the municipalities must pay and of, in some way, misusing the ballot system; but these have to serve for the fault of better. These indictments against the Mowat Government are probably placed in the platform of the Patrons of Industry alongside of the more serious ones against the Dominion Government for the purpose of appearing non-partisan. These will, doubtless, be worked by the Conservatives in their ranks for all that they are worth, but will probably be found to have been pretty well worked out by election day.

We once heard from a Roman Catholic pulpit that, judged by governments, the Province of Quebec was, at the time of speaking, almost the only Roman Catholic country in the

world. Our Mayor wants to keep up for us the reputation of being more Catholic than France, Spain or Portugal, any of which countries would doubtless give a courteous welcome to an Italian war vessel visiting its ports for the first time. If the Mayor had religious scruples about showing a common courtesy he should have avoided, so far as possible, by proclaiming them, as it were, from the civic chair. He was not elected to represent the temporal authority of the Pope, and if he had been he has done a most imprudent thing for that cause, seeing that by raising the question of the obsolete papal claims he is certain to secure a far more hearty welcome to those who are thus made the representatives not only of England's most disinterested ally, but of the right of nations to govern themselves according to their own choice. Canadians will be forced to think of those visitors as the countrymen of Garibaldi, and as the subjects of the house of Savoy, whose loyalty to constitutional government has made all freemen loyal to it. The incident will evoke throughout Canada a redoubled welcome.

France, after a piece of freebooting unparalleled in our end of the century, rolls up her eyes and officially congratulates herself on giving poor, unprotected Siam continued proofs of the moderation by which she has been constantly actuated. She also finds it necessary to explain to her foolishly infatuated people, bent on national destruction by a collision with England, for which there is not, except on England's side, a shadow of a cause, that the only matter under discussion with Lord Dufferin was an old, territorial question of ten years standing. Had a German ambassador been affronted in the way that Lord Dufferin has been more than once within the past few weeks in Paris, both by the people and by the Government, France would have been at war within a week. The Franco-German war of 1870 had less excuse; but then Germany wanted to fight. What Bismarck was fighting for was the unity of Germany under the hegemony of Prussia and the empire of the Hohenzollerns, England's empire rests on peace, not on earthquakes.

The Reverend Mr. Nichols, of St. Mark's Church, has taken a very wise course in proposing to those who are making public charges against the churches and clergy and to those classes who sympathize with them a Sunday afternoon conference at his church that the whole question may be discussed in a friendly fashion. We have little doubt but that this proposal will be carried out and that it will result in much good. The plan is, so far as it goes, similar to what has developed out of the 'Pleasant Sunday Afternoon' movement in England. The 'Pleasant Sunday Afternoon,' or the P.S.A., as it is familiarly called, is a gathering of workmen, with religious music, and discussions on subjects having a religious side. In making the arrangement continuous certain rules have to be imposed and observed. These may easily be agreed upon by the men themselves, who are sometimes organized into a club for the general management of the meetings. We do not suppose that the matters which Mr. Nichols invites the people to discuss will be talked out in one or in ten meetings, and it is therefore possible that the scheme once inaugurated may develop into a very useful institution.

Mr. Laurier, speaking at St. Constant, refers to the bridge over the Lachine Canal as the Curran Bridge. Had the expression originated with him, it might have been supposed to be malicious or intended, from his point of view, to be retributive; but in doing so he has only fallen in with a custom which has suddenly become general. This custom cannot have originated by chance. In its beginnings the name must have been consciously invented by some one who desired to replace the greatest of Irishmen by one of the least. Whence it came we do not know. We cannot trace it beyond the 'Gazette,' which was the first to set it afloat. From time immemorial the bridge has been called Wellington Bridge. If it was only in the name of good taste, which refuses to remove ancient landmarks, it would be the duty of good men to protest against any change as a vandal act. But here is a name which all men

honor. 'Honor the great Duke' is the mandate of the bard, and all the world says amen. Until we have found a greater name for which we have no equal pedestal let the name of Wellington have its place among those whom our children are taught to repeat.

Is the price of bread as cheap as it should be? In England bread made out of Canadian flour is said to be sold at lower prices than bread is sold at in Montreal, and the bread is better. Is this one of the good effects of the protection policy which enables our Canadian millers to charge higher prices at home, where there is no competition allowed, while selling at lower prices comparatively in England, where they have to meet the competition of the American millers? Or is it due to the higher cost of labor rendered artificially dear through the higher cost of living in a protected country, or to combination among the bakers? While bakers charge sixteen cents for a six-pound loaf, or about two and two-thirds cents per pound to their customers, the cost of the bread is so small that they are now feeding it to the horses instead of oats. 'A good three-pound loaf makes a fair meal for a horse,' said one baker, 'and it comes to us far cheaper for horse feed than oats at present prices, and besides we can hardly get oats, they are so scarce in the market.' Flour dealers declare that the whiter and less 'strong' varieties of flour, of which bread used in Canada is mostly made, are selling at a price below even what the extremely low price of wheat justifies.

A correspondent discusses at some length the abstract theological question, whether a consistent Roman Catholic can be a loyal British citizen. There is one plain practical answer to the question, and that is that there are thousands of most devout Roman Catholics who are also most loyal citizens. Of these, Mr. Desjardins is undoubtedly one. There were never better Catholics than the Howards of Queen Elizabeth's day, and they did not hesitate to draw their swords for their sovereign against the Pope. These are facts, and facts are hard to get over. Mr. Costille's answer to that is that Roman Catholics are better than their creed.

THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN COLLIDES WITH A FREIGHT ON THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY WITH FRIGHTFUL RESULTS.
Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 6.—A special from Fremont, O., says: A terrible wreck occurred last night, shortly after 10 o'clock, at Lindsay, eight miles west of Fremont, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. An engine and three sleepers were badly demolished and three people killed outright, while fully twenty-five were more or less badly injured. The wreck was caused by the collision of a westbound passenger train and an eastbound freight. About fifteen of the injured, who had received wounds of a less dangerous character, after receiving surgical attention proceeded on their westward journey on that part of the passenger train which had escaped damage, while the others who received serious injuries were taken to the Hotel Nichols and a private residence, where they are now receiving the best of care. The seriously injured are: Prof. Emerson, of Amherst College, Gloucester, Mass., chest crushed, will die; J. A. Hammett, of Pittsburgh, injured internally, perhaps fatally; Porter Stevens (colored), New York, extent of injuries unknown; Porter Patham (colored) of the sleeper 'Orinoco,' Chicago, injured internally, very serious; A. H. West, of Chicago, badly cut; Centre Fielder Ryan, of the Chicago Baseball club, had cuts. Cather Kittridge, of Chicago Baseball Club, cut about head and body. Those killed outright were: Ed. Lafferty, engineer of local freight No. 74, residence Elyria, O., married and leaves a widow and four children; Chas. Spang, brakeman. Porter Robertson, Prof. Emerson and Porter Patham are now in an unconscious condition and their deaths are hourly expected.

BLUE DEFEATS THE RED.

London, Aug. 5.—The sham battle between the two fleets that have been manoeuvring off the Irish coast ended to-day. The final engagement was fought off South Stack. Early this morning heavy firing was heard by those on shore, and the cannonading lasted for several hours. The warships were at close quarters and the fight was witnessed by many persons. The Red fleet, under command of Vice-Admiral Fitzroy, was finally defeated by the Blue fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, and the vessels composing it dispersed and retreated toward Holyhead. The victors pursued the fleeing vessels and captured many of them. In fact, had the hostilities been real instead of make-believe, it could be said that the whole Red fleet fell into the hands of the enemy. The final manoeuvre ended at 6 o'clock in the evening. The end of the engagement, as seen from Holyhead, was a grand spectacle. According to the programme, target practice follows the end of the manoeuvres. After that has been completed the divisions, squadrons, etc., will assemble for inspection prior to dispersion. The A division of the Red fleet will assemble at Spithhead and the B division at Torbay. The C division of the Blue fleet will meet at Portland and the D division at Plymouth Sound.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name."
"What is it made of? What's its use?"
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

1834. 1893.

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,
201 McGill Street, Montreal.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantage
of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS
of stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders carefully attended to.

**DO YOU WANT TO SELL
A FARM?**
Advertise in the *Weekly Witness*. Twenty-
five cents for twenty-five words each in-
sertion; additional words, one cent each.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1834.
Maintains its position as the leading Emporium
of the Carpet Trade in Canada.
Experience, capital, taste, energy and progressive
methods are all employed in gathering and
distributing the latest styles in
Carpets,
Olefinths,
Rugs,
Mats,
Mattings.
MAIL ORDERS HAVE THE FIRM'S PERSONAL
NOTICE. EXACT ATTENTION AND
PROMPT SHIPMENT.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
1837 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

FITS CURED.
KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER.
A marvelous Medicine for all Diseases of the
Brain and Nervous System. It is prompt and safe
in its action, nearly always cures and if by magic
restoring all Fits, Epilepsy, Irritability, and Un-
steady Nervous Affections by first day's use of
the Medicine. A trial is conviction. No delicate-
ly organized Nervous system should ever be with-
out it. Country orders promptly filled.
J. A. MARTE, Agent,
GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The High Speed Family Knitter
Will knit a stocking heel and
toe in ten minutes. Will knit
everything required in the
household from housewife's
factory. Course of fine yarns.
The most practical knitter in the
market. A child can operate it.
Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.
Agents wanted. For particulars
and sample work, address
Cardou & Gearhart, Dundas, Ont., Canada.
Mention this paper.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS
Circulates from one end of the Dominion to
the other, amongst the best class of readers

MENEELY & COMPANY,
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells, also, Chimes and Peals

SAXTON'S RIVER, near Bellows
Falls, Vt. Summer Course of French of five
weeks at La Majora Francaise of Vermont Academy,
beginning July 12th, Sixth session. Send for Circular.
Prof. L. C. ROUX, M.A.

CATARH CURED.
If you have Catarrh, send your name and address
to us on a postcard, and we will send you a GER-
MIDUBINIA LITH without a cent of pay in advance.
Give it a fair trial, and if you find it a genuine
remedy, you can remit us \$3 to pay for same. If it
is not satisfactory in every way, you need not pay us
one cent, and we will take the liability away at our
expense. Nothing could be fairer. You have nothing
to lose and everything to gain. Write without delay.
MEDICAL INHALATION CO.,
450 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

PATENTS
ALAN G. INGALLS, B.C.L., Solicitor of
Patents, Room 3, Mechanics Building, Montreal.
Absolute protection
procured in Europe,
special personal attention given to realize
maximum for inventors. Full information FREE

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL.

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

FARM CLEANINGS.

Is your land good enough to stand
two crops in a year? If it is not, then
don't let a crop of weeds follow the crop
you take off first. If it will stand double
cropping, then let both be something of value.

A rapidly growing crop will keep it-
self pretty well out of the way of dis-
ease and of insect enemies. The stunted
and slow-growing crops are the ones
that get caught by these. To avoid
trouble make things grow fast, by
thorough cultivation.

The farm where the family and stock
are supplied from the products of the
land, is usually more prosperous than
the one where crops are grown only to
be sold, and all supplies are in turn pur-
chased. The expense of selling and
buying, both of which come off the farm,
leaves little margin for profit.

We have observed that windmills for
farm use are most frequent in those
sections where agriculture has reached
its highest development. We wonder
whether they are a cause or an effect?
We believe some of our readers could
study this question with good results.

Put the straw stack up so that the
straw will not be wasted. You will find
in the course of the winter that it is
good for a great variety of uses. We
have even known farmers who at har-
vest time did not consider it worth sav-
ing, who were glad to use it for feed-
ing before the winter was over.

Have you studied up the subject of
mulching, and do you believe that a
mulch is a benefit to the soil? If so,
put your theory into practice and give
the soil a mulch of fine earth by culti-
vation while the crops are growing.
There is no way the mulch can be used
to better advantage.

If a man has a fair farm and is not
in debt, it is a comparatively easy mat-
ter to make a living from it. But the
true work of the agriculturist comes
in growing such crops as will give a
surplus, and in making the land better
and more valuable. The man who is
content to stop with the mere living is
never a very good farmer.

The experiments made in detasseling
corn, at the various stations, have not
yet been so fruitful of results as to con-
vince us that in this matter science has
improved upon the ways of nature. We
think that farmers will find better re-
sults from putting their time and labor
into extra cultivation, instead of em-
ploying it in removing the tassels, un-
less it may be in respect to cross-fertilization.

Evidence is constantly accumulating
that the undoubted great value of en-
slage in progressive farming is not due
to any mysterious action of the silo up-
on the fodder, but is an economic ad-
vantage arising from the facts, first,
that the corn crop produces a very large
amount of food per acre, and, second,
that the silo preserves this food with
comparatively little loss in a palatable
and succulent condition, so that it is
eaten with little or no waste.

It seems from the official figures that
the rental of the land of the United
Kingdom is now rather less than it
was during the ten years 1851-60, though
not so low as it was in 1841-50. The rise
was gradual until 1880, when rents were
at their highest. Since then they have
fallen twelve and a half millions, be-
ing a decrease of 20.7 percent in Eng-
land and Wales, and 17.7 in the United
Kingdom. During the past twelve years
the rental increase of the previous 20
years has disappeared. In England and
Wales the rental in 1889 was nearly 52
millions, but now (that is 1892) it is only
41 millions. Probably the latter sum is
above the mark, as the returns under
the heading of Schedule A do not give
any account of the abatement of 10, 15,
or 20 percent, which many landowners
have made to their tenants.—Kentish
Express.

Threshing wheat out of the field is a
favorite method in all extensive grain-
growing regions. There are several ob-
jections to this way of handling wheat,
but its advantages are also great. If the
season be showery some damp wheat
will be threshed, as one can hardly help
it. A damp butt will dampen the grain,
and when the weather permits one
should turn the shocks over before be-
ginning to haul, letting the butts lie
towards the sun. A heavy dew is as
bad as a light shower on the shocks.
If one does not grow wheat very ex-
tensively it is far better to stack or
mow it away, letting it go through a
mower, as this brightens the grain,
makes storage safe, and permits one
to put the straw near the barn. This
last-mentioned advantage is important,
as all straw should be converted into
manure, when possible, and returned to
the land.

The simplest way to make a silo is
to make an excavation of any desired
length, and if the soil be good holding
ground, to the depth of 10 to 12 feet,
the fodder may be put in without any
carpentering or brickwork. The team
bringing the load may be driven through
each time, and this will serve to press
the stuff together. The work proceeds
in that manner until the mass is too
high above the ground for the team to
be safely taken over it. Heavy timber
may then be used to press it down, and
after a few days the timber may be
lifted and additions made to the mass.
When the bulk is as high as is regarded
desirable the logs may be replaced. The
forgoing is the "simplest plan" re-
quested. The plan of lining the sides
of the silo with timber and placing
square ends of the same material there-
in is better, and quite as good as brick
for all practical uses. A roof of corru-
gated iron is desirable, but not abso-
lutely necessary. It may simply rest
along the edges of the silo, or be
raised on a framework of wood. As re-
gards dimensions, a cubic foot of silage
is calculated to weigh on the average
45 pounds, equal to about 50 feet to the
ton. A foot of silage is also reckoned a
good day's feed for a cow that is also
turned out to grass, but if no other
food be available a larger allowance
would be needed.—Australasian.

Colonial farmers are many points be-

hind their British brethren in the mat-
ter of taking care of the implements and
machines employed upon the farm.
Want of capital is often the reason for
shed room not being available for the
storage of the idle machines; but where
there's a will there's a way, and if
costly sheds cannot be provided some
sort of a rough shelter can be put up at
very little expense, if it is only a roof
under which to put such expensive ma-
chines as reapers and binders. Rust
and rot during 11 months' exposure de-
stroy machines much more than the
wear and tear of one month's work.
On a well ordered farm drays, rollers,
reapers, drills sowing machines—in fact
everything composed of wood and iron—
are kept under cover or protected from
the weather in some way who can af-
ford to keep a reaper often are guilty
of leaving valuable machinery exposed to
the weather while they are most
scrupulously careful about housing the
buggy or wagonette. The mouldboards
of ploughs may be well preserved and
prevented from rusting (and one
month's rust is as bad as three months'
work) by being smeared with a mixture
of tallow melted with black lead and
sufficient kerosene to soften it. Oil
alone will not prevent rust; it oxidizes
and really tends to cause rust by con-
tact with the gum of the oxidized oil.—
Otago Witness.

In nearly all cases the sooner the
ploughing is done for wheat, the easier
and better will be the work. Get the
stubble and green growth turned under
as soon as possible. Plough deeper
than the ground was stirred last time,
and do thorough work, turning every-
thing under. To plough once deeply
and thoroughly will not only be easier
and more economical, but will give bet-
ter results than two skimmings. The
weather is usually hot and dry at this
time, and the longer the ploughing is de-
layed, the harder and dryer the soil is
to plough. By ploughing early the
material that is ploughed under has
a better opportunity to rot. There will
be more time to properly prepare the
soil in a suitable condition for the seed,
and a better opportunity be afforded
for hauling out and applying the ma-
nure and working thoroughly into the
soil. With wheat it is essential to have
three or four inches of the surface
worked into as fine a tilth as possible,
but to have the soil well packed
beneath. Early ploughing and clean
cultivation afterward will help materi-
ally to kill out the fly in fields where it
has made a start.

The ravages of insects injurious to
fruits are yearly becoming more de-
structive, and will continue so until
their natural enemies, the birds, are
better protected. Year by year insect-
ivorous birds are becoming less nume-
rous, as the forests get cut down, and
the wanton destruction goes on. If
birds are not better protected Ontario
will have to follow the example of
France and England, and commence to
import birds and put them under special
governmental protection, as our present
laws appear to be inoperative and
useless in affording protection. When
the fruit season comes in, plenty of farm-
ers slaughter our singing and other
birds in their orchards with unrelent-
ing havoc, and are never brought to
justice. Then, every city, town and vil-
lage provides hordes of idle men and
boys who roam the woods and fields,
and shoot with impunity everything
they can see, robins, blue birds, black
birds, thrushes, etc., the aid the farmer
has to help him to combat these de-
structive insects. Outside an occasional
warning from a newspaper nothing is
done to prevent this wanton destruction.
We hardly ever hear of anybody being
brought to justice and punished, al-
though the law is violated every day,
and often before the eyes of farmers,
who should use the utmost vigilance to
bring offenders to justice.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

In Norway the horses have a bucket
of water placed beside each animal's al-
lowance of hay. After each mouthful of
hay they take a sip of water. It is said
that this mode of feeding is beneficial;
and to it the fact is attributed that a
broken-winded horse is rarely seen in
Norway.

Skunk farming, too, has become quite
an industry, and proves very profitable
on account of the hardness and fecundity
of the animals, the skins of the
dark-colored ones always bringing, in
their season, a good price. Certain un-
avoidable and unmistakable attri-
butes of the animal will, however, de-
termine the multitude from engaging exten-
sively in the production of the furs,
however profitable such a business may
be to the few.

Lately, a new scheme has been put in
successful practice by a Mr. Thomas,
of Michigan, who, in June, sows a large
silo with clover as it is coming into bloom,
and by July 15 he feeds his cows twice
a day with this fine cut clover ensilage
and continues it until the corn is ready
to succeed it; and in turn, this silo is
again filled with corn for the winter
and spring feeding, making the one silo
do double duty. This gives his cows, at
all times in the summer, a full feed of
either corn or clover ensilage, and with
the most beneficial results, as evidenced
by the milk flow.

The cow, whose entire time is occu-
pied in gathering a sufficiency of food to
meet the demands of her organism,
cannot render much service at milking
time. The milk-creating function de-
mands that the search for food shall not
absorb the strength requisite for its
operation. In a clover pasture worthy
of the name the cow is situated in a
position where these two functions co-
operate harmoniously. Under such con-
ditions she does the work nature in-
tended and man has developed her to
perform. The dairyman who does not
own a good clover pasture is to be
pitied, his cows are also to be pitied,
for they are not treated in a way to
allow of their doing their best.

While there are many useless speci-
mens kept, still we often find dogs that
amply repay their owners for the care
bestowed upon them. In the majority
of cases it is not the dog's fault, but the
owner's, that he is as useless as he is.
Dogs, like children, must be well trained,
and it is unreasonable to expect
dogs to do the work required of them
on the farm without being well broken
in. A farmer may raise the best brood
dog in the world, one from parents who
may have proved their utility and sa-
gacity in herding sheep on the moun-
tains of Scotland, and yet, if that dog

does not get taught the work required
of him, he will be no more valuable as
a help to the farmer than the basest
born cur. If dogs are to be kept on the
farm—and kept they probably will be,
if for no other reason than that the wa-
men folk like them round the house as
watchdogs when the men are away—
they should early be taught the duties
expected of them. In parts of Great
Britain a well trained sheep dog will
save the shepherd many a long tramp,
and so useful is such a one that money
will not tempt his owner to part with
him.

A fattening hog should lie still the
greatest part of the time, but a growing
pig needs exercise and a variety of food
of a laxative nature. At present my
two pigs eat a gallon pail of swill three
times a day. They are ten weeks old,
and the swill consists of six quarts of
skim-milk daily, with scrapings from
the table and the best part of the dish-
water. A bundle of oats is given them
three times a week, and the pigs seem
to enjoy picking the grain from the
straw, doing it so conscientiously that
scarcely a kernel escapes them. As the
pigs require more feed we will in-
crease the swill by the milk of a
heifer about to come in, and the ad-
dition of boiled small potatoes. There
is nothing on which pigs will thrive
better than on skim-milk and boiled po-
tatoes. We have two heirlooms in the
shape of iron kettles, holding two and
one half gallons each. These are filled
with small or scabby potatoes, set on
the back of the range, and when the
potatoes are cooked soft they are
mashed and put in the swill. No extra
feed but little labor is involved in
this addition to the pig feed.

THE DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

At the East Huron Farmers' Insti-
tute Professor Shaw gave an instruc-
tive address on 'Eradication of Noxious
Weeds.' He said: That weeds prevail
to an alarming extent in the Province
of Ontario is patent to anyone who has
given the matter any thought. That
they are on the increase is more than
probable. The complete eradication of
the more noxious forms of weed life has
come to be looked upon as an impossi-
bility by many engaged in tilling the
soil, a view which tends to paralyze the
efforts that would otherwise be put
forth to destroy them. The loss which
they cause to the farmers of this pro-
vince in the large amount of plant food
which they take from the soil every
year is very great, and the labor ex-
pended in efforts to destroy them, often
a little purpose, probably represents a
still greater loss. Some of them, as the
Canada thistle, are pretty generally dis-
tributed by the various agencies con-
cerned in their propagation, and fre-
quently they obtain a foothold from
which it is difficult to dislodge them,
before their presence is known. Aside
from thorough and systematic cultiva-
tion, the best way to eradicate weeds
is by spudding and hand pulling. He
said: That this work can be accomplish-
ed without heavy outlay has been fully
demonstrated in our experience at the
Agricultural Farm. We claim that the
whole farm was brought to a clean con-
dition in three years without the loss of
a paying crop, and without resorting to
the bare fallow while in a number
of instances two crops were grown the
same season. The only outlay for
which there was no direct return was
labor spent in hand pulling and spud-
ding, which in the three years amount-
ed to not more than \$250. The assump-
tion that when weeds are well overcome,
it will not be difficult or costly to keep
them at bay, is surely reasonable.
That they will come again and keep
coming is certainly true. But to affirm
that it will cost more to keep them
wholly at bay than only partially so, as
is sometimes done, is certainly illogical.
Our experience during the past
year has taught us that a clean hundred
acre farm, when once in a clean con-
dition, may be kept so where the gen-
eral methods of cultivation are good,
without expending a larger sum than
\$5 per year in spudding and hand pull-
ing. When lands have once been made
fairly clean, one person will have no
difficulty in going over ten acres a day
with the spud and removing from the
same all noxious forms of weed life.
We have proved this over and over
again in our own experience.

REAPER VERSUS STRIPPER.

There is no doubt, in making any
comparison between the expense of har-
vesting a crop of wheat with a reaper
or stripper, that the evidence would be
in favor of the latter machine. But the
more cost of harvesting the crop is not
all that must be taken into considera-
tion in deciding this matter. When the
side issues of the question are put into
the balance and calmly weighed, the
majority of farmers will admit that
reaping instead of stripping the grain
is the better plan, even though it is not
the cheapest in the first instance. For
cheaper and despatch the stripper, or
better still, the 'complete harvester,'
which is an improved stripper, could
hardly be excelled; but one great fault
of these machines is that they waste
all the straw. Unless a farmer can put
his straw to some better use than leav-
ing it on the field and burning it, he
will soon become a poor man at wheat
growing, unless he happens to own a
much larger area of land than is con-
tained within the boundary of a 640-acre
section. The residue of the ashes of a
cereal crop has, no doubt, a certain
manurial value, but it is a trifling item,
and no one can show that burning off
the stubbles has proved an efficient
method of destroying the weed seeds
lying on the surface of the ground.
Moreover, where the stripper is used,
the crops have to stand out a fortnight
later than when a reaper and binder
is employed, and experience has often
told us that the greatest amount of
damage to the grain crops in this coun-
try is most liable to occur at the last
stages of maturity. The ripen crop
the more effective is the stripper; but a
reaping machine can work at any stage
of growth. However, independently al-
together of the necessity of saving the
straw for stock-feeding purposes, the
fact of having to expose the crops to
the dangers of rust and wind-storms
for a couple of weeks is sufficient to
banish the stripping machine from
every farm in the colony.—Australasian.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

DAIRYING NOTES.

One day during test No. 1 at Chicago
one of the Shorthorns' milk yielded 6.9
percent butter fat, while the average
of the herd was only 3.8 percent. In
this instance the yield of some of the
cows must have been below the average
of the scrub.

The best aid toward making success
of the private dairy, is to have a pri-
vate customer who will take the prod-
uct at a fixed price the year round.
Such contracts are not hard to secure,
after a reputation for fine butter has
once been established.

To deserve success in any undertak-
ing men must possess the tools requi-
site for the calling they select. The
better the tools the greater the proba-
bilities of success. In the dairy, cows
are the tools and the dairyman's de-
gree of prosperity as well as his brain
capacity is evidenced by his ability to
handle them skilfully. To do this he
must have a well thought out plan
worked to its highest development that
is supervised by his best judgment.

The daily average receipts of milk
and cream at the different railway dis-
tributing points in and near the city
of New York for the week has been a
total daily supply of 224,889 cans of
milk, 176 cans of condensed milk and
940 cans of cream. The average price
paid for the surplus on the platforms
has been \$1.10 a can of 40 quarts.—American Dairyman.

You cannot make a silk purse of a
sow's ear, nor is it possible to make a
rich cheese of poor milk. Before the
cheese is put in the ripening room we
must have obtained a curd of such qua-
lity that the ripening organisms shall
find a material suitable for their
growth, be present in sufficient number,
and be kept at a temperature at which
they can live and work with comfort.
To obtain the curd in such condition
two agents have to be employed, heat
and acidity, each of which co-operates
with the other in producing the desired
end. The art of cheese-making depends
upon the skill with which these agents
are controlled. We have a test for the
one in the thermometer, and now also
an efficient test for the other, which,
though more difficult to apply, should be
thoroughly mastered by those who are
interested in cheese-making.

To keep butter, I know of no better
method than to pack in gallon jars, or
half-gallon if so small a quantity is
made at a time; tie up closely with
cloth and sink each jar, as made, in
brine. The large jars used to keep beef
or pork are preferable to barrels for
this purpose. Use all the salt the water
will hold in solution; let there be un-
dissolved salt at the bottom of the ves-
sel in which the brine is prepared. To
each gallon of water add a level tea-
spoonful of pulverized saltpetre, and
half a pound of granulated sugar. Scald
and skim thoroughly and strain through
quite thick cloth. Put the jars bottom
side up in this brine, and keep the top
of the large jar closely covered, to
keep out light and dust. Set the jar up
from the bottom of the cellar.

Butter should be sold and not melt
easily, when put between the teeth it
should offer resistance to their coming
together, and should lie on the tongue
for an appreciable length of time be-
fore melting. Butter should have a dis-
tinct grain, and when a lump is broken
it should show a granular surface like
broken cast iron. When butter is too
much worked the grain is hurt, and we
get a broken down condition or mustiness.
The difference between grease
and butter fat is, that the one has no
grain, while the other should be dis-
tinctly granular. Butter should have
a good natural color to suit the market.
While the addition of foreign coloring
matter was not an adulteration in the
eyes of the law, it was not desirable
and was, he considered, a species of
fraud. We should make our butter the
color the market demanded, but using
the kind of cows and the kind of feed
that would give the color naturally.
This was quite possible, with the help
of Jersey and Guernsey cows, fed on
corn and oil meal. There must not be
too much water in the butter, he some-
times found as high as 25 percent mois-
ture in butter; this was dishonest and
altogether uncalled for. Analysis should
not show more than 10 or 12 percent
water.

It is reported that a large loss of
calves has occurred in various dairy
sections of the State this spring. Some
of the calves that have died have been
two or three months old and had been
turned out to grass. Usually the cause
for the mortality is not easily deter-
mined, but the trend of opinion is to-
ward inferior ventilation of barns and
stables. Last fall and winter we con-
stantly urged the importance of this
matter on dairymen. We pointed out
that impure air certainly had a devital-
izing influence on the embryo calf as
well as the cow carrying it. We solicited
attention to the gravity of the mat-
ter in its future consequences if the
criminal neglect of this feature of the
situation was continued. Despite our
warnings cows were sheltered in barns
and stables that were as unsuited for
the purpose as drygoods boxes would be
for the habitation of human beings.
The hot air that is inseparable from the
herding of cows together in ill-adapted
and poorly ventilated stables generates
a gas that decreases the power of the
blood to carry nourishment to the or-
gans of the body. In many such a gas
produces diptheria and the resulting
debility that accompanies this disorder
is well known. Cows subjected to such
conditions cannot produce robust calves,
no matter how vigorous their ancestry
may have been.—American Dairyman.

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING.

Success in dairying cannot be ob-
tained by 'trusting to luck,' a 'trust'
defined by a bright westerner as a
false light that had wrecked more men
than all the corporate trusts since the
foundation of the world. There is no
luck in dairying. Success has always
come and always will, by thoughtful,
studious attention to the industry, and
an attempt to provide the most and
best at the smallest possible expense.

To this end the dairymen must take
cognizance of the following leading
ideas, not wholly new, but all to be more
generally adopted:

1. A dairyman in love with his busi-
ness and determined to stay by it, and
ever be progressive.
2. A dairy cow fitted for a special pur-
pose.
3. A dividing up of the industry into

three divisions: Butter dairies, factory
milk, and city supplies; and

4. The adoption of the milk and cream
test for each dairy, and pay a dividend
by the percent of solids in milk, and
not by the weight of the water in which
they float.

5. Abundant and suitable foods for this
cow, home grown as nearly as possible,
and not adopted to feeding of steers
(whether male or female.)

6. Barns and stables made for dairies
and winter comfort, and not modelled
after a summer garden pavilion, and
these barns so arranged that economy
can be practised in every way.

7. Having a definite knowledge of what
you want, what is required of you, and
above all, market judgment and tact to
enter to and please that market.

GRAIN RATION FOR COWS AT PAS-
TURE.

At the New York Agricultural Experi-
ment Station, Prof. I. P. Roberts gives a
summary of experiments relating to the
residual effects of a grain ration for
cows at pasture, that will not only be
valuable to dairymen but to feeders for
flesh. The summary is as follows:—

During the summer of 1891, an experi-
ment was made in feeding grain to a
herd of mixed cows at pasture. In select-
ing this herd the aim had been to secure
a herd where the practice had not been
to feed grain while at pasture, and
where the conditions as regards the pas-
ture and the care of the animals would
fairly represent a large proportion of
the farm dairies of the state. Such a
herd was found at McGrawville, and
placed at the disposal of the officers of
this station in conducting this experi-
ment, which lasted from May 22 to Oct.
23. The results of this experiment were
published in detail in Bulletin 36, De-
cember, 1891, and may be briefly stated
as follows:

A herd of cows, thoroughbred and
grade Jerseys, was divided into two lots
of eight each. Lot 1 received 2,900
pounds of corn meal, 1,300 pounds of cot-
ton seed meal, 1,300 pounds of bran; to-
tal, 5,500 pounds of grain. Lot 2 received
no grain. Lot 1 gave 22,628.5 pounds of
milk. Lot 2 gave 17,679.5 pounds of milk.

Or 4,950.5 pounds of milk more for the
grain fed lot, a gain of about 3 1/2 pounds
per cow per day. The cows of this herd
were quite thin in flesh, but made a good
gain in live weight during the experi-
ment. The grain-fed lot gained 150
pounds per cow, and the lot receiving
no grain gained 113 pounds, or a gain of
37 pounds per cow in favor of the grain-
fed lot. Since the grain-fed lot had
given about 27 percent more milk and
had gained 53 pounds in live weight per
cow more than the lot receiving no
grain, the question then arose whether
this increased milk flow and the gain in
live weight of lot 1 over lot 2 would have
any influence on the flow of milk the
following year. Accordingly the weight
of milk produced by each cow that still
remained in the herd was recorded for
six months, beginning April 1, 1892.

The following table shows the weight
of milk per cow per month, for each lot,
and the difference in favor of the grain-
fed lot of cows still remaining, or six
cows in each lot:

	Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Difference
April.....	473.8	354.8	119.
May.....	519.7	410.2	79.5
June.....	750.8	620.3	130.5
July.....	883.5	670.1	213.4
August.....	535.7	490.9	55.8
September.....	375.4	343.4	32.
			480.2

MODERN HAY-MAKING.

On our large Western farms, where the hay harvest continues for any considerable length of time, the four-foot mow has been replaced by one with a six or seven foot cutter bar. The eight-foot rake has given way to one of twice the width. Other implements have been added. Clover grows in such luxuriance in the fertile Iowa soil that the tedder is indispensable. The loader saves time and labor. Stacking in the open air has proved to be a very costly method of preserving hay, and our prairies are becoming thickly dotted with hay barns, into which the hay is placed by horse-power. Brain has supplanted brawn in a great measure, and haying may now be justly considered an art. By utilizing the improved machinery, and following improved methods, one man can now do the work that formerly required two men.

Where the hay is placed on the wagon by a hay loader, and taken off with a fork or sling, a good working crew for a large farm consists of four men and two boys ten to fourteen years old. With the wide-cut mower, it is not necessary to begin cutting before four o'clock in the afternoon. This is easier for the horses, more comfortable for the man who drives and much better for the hay, if it contains much clover. Enough can be cut between four and eight o'clock to keep ahead of the wagons until the next afternoon. One man does the mowing and tedding, and what little raking there is to do, and still has time to help considerably in mowing away the hay in the barn. The boys drive the wagons. Two men stay in the field and do the loading, and one stays in the barn to manage the horse fork and keep the hay mowed back. Three teams and one horse are necessary, the latter being used in the barn for unloading. When the boy comes in with a load he leads the horse, which is attached to a fork, taking the load off the wagon while the other one is being loaded in the fields. The time consumed for loading is a little more than that for unloading and this allows the man at the barn to scatter the hay in the mow. Whether he can keep up this end of the work depends on the distance to haul and the amount of hay in the barn.

Hay is made very rapidly and very cheaply in this way. With the force mentioned, there is very little time lost. Everything runs smoothly, and little energy is wasted. The hay is put in the barn at the rate of fifteen to twenty tons per day, and at a cost of forty-five to sixty cents per ton, varying, of course, with the weather. On the farms of the Atlantic and Central States this tedder, loader and horse fork are coming into increasing favor, but the average farmer of those regions manage the work with two, or at most, three horses, and two men. The tedder and the loader not only save time and money, but the hay is secured in much better condition. The tedder shakes the grass, and gives the air a chance to circulate through it, and dry it evenly and quickly, without burning. The loader follows, and takes the hay out of the swath, hence the leaves are not shaken off, as when it is raked.

Hay barns are becoming deservedly popular. No buildings on the farm so quickly repay the money invested. A good hay barn, holding fifty tons of hay, can be erected for one hundred and twenty-five dollars and not infrequently enough is saved by its use in one year to entirely cover the cost. The saving occurs in three ways. First, the time and labor saved during the harvest season, to say nothing of the advantage of putting every load under a roof, and having no open stacks to be caught by sudden showers. Second, the elimination of the large waste on top and sides that follows stacking. There is practically no waste whatever with the hay barn. Third, the saving of labor in feeding the hay during the winter. This last is a considerable item, for it often means the board and wages of one man during the winter months. By putting a plain strong manger or rack around the barn, one man can do the work of two working in the old way.—H. C. Wallace, in 'American Agriculturist.'

A FREEZING MIXTURE.

Where ice is not procurable, and there is not a sufficient supply of cold water for cooling purposes, perhaps no simpler and cheaper means can be adopted than 'freezing mixtures.' If crystals of ammoniac nitrate and ammoniac chloride be dissolved by gentle stirring in water in the following proportions:—5 2-3 lbs. ammoniac nitrate, 3 1-3 lbs. ammoniac chloride, 10 lbs. (1 qt.) of water, the temperature of the mixture will quickly fall 51 deg. Fahr. Thus, if the temperature of the water was originally 75 deg. Fahr., it would, after solution of the salts, fall to 24 deg. Fahr., or 8 deg. below freezing point. If a long, narrow tin containing such a solution be stirred about in a cream can, it will in a few minutes reduce the cream to the required temperature. The cooling salts having been once dissolved, may be re-obtained for further use by evaporating the solution to dryness. The evaporation may be in open, shallow pans with fire, or even the sun and hot wind may be sufficient. Or it may conveniently be done in old kerosene tins cut in half lengthwise. If a fire be used for evaporation, it should be a gentle fire, and the solution should not do more than simmer, otherwise there may be loss from splashing. The solution should evaporate down until, on dipping a stick or spoon into it, the drop of liquid so obtained rapidly solidifies on cooling. The evaporating vessel should then be removed from the fire, and the solution allowed to cool. It will solidify into a granular mass, which may be easily dug out with a strong knife, and should be broken up into lumps about the size of a walnut, and spread out in the sun, or in a warm dry place until thoroughly dry. It is important to make perfectly dry, for if at all moist, the cooling qualities of the salts are greatly diminished. If the evaporating and drying be carefully conducted there will be practically no loss of salts, and the same quantity will serve indefinitely. It is as well to have two or three lots in operation, one or two evaporating and drying while the other is in use. Ammoniac nitrate is sold in Melbourne at 19 lbs. per cwt., and ammoniac chloride at 12 lbs.—'Australasian.'

THE CATTLE HORN FLY.

(Haematobia serrata, Robineau-Desvoidy.)

By all accounts, it would seem that this insect pest is multiplying very fast in various parts of Canada, and doing a large amount of mischief. It is causing much trouble in the dairy districts, as will be seen by the following extract from the Woodstock 'Sentinel-Review.' 'Some time ago we pointed out that with ordinary weather the make of cheese this season must be unusually large. Well, we have had ordinary weather, or rather better than ordinary weather, and still the make is falling off in an almost unprecedented way. The pastures have become very bare under the heat; but a worse enemy than hot weather has appeared. The horn fly is almost a new thing in Canada; but, like our national thistle, it seems to have become thoroughly acclimatized. It is giving the dairymen serious trouble, and will cost them very dearly in milk during the next month or so. From careful enquiries from a large number of factories it is learned that production has fallen off from the highest point by about thirty percent, and that it is now perceptibly less than last year. "We have never seen anything like it," is the almost universal reply. At some factories the make has decreased just one-third; but this is above the average. Cases are found of the milk received falling off since last Friday to Saturday from ten to fifteen hundred pounds. In all cases a good deal of the loss is attributed to the fly. It is quite certain that unless we have unusually favorable weather, the make during fly time will be remarkably small. In this connection, too, we find that the quality of the milk has deteriorated as well as in quantity. As the Babcock tester is in use water cannot be suspected. Still makers declare that the percentage of butter fat is less than it was. The patrons must be keeping a little back, or the cows are too busy with the flies to make good milk. The latter is the accepted explanation. There seems to be little hope of the farmers mitigating the effects of the fly. Few of them are using the remedies prescribed by Prof. Fletcher. They say they are too busy. But it is a case where they can make money by attending to their cows as well as in the harvest field.'

As intimated in the foregoing extract this insect is of recent introduction into Canada. But it has lost no time in making itself at home here. It was first heard of near Oshawa in July, 1891, and already it has become diffused throughout the greater part of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It only requires about two weeks from the laying of the egg to the appearance of the fly, and during the season, which lasts from May 15 to September 15, there is time for eight broods or generations. This rapidity of development will account for the flies appearing in such large numbers, and in so many widely separated localities.

THE NAME.

It is called the 'Horn Fly,' because of its characteristic habit of gathering in clusters on the horns of cattle, particularly on the upper side of them. It clusters on the horns merely to rest, and does not, as many erroneously suppose, operate on them injuriously in any way whatever. Absurd stories have got into print about their laying eggs on the horns, and the maggots, when hatched, eating their way into the horns, then penetrating to the brain, proceeding with their depredations until the vital parts of the animal are reached, and death ensues. How unfounded these statements are will be seen from the following brief account of the life history of this insect, which I condense from a bulletin issued by Prof. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, and containing all the information gathered by scientific men on this subject up to the present time.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE HORN-FLY.

The last brood of the season passes the winter in the pupa condition just below the surface of the ground, and, with the first warm weather of spring, hatches out into perfect winged flies, about one-third the size of the common cattle fly, or the house fly. The eggs are laid singly on the freshly-dropped dung of cattle during the warmer hours of the day. The young maggots hatch from the eggs in less than 24 hours, and at once burrow a short distance below the surface of the dung. Here they remain until full-grown, feeding on the liquid portions of the manure. This is their only food, and all stories about their eating into the horns, brain or flesh of living animals are fables. When the maggots are full grown which takes about a week, they are 3-8 of an inch in length, and of a dirty white color. They descend a short distance into the ground, and go into the pupa state which lasts, during warm weather, four or five days, when they emerge as winged flies. As already mentioned the last brood for the season stays in the ground all winter and sallies forth in the spring to increase, multiply and devastate the earth.

MODES OF OPERATING.

These insects cluster on the horns of cattle when not in active mischief. No

injury results from this clustering on the horns; they merely resort to them as a safe resting place from which they cannot easily be dislodged by the animal. They also collect on the neck, and at the base of the tail. They do not bite horses or other animals, but seem to confine their attacks to cattle. All breeds are alike subject to annoyance and injury from this pest, but the thinner the skin and the finer the hair, the more susceptible animals are to suffering from this cause. The flies work their way down to the skin, into which they thrust a sharp, black, dagger-shaped tongue with which they are armed. The bites produce great irritation, and sores are frequently formed on the bodies of animals by their rubbing themselves against trees and other objects or by licking bitten places where the irritation cannot be allayed by rubbing, as inside the thighs and around the udder. It is only in the perfect state that this insect is 'troublesome to live stock.'

REMEDIES.

These are of two kinds: those that keep the insects from biting their victims, and those that aim at the destruction of the insects themselves. As to the former almost any greasy substance will keep the flies away for several days. Train oil, alone, or with a little sulphur or carbolic acid will keep

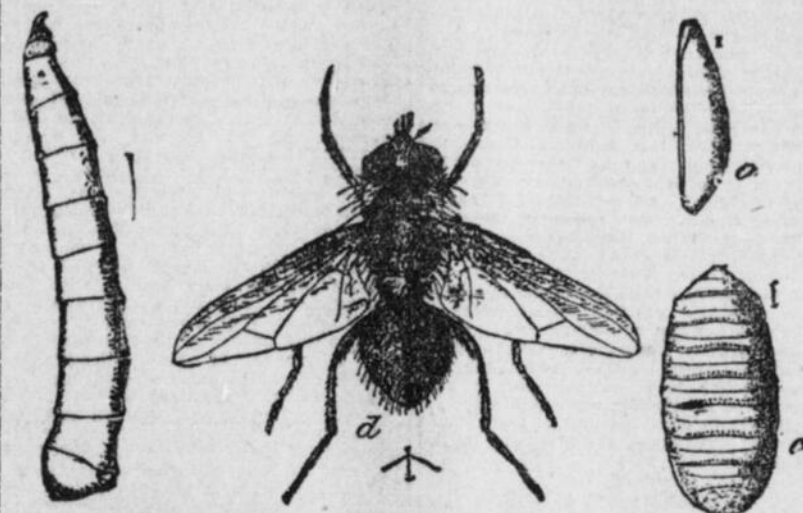


Fig. 1. The Horn-Fly. a, Egg; b, maggot; c, puparium; d, adult fly in biting position—all enlarged. (Figures kindly lent by the United States Entomologist.)

away the flies for five or six days, and the carbolic acid will tend to heal any sores that may have been caused. Lard, tallow, and common axle-grease have all been used with good effect. Prof. Fletcher thinks the most convenient and readily available preventive remedy is the Kerosene Emulsion, already in use as a protection against other insect pests. It consists simply of a mixture of soap-suds with twice the quantity of ordinary coal oil made as follows:

Coal oil, two quarts; rain water, one quart; soap, two ounces.

Boil the soap in the water until all is dissolved, then, while boiling hot, turn it into the coal oil, and churn it constantly and forcibly for five minutes, when it will become of a smooth, creamy nature. As it cools it thickens into a jelly-like mass. This gives the stock emulsion, which must be diluted with nine times its measure, that is, twenty-seven quarts of water. It will mix more easily if done at once before it cools. This will give thirty quarts of the liquid, which may be applied to the animals by means of a sponge, or, if there is a large herd, by the aid of a force pump and sponge nozzle.

In regard to applications for the destruction of the fly, it may be stated that the Kerosene Emulsion will kill all the insects reached by it, and prevent others coming so long as the odor lasts, which is from three to seven days. But the most effectual way of exterminating them is to operate on the cattle droppings and thus destroy the eggs and larvae. The maggots can only live in the dung while it is in a moist condition. Any means, therefore, which will ensure its drying up before the maggots are full-grown, will secure their destruction. Sprinkling lime, land plaster or wood ashes on the fresh dung, will have the desired effect.

No better use can be made of the wood ashes produced on the farm than this. What folly to sell it off the premises, when they are so valuable both as a fertilizer and a destroyer of the horn-fly. Scattering the cow-droppings every other day, will destroy all eggs and larvae. By this method the manure will be spread about over the pasture-field, instead of accumulating in heaps, and rendering the grass so rank that cattle will not eat it.

LINDENHANK.

A WHISTLING WELL.

Tacoma's whistling well has commenced operations again after a silence of two years. Residents in the neighborhood say that just previous to every storm it commences forcing out air of a gaseous nature, and that a person looking down stands a good chance of suffocation.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

NOTE—WILL—WITNESSES.

M.W.D., Ont.—Q.—An unmarried woman has money at interest and prefers the note drawn to herself or order. 1. In case of death without a will would the note be good? 2. If a will were left, disposing of said note, would it be secured to her? 3. Would the note and amount need to be specially mentioned in a will? 4. Are witnesses to a will necessary in Ontario? Ans.—1. Perfectly so. 2. It would go to the legatee if not required for payment of debts of the testatrix. 3. Not necessarily. The note might be included in a general bequest of the testatrix's property or of her property of that description. 4. Yes; two; present at the same time, and when the signature of the testator is made or acknowledged, the attesting and subscribing the will in his presence.

A NEIGHBORING STABLE.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—A neighbor has built a horse stable within six feet of my kitchen and within ten feet of my well. Can I make them move it and what is the best way to go about it? Ans.—We think not.

BREACHES OF CONTRACT.

Subscriber's Wife, B.C.—Q.—In April of 1891 we leased one-quarter of an acre from a man; paid \$5 down and received a written agreement

promising the following spring when the mortgage was due on the farm he would renew the mortgage and release the land and give us a deed of it at which time we were to pay him the sum of \$45. We immediately erected a building, cleared and fenced the lot and set out fruit trees on it and have carried on mercantile business ever since. Within five years the man went in debt \$100 at our store. When the mortgage was due he renewed it but would not release the one-quarter acre nor pay the store bill; so it remains. 1. Can we compel him to give us a deed? 2. How can we proceed to get even with him honestly, if such procedure is possible? 3. The farm is liable to be sold for its indebtedness. Ans.—1. Apparently you are entitled to do so. 2. By bringing an action against him for specific performance on his part of the contract and for recovery of balance of account. But before taking any steps in the matter you should personally consult a lawyer.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'The 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.)

A YOUNG GIRL'S AFFLICTION.

M. A. M., Ont.—Q.—Am a young girl eighteen years of age, never very strong; when young was subject to weakness of the ankles and wrists, right hand and foot more than left. Last November took ill and have been a helpless invalid ever since. Have pains in teeth like toothache, and in the head often. The pain is now, and has been for some time, confined to the ankle joint and right foot, which is very painful, especially before a change of weather. Bathing with warm water makes the pain more intense; appetite almost none, cannot take milk or anything sweet, or fruit of any kind. Am confined to the house. 1. What is the cause or nature of ailment? 2. Can anything be done? 3. Please prescribe. Ans.—1. Imperfect digestion, and deficient elimination of the resulting morbid products from the blood. 2. Yes, you can be cured. 3. Take wheat and oatmeal porridge, bread made from unbaked wheat flour, cream, fruit; no other kind of food. No dill pickle. No tea nor coffee. Take from four to six pints of skimmed milk daily as a drink between meals, slightly warmed. Cool sponge bath every morning and a warm sponge bath at bedtime; or three times a week. Private doctor mailed same week as received. Will send again if necessary.

AN INQUISITIVE READER.

M. L. B., Ont.—Q.—1. What will remove an oily skin? 2. Can it be prevented? 3. What are grains of face? 4. What will help a girl of fourteen to grow? 5. What will help her hair to grow? Ans.—1. Wash with hot water and apply the following lotion: Powdered borax, half an ounce; glycerine, one ounce; camphor water, one quart; dry with a soft towel. 2. Avoid foods containing much sugar or starch, and wash with hot water occasionally. 3. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, barley, rice and the preparations made from them. 4. Grain foods. 5. Grain foods. The other questions are not suitable for this column. Write for the information to some young ladies' journal.

A SUFFERER FROM CATARRH.

A.M.D.—Q.—I am a carpenter by trade. I have been troubled with catarrh of the nose, throat and stomach for a number of years, but am better than I was. My nose bleeds frequently and my eyes are weak and watery. I am also troubled with constipation and have severe headaches often. I am not near my usual weight. Please prescribe. Ans.—Avoid tea, coffee, tobacco and stimulants. Eat very little meat, no fresh bread nor pastry. Drink a large glass of water before each meal, hot before breakfast and supper, cold before dinner. Add five grains of powdered chloride of ammonia to the glass of hot water taken before breakfast. Take a warm bath at bedtime two or three times a week.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W.—Avoid foods containing much fat, also tea and coffee. Drink a large glass of hot water before breakfast and at bedtime. Add five grains of chloride of ammonia to the glass of water taken at bedtime.
A. B. B.—Avoid foods containing much sugar and starch. Wash the face with hot water once daily, and apply powdered boracic acid.
F. J., Ont.—For the kidney trouble drink hop tea. Sleep on one of the hips in a quart of water for an hour, and drink this amount daily between meals.

J. M. S., Que.—The young man had better go to a hospital for treatment. It is too serious a case to treat through correspondence.
Janita.—Wear a Johnson's belladonna plaster over the seat of the pain.
Ontario, Ont.—Personal examination would be better. Call at the office.
E. C., Ont.—Cannot answer your letter through this column. Private reply required. See notice at the head of this column.
A Constant Subscriber, Ont.—The article you mention is not a cure. Electricity is probably the only successful method.
E. C.—To remove dandruff wash the head occasionally with borax water, brush frequently and, if the hair is very dry, apply some vegetable oil. Castor oil cut with alcohol and perfumed as desired is a good dressing.

WHY THE 'VICTORIA' CAPSIZED.

To understand the bearings of the problem it is necessary to have a knowledge of the construction of the two vessels. The 'Camperdown' is the older, having been designed by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, and commenced at Portsmouth during the Northbrook administration, although she was not completed until 1889. She has a projecting underwater ram such is now given to all battleships, not because it is anticipated that they will use it even in war time, but because it might come in useful, and it is not very much more expensive or trouble when you are building a vessel to strengthen her prow into a formidable weapon.
The 'Victoria' is a later ship, the offspring of the 'Truth about the Navy' revelations in 1891. She was also designed under the Northbrook administration as an improved and enlarged 'Conqueror,' but was built at Elswick during Lord George Hamilton's term of office, and launched in the Jubilee year. She was the vessel which Mr. Arnold Foster took for the type of the 'Majestic' in his story of 'In a Conning Tower.' Forward she carried two 11-ton guns in a heavily armored turret, aft she mounted a 23-ton gun, in a centrally placed casemate was a secondary battery of twelve five-ton guns, six a side. The preponderance of her fighting power was forward, and so was the weight, what with guns, turret, and all the ammunition which lay stored below. So far as sub-division could go it was most thoroughly carried out. There was a double bottom of cellular construction, and above this some five principal compartments divided again and again, both by athwartships and longitudinal bulkheads, into a number of smaller spaces. It is affirmed, and until the contrary is proved by a trial of the 'Sams Parcell' in dock, we must take it for granted that any two of the principal compartments might be filled without destruction of the stability of the vessel. Remembering this, we may proceed to consider the problem which the naval constructor will have to solve.
In endeavoring to answer the question it has been assumed that the two vessels were meeting one another as in the crossing operation of the 'gridiron,' and then it is explained thus: The 'Camperdown' ram struck a glancing blow, beginning at the turret and continuing aft as far as the engine-room compartment, thus letting the water into all the largest of the divisions on the starboard side, while the longitudinal bulkheads prevented it from flowing over to port. As a consequence the vessel listed over so much that her stability was lost, and then she was bound to turn over and go down. In other words, she lost her free board along a great part of the starboard side, and as soon as the water flowed in, the one side went down and the other went up, until the machinery became top heavy, and then she turned right over. The guns being in a turret would almost be sufficient to account for her sinking so speedily after she went over. This is one theory, but it must not be forgotten that in more than one despatch from the scene of the disaster we have been told that the 'Camperdown' ran into the 'Victoria' at right angles and practically cut through her bow. With regard to this statement, a high authority upon construction is quoted as saying: 'I think the idea out of the question, for in that case the 'Camperdown' herself would have sustained far more damage than apparently she has suffered; and secondly, the 'Victoria' would not have gone down so quickly. When the 'Iron Duke' rammed the 'Vanguard' the latter took seventy minutes to sink, being kept afloat, of course, by her water-tight compartments. In the present case it is clear that an enormous rent must have been made in the whole length of the 'Victoria's' side, so that her compartments were of no avail.'—Army and Navy Gazette.

A TERRIBLE POSSIBILITY!

Replying to the New York Times' correspondent, regarding the motives for England's attitude towards France in the Siamese difficulty, the 'Courier des Etats-Unis' says: 'That motive, the Anglo-Saxons may make up their mind about it, is the fear of France, of that France which could destroy for ever the British empire, the moment it would take the firm resolution to do so. To do this, it would be sufficient for France to hold out its hand to Germany, jointly with Russia, and to form the formidable Franco-Russo-German coalition, which, for the last ten years, has been the perpetual nightmare of the English Government.'

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MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

THE REVISED REFERENCE TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Summary History of the Question From the Beginning.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The last step which precedes a reference back to the courts of the Manitoba School question is about to be taken by the adoption of an order-in-council submitting a case to the Supreme Court of Canada. A brief resume of the Manitoba School question from the beginning to the present time will, therefore, not be out of place.

The two acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba by which separate schools in that province were abolished and public schools established for all classes were passed in March, 1890, and came into force on the first day of May of the same year. One act was entitled, "respecting the Department of Education, which it established," and the other is called "The Public Schools Act." The latter is the principle piece of legislation.

BARRETT'S APPEAL.

Under this legislation the City of Winnipeg passed two by-laws for levying a rate for municipal and school purposes for the year 1890, assessing all real and personal property within the limits of the city, and making no distinction for school purposes between Protestants and Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic citizens of the province, represented by Mr. John K. Barrett, and the Anglicans represented by Mr. Logan, appealed against this assessment and called in question the constitutionality of the Provincial Act and consequently the legality of the by-laws. While Mr. Barrett was nominally the appellant and the City of Winnipeg nominally the respondents, the real parties to the case were the Roman Catholics of Manitoba on the one hand and the Government of the province on the other.

Mr. Justice Killam decided in favor of the province, and his judgment was affirmed by the majority of the Court of Queen's Bench. An appeal was then promoted by the Government of the Dominion to the Supreme Court of Canada, which reversed the judgment of the Queen's Bench of Manitoba, and decided unanimously that the Manitoba Public Schools Act of 1890, was unconstitutional, and that the City of Winnipeg had no right to assess the Roman Catholic citizens for the support of public schools and squashed the by-laws. The Government of Manitoba then took an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, which heard the argument in July and delivered judgment in the same month, 1892. There were present: Lord Watson, Lord Macnaughton, Lord Morris, Lord Hannen, Sir Richard Couch and Lord Shand. Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and Mr. Campbell, appeared for the province and Sir Richard Webster, then Attorney-General, Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Ewart, Q.C., and Mr. Gore, appeared for the respondent, Mr. Barrett. The effect of this judgment was to reverse the decision of the Superior Court of Canada and to sustain the judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba. The date of these judicial decisions were in their order as follows: Judgment of Mr. Justice Killam, Nov. 24, 1890; Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba, Feb. 2, 1891; Supreme Court of Canada, Oct. 28, 1891; Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, July 30, 1892.

PETITIONS TO OTTAWA.

While the above is a sketch of the contest in the Courts, there was concurrently an effort made by the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, assisted by some of their brethren in Quebec, to have political action taken by the Dominion Government under powers conferred by the education clauses of the Manitoba Act of 1870. There was a petition from the Catholic Episcopate of Canada; from the Catholic section of the Board of Education in Manitoba; a memorial from certain members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; a memorial from the Bishop of Three Rivers; a memorial from the Archbishop of St. Boniface; a petition from the Roman Catholics of Manitoba; representations made by the Hon. Mr. Prendergast; a petition signed by the Executive of The National Congress, sitting at St. Boniface; a document from the Conservative League of Montreal, protesting against the law; another petition from the Archbishop of St. Boniface, dated Oct. 31, 1892, and the one above the last; a petition or memorial lodged with the Secretary of State in this matter.

ACTION AT OTTAWA.

The first action made public by the Government of Canada was an order-in-council based upon the report of the Minister of Justice, dated March 21, 1891, which refrained from recommending disallowance and made the famous reference to remedial legislation.

The suggestion of remedial legislation having been acted upon, after the judgment of the Judicial Committee, steps were taken for the hearing of the appeal, at Ottawa, to the Governor-General-in-Council. Twice was Mr. Ewart, counsel for the suppliants, heard, but on neither occasion were the merits of the case said to be touched, but merely the preliminaries. After this the next action of the Government made public was to approve of the report of the sub-committee of the Privy Council, appointed to deal with the matter. They fixed Jan. 21, 1893, as the date on which the parties concerned should be heard. On that date the Privy Council met and heard Mr. Ewart for the second time. No one appeared on the other side and the thing went off a little lame.

QUESTIONS SUGGESTED.

The sub-committee reported, Dec. 29, 1892, that they regarded certain questions as preliminary to the hearing of the appeal, as follows:—

Among the questions which the sub-committee regard as preliminary are the following:—

1. Whether this appeal is such an appeal as is contemplated by sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America

Act or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

2. Whether the grounds set forth in the petitions are such as may be the subject of appeal under either of the sub-sections above referred to.

3. Whether the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in any way bears on the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the Union have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890 before referred to.

4. Whether sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act applies to Manitoba.

5. Whether Your Excellency in Council has power to grant such orders as are asked for by the petitioner, assuming the material facts to be as stated in the petition.

6. Whether the Acts of Manitoba, passed before the session of 1890, conferred on the minority a 'right or privilege with respect to education,' within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act or established 'a system of separate or dissentient schools,' within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, and if so, whether the two Acts of 1890, complained of, affect 'the right or privilege' of the minority in such a manner as to warrant the present appeal.

Other questions of a like character may be suggested at the hearing and it may be desirable that arguments should be heard upon such preliminary points before any hearing shall take place on the merits of the appeal.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
M. BOWELL,
J. A. CHAPLEAU,
T. MAYNE DALY.

THE QUESTIONS AMENDED.

A decision of the Government to refer these questions to the Supreme Court of Canada resulted in the preparation of a draft case composed of the following questions:—

1. Is the appeal referred to in certain memorials and petitions and asserted thereby such an appeal as is admissible by sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act (1870), passed by the Dominion Parliament?

2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-sections above referred to?

3. Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, and Logan vs. the City of Winnipeg, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which accrued to them after the Union under the Statutes of the Province, have been interfered with by the two Statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

4. Does sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act apply to Manitoba?

5. Has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council power to make remedial orders which are asked for in said memorials and petitions assuming the material facts to be as stated therein?

6. Did the Acts of Manitoba, relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on the minority a 'right or privilege with respect to education,' within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish 'a system of separate or dissentient schools,' within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba, and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, affect the right or privilege of the minority in such a manner as to warrant an appeal thereunder to the Governor-General-in-Council?

It will be seen that the questions are practically the same as those suggested in the report of the sub-committee, of Dec. 29, 1892, and a reference to the Supreme Court must, of course, have been decided upon as far back as that. The sub-committee carefully considered these questions, but they were not, apparently, in proper form so they were recast in the draft case as above set forth. Still they were not satisfactory to the Minister of Justice and since going to Paris he has again revised them and the case, as now settled, will be read as follows:—

QUESTIONS AGAIN REVISED.

'Case submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, pursuant to the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135, entitled, "An Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts," as amended by section 4 of chapter 25 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 54th and 55th year of Her Majesty's reign intitled, "An Act to amend chapter 135 of the Revised Statutes intitled, "An Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts."'

Annexed hereto is an order of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, made on Dec. 29, 1892, approving of a report of a sub-committee of Council, thereto annexed, upon certain memorials complaining of two Statutes of the Legislature of Manitoba, relating to education, passed in the session of 1890. The memorial therein referred to and all correspondence in connection therewith, are hereby made part of this case, together with all Statutes, whether Provincial, Dominion or Imperial, in any wise dealing with, or affecting the subject of education in Manitoba, and all proceedings had or taken before the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the cases of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, and Logan vs. the City of Winnipeg; and all decisions or judgments in such cases are to be considered as part of this case and are to be referred to accordingly.

The questions for hearing and consideration by the Supreme Court of Canada being the same as those intimated in the report of the sub-committee of Council above referred to, are as follows:—

1. Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions, and asserted thereby such an appeal as is admissible by sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1870, or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act 33 Victoria (1870), chapter 3 (Canada)?

2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may

be the subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-sections above referred to or either of them?

3. Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the cases of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, and Logan vs. the City of Winnipeg, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which accrued to them after the Union under the Statutes of the Province have been interfered with by the two Statutes of 1890 complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

4. Does sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1870 apply to Manitoba?

5. Has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

6. Did the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the Session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a 'right or privilege in relation to education,' within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish 'a system of separate or dissentient schools,' within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act of 1870, if said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba, and if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General-in-Council?

Here are half a dozen questions all alike in substance, but each time altered in form, and it must be remembered that in such a case as this what might be regarded by the ordinary reader as a minor alteration might turn out in the opinion of the Court to be a very important difference. However, no further alterations will likely be made, because the above case has been adopted by Order-in-Council, dated July 7, 1893.

It has been deemed proper to make the reference to the Supreme Court the subject of a separate Order-in-Council, which is to be passed in the course of another week and set down for hearing before the Supreme Court in the October term. What the Government have decided is expressed in an Order-in-Council, dated Feb. 22, 1893. "We are of the opinion that the important questions of law which were suggested in the report of the sub-committee, to which the petitions were referred should be authoritatively settled before the appeal, which has been asserted by said petitions, be further proceeded with."

This is in brief the outline history and present position of the Manitoba School question.

HANGED BY A MOB.

THE NEGROES WHO BRUTALLY ASSAULTED A WHITE WOMAN MEET A TERRIBLE END.

Columbia, S.C., July 31.—Bill Thompson, one of three negroes, who on Monday night last assaulted Mrs. Archie Slighter at her home at Gaston, a small station on the railway between Columbia and Savannah, was lynched by a mob near the scene of his crime at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Thompson's accomplices in the crime were Tom Preston and Handy Kargier.

The three entered the Slighter house at nine o'clock at night, while Mr. Slighter was absent. His wife and little son were the only persons in the lonely cottage. Getting in through a window the three men seized and knocked the woman senseless. Each one accomplished his purpose and left Mrs. Slighter unconscious. Handy probably thought Mrs. Slighter would never recognize him as one of her assailants, and Preston seems to have been of the same opinion. Each of them remained at his home, but Thompson ran away. It was not known that Preston was a participant in the assault until Thompson

MADE A CONFESSION.

Handy was arrested and held at Gaston, the people desiring to be sure of their man. He denied his guilt. Mr. Slighter, however, said positively that Handy was one of the assailants. There being some doubt Kargier was sent to jail to await Thompson's capture. Thompson was caught Saturday night 15 miles from Columbia. He made a full confession, telling how he, Kargier and Preston had entered, and narrating the details of the crime. He also confessed to having committed three other assaults, for one of which another negro is under sentence of death.

Thompson is a mere youth of 18, cool and manifestly with no fear of death. It was at first decided by the mob to pin him to the ground, pile fagots around him, and burn him, but a crowd of Columbia people urged that this be not done, and the crowd listened to them. Before doing anything, however, the husband of Mrs. Slighter was sent for. Thompson's clothing was removed and with a buggy trace split at the end he was beaten until his back was a

MASS OF BLOOD.

The blows were administered by Slighter, who continued the work until he became exhausted. Then the trace was applied by a relative. Thompson moaned piteously and writhed awfully. At one time he struggled so hard that he freed himself, but he was quickly overpowered. He did not beg, but stood the punishment like an Indian.

Several of the mob kicked him on the head and face with their heavy boots, knocking his teeth out, and stamping on him until he was almost insensible. He was then hanged and his body riddled with bullets. The posse which went in search of Preston located him at 11 o'clock in a negro's hut seven miles from Gaston and captured him without trouble. He was taken to the scene of the early morning's tragedy, where all the horrors of the Thompson lynching were re-enacted. At 9 o'clock last night the mob at Lexington Court House had swelled to 1,000 men, and an attack upon the jail where Kargier was confined, was made. The sheriff did not offer serious resistance, and the fend soon paid the penalty of his crime.

SUGAR SHIPS MISSING.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 2.—Local shipping men express the opinion that the British ship 'Blair Athole,' bound for this port from Samarang, with a cargo of sugar for the local refinery, has been lost, as she has now been out 152 days and no spoken. The ship 'Morayshire,' which sailed from the same port with sugar previously has also been given up for lost.

TARTE-TACHE DISPUTE.

MR. TARTE REPLIES TO BISHOP TACHE ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

HE ACCUSES HIM OF COLLUSION WITH THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT AND INTRODUCES FATHER GENDREAU'S STATEMENTS AS ADDITIONAL PROOF TO WHAT HE HIMSELF KNOWS.

Quebec, July 25.—In the 'Electeur' here this evening, Mr. Tarte publishes a first letter in reply to Mgr. Tache's denials of his statements and inferences regarding the relations which His Grace had with the Ottawa Government on the Manitoba school question previous to the general elections of 1891, and in it the member for L'Islet, who has the advantage of knowing the cards as well as the Archbishop of St. Boniface, goes for the Manitoban prelate respectfully, but firmly. He begins by stating that if he had not been an eye-witness of His Grace's relations with Mr. Chapleau during those elections, and if he did not possess a sure means of knowing the exchange of views that took place on the occasion, he would be greatly embarrassed by His Grace's denial that Mr. Chapleau or anyone else in the name of the Federal Government was ever in negotiation with him directly or indirectly on the school question. But, unfortunately for the Archbishop, Mr. Tarte claims to know positively that Mr. Chapleau and a certain Senator, who then occupied in the Conservative party a position almost as influential as that of a Minister, had interviews with His Grace, in the course of which were made to him 'those solemn promises' which inspired him with much confidence that he communicated it to others.

To the Archbishop's argument that there was nothing which prohibited him from speaking to a member of the Government and that he was well aware that Mr. Chapleau was then Secretary of State, but that Mr. Chapleau's visit was a private one and that he acted wholly on his personal responsibility, Mr. Tarte answers that there was nothing certainly, at so important a moment, which forbade His Grace to speak to a member of the Government; that the contrary was true, and that it was perfectly natural that, on the eve of an appeal to the people, with the delay for the disavowal of the objectionable school law on the point of expiring, His Grace, as the recognized leader of the Catholic minority, should have had the fullest liberty to confer with one of the members of the Government, which held the fate of that minority in its hands. But to His Grace's contention that Mr. Chapleau's visit was altogether private and unofficial the member for L'Islet replies that it is altogether unwarranted by the facts and surroundings. 'Here,' says he, 'we have a Minister of the Crown and one of the most authorized leaders of the party outside of the Cabinet calling upon you, under circumstances to which I shall hereafter more fully refer, to discuss with Your Grace a question of great public interest, and yet you would have us believe that that visit was a private one, without historical value or bearing. Your Grace does not stand alone in this case of the grave business of

THE SCHOOLS AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, which touch the dearest interests of our race and our future in America. Choose whichever interpretation you please but do not demand that we shall accept it as our rule of conduct. You defend yourself as against something abominable that you should have demanded and obtained assurances from the Government before the elections of 1891 and you seem to regard it as a crime in us to-day to believe that Mr. Chapleau's visit, the circumstances under which it occurred, and the conversations which took place during it, may be invoked in the cause of our fellow countrymen. I do not understand your attitude. No doubt, Mr. Chapleau did not neglect the diplomatic forms and the extreme precautions necessary to guard the position of the Cabinet. The question with him was to secure the Catholic vote which demanded the intervention of the Government and at the same time not to offend the Tory element, who were violently opposed to the disavowal. What would have been the consequence if, during the electoral campaign, it had been discovered that Mr. Chapleau had been negotiating with Your Grace with the authorization of Sir John A. Macdonald and in the name of the Government? The Secretary of State, who is a clever man, no doubt took his precautions to free the Cabinet from responsibility before the public in case of necessity. But these precautions and even the new interpretation, given by Your Grace as to what transpired on the occasion do not in any way change the true nature and real significance of the relations which you had with Mr. Chapleau.

In those relations Mr. Chapleau and his companion represented the party in power, the Government. You represented the Catholic minority in Manitoba. Here is the cold fact, stripped of all artifice—a fact which was borne carefully, but unofficially, to the knowledge of a number of persons in a position to influence public opinion in the pending struggle, and who would not have given their help to the Government if they had not been convinced that you had received promises and pledges. But in the political circles of the province your interviews with Mr. Chapleau were no secret. Nobody imagined that they were of a purely social character. They were 'private' because it was convenient or important that they should be so; but their object was to give you 'promises' which have been characterized by yourself as 'solemn.' Next, turning to

THE STATEMENT OF FATHER GENDREAU regarding the incident, which led Mr. Chapleau, as the Government's emissary, to call upon His Grace at the time, as well as to the suppression of the draft joint pastoral letter, Mr. Tarte points out that a priest of His Grace's immediate surrounding and known to be in his secrets showed the draft to Father Gendreau, who used it with the Ministers as a lever and almost as a threat, and that it was the announcement of the forthcoming of this episcopal fulmination which impelled Mr. Chapleau to His Grace's door. As for His Grace's tone on the subject, which seems to imply that the existence of

this pastoral letter, draft, writing or whatever else it may be termed, is an invention of his, the member for L'Islet ironically remarks that if His Grace applies to the document the same rules of interpretation as have permitted him to say that his negotiations with the Government were private, then he (Mr. Tarte) refuses respectfully to be convinced by them without fuller information. But the fact remains that there was a document of some kind; that Father Gendreau read it, handled it, and alluded to it in the pulpit for the benefit of the Ministers, and, that, whatever may have been its form or whoever may have been its authors, it led the Government through one of its members, to communicate with Father Gendreau and to subsequently negotiate with the Archbishop with all the oratorical precautions and diplomatic wiles of which His Grace's last letter has revealed the secret.

Mr. Tarte publishes four other letters, in course of which he scores the Archbishop without stint, and shows himself both able and determined to oppose His Lordship. He points out the inconsistency of Archbishop Tache calling him in question for publishing private letters when His Lordship had shown to him (Mr. Tarte) these same private letters, thus making it possible for him to publish them. He blames His Lordship for trusting to the politicians, and for having jeopardized the interests of the Manitoba minority by his course. Mr. Tarte declines to believe that the Rev. Father Gendreau alone was responsible for the letter or document that was held over the Government as a threat, and which frightened Mr. Chapleau into calling upon the Archbishop to arrange matters so that he should believe there would be intervention after the elections for the Manitoba minority. That he still insists was the price of the withdrawal of the opposition of the Bishops.

LAKE GEORGE CALAMITY.

THE STEAMER 'RACHEL' WITH A PLEASURE PARTY ON BOARD.

STRIKES AN OLD PIER AND IMMEDIATELY SINKS—NINE LIVES LOST.

Lake George, Aug. 4.—Further particulars of the Lake George disaster are as follows:—A party of guests at the Fourteen Mile Island hotel chartered the steamer 'Rachel' to convey them to the Hundred Mile Island house where a dance was in progress. Hannibal Allen, the proprietor and Mrs. Allen, accompanied them. Mr. Phillips, manager of the Pearl Point hotel, in whose charge the 'Rachel' was, allowed the pilot to go to his home in the afternoon as he was ill. The engineer was ordered to get up steam at an early hour in the evening, and proceed to the Fourteen Mile house for the above-mentioned purpose. Claude Granger was ordered in charge of the boat by Mr. Phillips. He is not an experienced pilot, although familiar with that part of the lake, where he has been employed two seasons. The boat left Fourteen Mile Island at about 9 o'clock in the evening. The night was very dark, and piloting was unsafe except when aided by the trained eye of a well informed boatman. Granger got too far off the channel when going past the old pier that supported the original dock, south of the One Hundred Island house, and stove a large hole in the bottom of the boat. The 'Rachel' sank quickly. It was only a few seconds before she went down. In fact, the passengers scarcely knew what had happened before the boat filled with water and sank. The ladies on board were laughing and singing. It was nearly 10 o'clock. Instantaneously the scene changed. The boat sank so rapidly that no time was given to the ill-fated pleasure-seekers to utter a prayer. Some of the passengers were caught under the shade deck and died quickly. It seemed hours before help arrived, though a dozen men were on the water in row boats almost before the smokestack of the 'Rachel' sank from sight.

THE DROWNED.

That so many lives should be lost at such an early hour of the night and within speaking distance of the land, where two large hotels are located, can only be accounted for by the fact that the night was unusually dark and the boat sank very rapidly after hitting the pier. The rescued passengers were taken ashore and a count of their number taken. At first it was reported that only three were drowned, then the number was increased to five, then seven and finally nine. The names of the drowned are: Miss Hattie L. Hall, Brooklyn, N.J.; Miss Edith Harding, Hoboken, N.J.; Miss Bertha Benedict, Miss Henriette M. Barton, Jersey City; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Burlington, Vt.; Frank C. Mitchell, 19 years old, son of Mrs. Mitchell, Burlington, Vt.; Miss Clara Black, Burlington, Vt.; Miss Lizzie Clarke, Bridgeport, Conn.; Young Mr. Bonnell, son of the wealthy New York jeweller, who was on the boat, is an expert swimmer. He tried to save his sister, and dived for her once. Frank Mitchell, 19 years of age, New York City, lost his life trying to save his mother, who was also drowned. Robert Sims, of Glen's Falls, and others, who assisted in the search for the bodies, did not give up until they had found the nine bodies. One result of this accident is to show how necessary is the legislation which was attempted a few winters ago by gentlemen interested in Lake George navigation who attempted to have a law passed that would prohibit pilots or engineers from having charge of steamboats on Lake George unless they could pass a satisfactory examination before a board of experts, also to have boilers tested regularly. Last night's experience is no exception, as it is customary all over Lake George for novices to run engines and pilot boats. Mr. Sherman, the owner, however, has always been extremely cautious, and never knew they permitted anything of the kind on his boats.

PLANTING THE BIBLE IN QUEBEC

Quebec, August 5.—The Rev. E. J. Stobo, secretary of the Quebec Bible Society, has visited the Metapedia, Esquimaux and New Richmond districts, in the interests of an open Bible and its free circulation, and has addressed in all twenty-one large and deeply interested gatherings, and experienced great kindness from all classes and creeds. He leaves for the New Carlisle district to-day, and New Carlisle on August 16 for Gaspe.

THE FRENCH SHORE TROUBLES.

A HISTORY OF THE EVENTS LEADING TO THEIR RENEWAL.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION—WHAT THE DEEP SEA MISSION IS ACCOMPLISHING ON THE LABRADOR COAST—OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

St. John's, Nfld., July 10.—With the month of June the cod fishery, the great staple industry of our islands, commences. The dealers from the outer harbors, the middlemen and well-to-do fishermen who own crafts and deal with, or procure the necessary fishery supplies, of salt, fishing appliances, and provisions, to prosecute the industry along the northern bays, the Straits of Belle Isle, and Labrador, from the St. John's merchants, flock here in their crafts to be outfitted, completely filling the harbor; as many as a thousand fishing vessels, of from 50 to 80 tons, being here at a time. So far, the prospects of a good season have been fairly satisfactory. Along the east and north-east coasts good results have, up to this, been obtained, though the presence of large bodies of ice interfered considerably with operations. To the south the outlook is not good, the weather being unfavorable, but farther west, the catch has been better than for some years. Up to this time it has been impossible to learn anything reliable from the Straits and Labrador, but a few reports speak of good catches for the early season, but much ice. In that delicious dish—salmon—we are specially favored. It abounds here at this season and appears on the tables of the most lowly. Our plentiful supply and consequent want of appreciation of the delicacy is a matter of astonishment to foreign visitors, but it is a case of familiarity breeding contempt. The first salmon brought into this city each season is, by tacit agreement, purchased by the governor of the colony at fifty cents per pound. As the supply increases the price goes down and after a week or so this magnificent fish can be purchased fresh, daily, at five cents per pound, and this continues till the season closes, when the price rises, as the fish grows scarce, to ten cents. The canning of lobsters is now in full operation all over the island, and this is the season for the perennial

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FISHERMEN

on the famed French shore, that 'no-man's-land,' the subject of so much international recrimination and dispute. Already, it has begun this year, and takes the form of a seizure of a shipment of lobster cans, imported by a French canning firm from Halifax, because they refused to pay duty. French and English warships were ordered to the scene of the trouble and an ugly encounter was anticipated, but the matter has now been relegated to the regions of diplomatic correspondence.

Early last month we had a fire of considerable dimensions in the west end of the city,—the unburnt portions. It started in what is known as McCarthy's block, a range of tenements occupied by twenty-six families, all of whom were burnt out. They belonged to the very poorest and most miserable class of our people, and the scenes witnessed as they rushed out were brought from their miserable hovels, were heart-rending. An old woman, of over eighty, was carried out half dead and expired next day, and an infant, stark naked, was also handed out in an old box, and but that some kind-hearted people took it in charge, would likely have died or been seriously injured. These unfortunate people, deprived of their homes, were placed in some of the sheds built by the relief committee for last year's fire sufferers.

Speaking of fires, reminds me, that our new fire commission has been appointed. It is to establish a new fire department, equipped with all modern appliances. The public is not enthusiastic over the appointment, as three of the five commissioners are ardent politicians, supporting the present Government, and one of the three has been named alderman, and another secretary. The affair thus assumes a strong political tinge and is looked at with suspicion, as being appointed to manipulate the matter for political ends. It is feared the results of this will be such as not to allay public fears of mismanagement and will not cause a reduction of the heavy insurance rates we now pay, and which we have been in hopes would be sensibly decreased on the establishment of a good fire department.

LIEUT. PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

Our sailing steamer 'Falcon' has been thoroughly fitted up for the use of Lieut. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., who again ventures into the icy fastnesses of Greenland, and will spend two years there. Lieut. Peary proposes, on this expedition, to occupy all next year journeying north through Greenland, and across the land masses north of it, by which means he hopes to reach a higher point than has yet been attained by any explorer, and perhaps, as far as the Pole itself. He successfully demonstrated, last year, that he could traverse the gigantic island of Greenland, covering 1,300 miles, without difficulty, and the additional five or six hundred he expects to travel in this expedition will not present any insuperable obstacles to his energetic temperament. As last year, Mrs. Peary will accompany her husband, and suffer the inconveniences and dangers which may result during their long absence from the world and its workings. The expedition is now on its way here from Philadelphia and the ship will get a supply of coal here and Mr. Peary purchase a quantity of useful stores, dogs, and furs, for use in their enterprise. He will take a house, naphtha launch, boats, kayaks, sleds, snowshoes, in fact, all requisites for Arctic exploration. In addition, he takes eight 'burros' or donkeys, from the Rocky Mountains. These are unique agents in Arctic work and the reasons justifying their selection are, their hardihood and sure-footedness, as shown by their existence on the snowy slopes of the Rockies, which is taken as an evidence that they can stand the Arctic climate, and their ability to carry heavy burdens with scarcely any food. Mr. Peary hopes to use them to carry provisions for him on his great inland journey. The expedition will reach here next week and after conveying the party to its destination, Bowdoin Bay, West Greenland, the 'Falcon' will return here, arriving back about September.

THE CAMPBELL LIBEL.

THE WRIT ANNEDED BY THE PRESBYTERY.

An adjourned meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was held on Aug. 1, in Convocation Hall of the Presbyterian College. In the absence of the Moderator, the Rev. E. Scott presided. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Dr. Coussirat, J. Nichols, Dr. Scrimger, Prof. Ross, J. Myles Crombie, Jas. Fraser, A. J. Mowatt, F. M. Dewey, W. D. Reid, J. MacGillivray, Dr. Muir, J. M. Boyd, W. Forlong, Dr. Paterson, Jas. Patterson, R. P. Duclos, W. Paul, etc., etc.

The Rev. Messrs. Gordon, of Sarnia; Anderson, of London; J. H. MacVicar, of Honaan, and E. M. Hill and T. S. McWilliams, of this city, being present, were invited to sit in the court as corresponding members.

The consideration of the 'relevancy' of the 'libel' to be served upon the Rev. Prof. Campbell, LL.D., was discussed.

In this connection a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, convener of the committee, which drew up the draft. The letter expressed regret that the writer could not be present, and suggested alterations in the wording and arrangement of the libel, as printed in the Presbytery minutes. That draft, as it left the committee, is as follows:

LIBEL, AGREED UPON GENERALLY JULY 11, 1893.

Dr. John Campbell, Professor of Church History and Apologetics in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and under the care of the Presbytery of Montreal.

You are indicted and accused at the instance of the said Presbytery:

I. That, in the entire inerrancy of the inspired revelation of the Old Testament;

II. That God does not smite either in the way of punishment or discipline, and that he has nothing to do with the judging or punishing of the wicked;

is contrary to the Word of God and the Standards of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, since I, according to the Word of God, (1) Jesus Christ uniformly spoke with approval of the Scriptures that were then written, and appealed to them as authoritative on religious questions (Luke 16:31—'If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead'; Luke 24, 27, 44, 'And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures things concerning himself,' 'and he said unto them, "These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms concerning me."') (2) The Apostle Paul referred to those Scriptures as 'the oracles of God' (Rom. 1:2), and said that they were given by inspiration of God, and were profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness, able to make men wise unto salvation and perfect (2 Tim. 3:15-17), and claimed that the world which he preached was in truth the Word of God, which effectually worked in those that believed (1 Thess. 2:13), (3) The Apostle Peter declared (2 Peter, 1:21) that the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but by men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

And since, II, according to the Word of God, God, 'who keeps mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin, will by no means clear the guilty' (Ex. 34:6). 'God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil' (Eccl. 12:14). 'Vengeance belongeth unto him, he will repay' (Rom. 12:19). And 'God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment.'

And since, I, the Standards of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Confession of Faith, chap. 1, sections 2, 4, 5 and 8) declare (1) that 'under the name of the Holy Scriptures, or the Word of God written, are now contained all the books of the Old and New Testaments, all of which are given by inspiration of God to be the rule of faith and life'; (2) that 'the authority of the Holy Scriptures, for which it ought to be believed and obeyed, dependeth not upon the testimony of any man or church, but wholly upon God (who is truth itself), the author thereof; and therefore it is to be received because it is the Word of God'; (3) 'that the heavenliness of the matter, the efficacy of the doctrine, the majesty of the style, the consent of all the parts, the scope of the whole (which is to give glory to God), the full discovery it makes of the only way of man's salvation, the many other incomparable excellencies, and the entire perfection thereof, are arguments whereby it doth abundantly evidence itself to be the Word of God'; and (4) that 'the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek, being immediately inspired by God, and by his singular care and providence kept pure in all ages,' and, chap. II, section 1 (II), that 'there is but one only living and true God, who is infinite in being and perfection, a most pure spirit, invisible, immutable, immense, eternal, incomprehensible, almighty, most wise, most holy, most free, most absolute, working all things according to the counsel of his own immutable and most righteous will, for his own glory; most loving, gracious, merciful, long-suffering, abundant in goodness and truth, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin; the rewarder of them that diligently seek him; and withal most just and terrible in his judgments, hating all sin, and who will by no means clear the guilty.'

Yet true it is, and of verity, that you, the said John Campbell, hold and have taught the erroneous doctrines above stated, in so far as in an address delivered by you, in Convocation Hall of Queen's University, and published by the students of that university, have stated:

(1) In page 12 of the lecture and fifth line: 'Those to whom God spoke at sundry times and in divers manners had very different and contradictory views

of God: As mere servants in the house of the Father, they keep my soul in bondage until the Son comes to speak more excellently.'

(2) Page 12 line 18 from foot: 'We find God tempting Abraham to commit murder, and David to number Israel in order to his people's destruction, sending lying spirits forth to deceive and commanding Moses to sin filthily. Then James the Just meets us and reproves the thought in the words: "God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man." Which are we to believe?'

(3) Page 13, line 5: 'Save in the Book of Job, and the 11th chapter of 1st Chronicles, and in a few other places, the Old Testament writers merged two supernatural agents most divergent in power and in character, namely, God and His creature the devil, in one... If you are an intelligent Christian, zealous of your Father's reputation, you can read between the lines, and tell when God speaks and when the evil one when man is moved to act by the siver of every good and every perfect gift, and when by the great enemy of God and man. But your reading does not exonerate the sacred writers.'

(4) Page 13, line 7 from foot of page: 'The prevailing Old Testament notion concerning God was that of an Oriental monarch subject to no law, ruling absolutely, sitting upon the circle of the earth and looking down upon its grasshopperish race.'

(5) Page 14, 21st line from foot: 'The God of the Old Testament is not perfect; he broke every law he ever made.' Eight lines from the foot of page: 'The moral difficulties of the Old Testament, in view of Christ's teaching, are insurmountable.'

(6) Page 15, line 14 from the top: 'It is the perfect Father who speaks, in Christ's Gospel, refutations of the calumnies that holy men of old had unwittingly cast on God.'

(7) Page 17, line 16: 'Neither Christ nor his Apostles will allow us to follow the typical Old Testament God.'

23rd line from foot-note this 'That Jesus Christ is come, not Moses, nor David, nor Isaac, nor Paul, nor John, although God spake by all these men. Take away the right to search the Scriptures, and take away the right to try the spirits, and the Bible is a house divided against itself. The infallible teaching of Christ reveals the fallibility of preceding teachers.'

'Why did God allow men, holy men, to err in describing the divine character and in imputing to him what was not his in word and deed?'

(8) Page 18, line 6: 'Why did the chronicler of the book called Samuel say that God tempted David to number Israel and he of the Chronicles impute the act of Satan? Because they were free to view the act from their own standpoint. There can be no doubt which is the more truthful. The divine perfection set forth in the New Testament declares the untruthfulness of the statement of Samuel.'

'The more I study the subject of inspiration in the light of the Bible itself, the more I am overwhelmed at the contemplation of God's long-suffering gentleness with man considering how the divine character suffered down the ages through men's freedom even as an inspired agent. The tendency to bondage in thought and action and relation to God has all along been man's work under the guidance of his great adversary.'

(9) Page 18, 5th line from foot: 'There is nothing to apologize for in the Father whom Christ reveals, but the revelation tells me the moral difficulties of the Old Testament are real difficulties. The facts are doubtless truthfully narrated, but the imputation of them to God by the ancient writers places the student on the horns of a dilemma in a choice between the infallible Father and the infallible book.'

(10) Page 19, line 16: 'Sometimes they knew the Father and loved him as they only could, but at others they took the goblin for the Father, or the Father for the goblin, and were sore afraid and terribly perplexed. These interviews the child-world wrote down in their diaries, which the Father saw with grief.'

COUNT NO. II.

(1) Page 12, 3rd line from foot of page: 'Even in matters of trial and church discipline God does not smite.'

(2) Page 15, 10th line from foot of page: 'The Apostle Paul must have known that the infliction of evil is not of God's nature, or he would not have recognized his thorn in the flesh from Satan nor have delivered delinquents into the power of the adversary for punishment, yet the language he employs concerning the vengeance of God has encouraged the Old Testament notion of a divine smiter, which the revelation of God in Christ does not justify.'

(3) Page 16, 5th line from top of page: 'God's law is plain, but neither sin nor the penalty of sin are parts of his perfect nature.'

(4) Page 19, 7th line from foot of page: 'Sin and damnation are in the worlds of men and of spirits, but neither are of God. He leads in the paths of righteousness; he blesses and curses not. There is a judgment and a hell for all impenitent ones. Men judge themselves unworthy of eternal life and sin makes its own hell by its subjective departure from God. God has nothing to do with the making of either.'

All which, or part thereof, being confessed by you, or being found proven against you, the said John Campbell, before the Presbytery of Montreal, before which you are to be tried, you, the said John Campbell, ought to be visited with such censure as the laws and discipline of the Church in such cases prescribe, in order that the pure doctrine of God's Holy Word, as held by this Church, may be vindicated and maintained, or to be otherwise dealt with in the premises as to the said Presbytery may appear expedient and proper.

NEW GUNBOATS NEEDED.

London, Aug. 2.—The mimic warfare between the red and blue fleets of the British navy is being carried on in the Irish Sea. Combats between sections of the fleets are of daily occurrence, but nothing especially noteworthy has occurred. A reporter of the 'Standard,' who is on board the 'Royal Sovereign,' flagship of the Channel Squadron, says that the manoeuvres are clearly showing that the present types of gunboats are virtually useless as torpedo boat catchers or as scouts. They must be made faster and provided with a more efficient signal staff. The signal officers aboard of the ships are absolutely unable to take a semaphore signal correctly. In fact, there is a great deficiency in the signal staff all round. On the praise of the second class cruisers taking part in the manoeuvres.

THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA MEETS AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

BIG INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND LODGES REPORTED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY—THE GRAND MASTER'S SPEECH.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 2.—The Most Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of British America is holding its sixty-fourth meeting in the hall of the International hotel.

THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. N. C. Wallace, M.P., G.M., in his annual address said:

'The progress of Orangism is a conspicuous historical fact, and its millions of members are amongst the best of Queen Victoria's sons. It is found today strong in British America, strong in the Australasia and South African colonies, rapidly advancing in the motherland. The celebrations this year have been the most enthusiastic and successful in the history of the association, far surpassing any previous ones in the number of members present, the number of visitors, as well as in earnest appreciation of the aims and objects of Orangism. Enormous meetings were held in every province.'

'Since our last meeting the Manitoba school question has entered upon a new stage. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, the highest court in the Empire, maintaining the validity of the provincial enactments, terminated the attempt to restore the separate school system by ordinary legal process. Accordingly the minority in Manitoba renewed before the Federal Government their petition for redress under the 22nd section of the Manitoba Constitutional act. The sub-committee of the Privy Council of Canada has heard the grounds upon which the petition for redress is based, and at their suggestion the Government has referred to the Supreme Court (from whose decision an appeal will be taken to England) the question whether in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee of Great Britain the right of interference exists. It may be pointed out that the Government of Canada has not taken any action upon the petition of the Manitoba minority on the merits or demerits of the question, pursuing, as it seems to me, the proper course, as provided by the law of the land, of ascertaining precisely what their powers are. Meanwhile the public school system, in accordance with the will of the people expressed through their Legislature, is in operation in Manitoba. Should the question of reverting to the separate schools in Manitoba ever obtrude itself in the broader field of Dominion politics, of which I have no expectation, I am perfectly assured the members of our association will resolutely exert themselves to maintain the system which they believe to be the most conducive to the welfare of the nation.'

'Since our last meeting affairs in the motherland have assumed a serious form. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, virtually conceding the independence of Ireland and disrupting the Empire, is being rapidly rushed through the British House of Commons by sheer force of numbers. For the first time in the history of responsible government the people's representatives in Parliament are denied the right of free discussion on a measure whose principles, or rather want of principles, threaten the very foundation, the integrity of this grand empire. The patriotic conduct of the Loyalists of Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, in vigorously opposing by every constitutional means the passage of such a measure, meets with our earnest approval. I have pleasure in laying before this Grand Lodge communications and petitions from the Ulster Loyalists Union, and I warmly commend them to you for your sympathy and co-operation. It is our bounden duty to give to the brethren in Ulster and the other provinces our active aid in their glorious struggle for faith and fatherland.'

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

The report of the Grand Secretary (Mr. Robert Birmingham) among other things said:

'Although returns from the grand lodges are not quite complete, the figures show as follows: By initiation, 4,341; by depositing their certificate of membership, 1,638; and by being reinstated to membership, 520; while our absolute loss has been as follows: By expulsion, 159; and by death, 315; the net increase being 6,025. It must be a matter of pride and congratulation to all concerned that the veterans of years gone by are still to be found in our ranks, some of whom have served faithfully and truly for more than half a century, and also that the young men of to-day are crowding our ranks and emulating each other in their efforts to maintain the glorious principles of civil and religious liberty which were handed down to us after much trial and tribulation.'

'Thirty-two new primary lodge warrants have been issued during the past year. Four new district lodge warrants have been issued as follows: Montreal (suburban), West Nipissing, Sarnia and Lion's Head. The several lodges meeting along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Mattawa to Sudbury, together with such lodges as are working north of the Magnetawan river, have formed into a county lodge, to be known as the Nipissing County Lodge. Some of the best and brightest workers in our association are to be found in this newly formed county lodge, and I have no doubt but what the organization of this lodge will be of great help to them in properly carrying on the work of the association. Six new Orange Young Britons' lodges have been brought into existence during the past year, largely signed requisitions being forwarded in each instance to the M. W. the Grand Master. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the O. Y. B. are men of energy and ability, and from present indications it would appear as if they were about to enjoy a season of the old-time prosperity which made their order so famous all over Canada. Four ladies' lodges have also been formed at the following places: Hamilton, Brockville, Addison and Athens, making in all ten lodges of the Ladies' Loyal Orange Benevolent Association now in working order. Eight Royal Scarlet dispensations for the formation of chapters have also been issued. Forty-five primary lodges have been incorporated under our act of 1892.'

THE GRAND MASTER ENDORSED—TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT ENCOURAGED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 1.—The

Orange Grand Lodge has put on record a strong resolution unanimously condemning the passing and publication of hasty and ill-considered resolutions by primary, district and county lodges, reflecting on the conduct of brethren or officers of the association. This was followed by a resolution, also passed unanimously declaring that the Grand Master should withdraw the warrants of lodges publishing such resolutions in future, and refer the facts to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Brother Galbraith, seconded by Brother Floody, the following was adopted by a standing vote:

'That this Grand Lodge place on record its unqualified approval of the manly and independent stand taken by our Grand Master in connection with the Home Rule question on the floor of the House of Commons and elsewhere, and that we do place on record our contempt and disapproval of the course pursued by men calling themselves Orangemen in trying to make political capital out of the stand taken by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master.'

SYMPATHY WITH ULSTER.

Bro. Bowell, seconded by Bro. J. W. Bell, of Addison, then moved:

'That in order to give practical effect to the recommendations of the committee of correspondence, the cordial sympathy and active support of the Grand Lodge be extended to our Ulster brethren in their efforts to show the disastrous effects which would result from the passage of the Home Rule bill; that the secretary be instructed to forward at the earliest moment a circular to each private lodge containing an extract from said report, showing the view taken by the Grand Lodge on this subject, and solicit subscriptions from each lodge in aid of the Ulster Union fund, said contribution to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary for transmission to the proper person in Ireland, to be used for the purposes of said loyal Irish patriotic union, and that the financial committee of this Grand Lodge be instructed to report funds to the extent of \$500 for this fund.'

'The resolution was adopted unanimously, after which, on motion of Bro. Armstrong, of New Brunswick, seconded by Bro. Gass, Grand Master of Nova Scotia, it was resolved:

'That in view of the temperance sentiment broadcast in our land at the present time, and of the fact that the L. O. association is foremost in all things having for their object the elevation of mankind, resolved that this M.W. Grand Lodge calls upon the various lodges under its jurisdiction to promote by every lawful means such laudable measures as will tend to the advancement of total abstinence amongst its members, and the diminishing of the evil of the liquor traffic in the community generally.'

OFFICERS Elected.

The following officers of the Grand Lodge were then elected:

Grand Master, the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace.

Deputy grand master, Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.L.A.

Grand chaplain, the Rev. John Hellwell.

Grand secretary, Mr. Robt. Birmingham.

Grand treasurer, Mr. W. J. Parkhill.

Grand lecturer, Mr. John Kelly.

Grand D. of C. Mr. E. Floody.

Deputy grand chaplains—the Revs. R. S. Cooper, Wm. Walsh, W. F. Wilson, S. F. Robinson, P. J. Mignott, James Ardill, Philip Jones, Canon Bevan, W. H. Barnes, J. M. Harrison, F. M. Finn, W. Gordon, John Stewart, D. Carscadden, W. Hicks, D. H. Hind, D. Wright, Charles E. Perry, Dr. Smythe, E. A. Hall, S. C. Madill, J. E. L. Lewellyn, E. W. Sibbald, W. Moore.

Deputy grand secretary, Mr. John C. Gass.

Deputy grand treasurer, Col. J. H. Scott.

Auditors, Messrs. S. Hughes and W. Walsh.

Deputy grand lecturers: Messrs. James Thompson, John Shepard, John Cox, R. A. C. Brown, D. McDougall, J. J. Bethune, E. G. Martin, W. McCullough, Robert Bell, J. Armstrong.

CANADIAN DRUGGISTS TO UNITE.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—At the meeting of the College of Pharmacy to-day, the special committee appointed to prepare a report upon a letter from the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, reported as follows:—Your special committee has reconsidered the communication of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec referred to them, and beg to report and recommend that the registrar be instructed to reply to the letter, stating that the council affirms the principle that a uniform standard should be established for all pharmaceutical preparations used in Canada, and that they approve of the suggestion that steps should be taken to form a pharmaceutical association of the Dominion with a view of striking a committee of representatives from the various provinces for taking such action as will prove of advantage to the druggists of the Dominion, and that the council authorizes the president and vice-president to act as a committee in conjunction with the committee of the other colleges and associations, and that such conference should be called together by the association of the Province of Quebec as early a date as possible. The college concluded its business to-day.

READY TO GO ON WITH THE CANAL.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 4.—The syndicate which has in hand the project of connecting Lakes St. Clair and Erie by a canal large enough to admit of the passage of the largest lake boats has had engineers at work for some time past, and has now definitely decided to put the proposed canal through by way of the Two Creeks route. The right of way has been purchased. The route will be surveyed and everything put in readiness to begin excavating as soon as the company receives a charter from the Government. The company is already having plans prepared for dry docks, machine shops and coal chutes. Wheatly and several other small hamlets along the canal route expect at once to spring into prominence. From lake to lake across the isthmus through which the canal will be built is a distance of fourteen miles. If the enterprise proves a success the shipping on the Detroit river will be considerably lessened.

MERCIER AT BOSTON.

HE SPEAKS AT THE CASINO AND REITERATES HIS INDEPENDENCE CRY.

AN ANNEXATIONIST SOCIETY FORMED IN NEW YORK.

Boston, Aug. 1.—Mr. Honore Mercier, ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec, and Mr. O. Desmarais, ex-member of the Quebec Legislature, were accorded a reception last evening at the Casino, Tremont street. Some 1,200 people were present. Mr. J. J. Johnson, president of the Boston St. Jean Baptiste Society, was in the chair and delivered an introductory address, in which he alluded to the Hon. Mr. Mercier as a second Washington, who was determined to rescue Canada from its present thralldom, make it a fine, independent nation, or, better still, help to obliterate an imaginary line, made by the hand of man, that divides one nation into two countries.

Mr. Mercier in his speech said among other things: 'An examination of the grave question of our future necessarily involves three points—continuation of the status quo, political union with the United States and independence. We are exhausting ourselves to maintain our schools and colleges; we devote the clearest portion of our revenues to the education of our children; and when they have obtained that education, when they have been fitted to worthily play the part of good citizens in the different careers, they are unable to find at home the requisite fields to utilize their aptitudes, and the knowledge they have acquired at the expense of such relatively large sacrifices on the part of their parents, and they accordingly leave us to give our wealthy neighbors of the United States all the benefit of their work, their intelligence and their education. If we persist in keeping the colonial status quo backward; if we sever our colonial bonds we advance. Now, the Canadian people have too much heart to retrograde and enough of intelligence to take the necessary measures to more securely attain the glorious destiny which awaits them. But the weightiest of all the reasons for putting an end to the status quo is to be found in the imperfections and insufficiency of the federal compact, which are becoming more and more evident from day to day, and to such an extent that all the difficulties that presented themselves before confederation are to-day again presenting themselves—education, religion, marriage, civil rights, representation in the Senate and House of Commons.'

'The present representation in the Senate and House of Commons is not fair, and the necessity is daily felt of making modifications in it, which may seem legitimate to meet the wants of the moment, but which are, in fact, not the less violations of the federal compact. With many the immediate entry of Canada into the American Union is the only possible solution of the problem of our future.'

I have much respect for this opinion, but I do not share it. Still, political union with the United States may become the ultimate drift of our destiny and as such it necessarily has a place in a study of the kind which I am making at this moment.'

In conclusion the speaker said: 'Standing here as a free man on the free soil of America, I defend the sacred cause of my fellow countrymen whatever may be their race or religious belief, and I ask for all—men, women and children—colonial emancipation and liberty. I want for them all a place under the sun of nations, and I trust that the people whom I now address, hearkening to their patriotism and to the aspirations which impel them toward independence, will not put me under the sad necessity of having to cast into their faces the words uttered by Mirabeau in one of those sublime moments of eloquence which he alone held the secret.'

Many Canadians resident in the United States having expressed a desire for some sort of organization among those born under the Union Jack, as it exists in the land of the beaver and the maple leaf, whose desire was far closer relations between the adopted and mother countries, we have formed ourselves into the Canadian American Society for the furtherance of the scheme of annexation.

The speedy union of Canada with the United States would bring the greatest possible benefit and advantage to us from commercial, political, social and domestic standpoints. Annexation is the only true and practical solution of the international questions and difficulties which are at present affecting the two countries. Hoping, therefore, that our new organization may grow to such an extent that the advantages of American citizenship may be more speedily conferred upon Canadians through its efforts, we are pledged to use our utmost and united endeavors to gain the object in view. Knowing that annexation properly brought about would permit us to retain the best or as many of our own peculiar institutions as is consistent with North American unity, we have formed a society of Canadian-Americans.

In this heavy task which I have undertaken my wish has been to show you what our country, our beloved Canada, may become; I have done my best to open up to your gaze new horizons, and by so doing to turn your hearts to the realization of our national destinies. You have colonial dependence, I offer you independence; you have want and misery, I offer you fortune and prosperity; you are only a colony ignored by the whole world, I offer you the opportunity to become a great people, respected and recognized among the free nations. Men, women and children, it is for you to choose; you can remain slaves in the colonial state or become independent and free among the other peoples, who, with their all-powerful voices invite you to the banquet of nations. I have done all I could to point out to you the path upon which you should enter to become a happy people, and, repeating the vigorous words of Cicero, I say to you: "Patria est ubique bene est."—A man's country is wherever he is happy.'

NEW YORK ANNEXATIONISTS ORGANIZE.

New York, July 31.—Many prominent Canadian residents of this city met on Thursday night at 352 West Fifty-first street and formed themselves into a society for the furtherance of endeavors to bring about the annexation of Canada with the United States. The tone of the meeting was unanimous in favor

of the adoption of the speediest method of obtaining for Canadians the advantages of American citizenship. The new association is to be called the Canadian-American Society. No less than 275 members signed the roll, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. George D. McGowan; first vice-president, Mr. A. D. Daynard; second vice-president, Mr. W. Charlevoix; treasurer, Mr. Joseph B. Messenger; financial secretary, Dr. James Moran; recording secretary, Dr. George E. Hanyanga; advisory committee, Messrs. J. W. Wilson, Benjamin Robinson, Chas. W. Leake, Dr. J. C. Boullie and W. H. Rankin.

The following resolution was unanimously passed and ordered to be forwarded to the Hon. Honore Mercier, formerly Premier of Quebec and now the acknowledged leader of the annexation movement:

In all countries and in all ages the great have implacably pursued the friends of the people and if, by I know not what combination of fortune, one has ever arisen in their own ranks, they have struck at him especially, as if they were rabid to inspire terror by their choice of victims.

Thus perished the last of the Gracchi by the hand of the patricians, but, stricken to death, he hurled the dust toward heaven, calling on the avenging gods, and from that dust arose Marius; Marius, less great by reason of his having exterminated the Cimbri as for having crushed in Rome the aristocracy of the nobility.

No outrages will not wear out my constancy: I have been, I am, and I will be to the grave the man of public liberty, the man of the constitution. Woe to the privileged orders, if this means rather to be the man of the people than the man of the nobles; for privileges will cease, but the people are eternal.

Mr. Mercier will be invited to come to New York to advise the new club as to the best methods to be adopted to advance the best interests of the movement.

CAPT. GARDINER OF THE 'FLYING DUTCHMAN' PICKED UP AT SEA.

New York, Aug. 2.—The ship 'Verajean,' which arrived here yesterday, brought news of Capt. Gardiner and his fifteen-foot dory, 'Flying Dutchman,' which left Shelbourne, N.S., for Falmouth, England, on June 19. The 'Flying Dutchman' was spoken two weeks after her departure, about one hundred and fifty miles from land. The captain had run out of provisions and had lost his dog, but was still heading eastward. The lookout of the 'Verajean' saw a rag of white canvas surmounting a black speck of boat far to windward on July 19, nine hundred miles east of this port. With a glass Capt. Crowley made her out a shipwrecked crew, and hove to. As the boat drew out of the haze this idea was strengthened by the sight of the boat's ensign upside down. It was then 6 a.m., and as the watch came on deck, some of the sailors, still with sleep in their eyes, took the boat for a spectre. With wind a-beam she came dancing down to the 'Verajean,' in fifteen minutes was alongside. The whole ship's company rubbed their eyes to see the man and boat. His face was white with salt, but beneath there was a layer of dirt that had lain untouched by soap for weeks. Beside the broad sides of the ship, the boat appeared more diminutive than ever. In response to Capt. Crowley's hail there came the announcement that it was the 'Flying Dutchman,' bound for 'Falmouth and Fame.' Then, as the crew continued to stare in wonder, there was a call of 'Throw a line, can't ye?' A rope was heaved to Capt. Gardiner, and after he had made fast he laboriously clambered up the ship's ladder. His limbs were cramped from sitting day and night in the narrow craft, and his arms and sides were swollen and bruised from steering.

After leaving the first vessel sighted, the 'Flying Dutchman' had made good progress to the eastward, and the Captain's prospects were good. But the fair weather failed. A heavy gale broke on the boat, and how he ever lived through it Capt. Gardiner himself could not say. In the height of the gale a sea broke over the boat, filling her to the gunwales and washing him overboard. He was lashed to the combings, but the only thing that stood between him and death was a manila cord as big around as his little finger. He hung on until a hull came, and then cautiously pulled himself toward the boat. When he was alongside he grabbed the boat's rudder and tried to clamber in. He was almost aboard when the rudder-post broke away, and he was again floundering about at the end of his line. At the second attempt he was successful. The boat, however, was awash, and for an hour it looked as though he and the craft were going to the bottom. With the rudder gone, Capt. Gardiner was in a bad plight. He rigged a rudder from one of his oars, however, and, holding the boat's head to the gale, waited for the storm to pass. For a day he was knocked from one sea to the other, and when the gale blew over his arms and side were benten and swollen from his improvised steering gear. With the breaking of the gale, however, his troubles were not ended. He got out his oil stove and tried to warm some food, but he had hardly lighted the stove when it exploded and set fire to his clothes. To save himself and the boat he had to throw overboard his oilskins and coats, and when he tried to light the stove again it smoked and sputtered so that he couldn't cook a meal. Then, to add to his other troubles, the oil cank leaked to the last drop, and for days he had been living on uncooked food. It was in this plight that he was picked up by the 'Verajean.' Capt. Crowley listened to the story and tried to dissuade Gardiner from continuing, but the master of the 'Flying Dutchman' was obstinate and refused to abandon his trip. At his request the ship's carpenter made a new rudder-post and rudder, and the boat was stocked with provisions and oil. For two hours Capt. Gardiner stayed aboard. He wrote letters to his wife, Mary, at Amsterdam, and to a Mr. John, at Shelbourne. Then he climbed down the ship's ladder, cast off the line and made away to the eastward. Then the 'Verajean' bore away, and yesterday arrived in port. According to the latitude and longitude reported by the ship 'Verajean,' the 'Flying Dutchman' was about 300 miles southeast of Sable Island, having been out a month. According to this rate of progress he will reach his destination some time next winter, if he reaches it at all. Sailors say that the September gales, which he will soon encounter in mid-ocean, will bring his voyage to an untimely end.

CROP REPORTS.

A PLENTIFUL HARVEST PROMISED IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

St. Hyacinthe District.—The hay crop between St. Lambert and St. Hyacinthe is very heavy and is about half harvested. Farmers in many places are stacking their hay, in order to make room for the grain crops. Oats and barley are headed out and are from a medium to a light crop. Several fields of barley have been cut. Pastures are excellent this year and the rains of the past week should make the after-grass very good, which means a big flow of milk and a large output of butter and cheese, as well as fat cattle.

Upton, Que.—Crops look well in this section and a bountiful harvest is looked forward to. The pastures are good. Cattle are looking well.

Actonville, Que.—Here, as in other parts of the province, the common and joyous greeting of the farmer to his neighbor is, 'I have fine crops this year.' Crops of all kinds.

South Durham, Que.—Hay is a very heavy crop and is taking the energy of the farmers in this section to get it well harvested, as help is very scarce. The recent heavy rains spoiled quite a quantity of hay in this section. Grain crops look very promising, so does the potato crop. New potatoes are large and the yield is good.

Richmond and Melbourne, Que.—Hay, an extra heavy crop. Grain looks well and the prospects are that the barns will be bursting out with their weight of golden grain in a very few weeks.

Windsor Mills, Que.—Hay, a fine crop, and up to July 25 had been well harvested. At the present writing there is quite a quantity down, which has been soaked with heavy rain for the past two or three days. Fruit, such as apples and plums, is a light crop, but berries and small fruit is an abundant crop.

Danville, Que.—Crops of all kinds look well. Hay is very heavy, but owing to the changeable weather of the past week is not more than half off. The root crop in this vicinity is heavy.

Sherbrooke, Que.—Crops look excellent around this picturesque city, situated at the junction of the Marquis and the St. Francis rivers. The crop of apples and plums will not be up to the average, but currants, berries and all small fruits are an abundant crop. There has been between one and two tons of raspberries shipped from here to the United States each day (except Sunday) for the past two weeks.

Lennoxville, Que.—Excellent crops are to be seen all through this section. Hay is a very heavy crop, and is about two-thirds off.

Cookshire, Que.—The hay crop is a heavy one. Grain promises to be just as good. Large fields of turnips, mangolds and carrots attract one's attention through this section. Crops of all kinds look excellent.

Sawyerille, Que.—Crops never looked better through this section, and the prospect for the future is cheering.

Compton, Que.—A bountiful hay and grain harvest is assured to this section. The grain crop looks excellent. Roots, of which there is a large acreage in this country look well. The fruit crop is not up to the average, but wild berries are very plentiful and are being shipped to Boston and New York, to the large canning houses there. The pastures are excellent. In many places cattle are up to their knees in grass and, consequently, are in fine condition.

Coaticook, Que.—Crops in the vicinity of this beautiful town, on the bank of the Coaticook river, look excellent. Owing to last week's rain, hay is only about half harvested. It is getting very ripe and in order to make good use of it, it must be cut at once. The crop of wild raspberries in this vicinity is very heavy which may be gleaned from the fact that for the last two weeks there has been shipped from Coaticook station on the G.T.R., daily, between two and three tons of this fruit, all of which goes to Boston.

Marbleton and Dudswell, Que.—Hay is a good crop and is about half harvested. The rain of the last three or four days has delayed operations somewhat, but no great damage was caused by it. Grain is a fair crop. Potatoes look well and are a fair size.

East Angus, Que.—Crops look well. Hay is plentiful and can be bought for from five to six dollars per ton, in the field. Grain looks well and promises a good yield.

THE BRITISH CROP OUTLOOK.

London, Aug. 3.—The 'Mark Lane Express,' in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—Where the wheat crop is bad, it is very bad. Where it is good, it is barely good. The average yield is not expected to exceed twenty-seven bushels to the acre, which will make a total of 7,057,500 quarters against 8,000,000 quarters in 1892. The growth of root crops, including potatoes, has been highly favorable lately. The showery weather has been advantageous only to oats and barley in backward districts. There will probably be a very fair second hay crop and improvement in the pastures. There is a reduced demand in the market for all sorts of feeding stuffs. The sales of English wheat included new samples. The first sales were made at 30s per quarter, but later there were transactions at prices ranging from 25s to 32s. The opening mean values were:—Red, 27s to 31s; white, 28s to 29s. The quality was very uneven. Foreign wheats were dull. Indian and American declined 9d. The stocks of foreign wheat and flour amount to 2,755,000 quarters.

MINNESOTA GRAIN CROPS ALMOST A TOTAL LOSS. Crookston, Minn., Aug. 3.—The army worm has been at work on the grain fields of Polk, Kibben and Marshall counties for the past ten days. Hundreds of acres have been wholly ruined by the pest, and in others the yield will not exceed five bushels per acre. Wheat, which at the beginning of the week looked good for at least fifteen bushels per acre, is in many instances in such bad shape that it is not worth harvesting. At Stephen, this county, 100,000 bushels have been destroyed in one body.

MR. LAURIER SPEAKS.

THE LIBERAL CHIEF GIVEN A WARM WELCOME.

St. Constant, Que., Aug. 2.—Notwithstanding this is the season during which every moment of fine weather is of the greatest value there was a magnificent and enthusiastic gathering at St. Constant to-day to welcome the Liberal chief for the first time to the counties of Napierville and Laprairie. It was only necessary to look into the earnest upturned faces of the crowd standing round the hustings in front of the post-office to realize that the intelligence and respectability of the county was well represented. The speeches throughout were listened to earnestly and attentively and the frequent outbursts of applause showed how the arguments and thoughts of the several speakers were followed and appreciated. The proceedings began at 11:30 by the introduction of Mr. Monette, M.P., Napierville, who said he came not as a member but as an elector to protest against the policy of the present Government. The people of Canada are farmers, not manufacturers, while the farmers are taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers.

Mr. Marchand, M.P.P., St. Johns, followed in the same strain and said that the present Government must be hurled from power. He stood for equal rights for all. He was opposed to paying an indirect tax. He also touched upon the emigration to the United States and the Quebec mercantile tax.

Mr. Bruneau, M.P. for Richelieu, was the next speaker and at the close of his remarks

MR. LAURIER WAS INTRODUCED amid loud cheers. As Mr. Laurier stepped forward Mr. Arnaud read an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens which complimented the Liberal chief on his noble efforts in Parliament, his patriotism, high qualities and talents. Mr. Laurier replied thanking them for the kind expressions. He said he wished no one to follow him in his policy unless convinced that it was for the good of the country, not because their fathers had been Liberals, which name they bore. He respected the convictions of any man.

Referring to the emigration movement from Quebec, he said entire families are expatriating themselves because it was impossible for them to make a living here. He could understand immigration from England, Ireland and Germany, but how Canada, capable of maintaining 100,000,000 souls, but having only 5,000,000 of a population, should see their people leaving their native country in this way he could not comprehend. Napierville and the surrounding districts, than which there was none fairer in Canada, had actually decreased in population. What was the reason of this? Not the province of Quebec but the Government. Military oppression was the cause in Europe; oppression by our Government the cause with us. The Government says you are rich and prosperous. Certainly. If the possession of good land means to be rich you are so, but if so why are our young people

FORCED TO EMIGRATE.

Men are poorer to-day than they were fifteen years ago owing to the depreciation in value of property. If agriculture does not pay to-day as it did fifteen years ago it is because it is taxed double, three times, yea four times more than fifteen years ago.

Conservatives complained because the expenditure during the Liberal regime reached \$23,000,000, but now it had reached \$38,000,000. He was not surprised after the Curran bridge exposures. He said the merchants are the Government tax-gatherers.

Every time you enter a store to purchase any necessary of life you pay a tax to the Government. Out of every dollar 30 or 40 cents is taxed, while under the Mackenzie regime the same tax was only 17 1/2 cents on the dollar. As a consequence none of the merchants pay any taxes as they collect it all from you. But supporters of the Government urge you to take home-made goods. Yes, but it is all the same price and you are then paying the same tax to the manufacturers. Taxation is necessary but none of it should go elsewhere than into the Government chests and should not be for the benefit of any particular class of men. Every dollar should go into the public chest. We object to pay it to the manufacturers.

He quoted the item of sugar. Canada consumes 200,000,000 pounds of sugar yearly, with a duty of 7-8 of a cent per pound; very small in itself, yet it gave the manufacturers

\$1,750,000 PROFIT YEARLY.

No wonder these men contribute so largely towards the elections. He asked where were the tall chimneys promised by the Government. The smaller manufacturers were being crushed for the benefit of the larger. He demanded repeal of the Franchise Act as inequities.

No Conservative listening to him but would be glad to return to the old system. He demanded liberty of commerce. Reciprocity was necessary. Our agricultural interests demanded that American markets should be open to them. Protection was injurious generally to the manufacturers as well as to the farmers. Canada was quite able to compete with the world. She wanted larger fields which reciprocity would open up. He ridiculed the Government plan of reciprocity for natural products. He was for reciprocity in everything.

He was proud of being a British subject, but Canada held the first place in his heart. He would never desert her. Were he at Westminster, England would have the first place, but being at Ottawa Canada requires his first consideration. His opponents had charged him with being disloyal, this is why he referred to the question. He did not consider loyalty in the question at all. The Conservative party made a great fuss over the

MANTONA SCHOOL ACT

because it had been enacted by a Liberal Government, but it had received the sanction of the Conservative opposition. He thought it tyranny for a theistic to be obliged to attend a Protestant school. The speaker concluded amid vociferous cheering by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES IMPROVING.

CONFIDENCE IS BEING RESTORED—COTTON \$1,750,000 PROFIT YEARLY.

New York, Aug. 2.—In spite of the heavy failures in Chicago yesterday and reports from many localities throughout the United States to-day of failures large and small and the closing down of a few large manufacturing, the feeling in financial circles is decidedly brighter, and it is believed the worst is now over. The small runs on the various savings banks in the city and Brooklyn ceased yesterday, and banking houses report that confidence in the business community is rapidly returning. The better feeling is due in a large part to the action of the banks in issuing clearing house certificates for the purpose of purchasing gold abroad and partly to the large amount of gold now on its way here from London, as well as also to the further heavy purchases expected.

The positive belief that Congress will repeal the Sherman silver law without enacting a substitute law is also having much to do with the restoration of confidence.

CHINA WILL ESTABLISH A NATIONAL COINAGE IF MEXICO SUSPENDS FREE COINAGE.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The steamer 'Rio de Janeiro' arrived last evening from the Orient. The Hong Kong papers are filled with long editorials and local articles on the depreciation of silver, which has brought all business to a standstill. Much excitement was caused by a cable message saying that Mexico was to suspend silver coinage. In this event China would establish a national coinage, as she has a mint at Canton, fully equipped for issuing dollars. In Japan the result has been equally disastrous. The Government has lost over \$500,000 on orders on the market alone. Japan produces about \$2,500,000 worth of silver yearly, and only about \$500,000 of gold, so that the loss to miners will be large.

THE STATEMENT FOR JULY DISCOURAGING.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Treasury department does not pride itself upon its statement issued to-day of the debt of the United States. The decrease of the cash by \$1,500,000 is one of the blemishes of the record, and it so happens that even Mr. Foster, who was straining himself to make a good showing, was able a year ago to show an increase of cash at the end of July, with heavy pension drafts upon the Treasury. By careful management, however, of the finances and by discretion in silver purchases, the gold has been increased nearly \$4,000,000 in the month. The comparative statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of July, 1892, and 1893, shows the receipts to be more than \$2,000,000 less than in July, a year ago, and those from internal revenue slightly less than in July, 1892. The aggregate receipts were nearly \$3,500,000 less than in July, 1892, and the expenditures were \$3,341,912 greater than in July a year ago. They were also nearly \$9,000,000 in excess of the income for the month. The currency showing of Comptroller Eckels is more cheerful. The increase of circulation secured by bonds during the year ending July 31, 1893, was \$17,888,830. For the year ending July 31, 1892, the increase was \$18,425,223. A large share of the increase of the year has been gained during the last three months. The increase in May was \$896,690; in June, \$1,873,091; in July, \$5,330,194, or a total for the three months of \$8,088,975.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF BUSINESS.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 3.—In contrast with the general tone of depression the 'Carpenter Steel Company,' of this city, announces that by reason of new contracts it will put in operation twelve new crucible furnaces next Monday and give employment to many new hands. They also announce that this week's wages, amounting to \$6,000, will be paid in gold. The company has just been awarded the contract to furnish the War Department with 200 twelve-inch armor piercing shells, similar to those tested recently at Indian Head.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 3.—Craighead & Kint's factory, at Andover, which has been closed for a month, has opened, and will be running full time next week.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 3.—The plan for resumption of business by the First National Bank has been approved by the Clearing House and endorsed by depositors. Confidence is maintained. A fortnight probably will see the First National Bank resume business.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—Bank Examiner Lynch has finished his examination of the books of the Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin and has forwarded his report to the Comptroller of the Currency. He says the bank is solvent.

ERIE IS A WRECK.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—What is to become of the Erie Railway? During the last twenty-one months of the operation of the Erie system a surplus of \$10,000,000 has disappeared, and a floating indebtedness of \$6,000,000 has been contracted. In other words, the company has got away with \$16,000,000. And the English bondholders are going to investigate the problem to the bitter end.

There is now impending what the 'Times' of this city calls the bursting of one of the most colossal railway bubbles that ever floated in the financial atmosphere of either hemisphere. For fifteen years the bubble has been held intact by wisps of paper; shreds of promises; strings of dissimulation and deceit; fragile bands of hope. The end has come and the monstrous work of wreck and ruin which was begun a score of years ago by Jim Fisk and Jay Gould is well-nigh complete.

When the bubble has finally burst the enormous sum of \$16,000,000 will have completely disappeared from the face of the earth, so far as the creditors of that unfortunate railway system are concerned.

THE WHOLE SYSTEM IS A RUIN.

If what railway men say be true the Erie is no more. Of the fourteen layers deep of mortgages that have been laid on that road during the last twenty-five years there will not be money enough to pay the first if the whole system were sold. It is further shown by those entrusted

that during the last twenty-one months a surplus of more than \$10,000,000 has disappeared and in its stead there appears a floating indebtedness of \$6,000,000. In other words \$16,000,000 has mysteriously disappeared in the last twenty-one months. In the statement of the company made to the court this \$16,000,000 is claimed to be 'due for accrued interest, pay rolls, supplies, and other debts.'

The English bondholders have appointed a committee to investigate the finances of the Erie system and discover, if possible, where these millions have gone. No wonder the New York financiers were trembling at the result and sought to suppress the facts.

At the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, the annual statement of the Erie showed a net surplus as per general balance of \$2,354,785.78. This surplus fund was the accumulation of net profits of operation for a term of several years.

SURPLUS OF 1891 \$1,000,500.

For the year 1891 this annual surplus amounted to \$1,000,500, which added to the previously accrued fund aggregated \$3,354,785.78. No financial statements for the year 1892 have yet appeared. Chicago railway officials say, however, that the Erie made much more in 1892 than during the previous fiscal year, and that if the surplus was \$1,000,500 in 1891 it should be much more than \$1,000,000 during the year ending Sept. 30, 1892. In other words there should have been at the present time a surplus of much more than \$10,000,000. Instead of any surplus there is now a deficit of \$6,000,000, all in twenty-one months. Not even railway men accustomed to all kinds of figures can understand this inexplicable metamorphosis from a \$10,000,000 surplus to a \$6,000,000 indebtedness in three months less than a couple of years. So muzzling is the mystery that a prominent Chicago railway official yesterday asked:

'In twenty-one months what has become of this surplus? Was it a fiction of bookkeeping? How could a railway company lose this much money in twenty-one months? How could a railway company feel the necessity of a receiver with such a surplus if the surplus was properly cared for?'

ENGLISHMEN ARE INVESTIGATING.

This is just exactly what the English committee is going to inquire into, and the committee will learn many other startling things.

Erie and its proprietary roads have a mileage of 551 miles, and also have 551 miles of leased lines, making a total of 1,102 miles. Against these lines stand an issue of stock of something over \$85,000,000 and a funded debt of something over \$77,000,000, making a total of \$162,000,000.

This represents a little more than \$152,000 a mile.

The 551 miles of leased line also have stock and bonds of their own issue outstanding. Practically the Erie capitalization of \$85,000,000 is on the 551 miles of the owned and proprietary lines. It is notorious that most of the Erie leases have been unprofitable, hence, therefore, the capitalization of \$162,000,000 has no other security than 551 miles of original road.

Against these 551 miles there therefore exists a capitalization far in excess of \$204,000 a mile. In other words, the entire line could be duplicated several times with the money. That it can ever pay out is beyond the wildest dream of the most sanguine Napoleon of finance. The 551 miles which carry this enormous load are very profitable, but cannot carry the Ferris wheel interest charges, which approximate \$4,700,000 per annum, on the \$77,000,000 of bonded indebtedness, and pay the deficits of the inherited leases, which were all that Fisk and Gould left attached to the Erie when those two eminent financiers were driven out of the corporation.

DIVIDENDS ARE A RARITY.

It is perhaps needless to state that the common stockholders never received a dividend, and the preferred stockholders only rarely. The last time the latter class had an inning was in January, 1892, when they received a dividend of 3 percent.

How the Erie could have sustained itself for so long is the wonder of the financial world and the admiration of confidence men of two continents. Strange as it may appear after the knowledge of this enormous indebtedness, preferred stock of the Erie has touched 98 within two years, and although the company has constantly been in the market as a borrower it has always been able to negotiate a loan until two or three days ago. Even in March preferred stock was quoted at 21 7/8. Now it is 5. What would common be worth? The reports of the New York stock exchange fall to show.

Erie proper is covered by fourteen grades of indebtedness. If sold at receiver's sale the holders of the first mortgage might stand half a chance to secure their money. But the other thirteen? Well, it would be an unlucky thirteen.

The directors of the Erie Company are: John King, J. G. McCullough, J. Lowber Welsh, Cortlandt Parker, Henry H. Cook, William Libbey, William A. Wheelock, William Whitworth, Geo. W. Quintard, Ogden Mills, William L. Strong, M. F. Reynolds, Morris K. Jepp, James J. Goodman, William N. Gilchrist.

'SAMOA' IS THE LARGEST FREIGHT STEAMER.

(From the Westminster 'Gazette'.)

During next week the Hull people will see in the Alexandra Dock the largest cargo steamer ever built. This is the 'Samoa,' a vessel of 6,400 tons, gross register and 4,507 tons net, which was launched by Messrs. W. Doxford & Sons on the Wear on Oct. 22 last. The 'Samoa' is 465 feet long and 52 feet broad, and has a dead weight capacity of 9,250 tons and a total displacement of 12,600 tons. She is now discharging 33,300 quarters of rapeseed, 1,500 quarters of linseed, 1,900 quarters of pepperyseed, 1,400 quarters of wheat, 100 tons of castor oil, and 100 tons of ground nut. On her outward voyage her cargo consisted of 8,000 tons of coal. On her previous homeward voyage the 'Samoa' took into Liverpool from New Orleans 7,732 bales of cotton, 164,093 bushels of wheat, 15,415 oak staves, 10,594 sacks of oil cake, 5,890 sacks of cottonseed meal, 27 large hickory logs, and 27 bales of moss. In addition to this, she carried in her bunkers 1,300 tons of coal. The 'Samoa' belongs to Messrs. Crow, Rudolph & Co., of Liverpool.

BALFOUR FOR SILVER.

HE EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

London, Aug. 3.—A meeting was held to-day at the Mansion House for the purpose of considering the financial and business situation. The meeting was presided over by Lord Mayor Knill. The gathering was very largely attended. Among those present were Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader; Mr. Henry Chaplin, formerly president of the Board of Agriculture; Sir John Lubbock, of the firm of Robert, Lubbock & Co., bankers; Mr. Thos. F. Bayard, American Ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. Dana Horton, and most of the leading bankers of London. Mr. Balfour made an address. He disclaimed political motives, and alluded to the anxiety felt throughout the business world, which anxiety was connected with the currency changes in India, and the action that might be taken by the United States Government. A gold standard, Mr. Balfour declared, would never satisfy commercial wants, while a double standard alone would prevent dangerous oscillations in trade. He condemned isolated action on the part of the individual states, and recommended an international agreement fixing the ratio of value between gold and silver. Mr. Balfour denied that the advocates of bi-metalism aimed at an inflation of the currency. This might be true of some of the metalists connected with the Western States of America, but it did not apply to the bi-metalists of Europe, who believed that the adoption of bi-metalism would prove the safest commercial policy. In the event of a European war a double standard would, according to Mr. Balfour, be found very advantageous. The meeting adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Balfour for his able address.

WHAT NATIONAL BI-METALLISTS WANT.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The National bi-metallic convention has adopted the following platform of resolutions:—

1. That there must be no compromise of this question. All legislation denationalizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be immediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the condition established by the founders of the nation, and which continued for over eighty years without complaint from any part of our people. We protest against the financial policy of the United States being made subject to the caprice or policies of any foreign government, and assert the power of this nation to stand on its own feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects.

2. We assert that the only remedy for our metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms, at the old ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold. Whenever silver bullion can be exchanged at the mints of the United States for legal tender silver dollars, worth 100 cents each, that moment 412 1/2 grains of standard silver will be worth 100 cents, and 100 cents in grains of standard silver are worth 100 cents in the United States they will be worth that sum everywhere else. While it may be urged that such a result would enhance the price of silver bullion, it is sufficient to say that the price of silver bullion would be immediately made in the price of every kind of property except gold and credits in the civilized world. The legislation to denationalize silver has given an unjust increase to the value of gold at the cost of the prosperity of mankind.

3. That while the Sherman Act is greatly objectionable, because it continues the practical exclusion of silver from the mints, nevertheless its repeal without the restoration of free coinage would stop the expansion of currency required by our growth in population and business, widen still farther the difference between the two precious metals, greatly increase the purchasing power of gold, still further breaking down the price of the products of the farmer, laborer, mechanic and tradesman, and plunging still further all commerce, business and industry into such depths of wretchedness as to endanger peace, the preservation of free institutions and the very maintenance of civilization. We, therefore, protest against the repeal of the Sherman Act, and demand that an act restoring free bi-metallic coinage, as existed prior to 1873. We suggest that the maintenance of bi-metalism by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 will increase our commerce with all civilized countries, containing two-thirds of the world, without decreasing our commerce with those nations who buy our raw materials, and will compel the adoption of bi-metalism by the nations of Europe sooner than by any other means.

4. We assert that the upstart ex-casimires which now afflict the American people are not due to the Sherman Act, and in proof thereof call attention to the fact that the same evil conditions now prevail over all the gold standard world. We are convinced that the state of affairs in this country would have been still worse but for the Sherman Act, by which the nation has obtained, to some extent, an expanding circulation, and we insist upon the executing of the law, without evasion, so long as it is upon the statute books, and upon the purchase of us full amount of silver each month that it provides for.

5. That we would call the attention of the people to the fact that in the midst of all the troubles of the time the value of the national bond and the national legal tender money, whether made of gold, silver or paper, has not fallen a particle. The distrust is not of the Government or its money, but of the banks, which have, as we believe, precipitated the present panic on the country in ill-advised effort to control the action of Congress on the silver question and the issue of bonds. We invite the bankers to attend to their legitimate business and permit the rest of the people to have their full share in the control of the Government. In this way they will much sooner restore that confidence which is so necessary to the prosperity of the people. We suggest that the refusal of the opponents of bi-metalism to propose any substitute for the present law or to elaborate any plan for the future indicates either an ignorance of our financial needs or an unwillingness to take the public into their confidence, and we denounce the attempt to unconditionally repeal the Sherman law as an attempt to secure gold monopoly, in flagrant violation of the last national platform of all the political parties.

WHAT SENATORS EXPECT.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 3.—The number of senators and representatives in town is still unusually small in view of the fact that Congress will meet on Monday. The fact that there is no contest over the Speakership, and the fact that the Senate offices are reorganized, account for the absence of many of the senators and representatives. Others are staying away to avoid the importunities of the candidates for some of the minor offices of the House who are making life miserable for most of those who are now in town. There is a general agreement among the Democratic Senators and representatives who have already arrived as to what will be done in Congress, however they may differ personally as to what should be done. They generally expect to see the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act at an earlier date than has been commonly predicted. Later they expect to see some substitute legislation passed, probably providing for free coinage at an advanced ratio, and the repeal of the state bank tax, and later still, they expect to see a general tariff bill enacted. Most of them expect to see Congress in session until the first of next year, with the exception of the holiday recess. Representative McCready, of Ken-

tucky, who is a member of the International Monetary Conference, speaking of the probability of that conference reassembling in Brussels in November next, said to-day: 'I have been in correspondence with many of the representative men of the International Monetary Conference, and, encouraged by the reports that I hear, I cannot say that I believe in the ultimate failure of the Conference. The action of India was not a surprise to me, because it had been predicted.'

'Although they are no longer to have free and unlimited mintage of silver in India nothing has been done to prevent the Government from coining silver. The position there is similar to that in this country in 1873 and 1879. Many of the leading men of Europe who are members of the Conference think it very important to keep the body alive so that we may after a while reach international bi-metalism. I believe international bi-metalism on a common ratio among the great nations of the world to be the best solution of the whole trouble.'

No more silver certificates will be issued by the Treasury Department, for the present as the limit prescribed by law has been reached. That is to say as many silver certificates are now outstanding as there are standard silver dollars coined and in the Treasury to redeem them.

THEY STOLE \$26,000.

New York, Aug. 7.—A special from San Francisco says: Mr. T. Salaverit, a rich coffee planter, of Salvador, arrived here on the 'Panama' steamer yesterday and told a sensational story of robbery by brigands at his coffee plantation, 60 miles from San Salvador. A band of 150 brigands in June swooped down on the place, and after binding and beating Salaverit and his aged wife, seized \$26,000 in coin. This money had been provided to pay the coffee pickers. The robbers also stripped the house of jewellery worth several thousand dollars. Salaverit tracked them to their retreat in the mountains and warned the Government, which promptly dispatched troops. All the mountain passes were guarded, and then the hunt began. When he left 117 robbers had been caught and after a brief trial shot.

ANOTHER RELIC.

PART OF THE REMAINS OF THE MOTHER OF THE VIRGIN MARY BROUGHT TO NEW YORK.

(Special to the 'Witness'.)

New York, Aug. 7.—Mgr. Marquis, of Quebec, who arrived to-day on the French steamship 'La Champagne,' brought with him a part of the remains of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary. The relic comes from the Basilica of Apt, in the Province of Avignon, France. The relic, a small piece of the church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East 76th street, met Mgr. Marquis at the pier and took to his church the silver bound glass jar containing the relic, which is about six inches long. Mgr. Marquis and Father Treteau are friends and when Monsignor started for Rome, Father Treteau asked him to go to the Archbishop of Avignon and intercede for a part of the saint's body.

SATOLLI AND CORRIGAN.

THE REPORT THAT MGR. SATOLLI WILL PUNISH THE ARCHBISHOP DENIED.

A despatch from Washington says: It is authoritatively stated that Monsignor Satolli has not as yet rendered a decision in the case of Dr. Burtzell, of New York, and has not positively ordered Archbishop Corrigan to restore him to his old parish. The only action so far taken by the Apostolic Delegate in the case was the writing of a letter to Archbishop Corrigan, May 28, in which he told of the petition presented to him by 'twelve citizens of New York,' and said: 'I make it a duty to indicate this to Your Excellency so that, in your charity and prudence, you may judge if,



MON. SATOLLI.

and how far, and in what manner, it may be expedient to condescend by your own authority to their request. It would perhaps make them more attached and deferential to you as they desire to be. Please let me know your opinion and decision in the premises.' It is also stated that the report that Monsignor Satolli will go to Rome and lay the Burtzell matter before the Pope, with the recommendation that a coadjutor be appointed to assist the Archbishop of New York in the management of so large a diocese, as a punishment for his action in the Burtzell case, is the most absurd of all the absurd stories that have been printed about that case.

MAY DECIDE AGAINST BRITAIN.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Inasmuch as the Behring Sea arbitrators have not asked the agents of either power to furnish additional evidence relating to the question of regulation it is inferred that the decision of the court will be against Britain as it has been arranged that if evidence was sought at all it would follow a decision on the question of jurisdiction favorable to Britain.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Rome, Aug. 7.—It is officially announced that between noon on Friday and noon on Saturday 20 cases of cholera and 13 deaths have been reported in Naples and three new cases and one death in Rome.

Bucharest, Aug. 7.—Cholera has broken out in the garrison town near here.

FLORENT ITALIA.

Sons of Italia, 'Etna's' gallant crew!
Our hearts, in love and fellowship with you,
Responsive beat, nor, in an idle day,—
The chords of love stretch through the
past away.
When, foot to foot, and, steadfast, hand
to hand,
The famous 'Mille'—beloved, heroic
band,—
Struck for thy freedom, there our fa-
thers fell,
Because they loved thee, as we love
thee, well.

Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour, we
Revere as heroes, even like to thee;
Catania, Messina and Palermo,
Our hearts as thine do warm with fer-
vent glow;
We glory in the glory of thy past,
And thy young strength—our friendship
firmly fast;
'Neath thy blue sky, and on thy golden
shore,
Our fairest live and die, e'en as of yore.

Full handed hast thou given in return—
Where'er the lamps of learning brightly
burn
Thine is the hand that gav'st the needed
light,
Whose rays have banished ignorance's
night.
Fair land of form and color, music
sweet,
Story and song and noble arts complete,
That gild'st the generations of to-day—
Whose feet with reverence tread thy
classic clay.

Thy youth we cherish, and thine age
we love!
Nor to yourselves shall cold our wel-
come prove;
Canadians, we full gladly take a part
In all that rightly moves our Britain's
heart;

For her, and for ourselves, our thanks
are due,
The chance to honor Italy in you;
So may our voices sound across the sea:
'Etna' hurrah!—Hurrah for Italy!

W. E. HUNT.

Montreal, Aug. 1.

STREET CARS FOR THE WORLD.

HONEST JOHN STEPHENSON, WHO DIED THE
OTHER DAY, WAS THE BUILDER.

John Stephenson, the builder of the
first street car, and the well-known
manufacturer of cars, died recently at
his home near New York in his eighty-
fifth year.

John Stephenson was born in County
Armagh, Ireland, July 4, 1809. His
father was an Englishman named
James Stephenson and his mother was
a Scotch woman named Grace Stuart.
The family went to the United States
in 1811, and settled in New York. John
Stephenson was educated in a Wesleyan
Seminary and prepared for a mercantile
life, but his fondness for mechanics led
him to be apprenticed to a coachmaker,
where he spent two years, and on May
1, 1831, Stephenson went into business
on his own account, and designed and
built the first vehicle known in New
York as the 'omnibus.'

The New York and Harlem Street
Railway Company, the first in the city,
was chartered in 1831, and Stephenson
was employed to build a car of an en-
tirely original pattern. His car was
first used on November 23, 1832, when,

it carried the mayor and the council.
Stephenson received a patent for this
car, signed by Andrew Jackson.
In 1836 Stephenson built a factory,
where he was doing a flourishing busi-
ness when the panic of 1837 carried him
down so that he was able to pay only
fifty cents on the dollar.
The next seven years was devoted
to paying off the bankruptcy debts.
He paid them all off, one by one, al-
though the law excused him from paying
any of them. One of his creditors,
Jordan L. Mott, refused to take the
money, declaring that the failure was an
honest one. But when Mott afterwards
ordered a truck Stephenson built it and
sent it with a receipt endorsed, 'Re-
ceived payment by the bankruptcy debt,
John Stephenson.' Mott then draped
the truck with bunting and drove it
through the streets with the following
legend in large letters on both sides of
the truck, 'This is the way a bankrupt
pays debts. His name is Honest John
Stephenson.'

Mr. Stephenson has supplied street cars
for most of the European cities, in-
cluding Vienna, St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Va-
lencia, and London, while Cape Town,
Kimberly and Port Elizabeth in Africa;
the five largest cities in New Zealand;
Yokohama and Tokio in Japan, and the
leading cities of Australia daily drive
through their streets beautiful speci-
mens of John Stephenson's street cars.
Mr. Stephenson was fond of music, and
fifty years ago he was one of the most
active members of the New York Sacred
Music Society. He was also a member
of the Harmonic Society. In re-
ligious belief he was a Methodist. He
was deeply interested in Sunday-school
work all his life, and of late years he
had taught a large Bible class.

MIDSHIPMAN LANYON.—JUNE 22,
1893.

(Theodore Watts, in the 'Athenaeum'.)
'Midshipman Lanyon refused to leave
the admiral and perished.'—'Times',
June 20, 1893.
Proud are our tears who see these daunt-
less stand.
Watching the great bows dip, the
stern uprear,
Beside thy chief, whose hope was still
to steer,
Though Fate had said, 'Ye shall not win
the land.'
What joy was thine to answer each
command



LANYON, THE 'MID' WHO STOOD BY TRYON

From him calamity had made more
dear.
Save that which made thee part when
Death drew near,
Till Tryon sank with Lanyon at his
hand!
Death only and doom are sure: they
come, they rend,
But still the fight we make can crown
us great:
Life hath no joy like his who fights
with Fate.
Shoulder to shoulder with a stricken
friend:
Proud are our tears for thee most for-
tunate,
Whose day, so brief, had such a golden
end.

LOYALTY AND ROMANISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In view of the strange—to say
the least—attitude of Mayor Desjardins
in refusing to fulfil his official duty
because he is a Roman Catholic, is it
a timely, as well as practical and vital
question to ask, can a Roman
Catholic be a loyal British citizen?
With your permission I will endeavor
to answer this question in the light of
truth and facts. Lord Denbigh said
that he and his co-religionists were
'Catholics first and Englishmen after-
wards,' and in his pamphlet entitled,
'Vatican Decrees,' Mr. Gladstone ex-
plained this to emphatically mean that
the convert to Romanism in case of any
conflict between the Queen and the
Pope, must follow the Pope and let the
Queen shift for herself. Mr. Gladstone
further stated that 'Rome requires a
convert who now joins her to forfeit
his moral and mental freedom, and to
place his loyalty and civil duty at the
mercy of another.' Of course, a whirl-
wind of protests from leading Roman-
ists in England followed Mr. Gladstone's
charges, and they made many profes-
sions of loyalty; but Mr. Gladstone's
arguments were not refuted, and in his
further pamphlet, 'Vaticanism,' a re-
joinder to those protests, Mr. Gladstone
conclusively reaffirmed and maintained
his original proposition, and more
clearly developed his opinions. For in-
stance, he states: 'Nor must it be for-
gotten that the very best of all the
declarations we have heard from those
who have allowed themselves to be en-
tangled in the meshes of the Vatican
decrees, are, every one of them, uttered
subject to the condition that upon or-
ders from Rome, if such orders should
issue, they shall be qualified, or re-
tracted, or reversed,' and again he adds
on another page, 'I now hold myself
bound further to sustain and prove the
assertion that the Pope now claims,
with plenary authority, from every
convert and member of his Church, that
he shall place his loyalty and civil duty
at the mercy of another, that other be-
ing himself.'

Mayor Desjardins, being a good Ro-
manist, has acted on that very prin-
ciple; that is, he has placed his civil
duty at the mercy of his scruples, in-
spired by the Pope, a foreign potentate.
The Mayor demands supremacy. Car-
dinal Manning put into the mouth of
Pius IX. those significant words: 'I
acknowledge no civil superiors; and I
claim more than this—I claim to be the
supreme judge on earth, and director
of the consciences of men; of the peo-
ple that tills the field, and the prince
that sits on his throne; of the house-
hold that lives in the shade of privacy,
the legislature that makes laws for a
kingdom. I am the last supreme judge
on earth of what is right and wrong.'
Such assumptions of power certainly
leave no room for doubt as to what the
Pope demands of all consistent Roman
Catholics, especially as respects their
attitude towards a Protestant Govern-
ment like that of Great Britain.

A Bishop Schroeder, Professor of
Dogmatic Theology in the Catholic Uni-
versity at Washington, in a recent ex-
position of Papal infallibility (New York
'Independent', March 10, 1892), remarks:
'In any case the Catholic owes to him
(the Pope) perfect obedience; he must
regulate his views and actions accord-
ing to the word of the Pope.' An ency-
clical of Leo (Jan. 10, 1890) is quoted as
requiring of every Roman Catholic 'per-
fect submission and obedience of will
to the Church and the Sovereign Pon-
tiff to God himself.' What an awful
blasphemy! For we know through Ro-
man Catholic historians, as Archbishop
Genebrard, Cardinals Baronius and
Fleury, how those Sovereign Pontiffs
were corrupt, degraded, vile,—mon-
sters—it is the word of Cardinal Bar-
onius. What would some countries be-
come if most Romanists nowadays were
not better than their creed? Yet when
we consider such teachings, as found
in the Syllabus, and continually coming
from Romish prelates, and acted out by
such men as Mr. Desjardins, mayor of
a British city, how can any thinking
man or woman fail to answer the ques-
tion: 'Are consistent Roman Catholics
loyal?'
J. L. COSTILLE.
Aug. 1, 1893.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

(London 'Times'.)

Statements are being circulated to the
effect that the Imperial Federation
League is coming to an end for want
of funds. From enquiries which have
been made it does not, however, appear
that these statements are strictly cor-
rect. A committee has been sitting for
some time, with instructions to report
on the future action of the League; and
it seems probable that, if the council
of the League should decide to bring its
operations to a close, the reason for
this step will be found to depend rather
upon the scope for action which is be-
fore it than upon the condition of its
finances. The League has for the past
nine years been engaged in advocating
an abstract idea—the federation of the
Empire. This year it has formulated
its objects in concrete proposals for a
combination for the defence of common
interests. It will not be surprising if
a non-party and widely-inclusive or-
ganization well-suited to the first phase
of the movement should prove unfit to
carry it further into the second and
more solemn stage. It is probable that
should the League be dissolved its jour-
nal will be maintained, perhaps on
somewhat modified lines. The League
may certainly take credit for having
done much to foster, if not to create,
the sentiment which now widely pre-
vails throughout the Empire—that, on
some basis or another, it is for the
interests of all its parts that they
should not only remain united as they
are, but, if possible, be drawn more
closely together.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, Aug. 7, 1893.
FINANCIAL.

There was little to influence the New York stock
market either way at the opening this morning.
London was closed, to-day being a bank holiday
in England. The market, during the morning,
was a purely professional one, outsiders being dis-
posed to wait for the President's message, which
is expected to-morrow.

Sterling Exchange is firmer, but gold can still
be imported, and \$350,000 were reported taken to-
day. Most of the railways report decreased earn-
ings owing to the dullness in the coal and iron
trades and several of them, notably Atchafon, are
trying to negotiate loans for several millions in
London and New York. The poor showing of the
railways and a raid on N.P. gave the bears confi-
dence and market sold off from two to five points
from the highest. On the local board everything
was strong and higher, Bank of Montreal selling
up to 220; Cable to 124½, and Telegraph to 138,
a gain of six points since Friday. Duntith was
better at six for common and sixteen for preferred.
Rates for money remain about the same, at 6½ to
7 on call.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Published by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	70 3/4	70
Do. C. G. Bonds.....	70	70
Duluth S. & A. A.....	30	30
Do. Preferred.....	30	14 1/2
Commercial Cable Co.....	124 1/2	123 1/2
Montreal Telegraph.....	138 1/2	137 1/2
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	47 1/2	47 1/2
Montreal Gas Co.....	180 1/2	179
Bell Telephone Co.....	130	127 1/2
Royal Electric Bonds.....	168 1/2	167 1/2
Bank of Montreal.....	218	218
Ontario Bank.....	114	114
Peoples Bank.....	150	150
Molson Bank.....	103	103
Bank of Toronto.....	235	235
Jacques Cartier Bank.....	149	149
Merchants Bank.....	149	149
Intercolonial Bank.....	149	149
Quebec Bank.....	104	104
Union Bank.....	104	104
Bank of Commerce.....	129	129
Cheltenham Bank.....	121	121
Intercolonial Bank.....	50	50
Canada North-West Land Co.....	120	110
Montreal Cotton Co.....	80	79 1/2
Colored Cotton Co.....	99	99
Domestic Cotton Co.....	130	129 1/2
Cable Rights.....	100	100
Royal Electric Bonds.....	168 1/2	167 1/2
Merchant Cotton.....	100	100
New Cable.....	100	100

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The value, (or the majority's estimate of the
value), of wheat for the present falls to control or
influence the market. Within the past week it
has become almost impossible to finance at all in
Chicago, banks not wanting Sterling Exchange at
any price, whilst exchange on New York has met
with a very poor sale at \$10.00 per \$1,000 discount.
There is some expert demand for the lower grades
of wheat, but it is extremely difficult to execute
orders. There are some orders from Montreal in
the Chicago market for both wheat and corn which,
under ordinary circumstances, would be within
practicable limits, but with the inability to sell ex-
change it is almost impossible to get them filled,
and until the banks get into shape to help ship-
pers in moving the large stocks there and at other
receiving points in the West, it is hard to see any
relief for the market from its present utter de-
moralization. The statement, reiterated again
and again in the commercial columns of Ameri-
can newspapers, that if present calculations are
correct, there will barely be enough wheat in the
United States and Canada to supply the export de-
mand during the coming year, cuts absolutely no
figure in the market, the attention of the trade be-
ing concentrated on taking care of the present
supplies. European buyers have been misled so
often in the past, are not disposed to put much
faith in crop estimates and with abundant re-
ceipts of new wheat at primary points, and the
enormous visible supply beginning to increase al-
ready, which it will probably continue to do more
or less each week until a good proportion of the
new crop is marketed, it will require very strong
arguments for higher prices to stimulate the Euro-
pean markets from their present level. After all,
it is the European demand which in the long run
governs the price of bread stuffs—as speculators
on this side have found to their cost this year.
Chicago may inflate or depress values for a time
by artificial means but eventually the law of supply
and demand is bound to come out ahead of the
speculator. The large weekly shipments, too,
of American flour have a dampening effect on
prices in the United Kingdom. Figure into this
equivalent in what they form a formidable part
of the total export but it must be remembered
that the flour has not figured in the 'visible,'
perhaps for months, having been taken off when the
wheat went into the millers' hands, and with Min-
neapolis straight flour selling in London at 17s
per sack of 49 lbs or \$3.85 per barrel, landed,
there is not much inducement for English

millers to buy wheat extensively in ex-
pectation of making a fortune on the trans-
action. On the whole, the outlook is not
encouraging for much improvement in prices in
the immediate future, even though wheat is selling
below cost to the farmer. It is notoriously unsafe
to predict the course of prices in the grain markets,
so many factors entering in to upset calculations,
but it is safe to say that without a great ameliora-
tion of the present financial stringency, and a
large reduction in the heavy accumulation of
wheat everywhere, no immediate return to what
in former years have been considered normal
values may be expected.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	Aug. 5, 1893.	July 29, 1893.	Aug. 6, 1893.
Wheat, bush.....	333,644	421,334	427,990
Corn, bush.....	48,895	43,979	43,979
Oats, bush.....	114,400	93,676	93,676
Barley, bush.....	110,194	102,817	102,817
Rye, bush.....	52,977	50,934	50,934
Buckwheat, bush.....	604	604	604
Flour, bbls.....	59,812	52,303	40,950
Meal, bbls.....	14	14	2,078

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Grain.—A large quantity of grain has been
worked by local dealers for export during the
past week, but very little is being done in Cana-
dian wheat, buyers and sellers being too far apart
in their ideas. The same may be said of oats, the
stock of which has increased here slightly during
the week. Pens are very quiet. No 2 oats, in store
32c. No 2 pens, in store, 75½ to 76½; do, about
74½ to 75½. No 2 Rye, 57c to 58c. Barley,
for feeding, 43c to 44c; malting, 53c to 54c. Buck-
wheat, No 2, 57c to 60c.

Flour.—There is no improvement to report in
the flour market, the lower prices noted last week
have not improved the demand. Some lots were
exported during the past week but the demand
from that quarter is very small.

Patent Spring.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Patent Winter.....	3.75 to 4.00
Straight Roller.....	2.50 to 3.05
Extra.....	2.50 to 3.05
Superior.....	2.50 to 2.70
Strong Bakers' (Man.).....	3.45 to 3.60

Meal.—The trade is confined to a small jobbing
business at steady prices. We quote:—
Granulated, in bbls.....\$4.10 to \$4.30
Granulated, in bags.....2.05 to 2.15
Standard, in bags.....1.85 to 1.90
Feed.—With small receipts the price of bran
and shorts remain firm, offerings being easily dis-
posed of. We quote:—
Bran.....\$13.00 to \$13.50
Shorts.....15.00 to 17.00
Moulins.....20.00 to 23.00

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Hog Products.—Business is very restricted,
merely to fill local wants. We quote:—
Canada short cut, mess pork.....\$21.00 to \$21.25
Chicago new mess pork.....18.50 to 19.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.....00.13 to 00.15
Lard, compound.....00.05 to 00.10
Lard, pure.....00.10 to 00.15
Bacon.....00.12 to 00.13 1/2
Butter.—Shippers do not show any anxiety to
make purchases in this market and the feeling is
generally easier, though there is not much business
passing. Buyers are holding off, and sellers are
likely to come down in their ideas. There is
little doing for export. We quote: New townships
5½ to 10c; creamery, 2½ to 3½; western
40 to 45; 10 to 15c.

Cheese.—To-day being a holiday in England
there is no cheese cable. There is little doing
in the local market. We quote:—finest colored
5½ to 9½; finest white 9½ to 10½.

Eggs.—The market remains very quiet, and re-
ceipts have been fairly large during the week.
We quote, 1½ to 12c.
Ashes.—There is a little movement at steady
figures. We quote:—First \$4.15; second \$3.65.
Peas \$5.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Aug. 8.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle,
300 calves and 1,300 sheep and lambs offered at
the East End Abattoir to-day. The supplies of
all sorts being in excess of the demand prices
declined all round, although really good beasts
nearly held their own, as not many of this kind
were offered. The best butchers' cattle sold at
about 4½ to 5c per lb, and a few head were bought for
shipment at a little more; pretty good animals sold
at from 3½ to 4c per lb, and some at from 3½
to 4½ per lb, while hard looking bulls and lean
old cows would scarcely bring 3½ to 4c per lb.
Calves were cheaper than they have been for some
weeks. Mr. N. Bonrassie bought 14 calves at
from \$5 to \$10 each. Common calves sold at
from \$2 to \$5 each. Mutton crippers were
very plentiful and lower in price. Sheep sold at
from \$3 to \$5 each and lambs at from \$2.50 to
\$3.75 each. Fat hogs are lower in price and sold
at from 6½ to 6c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Aug. 7.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle,
100 calves and 600 sheep and lambs offered at the
East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were
rather scarce around the market to-day as they
had laid in liberal supplies in the latter part of
last week and trade was dull, with prices about
the same as on Thursday, but lower than on last
Monday.
The best butchers' cattle sold at about 4½ to 5c
per lb, and a few shipping steers were bought at 4½
to 5c; pretty good stock sold at from 3½ to 4c;
common dry cows and half-bred steers at from
3½ to 4½ and the leaner beasts and hard-looking
bulls at about 3½ to 4c per lb. It is probable that
a good many cattle will be held over for another
market. Calves were in fair demand and prices
ranged from \$5 to \$10. Mutton crippers have
been declining in price lately, sheep sold at from
\$2.75 to \$4.75 each, or about 5c per lb; lambs sold
at from \$2.25 to \$3.75, or about 4½ to 5c per lb.
Fat hogs are declining in price and sold at from 6c
to 6½ per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Aug. 4.

Although haying is far from being finished in
most parts of the country yet there was a very
large attendance of farmers at the markets to-
day and enormous quantities of farm and garden
truck were offered at pretty low prices all round.
There are no changes to note in the prices of
grain; the market was completely glutted with
potatoes and prices are unprecedentedly low for
good crops. All other roots and vegeta-
bles are very plentiful and low priced; carrots
and beets are about 10 cents a dozen
bunches; turnips, 10 cents for a large bunch;
onions about half a cent per lb.; green peas and
beans, 4c to 5c a bushel; cucumbers, 25c for a
basket containing four dozen; squashes, \$1 a doz.
or about a cent a pound; green corn ears about
one cent each. The prices of poultry, butter and
eggs continue about the same as last week except-
ing that fresh laid eggs are higher and some sold
at 30 cents a dozen. The fruit market is well
supplied with a good variety without any glut, ex-
cept that bananas are very plentiful. Raspberries
are 5c to \$1 the pail; blueberries, 70c to 80c;
currants, 75c to 80c do.; black currants, \$1 do.;
blackberries, \$1 do.; peaches, \$1 to \$1.25 the
basket; Montreal tomatoes, \$1.50 the basket, or
\$2.25 the bushel.
The following are to-day's prices:—
GRAIN.—Oats sold at from 60c to \$1 per bush;
peas, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel; buckwheat, 60c to
70c do.; beans, \$1 to \$1.60.
ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 40c to
50c per bag; cabbage, 10c to 40c per bushel;
cauliflower, 60c to \$1.00 do.; celery, 25c
to 30c per bunch.
FRUIT.—Lemons, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per box; apples,

\$4.00 to \$5.50 per barrel; oranges, \$3.00 to \$4.00
per box.
DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 17c to 22c
per lb.; prints, 30c to 35c; fresh eggs, 20c to 30c;
packed eggs, 15c to 16c per dozen.
POULTRY.—Fowl, 75c to \$1.00 the pair; turkeys,
90c to \$1.30 each; ducks, 75c to \$1.10 the pair.
HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$7.00 to \$11.00 per 100
bushels of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 60c to 70c per 100
lbs.; straw, 50c to 60c per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

CHEESE MARKET.

London, Aug. 5.—37 factories offered 5,395
boxes. July sales 890 at 95½; and 425 at 95-10c.
Brookville, Ont., August 3.—2,227 boxes of cheese
boarded here to-day, of which 1,152 were white and
balance colored. All were sold, white at 94½, col-
ored at 94c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 1.—At the cheese market
here, 1,200 boxes of 37 factories boarded 3,700 boxes
July week. Prices at first trade, a clearance being
made. Sales, 196 at 94½; 820 at 95-10c, and 427
at 95½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, July 24.—Messrs. John Swan &
Sons' weekly report says:—There have been
smaller supplies of fat cattle, both in Edinburgh
and Glasgow this week. Trade has been decidedly
better and prices quite 20s a head over those of
last week. Supplies from Ireland were consider-
ably larger and of very good quality. There have
been about 600 States cattle at Yorkhill, which
have also met a better trade. About 1,100 Cana-
dian cattle at Shildhall have also made more
money. Shipments from Canada are likely to be
small, the trade recently causing heavy losses to
the shippers. The number of sheep on offer this
week has been about the same but the supply of
lamb much larger. A great proportion being of
secondary quality. For the best descriptions of
each class, a demand was steady and previous
prices maintained, but secondary lambs met a de-
cidedly worse sale. In many cases, considerably
lower rates. Fat calves, a good show on prices
well maintained; while pigs made considerably
higher prices. For the best store cattle there has
been decidedly more enquiry at higher prices, but
secondary strikers were difficult to sell at moderate
prices. Store sheep also easier sold. Milk cows
not quite so numerous, and for everything short
of the best quality a bad trade was experienced.
Best beef, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; Irish, 5s to 5s 3d; Cana-
dian, 5s 3d to 7s per stone. Best mutton, 7½d
to 7½d per lb.

London, July 24.—Shorter supply of beasts, es-
pecially prime quality, and trade firmer at 2d per
5½ advance. Best Scotch sheep, 7d; other Scotch,
6d. Top prime—Prime Scotch and Herefords
5s, occasionally 5s 3d; runts, 4s 10d to 5s; Lin-
colns, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; Irish, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; fat
cows, 5s 2d per 5 lbs. Sheep also 4d dealer with
a ready sale. Best calves, 5s 6d to 5s 8d per 5
lbs. Lambs firm at late values. Calves nominal.
Cows, 2½ to 2½ cwt.

Beef.....5d to 5s 6d; Mutton.....5s 3d to 5s 6d
Veal.....4s 4d to 4s 6d; Lamb.....4s 6d to 5s 6d
Beasts, 1510; sheep and lambs, 12,400; calves, 15;
pigs, 0; no foreign.

Liverpool, July 24.—Beasts, 160; sheep and
lambs, 5,705; Best beef, 6½d; second, 6½d;
third, 6½d. Best Scotch sheep, 7d; other Scotch,
6½d, 5d. Decrease of 1½¢ beasts, and an in-
crease of 17½¢ sheep. Fair demand for all classes
at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Cork, July 25.—Ordinary—First, 95c; second,
92c; third, 85c; fourth, 80c. Milk-curd, 100c;
Superfine, 107c; fine, 105c; mild, 100c. Kase,
Mild, 95c. In market—638 firkins, 1 kg, 254 mild,
2 kgs.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 4.—Beef.—Receipts, 128 car-
loads or 2,275 head, including 16 carloads for ex-
portation alive, 45 carloads for the market and
67 carloads consigned direct to local abattoirs.
Four carloads were carried over Wednes-
day, making a total of 49 carloads on sale. With
only a moderate enquiry the trading was very
slow and effected sales were from 15c to 30c per 100
lbs. lower. The finish was very dull. The
yards were finally cleared. Poor to strictly
prime native steers sold at \$3.00 to \$4.85 per 100
lbs., two choice carloads at \$4.90 to \$5.05; Tex-
ans and colorados at \$4.55 to \$5.70, extra and
choice at \$5.25 to \$4.00, dry cows, \$4.65 to \$5.10.
No bulls on sale. Dressed beef sold at 6½ to 6c
per lb. for poorest to native sides. Latest

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE WAR.

DIFFICULTY AMICABLY SETTLED.

FRANCE ABANDONS THE DISPUTED TERRITORY AND RAISES HER BLOCKADE.

London, Aug. 1.—The 'Post' Paris correspondent says:—A lengthy interview on Monday morning between M. Develle and Lord Dufferin resulted in a friendly entente permitting Siam to be maintained as a buffer between the British and the French possessions. France abandons the part to which England lays claim as having formed part of Burmah previous to the Ebuwa's overthrow. England agrees to accept of an accurate adjustment of the Siamese frontier in relation to Tonquin and Annam. The entente is so complete that Lord Dufferin will probably return to England on Tuesday or Wednesday.

New York, Aug. 1.—The 'Sun' special from London says: 'Inquiries after midnight at the British Admiralty brought a response from the official in charge that confirmation had been received from Bangkok of the report that the French admiral had given notice of a fresh blockade to begin on Wednesday. It was added that there is no question of British gunboats leaving Bangkok,' in response to French or any other demands.

The assurance that the fullest recognition would be given to British subjects in the disputed territory above the 18th parallel which was received from France on Sunday night in answer to Lord Dufferin's protest against the French occupation was believed by the British Government to have secured a peaceful solution of the difficulty. This confidence is no longer felt.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

London, Aug. 1.—The 'Daily News' says: The latest news from Bangkok is very serious. Siam, having accepted the French terms, France's persistence in coercive measures will be equivalent to an unprovoked declaration of war, if not an open demand for the cession of Siam. The British Foreign Office has never been in a stronger position than now. We have no desire to attack France, but while Lord Rosebery made up his mind from the first not to assist or encourage the Siamese, he was equally determined, with the full approval of his colleagues, to protect the commercial rights of his own countrymen. He distinctly warned France that the British vessels could not be stopped under a blockade of an avowedly pacific character. It is quite impossible for Great Britain to withdraw the ships she sent from Bangkok for protective purposes. We cannot be accused of inciting public feeling against France, but moderation is one thing, weakness another.

AND NOW ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE TO ARBITRATE FOR THE NEUTRAL ZONE ON THE UPPER MEKONG.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The supplementary guarantees demanded by France from Siam, which include the temporary custody of the river and port of Chantabun, and that the Siamese shall not establish military stations in certain named places in the Cambodian frontier or within a certain distance of the Mekong river, were contained in a note issued by M. Develle yesterday and made public to-day. The text of the note is as follows:—

Paris, July 31.—The delay of Siam in accepting the ultimatum presented by the French minister resident at Bangkok has justified the Government of the Republic in imposing heavier conditions. Being desirous, however, to give further proof of the sentiments of moderation by which she has been constantly actuated, France will content herself as an indispensable guarantee for the practical execution of the clauses of the ultimatum, with occupying the river and port of Chantabun until the complete evacuation of the posts established by the Siamese on the left bank of the Mekong river. Further, for the purpose of guaranteeing a continuance of the good relation happily re-established between France and Siam, and for preventing a conflict in the region of Lake Touloup, Siam will undertake to maintain no military forces in Battambang and Siemreap and the locality situated within a radius of twenty-five kilometres of the Mekong river, extending from the Cambodian frontier. Siam will only maintain the police force necessary to preserve order. Moreover, Siam will not maintain warships or armed boats on the waters of the Great lake or the Mekong river.

THE UPPER MEKONG.

A semi-official despatch says: The various interviews between M. Develle and Lord Dufferin the last few days referred exclusively to the Upper Mekong question, which has been pending between France and Great Britain for years and which was brought into prominence by the Franco-Siamese conflict. All decisions in the matter were postponed until Siam unreservedly accepted the French ultimatum. Acceptance having been made France has not hesitated to adhere to the principle of a neutral zone to be established by means of mutual sacrifices between the possessions of the two powers in the regions of the upper Mekong. The delimitation of this zone is reserved for a future date.

London, Aug. 1.—The 'Daily News' editorially says: 'It would be pedantry and folly to deny that our relations with France have been severely strained. France's extremely high handed procedure for which there is about as much justification as there was for the partition of Holland, could not be regarded without concern by Great Britain. Much credit for the fortunate outcome is due to the consummate diplomacy of Lord Dufferin, while Lord Rosebery has certainly justified the confidence of the country.'

In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, read the text of the first ultimatum and of the supplementary ultimatum sent by France to Siam and accepted by the latter country. He added: 'We have signed an agreement in Paris establishing a neutral zone in Indo-China.'

Bangkok, Aug. 1.—The English and German gunboats entered the Memam river to-day. They proceeded up the river and came to an anchor off the city. The blockade is still continued.

FRENCH TROOPS GO UP THE RIVER.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Government has

been advised that Captain Thoreux has left Saigon with a body of troops for the Upper Mekong.

London, Aug. 2.—In replying to Sir Edward Grey's announcement this afternoon that the French blockade had been raised, Sir Richard Temple (Conservative) said there was an impression in many quarters that British diplomacy had received a check in the negotiations carried on by France and Great Britain. Siam had been treated in a hard manner, and British interests had not been safeguarded. There was a serious feeling in England that the action of the Foreign Office has been incompetent. Did the cession of Siamese territory, he asked, mean the whole left bank of the Mekong river? If so, it was unfortunate, as it would bring France nearer to Burmah than ever before. He suggested that Great Britain help Siam to pay the money indemnity with a view to terminating the French occupation of the districts seized.

Mr. Curzon, Conservative, said he doubted France's intention to execute her pledge to preserve the integrity of Siam. The assurances given by France to England had not been kept. Mr. Curzon asserted the Foreign Office was on trial at the bar of public opinion.

Sir Edward Grey reproached Mr. Curzon with trying to embarrass the Government while negotiations of a most delicate character were pending. The position of affairs required him to still maintain considerable reserve. He was confident it would be found when the results of the negotiations shall have been disclosed that the action of the Foreign Office has been as strong as Mr. Curzon could have desired.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S WISE ACTION.

Paris, Aug. 2.—It is positively stated here that a ministerial crisis, and possibly a different issue in the Siamese question was only averted by the active intervention of President Carnot. A majority of the ministers following the lead of M. Delcasse were very stubborn in their insistence of harsher terms towards Siam as a stepping stone to a French protectorate. Had it not been for M. Carnot, M. Develle would have been forced to resign, but the President placated the Delcasse party in the additional conditions which appeared in the second ultimatum. The establishment of a consulate at Korat is looked upon with high favor.

London, Aug. 2.—Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the French blockade of Bangkok had been raised to-day.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Rear-Admiral Humann, commanding the French fleet now in Siamese waters, announces that the blockade of Siam was raised yesterday afternoon.

New York, Aug. 5.—The 'Herald' prints the following cable from Bangkok:—The Saigon papers say there was some severe fighting between the Siamese and the French on July 20, on the Mekong river. It is said 300 Siamese were killed, while the French losses were slight. The latter have occupied several more islands.

Bangkok, Aug. 5.—While matters are very quiet in this city owing to the raising of the blockade yesterday by Admiral Humann, disturbances are occurring throughout the provinces and some severe fighting has taken place. M. Pavie, the French Minister to Siam, is expected to return to the city at once.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED—EXCITEMENT IN CAMBODIA.

Bangkok, Aug. 6.—Ratifications of the Franco-Siamese agreement were exchanged on Friday. M. Pavie, the French Minister, will resume his post here on Monday. The French flag has been hoisted down at Koh-Si-Chang, and the Siamese Customs officers have been allowed to return. Rear-Admiral Humann, commanding the French squadron, remains at Koh-Si-Chang, and is in constant communication with Paris.

Paris, Aug. 6.—M. Pavie has cabled to Minister Develle the report of Siam's official acceptance of the French ultimatum. This confirms everything effected through Prince Vadhana, Siamese Minister to France.

Paris, Aug. 6.—A despatch to the 'Temps' from Saigon says:—The excitement in Cambodia is increasing. The King declares that the time is ripe to regain Battambang should France refuse to act and overstep the powers vested in him. The Cambodians are chagrined that nothing has been done for their benefit, and are prepared to assert their rights.

London, Aug. 6.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett asked the Government if the British warships in Siamese waters had withdrawn outside the limits of the blockade of the Menam River under directions from the French Admiral commanding the blockade squadron. He further asked if any British warship remained at Bangkok.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said, in reply, that no demand had been made by the French Admiral for the withdrawal of the British warships from the blockade limits. Their removal outside the limits would never have been permitted by Her Majesty's Government.

This statement was greeted with loud cheering.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Early on Friday a man, believed to be an escaped inmate of Lonsue Pointe Asylum, ascended Bonsecours Catholic Church pulpit, and in a mad fashion began to preach that the world is free, and that none were forbidden to preach. He was overpowered after a lot of meaningless talk.

Moise Dube, while returning from work with his father on Aug. 2, had to cross the Grand Trunk Railway track to get home. He darted across, and escaped one train, but was knocked down and killed on the second track by a pilot engine that he had not seen. The body was badly mutilated.

Eug. Pailion, who had evidently been suffering for some weeks from delirium tremens, died in No. 2 Police Station, on July 31. He had been arrested for drunkenness and the jury declared his death to be due to pneumonia. Anselme Houle died from delirium tremens in Notre Dame Hospital, on Aug. 1. Here are two more deaths due to liquor.

Jerry Grogan, a cabman, fell from his cab, and the wheel passed over his body. It was on Aug. 2 the accident happened. The man died next day. It was thought at the Hospital that he was not in any

danger of death, and he laughed at the accident during his stay in the Hospital. He had been injured internally, however, and died quite suddenly soon after his merriment was over.

A mutinous sailor can get into trouble easily enough, if he so desires. Charles Meekin, of the steamship 'Alabama,' was in search of trouble, and on the high seas told the captain that he 'liked Canada's jails. He would not work, shamed sickness, and finally attacked Captain Fairweather with a marling-spike. He evidently was a ruffian, and was sent to jail for six months when the steamer reached Montreal.

A man from the Western train sought protection in a police station on Aug. 2, saying that he was a farmer, and had driven to Toronto market with a load of produce. Two men induced him to take a drink and he became stupid and recollecting nothing more until he was on the Montreal train. He was housed in the station over night, and went back to Toronto next day to seek his horse and rig, which probably had been stolen from him.

Rose Cohen, a young girl who came to Montreal to marry her lover, a young man named H. Frankenstein, became insane from home sickness, and had to be sent to Verdun Asylum, where her lover arranged to have her placed in a private ward. There are hopes of her recovery. The persistent and pitiful cry of the young woman was for her father and mother. Her lover could not comfort her.

The man who leaves Catholicism for Protestantism in Quebec Province does not fare quite so well as Sir John Thompson who left Protestantism for Catholicism. Frequently French Canadians who change are assaulted and insulted until they are driven to the States for refuge. Albert Gagnier, who is a gatekeeper on the G.T.R., is a converted Roman Catholic, and because he became a Protestant he was struck and beaten by two ruffians who called him a Chiniquy. Gagnier was beaten black and blue. Two men were arrested, and they were locked up after giving their names as Robt. Houthillier and Alph. Madore. It is curious that they were fined only one dollar each. The Recorder explained that there was some difficulty in finding out who struck the first blow, and he fined them because of their interference with Gagnier, in his duty. Queer decisions of this sort are not uncommon.

THE RESERVOIR GAVE WAY.

Portland, Me., Aug. 7.—The great reservoir of the Portland Water Company on the Eastern promenade, burst yesterday morning, letting loose its 20,000,000 gallons of water in the short space of about fifteen minutes. The immense mass of water thus suddenly loosened dashed with mighty power upon the two houses occupied by the families of M. Lappin and Dennis M. Conley. The buildings were crushed as if they had been made of card-board and four persons lost their lives, Mrs. Dennis M. Conley, Miss Agnes Conley, Miss Mamie Conley and James Moseley.

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