

SUMMARY.

James Gilbert, the Irish dynamiter, who was released from prison on May 20 because he was supposed to be dying, has recovered his health sufficiently to leave the hospital and sail for New York.

Mr. James Gordon Bennet, proprietor of the New York 'Herald,' was dangerously injured on Wednesday in Paris. He fell from a coach on which he was riding, and was so severely hurt that medical attention was at once required.

Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, ridicules the idea that a general disarmament of European powers was possible. All continental powers would be much relieved, however, he says, could the present process of increasing military and naval forces be brought gradually to a standstill.

The 'Berliner Tageblatt,' of Berlin, has a despatch from Darmstadt stating that the betrothal of the Czar-witch of Russia to the Princess Alice (Victoria Helen Louise Beatrice, youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, will shortly be proclaimed.

Though London despatches state that the Canadian pleuro-pneumonia suspect is held, there is no news that the animal has been declared to have the dread disease, and expectation is that the embargo will be raised ere long by the British authorities in London.

The United States Government launched a new battle-ship, the 'Massachusetts,' from the Philadelphia shipyards on Saturday. Quite a distinguished party of officials was present at the ceremony.

CANADIAN.

Gen. Moore, who is to command Her Majesty's forces in British North America, with headquarters in Halifax, has arrived in Canada, and will assume command at once.

The Spanish caravels, which are to pass up the St. Lawrence canals to Chicago, have been signalled off the New Brunswick coast, and will be in Montreal to-morrow.

Hay is being shipped from St. John, N. B., to Great Britain, and the shippers expect to send more by steamers that are to follow the 'Damara,' which is taking out a lot from the above-named port.

The Congregational Union has decided to veto the proposal made for union, recently, to the Presbyterian General Assembly, but the union reaffirmed its resolution of 1888 for Christian unity.

Newfoundland is to have a new railway built across the island, from Exploits to the west coast, with a terminus at Pointe a Basque on the southwestern extremity. On the completion of the road to the west coast, daily communication is to be made with Canada and the United States by fast steamers.

STRENGTHENING THE CHINESE SQUADRON.

New York, June 12.—The 'Herald's' Washington special says: The Chinese naval squadron is to be further strengthened. In the recent reassignment of ships, incident to the breaking up of the naval review, the 'Baltimore' was assigned as flagship of the Chinese station. It has now been decided to have the gunboat 'Concord' accompany the 'Baltimore' to the Asiatic station. The officials state there is nothing especially significant in the proposed augmentation of the forces in Chinese waters, that it is only carrying out an understood policy of utilizing the new ships where there are large American interests represented, as fast as they become liable for service, and that the withdrawal of some of the old vessels on that station for repairs makes it necessary for others to take their places. At the same time it is admitted that the complaints from Americans of actual or threatened outrages are growing rather numerous of late, and that there will be plenty of work for all the vessels that can be spared for the station.

BREAK ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

Troy, N.Y., June 12.—About sixty feet of the State dam across the Hudson River at this city gave way about three o'clock this morning. The effect of the break will be to suspend all navigation on the Champlain Canal, as no boats can pass through the sloop lock in the dam, and the West Troy entrance to the canal is not being used. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000, and an expert states that it will be about ten days before the break can be repaired.

PRIESTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Rome, June 12.—Eleven graduates of the American College here, who have just been ordained to the priesthood, were given an audience by the Pope today, and received his blessing. The newly made priests will shortly start for the United States, where they will be assigned to parishes in distant parts of the country.

VILLA MARIA IN ASHES.

THE LOSS WILL BE NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FAMOUS CONVENT.

The Villa Maria Convent, considered the finest on the continent of America, is now a great pile of picturesque ruins. Seven hours of fierce consuming flames were sufficient to destroy a structure that had taken years of man's ingenuity and skill to erect. The fire occurred on Thursday, June 8.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED.

The first intimation the Sisters had of the fire was about 11.55 a.m. One of the Sisters ran excitedly into the long room where a number of the Nuns were sitting and called, 'Fire, fire, the convent is on fire!' A rush was made out of the western door, and there in a small cupola about the centre of the roof they saw a thin cloud of curling smoke issuing. Carpenters had been working there all morning. It was said the last man to leave the cupola for dinner was a workman who had been doing some soldering and had thoughtlessly left his little furnace with fire in it, never dreaming of course that there was the least danger of this setting fire to the building. How the fire in the furnace ever managed to ignite the woodwork will probably never be known.

THEY DID WHAT THEY COULD.

All through the fire the Sisters be-

top story and had nearly been suffocated by the smoke.

THE CHURCH ON FIRE.

When the rushing, roaring flames finally did strike the church, it almost seemed to rock. In less than five minutes the sacred edifice was glowing with fervent heat. It is almost impossible to describe the strength of the flames. If a cyclone had struck the place, the windows could not have been shattered more suddenly. Nothing could be heard for the roar of the flames, as they shot out of the windows and stretched out eagerly to the immense cupola far above them. In less time than it takes to write it, they had consumed everything that could be burnt in the body of the church.

The great crowd held its breath and gazed at the cupola. Higher and higher mounted the long tongues of flame till at last they reached their prey. It was a sight never to be forgotten. Masses of burning wood shot high up into the hot air, and were carried across away. Sightseers were in danger, but they never realized it; they were spell-bound. Like a scroll, the beautiful cupola was rolled up till it fell with a crash and brought down part of the roof. The firemen on the north side were working desperately, while this was going on. There were just as many buildings on this side as on the south side, and the boiler-house besides. Hundreds of cords of wood were also piled here. Like their confreres on the south side, they, too, suffered defeat. When the flames seized the boiler-house, the crowd retreated. They were wise. Hardly were they well clear of the place before one of the boilers exploded, bursting out part of the wall. At short intervals explosions were heard from

Twice before since the organization of the order of the Congregation of Notre Dame, their head convent has suffered by fire, but not to the extent of the present visitation. The order was inaugurated in 1667, by the famous Marguerite Bourgeois, and has now 168 missions in the United States and Canada. The buildings just destroyed were built to replace the old mother-house of the order, on St. Jean Baptist street, which had become too small to accommodate the always increasing number of nuns. Besides the Superior-General and Executive Council, who had their permanent residence at Villa Marie, it was also the general headquarters where the sisters from the different missions came during the summer vacation, and included, besides, the novitiate, infirmary, general offices, etc.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The total cost of the buildings was \$650,000, and it is estimated that the furnishing, including musical instruments for chapel and church decorations, cost about \$300,000. It will thus be seen that the loss is about \$950,000 less than \$1,000,000. Not nearly all this, however, was paid. The organization is not wealthy, and no money is left toward erecting a new building. The insurance was only \$100,000. This was divided as follows:—North British and Mercantile, \$34,000; Royal Insurance Company, \$34,000, and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, \$32,000.

The church was a fine sample of the Byzantine style. The dome over the high altar was 165 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. The side towers were 160 feet high. The church was 300 feet long, the great altar standing midway in the nave, dividing the space reserved for

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

MR. JONCAS, M.P., FOR GASPE, CHARGED WITH DEMANDING A PRICE FOR HIS INFLUENCE WITH THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, June 9.—The row between the directors of the sardine-canning industry of the Lower St. Lawrence, known as 'L'Union Sardiniere du St. Laurent,' and Mr. Joncas, M.P. for Gaspé, is now assuming all the proportions of another scandal. In reply to Mr. Joncas' denial of the charge that he attempted to squeeze \$5,000 out of the Union for the use of his influence with the Ottawa Government in securing for it the remission of certain duties on olive oil and his demand that it should back up its charge with some responsible name, either that of its president or manager, in order that he might have the opportunity to make them prove it before the courts, the directors this evening re-assert their charge and furnish Mr. Joncas with the names of Mr. L. P. Chalouit, president of the company; Mr. Charles Letellier, capitalist; Mr. L. H. Blais, barrister; Mr. J. B. E. Letellier, merchant, and Mr. Joseph Fremont, M.P., Mayor of Quebec, all or any of whom they invite him to sue if he dares. They also publish the solemn declaration of Messrs. Chalouit, J. B. Letellier and Louis Blodeau, manufacturer, all attesting that a demand for \$5,000 was made on the company, through the medium of Mr. Demers, publisher of the 'Evenement,' of which paper Mr. Joncas is editor, as the price of the latter's influence and services with the Government in getting the remission of the duties for the company; that the \$5,000 were to be paid in the shape of 50 paid-up shares of the company's capital stock; that, on refusal to transact with Mr. Demers, the latter produced a letter from Mr. Joncas, authorizing him to settle and determine the price or indemnity to be paid the member for Gaspé for his services; that the demand was afterwards reduced to \$3,000 and later on to \$2,000 in ready cash on the representation that the money was needed to meet pressing engagements towards persons whose names could not be mentioned; and that, on the company's persistent refusal to be bled to any extent, the 'Evenement,' over the signature of Mr. Joncas, began a campaign against the company to try to kill it, while the directors were further told that they would make a mistake if they tried to get the duties remitted without the assistance of Messrs. Joncas and Demers, that these had taken the necessary precautions at Ottawa, and that the order-in-council would not be passed. But eventually the order-in-council was passed without Messrs. Joncas and Demers. This is substantially what the affidavits set forth, and it is needless to say that they are the talk of the city this evening, the makers being all prominent and respected men, and now the public are anxiously awaiting the next move in the matter.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Quebec, June 10.—The fun created for the public by the controversy between Mr. Joncas, M.P., for Gaspé, and the directors of the Union Sardiniere is increasing. This evening Messrs. Joncas and Demers deny in toto, through the columns of the 'Evenement,' the solemn declarations published in the 'Electeur' yesterday by Messrs. Chalouit, Letellier and Blodeau, of the Union Sardiniere. They both positively deny that they ever made any demand on the directors for money for Mr. Joncas' services and they particularly deny the conversations attested by Mr. Blodeau as having taken place with him on the subject, which Mr. Joncas dismisses with the announcement that he has given instructions to his lawyers, Messrs. Casgrain, Lavery & Angers, to take an action for libel against Mr. Louis Blodeau; so that this latest little political scandal will be now ventilated before the courts.

LORD DERBY'S FAREWELL TOUR.

Kingston, June 6.—The Earl and Countess of Derby reached this city at four o'clock yesterday and were driven to Bishopscastle, the residence of the Bishop of Ontario. In the evening a dinner party occurred, attended by many of the leading citizens. After his visit to the Military College, the cadets removed the horses from the carriage and drove His Excellency, amid cheers, beyond the limits. Then the Earl shook hands and said good-bye to each cadet. In the afternoon he drove out to Cataract cemetery and looked upon the grave and wreaths placed there in memorial of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Toronto, June 7.—The Governor-General and Lady Derby arrived here this morning. They will hold a reception at the Government House this afternoon to say good-bye to friends. The City Council will present them with a farewell address.

ROME'S LATEST PROPOSAL.

Rome, June 12.—It is reported that the Government has found that it would not be expedient to adopt the proposal to establish a monopoly in petroleum, and has, therefore, abandoned all further consideration of the question of adding to the revenue by the establishment of a monopoly of the life and fire insurance business in place of the proposed petroleum monopoly. It is estimated that the granting of a monopoly of the insurance business of the country will add \$10,000,000 to the revenue. Such a monopoly would seriously affect the United States companies, which do an immense insurance business in Italy.

NEW BEHRING SEA BILL.

London, June 9.—The House of Lords to-day passed a second reading a bill extending the act of 1881 relating to Behring sea, to the Pacific ocean adjacent to Behring sea. Lord Roschery, referring to the seizure of British sealers by Russian cruisers said that he believed from the attitude of Russia that the parties injured would receive compensation.

FROM DOWN BY THE SEA.

St. John, N. B., June 11.—A lot of hay is now on the way from Montreal to this city to be shipped hence to London on the Furness line steamer 'Damara' this week. Some New Brunswick hay will go forward by the same steamer.

other buildings. The crowd became alarmed.

THE FINAL EFFORT.

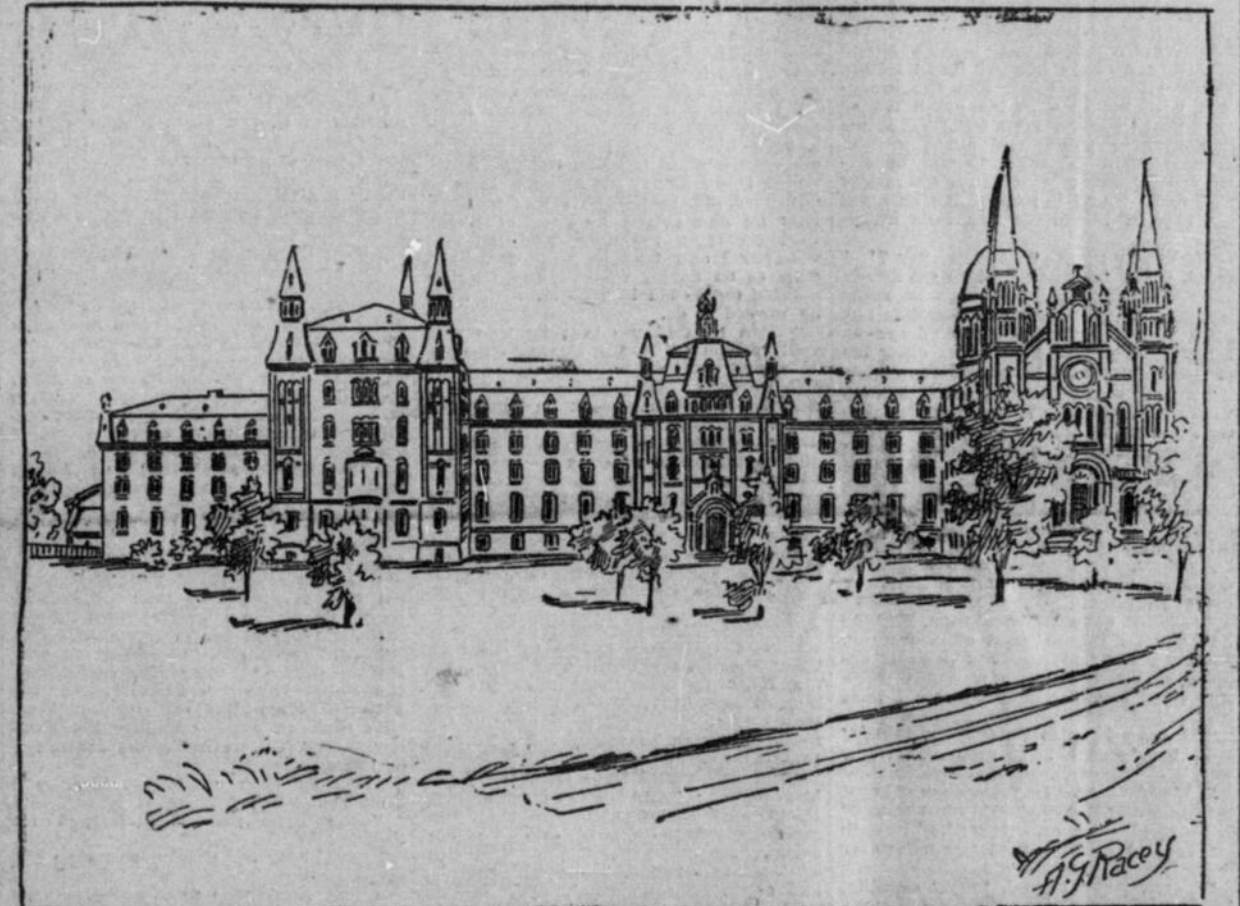
By 5.30 the great structure was a mass of ruins, with the exception of a portion of the west wing, near where the fire had started. The hungry flames, strange to say, had nearly deserted this portion in its eagerness to get at the south, east and north wings. There was nothing to burn but the west wing now, and the still hungry flames besieged it voraciously.

All the firemen now united to save this building. As usual, the fire attacked the roof. It had to fight its way westward now, so at last the wind was in favor of the firemen. The gallant fellows swarmed as near the roof as they dared, and saturated everything with water, yet they failed to stop the egress of the flames, and in a very short time the fire had eaten its way into the top rooms. The Chairman of the Fire Committee shouted himself hoarse; he was determined to win this portion of the structure. The men obeyed his orders. But still the odds were heavily against them. 'Water! more water!' that was their constant cry.

One of the firemen tried to reach the flames by climbing a ladder and getting on to the sloping porch roof. Even then he failed to get fairly at the fire. At last he was ordered to come down, and in his perilous descent, slipped and would have fallen had he not let the hose go, which went twisting on the ground, scattering the crowd very speedily. After about an hour and a-half's work, the lower portion of the small wing was saved, but was knee-deep in water.

THE BUILDING AND ORDER.

The buildings were erected in 1890 at a cost of \$650,000. The architect was Mr. H. M. Perreault, and from cellar to roof everything was so arranged as to suit the desires of the Rev. Provincial Sister, Justine, the Sister who had charge of the building. The Sister Superior who presided at the time of the erection of the convent, believed in insurance, but when she died, two years afterwards, her successor brought it down to \$100,000, at which it has since remained.



VILLA MARIA CONVENT BEFORE THE FIRE.

haved nobly. The strenuous efforts they made to put out the fatal little stream of smoke deserved success.

They not only got the men about the place to throw water on it, but they took a hand in carrying up the water themselves. The obstinate blaze slowly increased in spite of all their efforts. They did not want to run any risks and so telephoned to the city at 12.15 Help came as soon as engines and firemen could get to the convent.

A POOR WATER SUPPLY.

As usual with such fires the water supply was very poor. It was thought from the precautions that had been taken that a fire would never have the least chance of making much of a headway. A large tank or reservoir, about 15 feet wide, 30 feet long and several feet deep, stood in the south side of the yard while two wells were sunk in the west and east side. At first the powerful engines threw water well on to the roof which was over six stories high. But when the water was most needed it began to get scarce and the streams fell lower. The firemen worked nobly and risked their lives a hundred times. Just before the cupola fell, Chief Massey, from St. Henri, E. Varney, Firemen Benoit, McCulloch and A. Duford, of No. 19 station, were in the room just beneath it and were trying to prevent the flames from entering the room. Finally the cupola began to sway and the four men started for the door. Dense clouds of smoke filled the room at the time and in the darkness poor Duford fell over a bench and the next moment the burning cupola was on top of him. His brave comrades could not bear to see him in this deadly peril of being burned alive and at the risk of their lives again ran into the room and dragged the suffering man out. He was fearfully burned and was carried down stairs, where a priest gave him the last sacrament. His sufferings were intense. The ambulance was called, and twenty minutes later he was removed to the hospital. While this rescue was being effected Chief Benoit was being carried down a ladder on the south side and was having buckets of water thrown over him. He had been fighting the flames and had stayed too long in the

THE MCCARTHY PLATFORM.

RE TEMPERANCE PLANK LEFT OFF ENTIRELY.

Toronto, June 8.—The following is the full list of the platform adopted at the McCarthy Committee yesterday:— 1. To promote such tariff reform as will

(a) Relieve the consumers, and especially the agricultural and wage-earning classes from the burden of taxation that they are now bearing in consequence of excessive protection. (b) Effectually and speedily accomplish the downfall of the combinations and trusts which have been created among many manufacturers, whereby competition is prohibited and monopolies flourish. (c) And give the preference, wherever practicable, to the mother land, and also to such countries, and more especially the United States, as are willing to join with us in fair trade relations.

2. To prevent in the establishing of provinces in the Territories any enactment of any organic law which would recognize any racial distinction or privilege, and to secure the early repeal of the dual language clause in the North-West Territories Act.

3. To insist in the matter of education, so far as the subject is within the control of the Parliament of Canada, that the provinces shall have exclusive authority; that no sectarian system shall be forced upon a province by Dominion legislation; and to further insist on the abolition of the provision requiring the establishment of separate schools in the Territories.

4. To oppose any interference by the Government or Parliament of Canada in the Public School Law of the Province of Manitoba, the constitutionality of which has been conclusively settled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

5. To require, in the readjustment of the constituencies, that the distribution of seats shall, as far as practicable, be based on equality of population, county and city boundaries being taken as the natural limits of electoral districts, with equitable divisions thereof, where the population entitles the city or county to two or more representatives.

The following officers have been elected:—President Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C. M.P.; Permanent Chairman of Central Committee, Mr. Edward D. Armour, Q.C.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Fee.

Representatives from London, Kingston, Cardwell, West York, North Simcoe, the four electoral divisions of Toronto, and other places have been elected to the Central Committee, which will be composed of delegates from branches of the Association, which will be formed throughout the country. The reports of the success of the movement are of a very satisfactory character, and quiet, steady work is being done by the promoters.

There is some surprise that the Central Committee of the McCarthy party, which met yesterday and added two new planks to the platform, did not adopt the proposed temperance plank. The two new planks are the crushing of combines and representation by population. A good many thought temperance would be added.

NICARAGUANS EXCITED.

New York, June 12.—A special to the 'World' from Managua, Nicaragua, says: The landing of marines and sailors from the United States warship 'Atlanta,' who established a camp near the village of Santa Fe, close to the canal, has caused the greatest excitement here, even exceeding that which prevailed during the late revolution, or upon the overthrow of Sacasa. The agitation has extended to all classes, who fear that the United States is taking possession of the country, and the passive attitude of the Government is severely commented upon, even called treacherous. The explanation of the United States officials that they merely landed forces in order to protect the canal property, and works was considered a subterfuge for such warlike preparations as the landing of troops without warning, placing artillery and Hotchkiss guns in possession, preparing the place to withstand a siege, bringing ashore a large quantity of supplies and camp equipment, seem to indicate a long stay. Crowds went to Santa Fe from this city to see 'Los Americanos,' as the invaders are called, and it is feared that unless precautions are taken, or unless a satisfactory explanation is given, serious trouble may result. There is a report here that the rest of the Central American governments will protest against this action of the United States. A late rumor is that the United States troops will withdraw.

MR. WIMAN'S ESTATE.

New York, June 18.—It has just been learned that nearly two months before Mr. Erastus Wiman failed his wife transferred all the property in her name to Messrs. R. G. Dun, Richard Dun, Douglas and Arthur King, of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., to make good Mr. Wiman's debt to that firm of \$315,000. This was a month before the same property was jointly assigned by Mr. and Mrs. Wiman for the benefit of Mr. Wiman's creditors in general. Mr. Dun and his associates declined to accept the deed on learning of Mr. Wiman's other liabilities, and advised a general assignment. To-day Mr. Dun expressed his willingness to sell his claim for ten cents on the dollar. Mr. Wiman, it is said, returns to Journalism.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Lunenburg, June 9.—On March 11 last the body of Mr. David Tanner was found on the road near Blind Bridge, between Lunenburg and Black Rocks. At the coroner's inquest 'Died from exposure' was the verdict. To-day information was laid before a justice of the peace to the effect that Mr. Tanner was wilfully murdered by one James Wagner, who was in his company. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused. Constables have gone to arrest the accused at Black Rocks.

AN EMPRESS AT HOME.

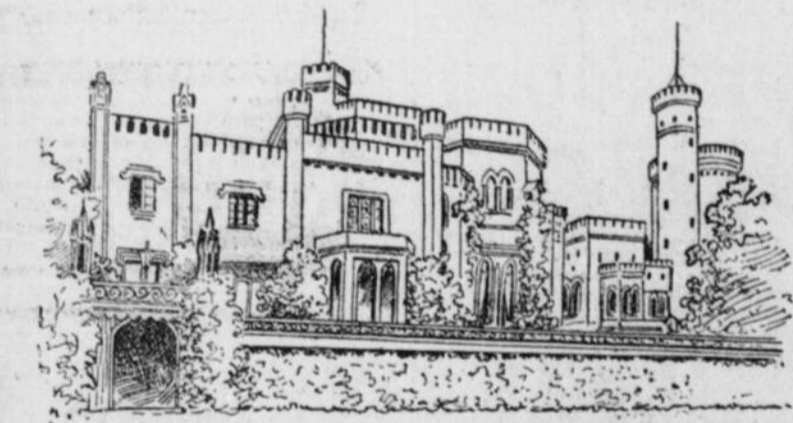
BY ARTHUR WARREN.

The German Empress is not a brilliant woman, nor does she care much for popular applause.

Augusta Victoria is the model "hausfrau" of Germany; she accordingly embodies the average German's ideal of womanliness.

The German Empress is thirty-five years of age, being about three months older than her husband, to whom she was married in 1851.

True to his character, the Prince arrived unexpectedly, and while walking through the park came suddenly upon a young woman who lay asleep in a hammock.



THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE EMPRESS.

lady shall wear the purple, even though she was born to it. The children of this particular Grand-Duke were brought up in a very unpretentious way.



SUMMER-HOUSE AT PRINKAU.

a friend, shortly after this, "I am going again to Prinkau ostensibly to shoot, but really to see the dearest girl in the world."

become an historic figure if she can help it. Her role is rather domestic than imperial.

The strong attachment between the Empress and her husband is well known throughout Germany.



DIADEM OF THE EMPRESS.

dom of the Empress her sphere is not small, for the church, the children, and the art culinary absorb her life.

Augusta Victoria carried to the Imperial palace at Berlin the tastes and habits and the simple faith that she had been born and bred in at her father's home.

When she married the young Prince of Prussia it seemed hardly possible that she would become the first lady of the Empire.

Any fine day, when the Imperial family are at Potsdam, you may see in the park, dressed plainly, though tastefully in black—the gown of unmistakable English cut—a graceful, sunny-faced woman walking with a troop of boys—six romping German youngsters ranging in age from two to ten years.

Monarchs are commonly supposed to lead lives of slothful ease and luxury. But in our day, at any rate, whatever may have been the case in the mediaeval past, sovereigns have a busy time of it.

The wife of the most powerful and wealthy sovereign in Europe will not

she may be, she rises at the uncomfortable hour of five, and invariably breakfasts at six.

"Early to bed, and early to rise, Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Of the German Imperial family it may truly be said that their bond of affection is uncommonly strong.

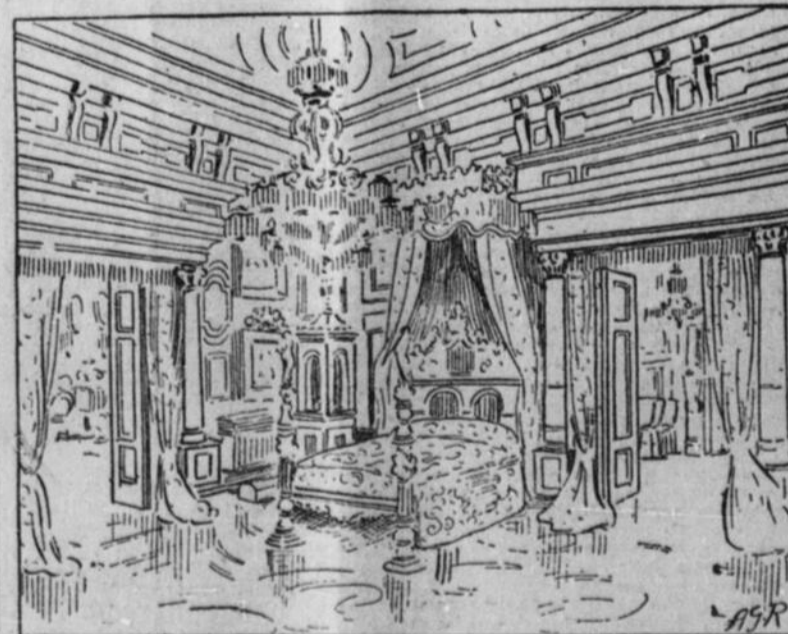


AUGUSTA VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

make merry with their children. There are few fashionable women who would consider it possible to give up to their small sons and daughters half the time that the German Empress spends in her nursery.

In May the Imperial family generally leave Berlin for the Palace of Potsdam. Here the Empress and her six boys spend as much time as possible out-of-doors.

The Kaiser is said to be the best dressed monarch of modern times. He is most punctilious as to the details of his attire.



RED-CHAMBER OF THE EMPRESS IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT POTSDAM.

boats, gather shells and weeds, and altogether enjoy themselves. They have a special fondness for the little English watering place of Felixstowe.

with the Imperial urchins, and the Crown Prince in particular grew very fond of him.

While her six small boys play about the beach in summer the Empress makes herself a comfortable seat on the sands and reads or knits there, for knitting is

an accomplished equestrienne. In her girlish days at the Schloss Prinkau she rode almost daily, and riding has always remained her favorite amusement.

It is at the new palace (Friedrichskron), which Frederick the Great built, and in which Frederick III. died, that William II. and his Empress now make their home at Potsdam.

There the Emperor throws off many of his state cares and becomes more the family man than the chief of a realm; and at Potsdam there is more opportunity than at Berlin for the outdoor life of which the children are so fond.

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Augusta Victoria is a good housekeeper; that goes without saying, for she is a German. She keeps as close a watch upon the daily details of domestic life within the Imperial household as the Emperor does upon the affairs of his army or the work of his ministers.

to his wife, who looks after her husband's clothing with an assiduity that no valet could equal. She takes upon herself the sole charge of her husband's linen, and she prefers to replace his buttons and darn his socks.

The Empress does not care much for "functions"; she prefers domestic quiet to the weariness of state occasions. As all rules have their exceptions, the conspicuous exception to this one is the Empress' fondness for participating in the great military manoeuvres.

As he finished all the children in the ward took up the refrain and repeated: "May God with blessings crown thee, Beloved Kaiserin!"

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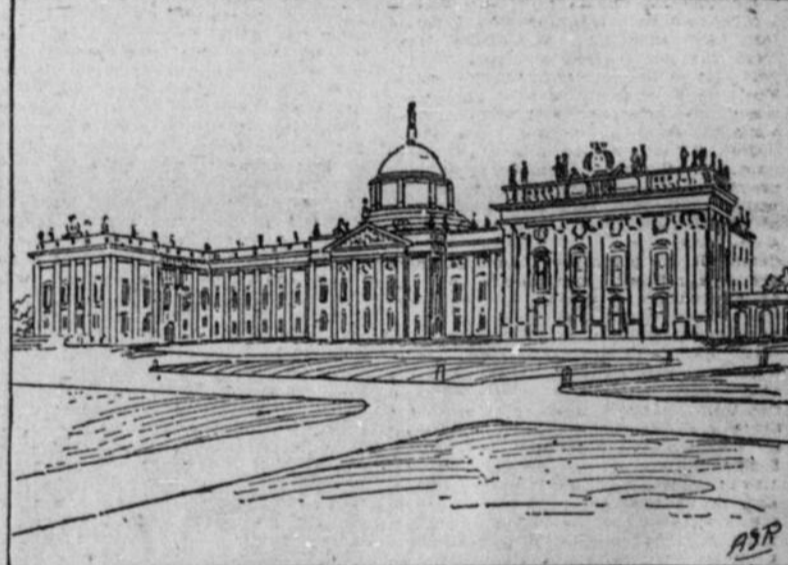
ward took up the refrain and repeated: "May God with blessings crown thee, Beloved Kaiserin!"

The gracious tact and kindly heart of the Empress never failed her. On one occasion she made a shy little maiden happy by her quick appreciation of the girl's bashfulness.



THE SCHLOSS AT DOLZIG (Where the Empress was born.)

vast range of buildings, a wilderness of apartments for the family, the guests, the retinue, the servants; suites of spacious rooms of state; long corridors, in which a stranger can easily lose himself; "grand staircases," which are seldom very grand; and all the chief places abounding in notable works of art—paintings, pottery, statuary, elaborate hangings, big mirrors, marble man-



THE ROYAL PALACE AT POTSDAM.

tels, malachite vases, huge crystal chandeliers, and that appearance of cold discomfort which always hovers about the "show parts" of royal residences. It is all very different in the private apartments of the Imperial family.

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All the children of the Imperial family have been baptized in water from the Jordan, according to a custom long established in the Royal house of Prussia.

The Empress always prepares some kind of celebration for the birthdays of her children. One of these anniversaries came along at the time of the Bismarck episode.

One night at a banquet in Gluecksburg, after the manoeuvres the Emperor closed a speech with this public tribute to his wife: "The tie that unites me to this province, and binds me more closely to it than to any others of my Empire, is the jewel that sheds its lustre at my side—Her Majesty the Empress, sprung from this soil, the ideal of the collective virtues of a German Princess, it is to her I owe it if I am able to bear the weighty responsibilities of my position in a joyful spirit." There is a tiny ring in this homage to a good woman.



THE ELDEST THREE CHILDREN AT PLAY IN THE NURSERY.

As well as to the common folk. "Yes," replied his tutor, "I have told you that all men are sinners." "Well," said the sceptical boy, "father may be, but I know that mother isn't."

When the Emperor is away from home he always, if ashore, communicates daily with his spouse. There will be a letter or a telegram at the breakfast table every morning, with affectionate messages for the wife and boys. Sometimes two or three messages will come in a day.

The Empress keeps a diary—not the mindless, schoolgirl records of notings which passes current for a daily record nowadays, but a diary of the old-fashioned kind. The Emperor often requests her to enter in this diary some fact which he desires especially to remember. The covers of the book are locked, and at the end of the year the volume is laid away in an iron safe. No one else, not even the Emperor himself, sees these diaries.

The cheerful spirit of the Empress is the sunshine of the Imperial family.

ENGLAND.

END OF THE PROTRACTED DROUGHT.

(Special Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, May 18.—At last the break has come in the unusually protracted drought. For nearly eleven weeks less than half an inch of rain fell in the greater part of England...

ROYAL ACADEMY, which is one of the first duties of the month of May which I try to discharge. I went to see painted pictures, but I think the living pictures were almost the prettier and the more interesting...

IDIOSYCRASIES OF WORK of our living artists. It is not simply that the President is always the President; always classic, always tender in color, always stately and polished and beautiful and uninteresting...

AUSTRALIAN SNAKES. Prof. Baldwin Spencer has contributed an interesting article on Australian snakes to the Melbourne "Australasian." The Professor describes the characteristics of the various species which are found on the continent...

AN OLD-TIME RAILROAD MAN. THE REV. RALPH SWINBURN ONCE AN ASSISTANT OF GEORGE STEPHENSON. A Charleston (West Va.) despatch to a New York paper says: The Rev. Ralph Swinburn, who lives on a farm within six miles of this city, is the oldest railroad man now living in this country...

KILLED THEM VERY MUCH. Blood and wounds, and spear-heads sticking in them, are very much in evidence. If the lions are not dead, they ought to be! Sir F. Leighton has here a capital picture, more actual than most of his work—a savage teaching the young idea of his boy how to shoot. "Hit" is the title, and you read it in the boy's gratified look towards the object...

NORTHFIELD. SOMETHING ABOUT THE SUMMER CONFERENCES. EMINENT SPEAKERS WILL BE AT THEM. Nestling among the mountains of the Connecticut river is the tiny little village of East Northfield, Massachusetts, famous now all over the world, not only for the special educational advantages it offers...

THE PICTURESQUE HOTEL. "The Northfield," built on a knoll, about a mile from the Seminary, is perfect in its appointments. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen visited at this hotel for a week last summer, and expressed themselves as much delighted with the different points of beauty...

WORLD'S STUDENTS' CONFERENCE. In the first week of July is to be held the World's Students' Conference; and here can be seen the flower of American manhood and noble specimens of young men, possessed of everything that goes to the make up of a perfect man...

PERSONAL. For more than sixty years the late Dowager Marchioness of Alibury had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the aristocratic society of London. She was the first to catch the eye in a drawing-room, not alone because she was tall and distinguished in appearance...

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria



THE REV. RALPH SWINBURN.

Stonegrave, the passenger agent, assured us that there will be cheaper summer rates issued early in June. A day train leaves every day at 8 a.m., arriving at Northfield at 5 p.m. A short drive of five minutes completes this pleasant journey through the prettiest parts of New Hampshire and Vermont.

JEAN HALL SINCLAIR.

THE LATE MR. M'ALL. The Rev. Robt. W. McAll died at his home at Auteuil, France, on Thursday, May 11. He was born at Macclesfield, Cheshire, in 1821, and was the only son of the Rev. Robert S. McAll, LL.D., an Independent minister and the author of several theological treatises...



made their last stand at the northeastern extremity of the city, took him to the corner of the Rue de Belleville, where he was giving away tracts, when a working man, evidently French but speaking English, said to him, "You are at this moment in the very midst of a district inhabited by thousands and tens of thousands of us working men..."

Last year on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Mission a testimonial was presented to Mr. McAll, chiefly subscribed for by French Protestants, and the ribbon of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon him last July...

PERSONAL. For more than sixty years the late Dowager Marchioness of Alibury had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the aristocratic society of London. She was the first to catch the eye in a drawing-room, not alone because she was tall and distinguished in appearance...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTOLENE. What fills the housewife with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite? COTTOLENE. What it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband eats so much, Though pies he never used to touch? COTTOLENE...

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

CADBURY'S COCOA. ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST. NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada—Frank Magor & Co. 255, Commissioners St., Montreal.

KODOL. K.D.C. acts like magic on an overloaded stomach. Free sample mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., Canada or 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

1834. 1890. J. A. MATHEWSON & CO., 707 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.

CONNOR'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE. Washes easily, quickly and clean. Use the "Challenge" Wringer. Agents wanted. Terms Liberal. Write for circular of testimonials. For sale whole, sale and retail by E. J. Latimer, 522 St. Paul street J. H. CONNOR, Ottawa, Ont.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE Cheap, as they must be removed from where they are now. The engine is 14 H.P. horizontal. Brush a make, and the boiler, which is almost new, is 8 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft., with 30 1/2 tubes. It has a self-contained fire box and is rated to supply steam to a 20 H.P. engine if required. Address JOHN BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

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

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1850. 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 ideas in Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Curtains, Portieres, Poles, Shades, Upholsterings. MAIL ORDERS HAVE THE FIRM'S PERSONAL NOTICE, EXACT ATTENTION AND PROMPT SHIPMENT. JAMES BAYLES & SON, 1837 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

40,000 NORWAY SPRUCE. TWO YEARS TRANSPLANTED; VERY THIRTY. One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Hundred, Cash with Order. BOX TO PACK EXTRA. DOUGLAS STEVENSON, Bramford, Ont. P. O. Box 688.

W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A., PRINCIPALS. ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont. Address as above, and you will receive interesting matter by return mail.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Table with subscription rates for Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, and Northern Messenger in various quantities.

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion and United States.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting by postal order to give the correct post-office address.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 3 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 on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

Whether Mr. McCarthy was rudely driven forth from the Conservative party, as he claims, or whether he raised the standard of rebellion and voluntarily withdrew, as the party declares, is still a 'moot' question.

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tion which has resulted from 'excessive' protection, and for the purpose of destroying the combines and trusts which have been promoted and have flourished under the forcing hot-house method of protection.

The McCarthy platform is disappointing, chiefly in what it does not contain. It was generally understood that Mr. McCarthy was negotiating with some section of the temperance people, with a view to uniting forces in regard to questions upon which they were agreed.

IRELAND'S SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.

A somewhat disappointing compromise has been practically agreed upon in the House of Lords regarding the Sunday Closing Act (Ireland).

promoters of the bill virtually consented to an amendment making the hours for the places to be open from two o'clock until four, provided that in Belfast and Limerick the closing be for the whole of Sunday.

MAGNIFICENT, BUT NOT BUSINESS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Toronto "Empire" are both very anxious that the Canadian Government should at once establish a line of ocean racers between Canadian and British ports.

It is claimed that the Canadian route is so much shorter than the American route, that the time of the

voyage can for that reason alone be greatly shortened. The "Empire" quotes Mr. Van Horne to the effect that the Canadian route is at least two days shorter than the American route.

It is singular, in view of all the extraordinary commercial and other advantages of the Canadian route, which impresses the minds of the "Empire" and Canadian Pacific, that they have agreed that the enterprise is one which the Government must carry through, or at least have the cost and responsibility of.

ONTARIO LIQUOR LAW OFFICIALS.

The scandals which were ventilated in the Ontario Legislature incident to the administration of the Liquor License Act by commissioners and inspectors, who are always recognized and reliable party supporters, are receiving the official attention of the Provincial Treasurer.

homily on non-partisanship in the administration of law, and concludes with a clear-cut warning which, it is to be hoped, will this time be heeded by the officials and lived up to by the Mowat administration.

METHODISTS IN POLITICS.

The thunder-tones of Dr. Douglas have once more shaken the political edifices of the Dominion, and sadly disturbed their occupants. He has effectively directed public attention to what is undoubtedly a fact, namely, that the Methodists are not represented in the Cabinets of the Dominion and the Province of Ontario.

It is remarkable that both in the United States and in Canada few Methodists are found in high positions in the state.

BROME COUNTY'S DUTY.

Brome County, which for so many years has enjoyed the benefit of protection from the open bar-room and licensed saloon, will on Friday next be called upon at the behest of the liquor traffic to repeal the Canada Temperance Act.

those who aspire to high positions in politics or in society or in the army naturally seek to join themselves with those who lead, and the easiest way to get into such circles is through the fellowship afforded by the churches.

So far as any church, by simply inspiring high morals and maintaining a high spiritual ideal in its members and adherents, impels them voluntarily to exclude themselves from organizations which have not a high moral standard, it and they are to be congratulated, though both society and the state are great losers.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1893.

A MCCARTHY PARTY AND POLICY.

is the duty of every elector of Brome to go to the ballot on Friday, irrespective of business interests, and by his vote protect the women and children and their fellow-men from the impending evil which the repeal of the Stott Act would certainly mean.

HELPLESS WINNIPEG.
'Punch' will do well to keep its ears open when Mr. Van Horne speaks, if it wishes to get many striking illustrations for its series of 'Things one would rather have expressed otherwise.' For instance, Mr. Van Horne is speaking to a citizen of the enterprising and ambitious city of Winnipeg, which, with the self-confidence of the wild and woolly West, is not afraid of pitting itself in a fair fight against anyone. He is giving this citizen his opinion of the recent 'reciprocity conference' held at St. Paul, which was attended by some prominent Winnipeggers. 'To tell the truth,' says Mr. Van Horne-Malprop, 'I don't think very much of it. The people of Manitoba cannot be looking very far ahead to encourage any such ideas as are being formulated at the convention. It simply means that if these issues are decided the way the convention desire, the whole inside of Manitoba will be jerked out. Your wholesale trade centre will not be in Winnipeg, but in one of the enterprising American cities a few hundred miles south of you. You just think of that.' The Winnipegger does 'just think over it,' and the more he thinks over the imputation contained in Mr. Van Horne-Malprop's way of putting it, the more clearly he perceives that that authority has a very uncomplimentary opinion of the ability and energy of the good people of Winnipeg. Mr. Van Horne when he declares that the enterprising American towns will take all the trade away from Winnipeg in open competition, tells the Winnipeggers, in effect, that their city is not enterprising. He soon concludes that Mr. Van Horne is thinking more of the virtual monopoly of transportation which his line enjoys by virtue of protection than of the interests of Winnipeg. If the Manitobans, under reciprocity, bought goods manufactured in the Western States and sold their grain to Western American millers, the Canadian Pacific would not get the profits on the long haul which it now enjoys at the cost of the Manitoba farmer.

THEY NEED WATCHING.
When the 'Gazette' puts the 'Globe' on the back we may look for some defence of party dodgery or attack upon independent method which it is not free to adopt. The Toronto 'Globe' falters out a half apology for publishing a long letter upon the connection between the ecclesiastical control of education and the badness of the Quebec school system. It says that Protestants, and especially Protestants outside of Quebec, are likely to do more harm than good by condemning fresh assumptions on the part of the Roman Catholic Church, such as the recent decision of the Council of Public Instruction of this province not to require members of religious orders engaged in teaching schools to pass examinations as rigid as are exacted of laymen. The only thing, or at least the best thing, for Protestants to do is to close their eyes to all the evil that ecclesiasticalism works around them, lest, by exposing and condemning it they should give offence to Roman Catholics and perhaps provoke possible opponents of the evils into becoming defenders of them. The 'Gazette' endorses this view of the duty of Protestants in the province and declares that if there was no 'Witness' to fearlessly condemn what it believes to be bad and wrong in the management and control of those who are its fellow-citizens and with whose welfare its own is more or less bound up, there would be fewer papers like the 'Verite' to defend the worst evils of ecclesiasticalism. As a matter of fact, the 'Witness' has done nothing on this question but quote the French press on both sides of it, so that the 'Gazette's' accusation is not even based on fact; but does the most credulous disciple of that paper imagine that the silence of the 'Gazette' is actuated by a pure desire for the promotion of the emancipation of the French-Canadians? The party organs of Canada are so fearful of losing the good will of the Roman Catholic authorities and of giving an advantage in this respect to the party to which they are opposed, that they are afraid to deal frankly with any question in which that Church is interested. Everyone knows their partisan cowardice. Is it not sheer hypocrisy, then, to pretend that they act as they do in such matters because they may do harm to the cause of liberty by supporting it? The party organs never forget that unflinching servility is the price of party support, government printing and places in the civil service.

TOASTING THE CHURCH.
Toasting the Church seems somehow to be an incongruous sort of ceremony. We do not mean toasting the Church in brandy or wine or whatever intoxicant may be the proper one to drink in such a ceremony. To those who know the woe wrought by intoxicating drinks such a proceeding would seem almost blasphemous. The moderate drinking of intoxicants for pleasure is, as physicians declare, an unnecessary practice, which has well-ascertained injurious physical effects, while immoderate drinking is in our day the Church's most effective enemy in its God-appointed work of seeking the lost. This being the case, even the countenance of the use of drink, to say nothing of actually taking in an enemy at the mouth to steal away the brain and the soul, and to wreck the body, as an honor to the Church, whose mission it is to save mankind, body, soul and spirit, strikes those not blunted to the impression by usage with horror. Toasting is essentially an old drinking practice, which generally ended in all who took part in it being stretched out like pigs on the floor under the board. Christianity has taken possession of a good many heathen practices and has transformed them so as to bring good out of evil, but to transform the practice of toasting in poisonous fluids, which upset the nerves and inflame the brain, is outside of its power. Toasting in harmless drinks may be, perhaps, and undoubtedly is, an indifferently amusing where hilarity is in order, but hardly congruous with things sacred. Our ordinary amusements and every-day doings should rather be controlled and regulated by our religion, and made conformable to it, than our religion should be vulgarized by them. If the Church is to be toasted at all, the Church of England of the diocese of Quebec did it rightly by toasting the English Church, separately from the Queen, and by toasting the Church universal or Catholic Church in addition to and before the Anglican Church, accompanied, no doubt, by a reverent prayer for its welfare.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.
An objection frequently heard against the reference of projected legislation to the popular vote is that to submit a question to the direct vote of the people is contrary to British practice, and is not in accordance with the course hitherto adopted in this country. The Scott Act, however, which has been in operation since 1878, and the Dunkin Act, since 1884, as has just been pointed out in the debates in Ontario, have only gone into operation after a local plebiscite has been taken, and the fact that a plebiscite is taken over a province, or indeed the Dominion, is only an extension of the principle. In either case it is a direct reference to the electorate. There is admittedly a difference between the Ontario plebiscite and the voting on the Dunkin and Scott Acts, in that the local votes are taken upon a definitely framed law, while the plebiscite only submits a general principle to the people. The Swiss system of referendum differs in this from the Manitoba and Ontario plebiscite. Under it, it is the complete act that is submitted to the people, just as is locally done in the case of the Scott Act in Canada. The principle of the referendum has been accepted by the Government of Great Britain in connection with the liquor traffic. Curious that this principle should find its way into English as into Canadian legislation in connection with the liquor traffic in the Local Control bill. A recent amendment of the Swiss system, which is found to work well, is what is termed the "initiative" or power in the hands of the people of initiating and constructing legislation and demanding its submission to the popular vote. The initiative, at least, is far from being un-English. It is very similar to the ordinary parliamentary procedure in the times of the Tudors. In those days parliament was usually summoned when the monarch had absolute need of supplies and the members were elected at meetings of the people, which there and then decided what concessions, in the shape of laws and administrative reforms, their representatives, when in parliament, should demand before voting the supplies.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.
This has been what is popularly termed a bank week, marked as it has been with the annual general meetings of several important institutions. As it is customary for the banks to make public their statement and balance sheet some time before the meeting, our readers are already acquainted with the successes of our leading institutions, and it only remains to consider the speeches of the presidents and general managers which once a year put us en rapport

with the business situation from the banker's point of view. Those who have yet spoken seem to sound a note of real warning respecting the future, but they assure us that the danger is beyond our borders. They tell us that the financial year has been satisfactory to Canada, and that the future indicates no domestic troubles, but that the monetary disturbances of the United States and the serious disasters in Australasia are neither over nor unlikely to endanger business in this country. In fact, they repeat, with the added weight of their responsible positions, wide experience and close intimacy with the situation, what the 'Witness' has been drawing attention to for some time.

Mr. Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal, speaks of the future in a manner which, were he a politician, might rouse the ire of the Conservative press. He says that 'if the banks will only act with caution and circumspection, neither encouraging speculative adventures nor refusing judicious assistance, there is no reason why the coming year should not be a satisfactory one for Canada. It must be a year of caution, however, as the condition of affairs in the United States is not reassuring, and we may be more or less affected by it owing to our commercial relations with that country. It should also be a period of economy, and that applies to governments, cities and municipalities, as well as the commercial community; for we have been spending too much money; there have been too many subsidies to railways, too many expensive works and too much good money wasted. Those having charge of the purse strings will do well to draw them tightly during the coming year.' The caution of economy is particularly needful when the suggested remedy is considered. The lavish expenditures of public money, the utilization of borrowed funds, lend an activity to business, which, at times, at any rate, if not always, is an indication rather of fever than health. The locking up of foreign deposits in real estate and other speculations has been ruinous to Australasian banking, fourteen institutions with over \$450,000,000 of deposits going to the wall. When our public bodies begin to tighten the purse strings, business in Canada will assuredly grow duller. The pendulum does not come to rest with the first oscillation, and before that portion of trade which belongs to the large expenditure of public funds is reduced to its normal limits, we will, no doubt, have to undergo some hardship. But the sooner the remedy is applied, the speedier will be the cure of the disease and the less will be its ultimate ill-effects.

With regard to the domestic situation we have our attention called to the low price which prevailed last fall for farm products and which led to the profits of a satisfactory crop being considerably reduced. We will doubtless also have our attention drawn to the troubles which beset the cattle trade. We are informed by the directors of the Quebec Bank that 'the accounts received from the Ottawa Valley in regard to the manufacture of square and wane board timber are satisfactory. The lumbermen have succeeded in getting their timber to the main stream, and although the supply is not large, in point of quality the timber is superior.' Elsewhere we hear that the foreign markets for lumber have considerably improved. The president of the Bank of Montreal informs us that in Manitoba and the North-West, 'the spring was somewhat late, but at present the crops are more forward than they have been for some years back, and with ordinarily favorable weather from now onwards we may look upon it that we shall have a very good showing.' It would seem, therefore, that Canada begins the year auspiciously.

It is now definitely decided that an early session of the United States Congress will be called in September to discuss the silver question. The president is reported to have come out plainly in favor of ceasing to 'purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from the reserve.' He advises coolness and calmness in financial circles at present. With the danger from the United States removed, Canada will find her position improved, but the change from silver back to gold in the finances of our neighbor, will be watched with some interest and be possibly accompanied by some financial pressure.

The Clearing House returns for the past week are as follows:

Clearings. Balance	
Total for week ending June 8, 1893.....	\$11,595,289 \$1,599,410
Cor. week of 1892.....	12,091,322 2,178,536
Cor. week of 1891.....	10,683,150 1,818,185
Cor. week of 1890.....	10,876,743 1,373,184

The Liberals taunt the Conservative Government with being afraid to open the constituency of Cardwell

by appointing its representative to the Montreal collectorship of customs. The contest would be an interesting one, as it would in some degree, though not in the fullest, test the strength of the McCarthy movement, and show how far it can be combined with Liberal opposition for the purpose of defeating the Government. The assertion has been distinct that the Government no longer represents the people on the points on which Mr. McCarthy differs from it, and Mr. McCarthy has dared the Government to open Cardwell to test the question. There have not been lacking signs that the Government had accepted the challenge, or at least that, for one reason or another, it was about to open the constituency. Mr. White, the sitting member, has been much spoken of in connection with the Montreal custom house, and the Government has been stumping the county. The Government might, however, have fairly said from the first, and can still say, that there is no call for opening the county at all. So far as we have heard there have been no complaints about the management of the Custom House here. The acting-Collector is an old and experienced official who has, as the phrase is, forgotten more about the duties of the position which he has, we believe, twice filled in interregnums, than a newly appointed and inexperienced appointee could learn during the remainder of his lifetime. If his regime has been perfectly satisfactory why not confirm him in the position to which he has worked up and presumably thus fairly earned. And why should not all his deserving subordinates receive steps of promotion which we suppose such a move would involve.

The Conservatives' proposal to do away with Dublin Castle altogether, that is, to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is, it appears, a part of a general scheme of local government for Ireland, which, in case of a dissolution before the Home Rule Bill is passed, the Conservatives will propose to the country as a substitute for home rule. Mr. Balfour, who unexpectedly supported the amendment to abolish the vicerealty of Ireland, is a supporter of the proposition for local government, and Mr. Chamberlain has all along been in favor of such a measure. Mr. Chamberlain would, however, in all probability favor a larger measure than Mr. Balfour would recommend, or, at least, would be able to get the Conservatives to accept. A council for each of the four provinces with county and parish councils is the scheme generally supposed to be favored by Mr. Chamberlain. This would leave all measures affecting Ireland generally to the Imperial Parliament while relieving that overworked institution of such petty legislation as that required for the building of bridges, the draining of bogs or the construction of new roads, to the councils of the localities directly interested. Ireland would, in that case, be administered by the Imperial Government directly through the Irish Secretary of State instead of through the Lord-Lieutenant, whose secretary the Irish Secretary now is, though the latter is a member of the Government that appoints the Viceroy.

The Royal Commission on the Liquor traffic may, as stated by one of the Commissioners, have found evidence of violation of the prohibitory liquor law in Kansas. It would have been strange, indeed, if they had not done so. But that the splendid success of the law in stamping out crime was established is beyond question. At the city of Ottawa in that state, the Commissioners sent out from the Canadian Ottawa, heard such evidence as this:—Judge Benson, of the Police Court, stated that he had but two cases before him in a month. Another judge said that prohibition kills the goose which lays the golden eggs for police courts. The mayor and two ex-mayors testified that they had become converts to prohibition through observation of its good results. Ottawa, Kansas, is a city of eight thousand inhabitants. Under prohibition, one day, marshal and at night one watchman prove an ample police force. Evidently Mr. Foster, now Finance Minister of Canada, did well when he urged the people of Kansas to adopt prohibition.

A nice cheese is the latest suggestion for a Canadian gift to the future Queen of England, the Princess May, on her marriage with the Duke of York. On the principle that the painter should give of his pictures, the poet of his poems, etc., we suppose Canada should give of her cheeses. Certainly cheeses are what Canada is noted for in England at present, unless it be for territorial and sealing disputes with the United States. Since Canada began to export cheese at such a rate, however,

it has become almost impossible to buy really fine, sound, mild Canadian cheese in our retail shops at home. If we are to judge by the Canadian cheese sold by retail in Canada during the last three years, its quality is falling off. It seems as if the cheese nowadays was more carelessly made and not so well cured as it used to be. Perhaps the best cheese is not now sold at home. It is significant, however, that American cheese deteriorated in quality as soon as the market for it was thoroughly established in Great Britain, and then Canadian cheese, which had a place still to win, gradually superseded it because the quality was better. Then the Americans found it difficult if not impossible to get back their old place. Is Canada in danger of losing her position to some younger cheesemaker whose name is yet to make? If we give the Princess a cheese let us take care that it is a really fine one, and keep the mate of it home as a standard.

The agitation in favor of the Local Veto bill, in England, Wales and Scotland, is being maintained with great enthusiasm. The protracted debate upon the Home Rule bill has, however, it is now conceded, decided the fate of the temperance measure adversely for the present session. This was announced by Mr. Herbert Gladstone when addressing his constituents recently. The bills which he said would be passed before Christmas would include the Employers' Liability bill, a bill giving the Board of Trade power to intervene when over long hours were worked, a bill dealing with building societies, the Registration bill, and a bill for establishing district and parish councils. On being questioned about the Local Veto bill, Mr. Herbert Gladstone frankly admitted that in his opinion it would have to wait, but he declared, 'The Government is pledged to that bill, and will stand by its promises.'

'Old man in a hurry' is what Mr. Gladstone's opponents have dubbed him in loving allusion to the greatness of his task and the shortness of his time. Yet, though he knows as well as they that his time is short, he is more patient with obstruction from the Unionists than they were with obstruction from the Irish members and has to expend as much force in restraining his own Nationalist allies, who want to give tit for tat for the hard names flung at them, and his Radical followers, who want the Home Rule Bill out of the way of needed English and Scotch legislation as in pushing the measure forward. On the brink of the grave, Mr. Gladstone is admitted by his opponents to be more than a match for the best of them, not only in eloquence and tact, but in what is better, in kindness, in temper, and even in humor, an unexpected vein of which he seems to have struck in his old age.

Whence came this barbarous word "exposition"? The English language possessed in "exhibition" a very good word to convey the meaning intended. The French word to convey the same meaning is, no doubt, "exposition," but it is very difficult to account for the avidity with which the English-speaking people of North America seize upon a word which does not belong properly to their language, and use it on every possible occasion instead of one that does. Clever children, learning to speak, make a practice of trying on, often very grotesquely, every new word they hear, and there is surely something infantile in the people which thinks it grand to use an unauthorized form instead of that which served their fathers. Some might call it vulgar.

The semi-official portion of the German press which raised a howl of indignation at Austria's alleged treachery to her ally in making friends with Russia must feel somewhat silly now that it is announced that Austria in doing so acted upon the suggestion of the German Chancellor. There can be no doubt either that Von Caprivi's policy of promoting amicable relations between Russia, Austria and Germany is the wisest possible for Germany. If Germany can persuade Russia to withdraw from the alliance with France, peace will be more assured than it is at present when the Franco-Russian alliance is facing the Germano-Austrian alliance with greater and equally well equipped and disciplined forces.

It ought to be possible to trace the theft of Queen Margherita's laces stolen while on the way to the World's Fair, Chicago. If they are not recovered, it will be pretty shabby on the part of the World's Fair Commission if they do not, as far as it is possible to make recompense for 'priceless' laces, reimburse the highly beloved Queen of Italy.

OSTRACIZED.

DR. DOUGLAS SAYS THAT IS WHAT HAPPENS TO METHODISTS IN POLITICAL LIFE.

The following remarks by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, Principal of the Montreal Wesleyan College, at the closing session of the Niagara Methodist Conference at St. Catharines, will prove interesting reading:—

Dr. Douglas congratulated President Ross on his election to office, and characterized it as the result of educational attainments. He made some graceful allusions to his old friend, Dr. Potts, who had just preceded him and whose connection with the Methodist body he took some credit to himself. He then spoke of the college which he represents, the Wesleyan Theological College, of Montreal. He stated that it had opened its last term with a larger list of students than ever before, and dwelt on the many advantages which could be enjoyed by the students who attended it. While in a jocular manner he was representing the superior advantages of his college to those of all others, and especially to those of Victoria University, Dr. Potts laughingly interrupted with:—

'But we have no Jesuit church in Toronto, thank God.'
'No,' replied Dr. Douglas. 'But you have Jesuit influence, or rather, what is worse, you have Orange influence leagued with the Jesuit influence of Quebec, which is more dangerous and far-reaching than that of any Jesuit church.' Transferring his attention to the Dominion Dr. Douglas asked, 'Who is it that constitutes the pedal extremity of the ministry in Ottawa of which a Jesuit is the head? It is an Orangeman.' The speaker then scored a Toronto lawyer for having taken up a case recently against a minister of the Niagara Conference, who was cited before the courts for taking up the cudgels against the liquor interest in his town. Continuing, Dr. Douglas said that he had been told, for he had not read the papers himself, that the 'Globe' in that day's issue, contained reference to something he had uttered in Owen Sound. It was, he understood, a criticism of his statement regarding the fact of the political ostracism of Methodists in this great Protestant province of Ontario. He would ask this Conference if there was a man here who was pleased, a man who was satisfied with the recognition politically of Methodists in Ontario. (Cries of 'No, no, no.') Those indignant cries of 'No,' indicated clearly the feeling which was cherished by the adherents of the church. In looking at the judicial bench of this province the same absence of Methodists was observable. When he and Dr. Potts had visited New Brunswick twelve months ago they had found the ornaments of the judiciary of that province sitting in the Methodist congregations. Methodists, then, could be judges in New Brunswick but not in Ontario. 'Are you going to sit by,' he asked, 'and permit the perpetuation of this political and judicial ostracism of men simply because they belong to the Methodist Church?' There were, he supposed, a few judgments given to Methodists amid the obscurities of Muskoka and Bobcaygeon, but none were found in the Supreme Court. Glancing at the deputy heads of departments in the Dominion Government he found not one Methodist. While Catholic adherents took \$900,000 annually as their portion of the payment to clerks in the departments, not \$100,000 went to Methodists. This increasing and increasingly aggressive power of Roman Catholicism was moving onward under the recognition of Orangeism. He pointed to governmental offices in Montreal, such as the post office, customs, etc., in which the Protestant clerks were being eliminated or kept out. Continuing, he said he would ask the meeting, he would ask Dr. Potts as a great and influential pastor, 'Was it not difficult to retain a certain class of men in connection with the Methodist church?' He had never known a man who had left the Methodist body in order to obtain more religion. What, then, was the reason of this march from the ranks? Who were the people who left them? They were men with little religion and great ambition. They were men whose ambition it was to shine in society. But it was chiefly men of education, and especially legal men. These men would tell them that a connection with other churches opened up political advantages and official distinction. They pointed out that it was not Methodists who were honored with these directions, but rather men of the stamp of his honored friend Sir John Thompson. In concluding, Dr. Douglas said his demand was that there should be political and legal recognition of the men in the Methodist Church. He personally cared nothing for politics, but he did care for the honor of the church of God. He concluded with some stirring advice to the members of the Conference in their Christian work.

Dr. Potts, who made a few remarks at the conclusion of Dr. Douglas's address, said that although he had frequently not been in accord with the public utterances of Dr. Douglas, he desired to express his full agreement with the sentiments spoken by him today. The time had come, Dr. Potts said, when the voice of Canadian Methodism should be heard and the power of Canadian Methodism should be felt. Not only in Ontario but in the Dominion should this be the case, and if they did not have fair representation in the Senate and the Commons they should demand it. In Ontario they were one-third of the population, and had no representative in the ministry.

DR. DOUGLAS AND POLITICAL PURITY.

Toronto, June 9.—At the Toronto Methodist Conference this evening the Rev. Dr. Douglas, in the course of an hour's address, again discussed Methodism in politics. He defended himself against the criticisms which had been leveled at him, many of which, he said, were couched in the lowest Billingsgate. He denied that he favored either party in politics. He had never cast but one vote in his life. He hoped to see a body of young Methodists arise who would keep themselves apart from either party in a party, and act with the utmost firmness and independence. He repeated his statement that Methodism had not in politics the standing to which its members and influence entitled it.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS, AND IS UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED.

Cornwall, June 5.—In moving the resolution accepting the candidates for the ministry into full connection with the Church, the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Montreal, reviewed the difficulties and dangers that yet throng their path. The Rev. F. Chisholm seconded the resolution.

The following is the report of the Temperance Committee, unanimously adopted by the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

The attitude of the Methodist Church towards the liquor traffic must ever continue to be that of uncompromising hostility, until its total suppression shall have been fully accomplished.

We hail with grateful recognition the growing public sentiment in favor of the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, of which our Church has been the earnest advocate.

We would remind our membership of the declaration of the General Conference, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors can never be legalized without sin. It must, therefore, be our loyal duty to see to it that this sin does not lie at the door of any one of us, by any connection with it, either by the signing of an application for license, leasing property for liquor-selling, or by supporting by our ballots men who vote to perpetuate this giant evil.

In view of the fact that the electors of Ontario are to have the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic before them in the form of a plebiscite, and recognizing the importance of securing an overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition, this Conference earnestly requests all its ministers in Ontario to make such arrangements on their respective fields of labor as shall secure the fullest possible vote in favor of prohibition, to co-operate with the organized temperance societies, where such exist, and where such do not exist, to be responsible for placing the matter before our people and directing the necessary organization.

That we recommend also to the financial district meetings of this Conference in Ontario, to arrange for public meetings in favor of prohibition on the several circuits next fall.

That there be forwarded to the editor of the 'Christian Guardian' a request that special prominence be given in their church organ to this question of prohibition, and that our book room authorities be also requested to provide a supply of suitable literature for distribution in the approaching campaign.

Regarding the resolution forwarded to the Conference from the Perth district your committee would strongly urge upon the members of this Conference the duty of securing the election as members of Parliament, Dominion and Provincial, of Christian men who will publicly declare that on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic they will act independent of any party considerations in favor of prohibition. That this may be accomplished it is the duty of our members to be active in the selection of the candidates who are to receive their votes, and not delay until the political parties have placed candidates in the field, none of whom may be worthy of our support.

That we, as a Conference, declare that in view of the magnitude of the evils of intemperance, so apparent to all, and the great barrier to the extension of Christ's Kingdom, which the liquor traffic undoubtedly is, that no government having the power to prohibit the traffic, and that neglects to do so, is worthy of the support of Christian electors.

Your committee would also record its profound astonishment at the action of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its recent session, in declaring that beer containing not more than four per cent alcohol is not intoxicating.

We regard this declaration as not only absurd but exceedingly dangerous, especially to the youth of our country, who are thus deceived and lured to ruin by the declaration of men whose position as legislators give to it an importance and significance that even the scientific absurdity of the declaration does not destroy.

Your committee would also recommend that this Conference petition the Government of the Province of Quebec to protect from the insult and abuse of its servants, the License Commissioners, those citizens who are specially engaged in endeavoring to promote the moral welfare of the community; and that no special advantages be granted to those who are seeking to ruin their fellowmen by increasing the temptations to evil, which are refused to those who are seeking their good.

Your committee recommend that the Conference comply with the request of the Dominion Alliance to send four delegates to the annual meeting of the Alliance Council, and that the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev. James Kines, Mr. C. B. Taggart and Mr. Asa Beach be named as delegates.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

This morning the Conference resumed, and considered memorials, and amongst others was one relating to young people's societies. The Conference adopted a proposal to recommend the affiliation of Epworth Leagues and Christian Endeavor Societies.

The Chairmen of Districts in the Province of Quebec were directed to instruct ministers coming into the province on the law bearing on marriages and registration.

THE FINAL DRAFT OF STATUTES.

Cornwall, June 7.—The closing session of the Montreal Conference was held to-day. Owing to the debate on Evangelists the Stationing Committee was delayed, and the Conference indulged in timely mirth during the tedious but anxious waiting.

Several motions were brought forward to instruct the committee to report to the Conference, at length, soon after four, the secretary rose with the lists.

The Conference endorsed the following recommendations:—

To be employed by chairmen with a view to the ministry, Messrs. A. Rey-

nolds, J. L. Dawson. To be ordained for special reasons, Messrs D. Brown, R.A., J. C. Smith, J. A. Quincey, T. Meredith.

The Sudbury mission is to be divided. Chairmen and secretaries of districts were then elected as follows:—

District	Chairman.	Secretary.
Montreal	T. G. Williams, D.D. J. T. Pitcher	J. G. Williams, D.D. J. T. Pitcher
Kingston	T. Griffiths, P. D. D. C. Sanderson	T. Griffiths, P. D. D. C. Sanderson
Beckville	J. B. Saunders, M.D. S. J. Hughes	J. B. Saunders, M.D. S. J. Hughes
Maitland	G. Rogers, J. G. Huxtable	G. Rogers, J. G. Huxtable
Perth	W. Jackson, D. D. W. Philip, M.A.	W. Jackson, D. D. W. Philip, M.A.
Pembroke	H. Cairns, W. Weir	H. Cairns, W. Weir
Nipissing	W. Chalmers, A. Henderson	W. Chalmers, A. Henderson
Sudbury	W. K. Short, C. Healy	W. K. Short, C. Healy
Ottawa	G. Melville, E. A. Mavly	G. Melville, E. A. Mavly
Quebec	T. J. Mansel, W. Henderson	T. J. Mansel, W. Henderson
Saintes	E. B. Ryckman, D. A. L. Holmes, M.A.	E. B. Ryckman, D. A. L. Holmes, M.A.
Waterloo	W. Blair, B. A. T. Lison	W. Blair, B. A. T. Lison
Hautlagen	J. Armstrong, J. Davies	J. Armstrong, J. Davies

After routine business the minutes were read and the Conference adjourned to meet in Snydenham Street Church, Kingston, on June 1, 1894.

QUEBEC LIBERALS RALLY

THEIR SILVER-TONGUED LEADER GIVEN AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

TARIFF REFORM URGED ONCE MORE—DELEGATES APPOINTED TO THE LIBERAL CONVENTION IN OTTAWA.

Quebec, June 9.—Mr. Laurier's reception in Quebec East last night was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic ever accorded to a Liberal leader in that intensely Liberal division. From six thousand to eight thousand electors of the division and the other city divisions, including many Conservatives, assembled in the Jacques Cartier market square in obedience to his call and from eight until eleven o'clock the scene presented was one of the greatest animation and enthusiasm. Grouped in

had rather done them injury by restricting their market and they needed to quadruple the output of their industry.

The Liberal leader, who was surrounded on the gallery by most of the principal manufacturers and business men of St. Rochs, finally concluded a very powerful and eloquent deliverance, amid prolonged cheers.

MR. TARTÉ, M.P., followed in a vigorous speech, in the course of which he made the significant statement, the truth of which, he said, he was prepared to prove in Parliament or elsewhere, that the men in power at Ottawa, who were now hypocritically denouncing Mr. Daiton McCarthy, and crying that association with him was contamination, were so anxious for his company that they offered him the portfolio of Minister of Justice after the death of Sir John Macdonald, if he would take it, and

MR. GLADSTONE.

HE IS AGING FAST, BUT FIRM IN HOME RULE PROJECT.

New York, June 4.—The London correspondent of the New York 'Times' says: Reassembling this week, after the holidays, the Commons leaves an extremely grim impression of Mr. Gladstone. For the first time he seems to acknowledge his age and to bow before the impending shears. The old man, always courteous itself, seems to have taken on transfiguration garments. He is as subtle and dexterous as of yore, ten to a voice that falls now and then, but is eked out with gracious gesture. Nobody dreams of complaining that he cannot hear, while strangers in the gallery look on appalled at the dumb show, and reporters compare notes to

man's bungling, and Unionist frocity. They stand meditative and anxious at the close of the week, hoping some for some issue out of the parliamentary 'impasse.'

MONTREAL NEWS.
The Reformed Episcopal Church Synod held its meeting last week, and transacted business of the usual order.
The public schools of the Protestant Commissioners all close early next week, the holidays dating from June 21 in nearly all cases.
Phillip Gravel, engaged in carpenter work on the 'Canopus,' taking in cattle for Europe, fell into the river on June 5. He never was seen afterwards until his dead body was found some time after his disappearance.
Matilda Brault, a young woman, who had had some work done with her mother as far back as Oct. 18, 1892, and left her home, was found drowned in the river on June 6. The Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday.
Now that several huge fires have occurred, with nearly a million dollars of loss in Montreal and suburbs during the past few days, the Montreal City Council has determined to have a water tower for the department.
On Saturday, Longue Pointe Church, near Montreal, was burned down. It was built in 1724, and its loss creates great sorrow among the Roman Catholic community, who are the principal sufferers. The total loss will be between \$30,000 and \$40,000.
The habit of hoisting American flags promiscuously has been rebuked by correspondents in the city newspapers as un-British. On the other hand, it is commended as a mark of good fellowship to our Yankee neighbors, which is a sentiment of the majority of the Canadian people.
James Howden, a lad, attempted to intercept a lacrosse player who was being chased by the police on June 7, and was beaten so badly by one or two of the players that his life was despaired of. He was taken to the hospital, and was improving at last accounts. The assailants escaped arrest.
P. Fitzpatrick, a man 28 years old, fell from the right hand elevator in the Imperial Building, on June 6, and was killed, his death having occurred soon after he had been taken to the hospital. It appears he had opened the elevator door to speak to some one, and had put his head out while the elevator was in motion upwards.
Montreal's authorities have excellent hospitals, almost a plethora of educational, judiciary, legislative, police and recreation establishments, superb cemeteries and reformatories, jails and charity houses. There is no morgue, except one that would disgrace cannibalistic Fiji Islanders. For a better one, there has been a cry for a better one, but there has not come any result. The provincial authorities have never moved in this matter.
The crew of the ship 'Lake Huron,' which rescued the crew of the 'Kate McCann,' of Nova Scotia, in the teeth of a gale on Jan. 4, 1893, was rewarded on June 7 by the Canadian Government. In their name the Hon. Mr. Curran, in the Board of Trade building, presented to Captain Casey a binocular glass, valued at \$50; First Officer Evans, a gold watch; Fourth Officer Roberts, silver watch; Carpenter Squire, silver watch; and Seaman Moore, Ronayne and Horan each a silver watch.
The death of Mr. David Brown, well known in building circles, and a currier of curlers, took place last week. Mr. Brown was buried on Saturday. He was an Edinburgh man, and had made his mark, having been captain of a company during the rebellion in '38, captain of a volunteer fire company, alderman and afterwards city assessor. He, with Mr. Watson as partner, built two piers of the Victoria bridge. He was 82 years old, was a member of Erskine Presbyterian Church, and was highly esteemed by all classes.
The investigation into the construction of Wellington bridge and the C.T.E.I. bridge, over Lachine canal, in connection with which Mr. E. Parent, a civil engineer, and Mr. E. Kennedy, superintendent, were suspended, recently, has been progressing. Thus far there has been adduced evidence of gross extravagance and the carrying off of Government property fraudulently. The investigation is progressing in the canal office. Mr. Kennedy was shown to have had work done in his house and premises and charged to Government account. His story has to be heard yet, however.
Mr. Charles Meredith, the well-known stock broker, was married on June 6 to Miss Elsie Angus, daughter of Mr. R. B. Angus, the millionaire and well-known financier. The ceremony took place in St. Paul's Church, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. Barclay. Mr. Meredith, London, Ont., brother of the groom, acted as best man; Miss Angus and Miss Margaret Angus were the bridesmaids; Messrs. Frederic Meredith, Forbes Angus and William Angus were the ushers. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels point lace; her veil was fastened with a diamond crescent, the gift of Judge Meredith; she carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and white heather. The bridesmaids wore white silk, trimmed with lace, and carried bouquets of yellow roses.



VILLA MARIA CONVENT ON FIRE.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE QUEEN OF ITALY'S LACES STOLEN—RAILWAY TRAINS BEING WITHDRAWN THROUGH LACK OF BUSINESS.
Chicago, June 11.—A startling disclosure was made at the World's Fair grounds last evening when the priceless laces sent here by Queen Margherita, of Italy, were unpacked. While the laces were being taken out of their cases and each piece counted, it was found that thirty pieces were missing. Cab'grams were immediately sent to Rome, apprising the Queen of her great loss, for it seems, as developments thus far indicate, that the loss will not fall upon the Exposition Company, the bond not covering the safety of the laces in transit. An effort was made to keep the discovery a secret, but customs officers divulged the startling news.
Chief Justice Fuller issued a stay of proceedings yesterday, and the Fair was opened to-day. The attendance was fair. All the leading State Executive Commissioners to the World's Fair have signed a circular to the people of the United States, urging them to visit the Fair. The stories of extortionate charges are declared unfounded.
Cleveland, Ohio, June 10.—The Lake Shore's new World's Fair schedule, in effect scarcely two weeks, has already proved itself a white elephant. Thursday the Chicago special was discarded, and to-morrow two more trains will also be discarded—the Boston and Cleveland express and the South Shore express. The Buffalo express will hereafter only run to Cleveland, instead of through to Buffalo. It is reported that others will follow their example in a few days in case there is not a wonderful increase in business. The Erie's new World's Fair schedule is to come to grief even sooner than the Lake Shore's, for it was only put into effect on Sunday last. To-morrow trains No. 27 and 21 will both be abandoned on account of lack of traffic.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES TO MAY 31.

Chicago, Ill., June 10.—All the leading State Executive Commissioners to the World's Fair have signed a circular to the people of the United States, urging them to visit the Fair. The stories of extortionate charges are declared unfounded.
Mr. Ackerman's report for the month of May was issued in a complete form yesterday. It shows receipts from all sources to May 31 at \$29,209,545.91. The expenditures to the same date were \$19,142,981.88, of which \$16,202,295.89 were for the construction department, and \$2,940,685.99 for general expenses. The gate receipts to May 31, including special tickets sold prior to the opening of the Fair, and good at any time within the six months, were reported at \$82,955.51.

CROPS INJURED BY RAIN.

Columbus, Miss., June 7.—The enormous rain fall of the last three weeks has injured corn and cotton crops fully 20 percent.

a solid mass below the gallery of the house from which they were addressed, the vast crowd greeted the appearance of the Liberal leader with a storm of cheers which was taken up and prolonged through all the adjoining streets and for over an hour the silver-tongued orator held the wrapt attention of his hearers on the great political issues of the day, and especially on the question of tariff reform, his remarks being only broken by the vociferous applause of his audience whom he urged to organize and prepare without delay for a general election which might be sprung at any moment on the country in their usually sudden way by the men in power at Ottawa in the hope of snatching a new lease of power which they had so grossly misused and which was now fast drifting away from them. In proof of the

DISMISSING EFFECTS of the Government's policy, he pointed to the alarming character of the exodus, to the decay of trade throughout the country, to the decline of Quebec city, to the unfortunate racial and religious feuds that were dividing our people, and to the dissatisfaction prevailing from Halifax to Vancouver at the present state of things, a dissatisfaction which was finding voice in an almost general demand for a radical change. But that change, he said, the present Government were not honestly prepared to give to a suffering people. Their pretended desire for tariff reform was all a humbug as they were too much in the power of their masters, the combiners and monopolists. He also told his hearers that

THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT SINCERE in their professions of anxiety to secure reciprocity with the United States and that if they would obtain power again they would drop the question as they had dropped it before. He thought, however, that there was little danger of the present regime continuing much longer, with its innumerable administrative scandals and its paralyzing effects upon every interest. The people would not stand it. At the same time he warned his hearers that if he came to power his Quebec friends were not to expect too much from him. He undoubtedly had a warm corner in his heart for old Quebec, which had honored him so long with its confidence, as well as for his fellow countrymen, but they should never forget that as leader of the great Liberal party of Canada he was the embodied representative of all the creeds, of all the races, of all the interests and of all the places in this wide Dominion from ocean to ocean, of which that party and the country at large are made up, and that as such he was bound to mete out equal rights and equal justice to all. Justice the people of Quebec would undoubtedly get from him but no more. Speaking of the great boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec East he also declared that he was authorized to state that they want no protection, that far from benefiting them the so-called National Policy

that Mr. Outimet prepared to go in with him and accept him as a colleague. The member from L'Islet, who provoked a great deal of applause, was particularly severe on Mr. Outimet and Sir A. P. Caron, and referred to the victories of L'Islet and Vaudreuil as a presage of what was coming everywhere for the government, whom he defied to open any constituency in the province, and who were afraid, he said, to open the most Orange constituency of Ontario.
The other speakers were the Hon. D. A. Ross, Senator Pelletier and Mr. Dechenne, M. P.

Amid the greatest enthusiasm resolutions were adopted forming the Liberal Association to organize and prepare for the next struggle, and naming delegates to the Liberal convention at Ottawa. Of these some eight or ten regular ones were appointed, and some thirty or more adjuncts, the names including those of the principal manufacturers and business men of the division, such as Messrs. Marsh, Ritchie, Botterell, Rochette, Paquet, Archer, Dechenne and others.
In breaking up Mr. Laurier proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were very enthusiastically and loyally given.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Toronto, June 10.—The following special cable appears in this morning's 'Globe' dated London, June 9:—The lungs of the suspected Canadian animal are still under veterinary inspection. The Canadian Government is submitting all possible evidence to prove the freedom from disease of the district from which the animal came. A decision is not expected for a week. Meanwhile Mr. Chaplin is keeping a close watch. He elicited in the House of Commons last night from President Gardner that the lungs of five Canadian animals have been subjected to special examination. All passed except the present case.

LORD DERBY'S WILL.

London, June 10.—The will of the late Earl of Derby has been proved and the personal estate sworn at \$1,569,611, gross value. Lord Derby, among other bequests, left £20,000 in trust to each of the younger sons and daughters of his brother, Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General of Canada. His five step-children all receive similar legacies, and the three sons of one of them, Lord Arthur Cecil, £5,000 each. Sir Thomas Sanderson, one of the executors, receives £10,000. The Earl remembered all his servants and retainers most handsomely; his valet was given a life annuity of £50, and to all his in-door and out-door servants, including bailiffs, foresters, gamekeepers, farm and stable servants and to each clerk in the estate office at Knowsley, a sum equal to two months' wages for each year of service. The will paid probate duty of £54,963 and estate duty \$58,212.

but etherealized and deprecatory, rising with a warning finger like an ancient sibyl to rebuke his unruly opponents, who shrink before his apparition as from a ghost and grow silent when he rises in the stormiest moments of the House, and with weird respect cows the bitterest of his enemies. But it is purely personal, and stays no movement of the general obstruction. Conversely to the saying spread of old that the beloved apostle should not die, rumor whispers among the Gladstonian disciples that the old man is going, and an awestruck hush falls upon the turbulent assembly whenever he rises. Enemies treat him as if each speech might be his last, and deferentially lickolate each syllable. There is murmuring that Mr. Gladstone's speech gets harder and harder to take. With extraordinary tenacity he refuses to allow Mr. Morley, Mr. Harcourt, or any one else to steer the bill, and remains till midnight fighting, fencing and rapiering as if in his prime. On Thursday he remained after all his colleagues to put through some trivial statute law and revision bill blocked by the Tories, just to enable a cheap revised volume of statutes to be published. His Irish sympathies daily find more marked expression, and he turns continuously toward the applauding Irish quarter, as if mutual reparations were being exchanged. The story goes that he fears he will not last to witness the third reading, and he regards as a sacred charge the duty of piloting the bill as far as he can during his lifetime. Meanwhile every effort of his genius is smothered by the stupidity of Mr. Mellor, chairman, who is now spoken of openly as a curse. Mr. Mellor tolerates bogus speeches and amendments amid Mr. Gladstone's visible writhings. The Irish are openly revolting against his incapacity, but he refuses closure and allows twaddle and infinitum. Mr. Gladstone's antique courtliness is averse to adopting guillotine methods, knowing moreover that it would afford a pretext to the Peers for rejecting the bill; perhaps after his own personal momentum is still forever in Westminster. He talks and thinks of nothing except carrying the bill wishing chiefly to be remembered in connection with it. Returning home in the small hours of Wednesday morning, after a specially weary night, he remarked 'I can never go through the hot nights of July.' His sayings are now being treasured up by his followers as if his hour were come. One of them quoted to me is touching enough in the remembrance of factionism: 'I hope the Irish will unite after my death.'

These premonitions, however, contrast strangely at times with the supernatural energy and vim of the old man, who blazes like a furnace whenever Orangemen offer insult to their countrymen, and springs at them like a panther. The Liberals, however, are balanced and perplexed between considerations affecting the leader's age, the Chair-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

BOB LOWE'S BIOGRAPHY.

Perhaps we should have written "Lord Sherbrooke's Biography," but ten of our readers will recognize Bob Lowe where only one will recognize Lord Sherbrooke.

In this age of biographies, so prominent a personage was sure to have a volume devoted to his sayings and doings.

Mr. Martin's narrative shows that Robert Lowe was far more of a hero than many of his contemporaries thought, and that much of his curt and discourteous bearing was due to a physical infirmity with which he battled all his life.

Lowe early showed his powers as a debater. At the Oxford Union, that training school of England's greatest orators, he easily carried the palm.

demption of the colony from the inflow of criminals. He encouraged farmers of experience and character to settle on the fertile fields, and so did much to build up the agricultural prospects of New South Wales.

Lowe's political life in England is largely a matter of history. His unquestioned brilliancy was clouded somewhat by his persistent opposition to the advance of democracy.

"Recollections of Middle Life," by Francisque Sarcey, translated by Elizabeth Luther Cary (Scribner's Sons) is introduced to American readers by Edward Cary, of the "New York Times."

Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne," by Horatio Bridge, formerly paymaster-general to the U.S. Navy, is a valuable contribution to the biography of a popular author.

Sir Wilfred Lawson points out that the recent Queen's Speech is the first to have used the words "direct local control" in connection with licensing reform.

CANADA AT THE FAIR.

WHAT THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC HAS TO SHOW.

Canadian Pavilion, Jackson Park, Chicago, May 26.

Every province of the Dominion of Canada is represented to a greater or less extent in the exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition, and well to the front, holding her own position with great success, is the Province of Quebec.

The Mineral Building I found in charge of Mr. Wm. MacIntosh, of Buckingham, evidently a highly efficient superintendent. Quebec has a space of thirty-two feet by forty feet, and the arrangement of the really splendid collection of mineral samples is excellent.

The above exhibit in the Horticultural Building is in charge of Mr. Henry Blachford, of Montreal, and here the array of products is also very creditable to Quebec.

The agricultural section is, of course, one of the most interesting, as showing the variety and quality of the products of husbandry, and here Quebec stands prominently forward.

The Educational exhibit will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive and interesting to thinking people that the whole Exposition will afford.

The Brunswick (German) Hygiene Society has examined sixty samples of so-called medical Tokay wines "guaranteed pure" or "recommended by physicians."

This is from the Congregation of Notre Dame. The Protestant portion is under the charge of Mr. Henry Blachford, already mentioned in connection with the fruit exhibit.

Mr. A. V. Roy, C.E., of Montreal, superintendent of the Forestry section, has made exceedingly good progress in connection with the work in his charge.

In horses and cattle the province will make a good exhibit, but the show in this line will not come on for some time yet—August 21 to continue for three weeks—and Quebec will send sixty horses and as many cattle.

I may say before closing that there are many other articles on exhibition from the Province of Quebec, but as they are in charge of the Dominion office, I shall not make any special reference to them at present.

T. J. BELL, Canadian Government Press Agent.

A QUEER AUSTRALIAN ANIMAL.

It is less than a century since the European hunted the platypus to his lair, the first public account of him having appeared in the Naturalist's Miscellany, of London, in 1790.

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

MR. W. H. HOWLAND RESUMES THE LEADERSHIP.

Mr. W. H. Howland, president of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, and Mr. J. J. Maciaren, Q.C., chairman of the Executive Committee, of the Dominion Council of the Alliance, have issued a joint appeal to the prohibitionists for support during the plebiscite campaign.

FINE OLD TOKAY.

The Brunswick (German) Hygiene Society has examined sixty samples of so-called medical Tokay wines "guaranteed pure" or "recommended by physicians."

NOVA SCOTIA AFFAIRS.

HOW THE FAMOUS ROAD SCANDAL ENDED.

(From a Halifax Correspondent.)

Rather more than a year ago you published a despatch in which the leader of the opposition in our Legislature made most serious charges against the Government—not only charging the latter with dishonesty, fraud, etc., but also their supporters in the Assembly.

Some time before the meeting of the Legislature of 1892 the leader of the Opposition, had taken pains to make it known that he had something dreadful in his possession, the effect of which would demolish Mr. Fielding and his Government.

On the other hand the leader of the opposition is so ambitious and such a diligent worker that he has managed to get himself at the head of the Conservative party as their chief organizer.

over the whole thing was felt to be a flimsy by sensible Conservatives, so far as the representatives were concerned.

"CHATEAU FRONTENAC."

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir—In the admirable sketch, with excellent illustrations, of the new "Quebec Palace Hotel," which appeared in the "Daily Witness" of May 18, is the following:

"Into the masonry above the 'porte cochere' has been carefully let by the builders, the curious old stone, marked with a gilt cross, over which our antiquaries have so long puzzled their brains."

"The celebrated Bro. Thomas Dunckerly was a gunner on board His Majesty's warship the 'Vanguard' at the siege of Quebec (1759), where, in the official report, he is said to have behaved so well."

"The symbolic cross of the order of 'St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta,' with the date, 1647, inscribed, within a Templar shield, on a stone having the outline of a keystone, which was found, 1784, among the debris of the ancient priory house of the order, and is now preserved in the cheek of the gate entrance of the area wherein it stood, clearly indicated what may yet reward antiquarian research."

"Bro. James Thompson, Overseer of Public Works, who had been made a Mason in Scotland in 1754, was the first Secretary of 'St. Andrew's Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 2, warranted 20th October, 1760, by the Right Worshipful Colonel Simon Fraser (the 78th Highlanders), presiding as Grand Master of Masons in Quebec and its dependencies."

"It was an affecting incident of the interesting occasion that by the request of the Governor, Right Worshipful James Thompson, Overseer for sixty-nine years of Public Works, and the last survivor of Wolfe's army, being then in the 95th year of his age, gave the 'three mystic taps with the mallet' upon the corner stone."

GROWTH OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

(Saturday Review.)

In the middle of the confusion and wrangling of other parties the Social Democrats are full of activity and of hope. They have many reasons for their confidence. For some years past the Emperor, the political parties, the Church, even Prince Bismarck, have coquetted with them more or less, have acknowledged that their aims are often excellent, and have promised, with here and there a qualifying "but" or "if," to carry them out as far as is humanly possible.

'THE CIRCUIT RIDER'

A STORY OF THE HEROIC AGE.

A FAITHFUL PICTURE OF LIFE AND RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS TO BEGIN IN THE 'WITNESS' NEXT WEEK.

The experiences of preachers of the Gospel in the days when the first settlers of Canada and the United States hewed their way through the forests...

ONTARIO.

Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.'

Toronto, June 3.—Mr. Dalton McCarthy continues his propaganda, speaking at important centres of population and no doubt declining more invitations than he accepts.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS. If they really made an attempt to 'capture' Mr. McCarthy, do not seem to be very successful.

THE COMING LIBERAL CONVENTION. Is the subject of much speculation and heart-searching all over the province.

so many meetings to choose delegates has already been productive of good to the Liberal party throughout the province.

THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. and no other calling stands more in need than banking does of the benefits that are supposed to accrue from such an organization.

LAST NIGHT'S LABOR MEETING. If for nothing else, it was remarkable on account of the auspices under which it was held.

CONGREGATIONALISTS IN SESSION. FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO AND QUEBEC UNION.

London, Ont., June 7.—The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec met in its fortieth annual meeting in the First Congregational Church this morning.

FAVORS GOVERNOR MCKINLEY. Columbus, Ohio, June 7.—Senator John Sherman has sent a letter to the Republican State Convention.

ALLAN.—At 39 Coleridge street, Point St. Charles, on June 5, the wife of Wm. Allan, cooper, of a son.

HOWELL.—On the 4th inst., at 210 Cote St. Antoine Road, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Howell.

MARRIED. BERRY—SMITH.—On the 21st of May, 1903, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Smith, Laclute.

HAYDEN—LEWIS.—In this city, on the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 52 Conway street.

HANNA—HENDERSON.—In Ottawa, on June 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Bouson.

MCINTYRE—WALSH.—At St. Martin's Church, on June 3, by the Rev. G. Osborne.

TALBOT—HUNT.—On May 30, at 437 Sherbourne street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland.

CLARK.—In this city, on 6th June, 1903, of pneumonia, Carrie B. Stephens, beloved wife of P. M. Clark.

DUNDON.—At Quebec, on May 30, 1903, of Bright's disease, Edward James, aged 15 years and three months.

JAQUES.—At New Westminster, B.C., on May 17, 1903, James Gerald Jaques, aged 42 years, third son of the late Dr. Edward Jaques.

MCALL.—At Cote St. Antoine, on June 5th, 1903, Francis McCall, born in Drummelea, Parish of Assn. County Carr, Ireland, aged 66 years.

WATSON.—At his residence on Mountain street, Granby, Que., June 3rd, 1903, in the 68th year of his age.

YORK—FRASER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 324 Maria street, Ottawa, on Thursday, 1st inst.

BROWN.—At his residence, 62 University street, this morning, 9th inst., Mr. David Brown, in his 82nd year.

CLARK.—In this city, on 6th June, 1903, of pneumonia, Carrie B. Stephens, beloved wife of P. M. Clark.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is CASTORIA. Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children.

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

THE ARMSTRONG SPEEDER. THE YOUNG MAN'S BUGGY. Weight about 200 lbs. TURNS SHORT. RIDES RIGHT.

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Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes EAST COAST SERVICE and ROSS LINE.

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