MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. }

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

{ MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

IT IS REPORTED cholera has appeared in three districts of Portugal.

THE POPE is preparing an encyclical on the social condition of the masses.

THE PORTE has authorized the founding of a Russian school in Constantinople.

THE St. Petersburg synod of the Greek church is arranging to send missionaries to the tribes of the Caucasus.

MR. W. O'BRIEN has been served with a writ in the action of libel brought against him by Lord Salisbury.

CHOLERA is raging in the Arabian town of Zembo. Many Egyptian pilgrims pass through Zembo every year.

THE REV. DR. DUFF, Professor of Church History in the United Presbyterian Theological Hall, of Edinburgh, is dead.

THE STORY of cannibalism by deaf mutes near Buckingham, Que., is now stated by the Ottawa press to be entirely without foundation.

L'Evenement announces that the Hon. J. Blanchet has been definitely chosen as leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature.

THE STRIKE on the Panama Railway continues. The strikers are making hostile demonstrations and troops have been sent to Colon to maintain order.

THE AMERICAN glass workers have combined to limit production, advance prices, and to obtain a prohibitory tariff against foreign manufacturers.

DR. PETERS will be shortly rewarded for his services to Germany in East Africa by receiving the appointment of Governor of the Cameroons District.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the battle of Sedan was celebrated throughout Germany on Tuesday. The newspapers joined in unanimous praise of Bismarck.

THE LARGEST sailing vessel afloat was launched last week at Glasgow. She is a five-masted ship of 3,750 tons burden and is intended for the nitrate trade.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK is expected to visit Paris shortly, to ascertain, it is said, whether Prince Bismark could visit Nice without fear of hostile demonstrations.

THE non union employees in the West Albany yards beginning to-morrow will be armed with revolvers, and will deal summarily with any who may attempt to beat them.

THE *Lakal Anzieger*, of Berlin, says a medical examination showed the presence of cholera bacillarii in the body of a person who recently died in that city with symptoms of cholera.

ENGLISH SHIPOWNERS representing $500,000,000 capital recently formed a union to combat labor organizations. In certain contingencie it is proposed to carry the London trade to smaller sea ports.

OSMAN DIGMA, who recently renewed his rebellion against the Egyptian Government in the Soudan, has arrived at Toka with 3,000 followers. He has announced his intention of advancing upon Cairo.

THE prohibition law in South Dakota went into effect on Sept. 3, but the saloons kept open in defiance. Thirty-eight saloons in Deadwood have been seized by the sheriff. Intense excitement prevails.

KING LEOPOLD has requested Baron Wissmann to endeavor to settle the quarrel between Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stanley. The king believes that Wissmann may be able to remove the misunderstanding between the explorers.

PREPARATIONS being made in Germany for a national ovation to Count Von Moltke, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, include a proposal to buy the house at Parchim, in which the count was born, and to present it to him.

SEVERAL DUELS are expected as the result of a Boulangist meeting at Paris on Thursday. The discussion was of the noisiest description. M. Soudie, an anarchist, spat in the face of M. Mermieux, author of the Boulangist revelations in *La Figaro*.

JUSTICE FALCONBRIDGE last week granted a writ of certiorari for the purpose of bringing into the High Court of Justice the coroner's jury finding against Superintendent Tait, of the C. P. R., in connection with the Brockton road crossing accident.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has ordered that search be made in the St. Marcel cemetery for the remains of Count Mirabeau. Persons living in the vicinity petition that the order be countermanded, being afraid that exhalations arising from the ground would produce an epidemic.

THE British Association for Advancement of Science, in session at Leeds, declare that smokeless powder is not suitable for field use. The men, they say, become demoralized when not protected by smoke from the direct observation of the enemy. Its use in naval operations at sea, is regarded as advantageous.

THE LONDON AUTHORITIES are taking steps to put a stop to the traffic in Italian children, which is so largely carried on between Italy and England. The padrones buy children and train them to vagrancy and hardships, their instructions being to look appealingly, but not to beg for money. The children's Protective Act recently passed is being used by the police as a means of stamping out the evil.

BRITISH MUTINEERS

SEIZE A FORT AND FIRE UPON THEIR COMRADES.

HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—Details have been received from Jamaica of the mutiny of the men of the first battalion of the West India regiment, and of the killing of Sergt. White. The authorities had the man promptly buried, but the coroner insisted on having the body exhumed and holding an inquest. The facts show that Sergeant White had been on duty at the fort five months, and had frequently been refused leave of absence to see his family.

Sergt.-Major Hodgkinson refused Sergt. White permission to see Capt. Norris. This denial drove White to desperation. There were a dozen men on guard who sympathized with him. White armed himself with a rifle and forty-six pounds of ammunition, took charge of the Battery and resolved to kill Capt. Norris and the obnoxious sergeant-major. The rest of the men at the Battery did nothing to prevent him. Capt. Norris ordered Corporal Allen, with an armed escort of eight men, up from another fort to arrest White. They went within five hundred yards of the Battery and stopped, saying they were afraid White would shoot them. Capt. Norris again ordered them to advance, but they refused. Capt. Norris upbraided the men for their cowardice and said if they would not advance he would do so himself. He then walked up to near the Battery and asked White to surrender; the latter refused unless Capt. Norris brought Sergt.-Major Hodgkinson to the Battery with him. All this time the men at the Battery with White failed to interfere. Then Norris, finding his escort panic-stricken, went off to another fort and obtained twenty picked gunners and sappers under Capt. Brett, R.E. Some hours elapsed before they arrived, but when they did so they attacked the Battery from two points and poured in a fusilade of bullets. But in the dusk, Sergt. White and his men sheltered themselves behind the cannon and thus escaped the fatal missiles. They returned the fire promptly and Corporal Dawson, of the attacking party, was shot in the shoulder. Finally Sergeant-Major Hodgkinson got the drop on Sergt. White, and sent a bullet through his heart. The firing lasted about half an hour. It was eleven o'clock at night when Captt. Norris and Brett recaptured the fort from the mutineers, who had held it for twenty-four hours. Capt. Brett says he found soldiers sitting and laughing about the place. Thirty-seven of the men and the disgraced officers have been exiled to Barbadoes.

A CURIOUS CRIME.

HALIFAX, Sept. 7.—Early in the season Captain Bishel, of the French fishing schooner "Marie," destroyed the gear of a Newfoundland fisherman at Port Aubasque. Refusing to make good the damage, he was sued and judgment given by default. Constable Wilcox boarded the "Marie" to serve the writ, when Captain Bishel hoisted sail and carried the policeman off to sea. Recently the "Marie" got into port on the French shore. Captain Bishel was then taken prisoner, and sentenced to three months' in gaol with hard labor for kidnapping the constable.

OBIT.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Alexander Chatrian, the well known novelist, is dead.

RECIPROCITY.

THE SHERMAN RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE SENATE—CANADIAN COAL, FISH AND LUMBER.

DISCUSSION IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON Sept. 2.—Senator Sherman, in introducing his reciprocity resolution in the Senate yesterday, said:—There can be no question that better trade relations ought to be had between Canada and the United States. While they produce largely the same articles and are competitors for the market, their trade with each other is larger than with any other nations. Canada consumes more of our food than we consume of theirs. It produces metals that we do not, and has immense stores of nearly all the metals within convenient distance to our coal, our furnaces and rolling mills. It seems unnatural to have any commercial barrier between us. The arguments for free trade between Canada and the United States are almost as strong as they are between the several states of the union. The coal of Nova Scotia finds its best market in New England, while the coal of Ohio and Pennsylvania finds its largest export market in Canada, and the coal of British Columbia is the chief reliance for all the Pacific states. In this condition of affairs it is absurd for either country to levy a duty on coal carried from one to the other.

BETTER FOR BOTH COUNTRIES.

So the article of fish is the cause of constant disturbance of friendly relations between the two countries, as the fish migrate constantly back and forth in the waters of both. The exclusion of our fishing vessels from the ordinary rights of hospitality in Canadian ports is the reason why we levy high rates on Canadian fish. So a simply fair arrangement to admit fish free, or at a very low rate of duty, upon reciprocal relations as to the admission of fishing vessels into the ports of the two countries would cure this sore. I could name articles by the score where both countries would be benefited by a free exchange of products and commodities, but it is difficult to make any adjustment without having previous conference. Reciprocity treaties are of doubtful expediency at best, but reciprocal legislation with the power in each to recall seems the best way to increase that exchange of commodities between the two countries. The amendment I introduce looks to such a conference, and I believe will be productive of advantage, not only in cultivating friendly feeling, but in increasing trade and commerce.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Mr. Evarts presented the resolutions of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange favoring reciprocity both with the nations to the south of the United States and with that on the north. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and the sugar schedule was considered. Mr. Carlisle gave notice he would move to strike out all the paragraphs relative to sugar bounties.

Mr. Hale offered the reciprocity amendment of which he had given notice June 19, and addressed the Senate upon it. He was followed by Senator Evarts, who criticised the amendment, and Mr. Kenna, who spoke at length on the general subject of the tariff, and Mr. Allison made a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, and of the probable effect of the Tariff bill on the finances. He estimated, saying nothing on the sinking fund, a surplus of $15,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, even if sugar were put on the free list. He favored putting sugar on the free list. He also favored further extension of reciprocal trade.

CANADA FIRST.

Mr. Sherman criticised unfavorably the Hale amendment and said that if any reciprocal trade arrangements were made with any country they ought to be made with Canada. He thought Mr. Aldrich's amendment to his own proposing reciprocal relations with Canada would open a door to reciprocal relations as far as they ought to go.

Mr. Hale was willing to accept the Aldrich amendment, but did not favor reciprocity with Canada as she produced products common to both countries.

Mr. Dolph (Oregon) opposed reciprocity as dangerous to the protective system.

After recess, Mr. Gibson moved a substitute for the sugar schedule, the paragraphs in the existing law imposing duties on sugar.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ENLARGING THEIR VISION.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day. Mr. Butler presented a communication received by him from the State Department, showing the relative exportations of cotton goods by Great Britain and the United States. He thought the information might be valuable in view of reciprocal propositions. Mr. Hoar referred to a statement recently published by an English gentleman—Mr. Glover—to the effect that a cotton manufacturer, who had been travelling extensively through the United States, had said that were it not for the American tariff, England would shut up every cotton manufactory within two years.

Mr. Butler said he did not know anything about that, but he had been very much gratified and encouraged to see his Republican friends enlarging their economic vision somewhat, reaching out to South America, Central America, Canada and other parts of the world, and he had thought that the information presented by him might be of service. It showed how absolutely Great Britain had control of the market in South and Central America, and also in Asia and Africa, the value of the cotton goods exported into those countries by Great Britain last year being $177,000,000, against about $20,000,000 from the United States. He, therefore, asked to have the paper printed in the record. So ordered.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) announced that general debate on the Tariff bill had closed, with the exception of the reservation of the day, when the final vote is to be taken, and when three hours' time is to be allowed to each side.

THE FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The free list was proceeded with in the Tariff bill discussion in the Senate to-day. Mr. Hoar moved to insert in paragraph 489, allowing free importation of books for colleges, educational and religious societies, etc., the words "or by any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States in its own behalf or in behalf of its professors or teachers." Agreed to.

Paragraph 545, putting fish on the free list, was laid aside.

Mr. Davis moved to insert binding twine on the free list, and the Western Republicans supporting the motion, it was agreed to. Mr. Vest moved to insert in the free list "timber, hewn and sawed, squared and sided, and sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and bass wood."

Mr. Carlisle referred to the inconsistency of the policy which on the one hand offers a bounty for the planting of trees, and on the other hand offers a bounty in the shape of a protective tariff for cutting down trees. He advocated the placing of lumber on the free list so as to get lumber from Canada. Mr. Frye argued against the amendment. There was $300,000,000 invested in the lumber industry of the United States.

AFRAID OF CANADA.

The competitor of the United States in lumber was Canada, where the wages of men employed in the business were from 25 to 35 percent lower than in the United States. How could any Senator professing to believe in protection vote to expose a million of laboring men in the United States to competition with the lumbermen of Canada? The Senators from Maine have voted duties on iron ore, coal, wool, and scores of articles which Maine's interest was to have free, because those Senators were protectionists. And now should the Senators from Minnesota, Kansas or Nebraska, because they thought lumber might be cheaper in the States if it was on the free list, vote to remove duties on lumber, and still announce themselves protectionists? There was no consistency or justice in such protection.

Mr. Stewart argued that of all the countries in the world Canada was the last that ought to be favored in an American tariff bill, because Canada discriminated against everything that came from the United States.

Mr. Blair said that if lumber were put on the free list, the tariff would not be worth whistling after.

Mr. Evarts argued that local and limited interests should not be permitted to encroach on the general principle of protection to industry and capital.

The amendment was rejected.

Mica was restored to the dutiable list.

A motion to strike out quinine from the free list was rejected.

A number of committee amendments were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

DUTIES ON TEA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Evarts to-day introduced the following amendment to be proposed to the Tariff bill:

That there shall be levied, collected and paid on all teas and growth or produce of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 percent ad valorem; that teas that have been entered for consumption or for warehouse, or that have been permitted to remain for any purpose in any country intermediate between the country of export and the United States, shall not be considered as in transit through such intermediate country, but shall be treated and rated as teas imported from such intermediate country, and shall be valued and rated for duty accordingly.

CANADIAN FISH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Senate this morning resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, taking up the paragraph which had been passed by without action—placing fish on the free list. Mr. Spooner thought that while the fisheries on the eastern coast were protected it was not proper that the fisheries on the great lakes should be thrown open to competition. If there was anything in the proposition of reciprocity the United States ought not now to throw its markets open to Canadian fisheries.

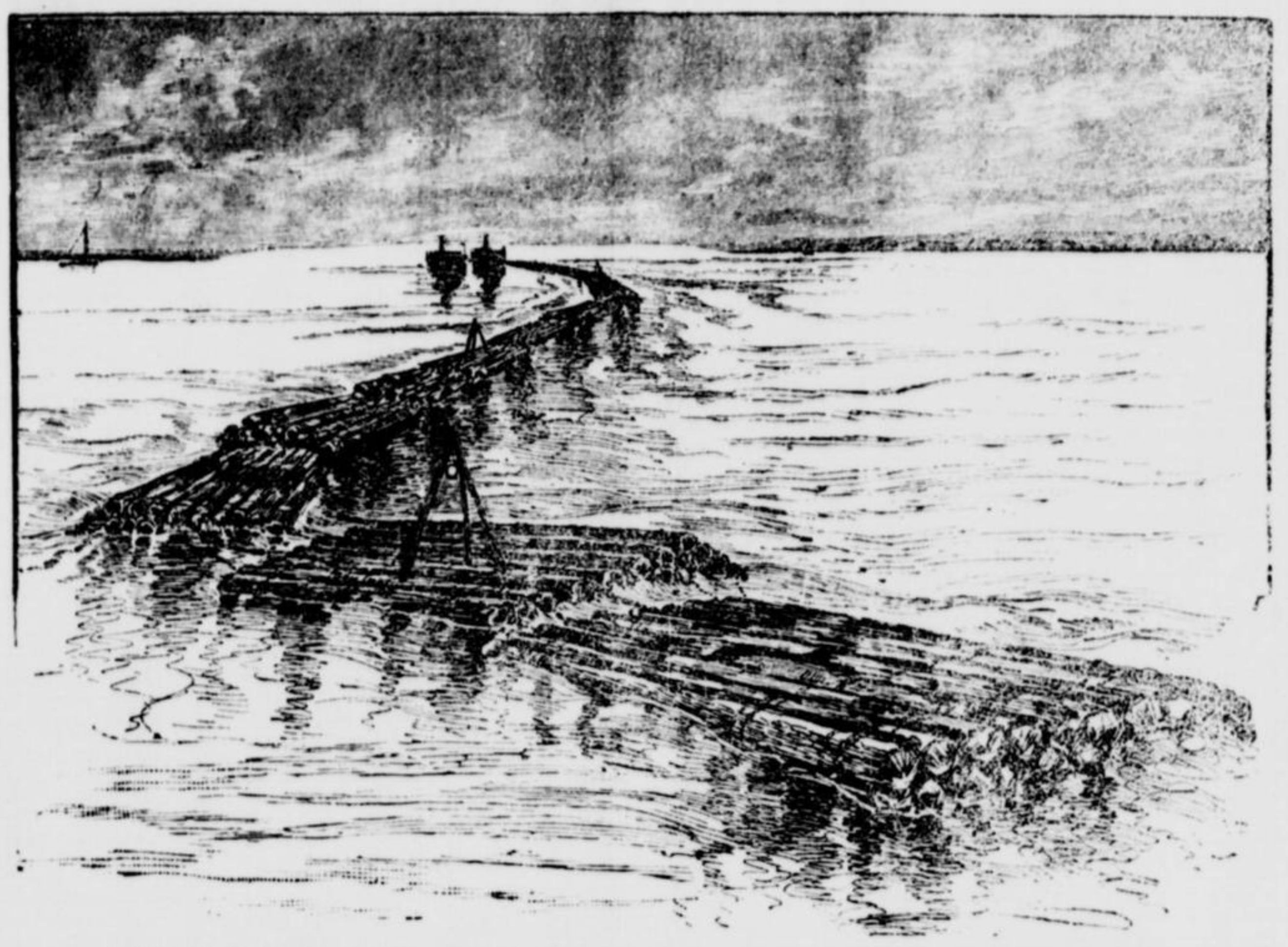
Mr. Gibson concurred in this view. It was well that when the question of reciprocity was treated with the United States should have the advantage of position, which was as important in diplomacy as it was in war.

PLEA FOR THE POOR.

Mr. McCullough agreed in the main with Mr. Spooner. The Canadian Government had done nothing that would entitle it to any favors or privileges, and therefore he did not feel like entering into any reciprocity arrangement with it. Still he believed that the Senate ought to adopt the House proposition for free fish in the interests of the poor people of the country.

Mr. Reagan commented upon the fact that while protectionist Senators were in favor of admitting free fish, they imposed a duty of 10 percent on cotton ties. In other words they were high protectionists when protection was necessary for their interests, and free traders when free trade was in their interests.

The vote was taken on the Committee amendment to the fish paragraph, and it was agreed to. It now reads:—"Fresh fish, caught by citizens of the United States in the high seas or in the open waters of the lakes forming a boundary between the United States and Canada."



THE LEARY RAFT, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY FEET LONG RECENTLY FLOATED FROM ST. JOHN TO NEW YORK.

A CENT A POUND.

A paragraph relating to fish on the dutiable list was then taken up, the question being on the Finance Committee's substitute for the House paragraph, which fixed a duty of one cent a pound on fish, fresh or salted. The committee amendment fixes the duty at half a cent a pound. Mr. Gray offered an amendment providing that such fish shall be admitted free of duty from any country that admits American fishing vessels into their ports for the purchase of supplies, including bait.

Mr. Aldrich, on behalf of the Finance Committee, withdrew its amendment, and substituted another (of which he had given notice on 28th August) adopting the House paragraph, and adding to it that when American fishing vessels shall be admitted into the ports of another country to purchase supplies the duty on fish from that country shall be only half a cent a pound.

WANT THE FISHERIES.

Mr. Carlisle thought that if the fish question were gone into now the proper course would be to make all fish free on condition that American fishing vessels shall have the privilege of inshore fishing. The vote was taken on Mr. Grey's amendment, and it was rejected without the yeas and nays.

After remarks by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Edmunds adverse to the adoption of the committee's last amendment, Mr. Aldrich withdrew it and again offered the first substitute, slightly modified, which was agreed to. The paragraph now reads: "Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, fresh, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially enumerated and provided for in this act, one-half cent per pound."

TEA RESOLUTION.

Mr. Evarts offered his amendment imposing a duty of ten percent ad valorem on all teas the growth and produce of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope. He made a statement in explanation and advocacy of the amendment, which is intended to put a stop to the importation of tea by the way of Canada and the Cape of Good Hope instead of directly from China.

Mr. Sherman disapproved of the amendment as being a retaliatory measure, the only effect of which would be to add to the cost of tea. He had no excuse to offer for the course of Canada in imposing additional duties on tea and coffee imported from the United States, which course he regarded as perfectly ridiculous.

CANADA ATTACKED.

Mr. Spooner moved to amend Mr. Evarts' amendment by adding the following:—"There shall be levied and collected upon all green coffee from the Dominion of Canada 10 percent ad valorem, and upon all coffee, roasted or ground, from the Dominion of Canada 3 cents per pound, and 10 percent ad valorem."

The discussion on Evarts' and Spooner's amendments was continued by Messrs. Spooner, Stewart, Cullom, Hoar, Pugh and Morgan. Mr. Spooner confessed there was more of feeling than there was of substance in his amendment. But there was no good neighborship characterizing the intercourse of Canada with the United States. In American relations with Great Britain Canada was a marplot, and if the United States ever had trouble with Great Britain it would be because of the selfishness and unfriendliness of Canada. He would from this time on extend to Canadian ships no hospitality which Canada did not extend to American ships.

JEALOUS OF THE DOMINION.

Mr. Cullom condemned the policy which had resulted in having importations from China and Japan brought into the United States through Vancouver and over the line of the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Gorman moved to add to Evarts' amendment a proviso that teas imported directly into the United States on through bills of lading from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope and transhipped at any foreign port or place shall not be subject to the duty therein provided.

Mr. Evarts accepted the modification.

Mr. Spooner's amendment was then rejected, and Mr. Evarts' amendment agreed to.

It was agreed to extend the time for consideration of the tariff bill to and including Monday, when discussion is to be limited to thirty minutes, and when the sugar schedule is to be taken up. On Tuesday the voting will begin and continue until the stage of the third reading is reached.

SALT STILL "PROTECTED."

Mr. Vest moved to place salt on the free list, but it was negatived by a party vote, one Republican only voting with the Democrats.

Several finance committee amendments were agreed to, and this closed the consideration of the bill except as to the sugar section, reciprocity and some few reserved paragraphs, which will come on Monday.

BONDING PRIVILEGES.

It is understood that the Treasury Department will not take action in regard to the bonding privileges extended to Canadian roads until Assistant Secretary Spaulding returns from his vacation. The advice of Col. Tichenor, formerly assistant secretary and now chairman of the new board of appraisers, will of course be carefully considered, even though the matter is out of his jurisdiction. It is very probable that any action which the department will take will extend little further than the revocation of the authority of the customs officers at Victoria, B. C., to place the seals on cars containing Asiatic importations. This will probably be followed by a complete withdrawal of all bonding privileges on the transportation of such merchandise into the United States from any points in Canada, unless the merchandise be examined at some port of entry situated on or near the northern boundary of the United States. The secretary may or may not send an additional message to Congress on the subject of the bonding privileges extended the Canadian roads. It will depend somewhat on the additional information gathered by the agents of the departments who are investigating this subject, and also on whether the secretary finds that additional action should be taken by Congress.

CANADIAN TIES.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—If the McKinley bill, as amended by the Senate, gets the endorsation of the House and President it will mean great financial loss to the people along the north shore of lakes Erie and St. Clair and to many business interests in Grey and Dufferin. The Senate to-day made the duty on posts, ties and telegraph poles 25 percent ad valorem. As contractors at Dundalk, Romney, Buckhorn, Kingsville and many other points have entered into engagements for the year at a stated price, the imposition of a 25 percent duty will seriously affect them, and this is especially so as to telegraph posts, the bulk of which for this section come from the region around Dundalk. Contractor Morgan ships many hundreds of carloads yearly to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Syracuse, Cleveland and other points, and the tie trade of Romney, Buckhorn and Kingsville keeps many small Canadian vessels constantly employed.

THE LEARY RAFTS.

THE SEA STREWN FOR MILES WITH LOGS.

The illustration published in the *Witness* to-day depicting a Leary raft conveys a clear idea of the manner in which this gigantic section raft is constructed.

One of these Leary rafts has just arrived at Portland, Me., from New Brunswick. The New York *Herald* correspondent says that the tug "Dirigo," which towed the raft, reported the total loss of the other raft which started in its company. The wrecked raft consisted of eight sections and was towing behind the tug "Dirigo," when the loss occurred off Seal Harbor. A storm arose, and the raft becoming unmanageable dragged towards the shore, pulling the tug in with it. The tug was almost in the breakers when she cut loose from the raft to save herself. The raft went ashore, broke in pieces and is a total loss. After cutting loose from the raft the "Dirigo" went to the assistance of the tug "Storm King," which was towing the raft of six sections. The "Storm King" was in need of assistance, and was relieved by the "Dirigo," which, taking up the tow, brought it to this port. The "Storm King" put back to Rockland for slight repairs. While returning with the six section raft the "Dirigo" found the sea strewn for miles with logs from the wrecked eight sections.

These rafts consisted of sections of 500 logs each, a section being 60 feet long, 36 wide, and drawing nine feet of water. The sections were securely bound with wire ropes and chains, and were connected by a long chain, which formed a bridle with two other chains from each corner ahead of the forward section. At the apex of the triangle connection was made with a shackle, from which two 750 foot hawsers ran to the tugs, the tow in charge moving along at from three and a half to four miles an hour.

The raft saved weighs about 5,000 tons. The timber in the raft consists of Norway pine, spruce, princess pine, and hackmatack. Its total value is about $30,000. The owner of the giant raft, by taking his lumber uncut, saves about $3,000 in customs duties.

A despatch from Portland, Me., states that complaints are being made daily that the logs from Leary's raft are a great danger to navigation. Several vessels have had narrow escapes.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

WHAT THE HOLY SEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT THEM.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—The following circular letter is being sent out to the clergy throughout this archdiocese. Similar enquiries are being made over the Christian world:—

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE,
TORONTO, Aug. 25, 1890.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—The Holy See having requested of us to transmit to it, as soon as possible, all the information obtainable concerning mixed marriages within this archdiocese, we request of you to send written answers to the following questions during the coming month of September:—

1. How many marriages between Catholics and non-Catholics, or between Catholics and non-Christians, have taken place in your parish during the last ten years; how many of them with, how many without a dispensation from the Holy See?

2. In the cases where a dispensation was obtained, have the promises given been observed or not, and in how many cases have those promises not been observed? Especially in how many cases have the Catholic parties broken their promises to bring up the children Catholics; in how many cases have they themselves fallen away from their holy faith?

3. Where the marriages have been without a dispensation, in what religion are the children usually baptized and brought up? In how many cases have the Catholic parties to such undispensed marriages lost their faith; in how many have they remained faithful to their religion?

4. The number of Catholics, non-Catholics and non Christians in the parish, or in the district, in charge of a priest is to be given, and all the particulars are to be signed by the parish priest or priest in charge. Where it is believed that accurate information cannot be obtained, this is to be reported to the Bishop's Chancellery, with all available information.

Hoping you will see to this business as soon as possible,

We are, rev. and Dear Sir,
Faithfully yours in Christ,
†JOHN WALSH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

A MILITARY SENSATION.

A BRITISH OFFICER TARRED AND FEATHERED.

A despatch to the *World* from Cork says: The severe measures adopted by the War Office in a case that has for some time attracted general attention have created genuine sensation. Among the members of the Welsh regiment stationed here is a Lieut. Jervais, who has always enjoyed wide popularity among the men but has been ignored, boycotted and persecuted by his fellow-officers and subjected by them to petty annoyances of all kinds. This persecution culminated about three months ago when the lieutenant's room was broken into at night, and he was dragged from his bed, taken outside to a secluded spot, and tarred and feathered. A few days later Lieut. Jervais refused to salute his superior officer when on parade, knowing that that officer was one of those guilty of the indignity heaped upon him previously, and he had no other means of showing his resentment. Following this he absented himself from the regiment and proceeded to England to visit his relatives. When he had been absent four days he was arrested as a deserter, brought back here and subjected to eight weeks confinement in this quarter. His relatives lodged a complaint with the Government for this and an inquiry was ordered. It was made and the decision announced on Wednesday last was to the effect that two officers are deprived of their commission and four others placed at the bottom of the promotion list with option of resignation. The decision has caused a sensation here but it is universally accepted as a just one.

AN ABSURD MEASURE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Mr. A. J. Mundella, M.P., formerly president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Sheffield last night, declared that the McKinley bill was an insane measure and one that would be most injurious to American consumers and likely to prove destructive to its promoters. But he advised Englishmen to remain quiet in regard to the measure. It would be absurd to retaliate by taxing food imports, especially when there was a prospect of a famine in Ireland. If the people only waited free trade would ultimately triumph even in America.

CHICAGO SEAMEN

CHARGED WITH INDUCING SAILORS TO DESERT THEIR SHIP.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—An international question of some importance is involved in a difficulty between the captain of the Canadian schooner "Sligo" and the officials of the Seamen's Union. Sunday evening the "Sligo" arrived at Chicago with a non-union shipping crew of 14 men. These seamen were "seen" by a sailor committee from the Union, and the results are that the crew will not continue in the service of Capt. Kerwin, although he claims to have explicit shipping articles with all of them. The captain charges that the Union has interfered with the rights of Canadian seamen, and has made formal complaint to the British consul. The latter was unwilling to express his views regarding the question, but it was the understanding that he would make an effort to have the matter clearly and definitely defined and brought to a settlement. President C. J. Elderkin, of the Seamen's Union, said: These non union men aboard the "Sligo" were working for $20 a month while the boat with its American charter carried American freight to and from American ports. The men in the union get $2 a day, or three times the amount paid to these Canadians. When the vessel came here the men came up in the city, and finding the superior advantage of the union both as regards wages and fraternal benefits, some of them joined our union at once and all voluntarily declined to return to their work at the low wages they were receiving. All that our organization does is in the interest of American labor and American shipping interests.

ANOTHER SEALER SEIZED.

HIGH-HANDED OFFICIALS AT OUNALASKA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A special to the *World* from Victoria, B.C., says: There is still further news of high-handed dealings at Ounalaska by customs officials there. While the "Mattie Dyer" was under seizure the "San Diego," Capt. Nelson, came into port in distress. He went ashore to enter in the regular way, but the officers refused point blank to accept his papers, telling him he had no business there. Some of the hunters attempted to land to get supplies, but were almost beaten back from the wharf as though they were hostile invaders. This was not the only indignity heaped upon the captain and crew of the "San Diego." Capt. Nelson was told that if he did not get out he would be seized along with the "Mattie Dyer," but he sharply replied that the official had already in the "Dyer" one more boat than he could hold, and that he could seize the "San Diego" as well if he was justified in seizing the "Mattie." Capt. Nelson had left his skins at Sand Point, but he had no bonds on his guns. Moreover, the busy customs official proposed to send the "Rush" down to Sand Point for Capt. Nelson's catch of skins. Then he was forced to put out to sea again with his foresails and part of his gear blown away.

Still another case was that of the "Harry D. Ennis," of Port Townsend, which came in under similar circumstances. He received such a torrent of threats of all the horrors the "Rush" was capable of inflicting, that the captain turned about and went out very quickly, wondering what nation could afford him protection in distress, when his own turned him out to sink or swim as best he could. Captain Mockler, of the "Mattie Dyer," hopes that the Collector will be able to present some relative or friend with a nice sealskin sacque, made of the skins stolen from his catch. They were all in splendid condition, and he has no doubt that the best of the lot will be selected for private use. He is going to San Francisco to institute legal proceedings at once.

FRIGHTENED REPUBLICANS.

"AGGRESSIVE COMPETITION OF THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST."

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Republican State Committee met to-day and decided not to call a state convention. Judge Earl (Democrat), whose term as a member of the Court of Appeal is nearly out, was nominated by the Republicans. The Committee heartily commends the McKinley Tariff Bill for the protection of home industries, and especially for the reason that it is the first measure of the kind that has embraced a distinctively agricultural schedule. The resolutions continue:—

"The farmers of New York have had to meet a constant and aggressive competition of the Canadian agriculturist across the entire northern border of this state. They recognize that the proposed new agricultural schedule of the McKinley bill offers to them, as it offers to the American workingman and the farmer generally, the direct and decided benefits of a protective policy instead of increasing, as the late administration sought to do, the hardships of the past by making wool free and reducing the duties on a long list of agricultural and other products. During the past year Canada has sent nearly $200,000,000 worth of her agricultural products across the border into the United States, thus materially lessening the demand for and the prices of our own farm products. The proposed new agricultural schedule will put an end to this intolerable wrong to the farmers of the other States.

The Republican party heartily endorses every and any proposition for commercial reciprocity which will open new markets for the products of our farms and factories without jeopardizing the interests of either."

SHOT BY MISTAKE.

AN ONTARIO FARMER TAKEN FOR A BEAR.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—The *Free Press* states that Mr. J. Melville, of Clarence, and Mr. J. Brown, of Cumberland, on Monday night last, in company with Melville's son, started out to hunt for bears which had been destroying their grain. The hunters each erected a scaffold for the double purpose of obtaining a wider range of observation and of giving shelter in case of attack from the bears. Before the men separated for their perches it was agreed that none of them should descend to the ground without first signalling his companion. This was about half-past eight o'clock. For over two hours with his gun loaded with two bullets Mr. Melville, senr., remained patiently on the watch and at last saw some dark object move among the grain. He took good aim and fired. The report was followed by a human shriek. Horrified, he rushed to the spot and found John Brown bleeding, speechless and dying, one bullet having penetrated his breast and the other the neck. He expired in a few moments and his companion took the body home. The funeral, which took place yesterday, was largely attended.

MAY REACH MILLIONS.

HEAVY FAILURE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Sawyer, Wallace & Co., one of the most prominent firms on the Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange and Coffee Exchange, assigned to-day. The firm has often been identified with the most gigantic deals in speculative products, and was also a heavy exporter. The failure will probably reach into the millions, though at present it is impossible to make any approximate estimate. The failure caused great surprise. A statement issued by the firm says:—"Our resources have been completely exhausted by losses in our foreign option business, wheat and provisions chiefly, conducted through London. Owing to the number and variety of these foreign accounts we cannot state the amount of our liabilities. We have turned over to our assignee all our assets, both partnership and individual, without preference of creditors." The house was established in 1853, and had branch houses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Marseilles, Madrid, Paris, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Buda Pesth, Trieste, Leghorn, Barcelona, Lisbon, Mannheim and Havre.

THE CENTRAL STRIKE.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE STATE BOARD AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to-day resumed its investigation of the New York Central strike. General Manager Toucey testified that he had an interview with Mr. District Master Workman Lee some time ago, in the course of which Lee alluded to the watering of the company's stock, intimating that some one was making a good deal of money and that he and the other men ought to have some of it.

In reply to a question by Mr. Pryor, witness said he did not discharge Lee. Before the talk about stock watering, Lee made certain demands on behalf of some of the men and they were refused.

Superintendent Voorhees testified that he had nothing to do with the discharge of any of the seventy-eight men. He was out of town for three weeks before the strike.

Master Mechanic Buchanan testified that in discharging Lee he did so by orders of Vice-President Webb, and had no personal knowledge of the causes for his discharge. Of the seventy-eight men discharged he knew the causes for discharge in the cases of two only, Malloy and Conway. Malloy was discharged for obtaining a pass under false pretences. Conway was discharged for neglect of duty. He absented himself without leave and was several times late in the morning and at noon.

Trainmaster J. W. Stevens testified that he had never told any employee of the company that he must either leave the Knights of Labor or leave the road.

The Board decided to adjourn until Friday at ten a.m., when it will meet in Albany. A large number of witnesses will be examined there. They are mainly discharged employees of the Central Railway.

THE CANADIAN CANOEIST.

HOW HE MISSED HIS CHANCE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CUP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Yesterday afternoon Ford Jones of the Brockville Canoe Club, Canada, challenger for the International trophy of the New York Canoe Club, won the second race of the series, thus plainly tying H. L. Quick for the cup. But on the third run, while rounding the first buoy, a sudden flattening of the wind upset the calculations of the "Canuck's" commander, and his rudder touched the buoy.

According to the racing rules, this constitutes a foul and debars the canoe from the race. Very few were aware of the foul, and all was excitement as Mr. Jones rounded the remaining buoys and rushed down the finish of the course, a winner by two minutes and 37 seconds. But Jones announced the foul and admitted that he had lost the cup. Mr. Quick, equally sportsmanlike, when he learned of the foul, would hear nothing but that the heat be declared off, to be sailed again.

The Regatta Committee decided that, since Mr. Quick would claim no foul, with Mr. Jones' consent, the heat be declared off and sailed again. Here the quibbling came in.

Mr. Jones would not listen to it. The rules, he said, must be abided by. He was firm, and there was nothing to do but declare the American the winner of the cup and the American champion.

Ford Jones, in two years, has entered seven A.C.A. races, taken three firsts, three seconds and one third. To night he goes to Canada and the cup goes to Yonkers.

LORD SACKVILLE'S CLAIM.

WHY MANORIAL RIGHTS WERE CONFERRED.

LONDON, September 4.—The claim set up by Lord Sackville, the right of rental for the space occupied in the market square of Stratford-on-Avon by Mr. W. G. Child's memorial to Shakespeare causes widespread disgust. The incident has already been seized upon by the land reformers as an illustration of the evils of the present land system. The manorial rights which Lord Sackville claims to have inherited were originally conferred by the Crown in return for military services, which the lord of the manor was liable to be called on to render. Later on the liability to this service was commuted into a fixed payment or tax of four shillings in the pound on the value of the estates. But though the estates have increased enormously in value since then, the amount paid has not been increased. The land reformers claim that the payment should be four shillings in the pound on the present value, and such selfish acts as this of Lord Sackville's are not likely to lessen the popular demand that the large landowners should bear a larger proportion of the public burdens than they now do.

SIBERIAN ATROCITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5. — The barque "Catherine Sudden" has arrived at Port Townsend from Siberia. Her commander, Captain John Thomas, has sent to this city a startling description of the Russian exile system as witnessed by him. He describes a brutal scene he witnessed on Saghalien Island, a famous Russian exile prison. A large party of exiles of all ages, heavily manacled, were being taken to the island. A few old men whose strength gave out fell from exhaustion. The driver, acting under orders from his superior, shot the unfortunate men and removed their chains. No mercy was shown. Wives saw their husbands killed before their eyes; mothers saw their daughters insulted and knew that they were outraged. The exiles were driven like cattle, a heavy whip being used to urge them on. The prison cells were filthy and the treatment barbarous.

THE BARLEY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In the Senate to-day a communication from the Oswego Board of Trade contradicting a statement of the Secretary of Agriculture on the subject of the production of barley, was presented by Mr. Evarts, who asked that it be printed in the *Congressional Record*. Objection to that was made, but 500 copies were ordered printed for immediate distribution. Mr. Rusk's statement was that barley is the only cereal of which there is not raised a sufficiency for home consumption. The denial is to the effect that the annual product of the United States is about 60,000,000 bushels and that the quantity used last year for malting purposes was less than 45,000,000. Ten million bushels had been imported from Canada, the quality being superior for malting purposes to that of the United States barley.

RAILWAY AND OCEAN SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The North Canadian and Atlantic Railway and Steamship Syndicate has been incorporated, with a capital of £50,000. The Chairman is the Lord Mayor of London, and the Directors are: Sir Robt. Fowler, M.P.; Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Milford Dock Co.; Director of the Great Western Railway Mott, and Mr. Wm. Ralston Balch. The intention is to form a company, with a capital of £4,000,000, to work the Milford route, and construct a railway from the extreme eastern part of Labrador, probably St. Charles Bay, to Quebec, the Great Western joining the Milford & London.

AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

A PROTECTED COTTON MILL IN TROUBLE.

MONCTON, N.B., Sept. 3.—The annual meeting of the Moncton Manufacturing Company was held to-day. The financial affairs of the concern are in a deplorable condition. The mill was only running six months out of the twelve and the working loss is $15,000. The factory is now closed and the directors were empowered to dispose of the entire business. The capital stock was $260,000, and it is understood the liabilities will reach $100,000.

LORD SALISBURY AGGRESSIVE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—As Mr. Wm. O'Brien and his bride, with Mr. John Dillon, were returning from Thurles, after paying a visit to the Archbishop of Cashel, a man jumped into the railway carriage, as the train was nearing Templemore, and produced a legal looking document, which proved to be a summons in an action brought by the Marquis of Salisbury, and calling for the payment of £16,000. Mr. O'Brien declined to acknowledge service when so made. He is of the opinion that this is the result of a plan on the part of Lord Salisbury to force him into bankruptcy.

GREAT FIRE IN MACEDONIA.

SALONICA, Sept. 5.—Twelve thousand houses and most of the public buildings here were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire is supposed to have been set by incendiaries. The Government at Athens has sent two warships to protect Greek subjects.

POOR SEAL SEASON.

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 5.—Two more sealing schooners, "Mary Tyler" and "Saphire", arrived to-day with light catches. They report several other schooners also inward bound, and all grumbling at the poor season. There had been no seizures.

PROFITABLE MUSIC.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The litigation between Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, the opera writers, has disclosed the fact that their profits for the eleven years of their partnership aggregated $1,342,000.

THE COTTON KING FAILS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Steenstrand, the cotton merchant, known as the "Cotton King," has failed. He is estimated to be worth $750,000 to $1,000,000, and carried a line of 100,000 to 125,000 bales of near options. The failure is due to the recent heavy declines in spot and early delivery cottons.

THE MONTREAL EXPRESS.

FIENDS DERAIL PART OF IT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A successful attempt was made last night at train wrecking on the New York Central road about four miles south of Greenbush. Luckily no loss of life or serious injury resulted. The second section of the Montreal sleeper out of New York, due here at 10.15 p.m., consisting of an engine and eight sleepers filled with passengers, was derailed, but beyond the shaking up of the passengers and the bruising of a half dozen or so nothing more serious than the wrecking of the train resulted. The train was running at thirty miles an hour and when the engine struck the obstruction on the track it was lifted upward and the whole train was thrown from the track. The forward part of the engine was suspended in the air, and it looked as though it would topple over into the ditch at any moment. The engineer and fireman both stuck to their posts. The first sleeper, which contained twenty-two passengers, slid down the embankment and came to a standstill on its side. None of the passengers in this car were injured outside of a few bruises. The second coach fared worse than any and landed in the ditch bottom side up. In this car was only one passenger, Miss Jenkins, of Brooklyn, the conductor and a porter. Miss Jenkins at first was thought to be seriously injured but afterwards was found to be more frightened than hurt. The third car was thrown directly across the ditch at right angles with the track and was at first taken for a bridge spanning the abyss. There were about eight passengers in this coach, making in all about thirty-one passengers who were so fortunately saved from instant death, and how to account for the escape of all was an enigma to those who viewed the wreck. The other five sleepers did not leave the road bed, but were lying obliquely across the north bound track, while the fourth coach was suspended in the air over the ditch and held in place by its coupling and the resistance offered by the weight of the other three cars. A number of the passengers were cut and bruised by the shattered car windows in their endeavors to extricate themselves from the cars.

Supt. Bissell then made an investigation as to the cause of the wreck and found a rail jammed into the cattle guard and it was wedged with timbers and securely held by fish plates. The whole arrangement was placed in a slanting position so as to lift the train clear off the track. The result showed that the judgment of the fiends who placed the obstruction on the track was unerring and their purpose was successfully accomplished. Continuing his investigation, Mr. Bissell found a similar obstruction placed on the south-bound track a little way below where the other obstruction had been placed. This confirmed Mr. Bissell's opinion that the wrecking was the result of deliberate plans, laid by whom he knew not. He added that immediate efforts would be made and no stone left unturned to discover the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage. The relief train, which left here at 11.40, then started back or the city, reaching here at 4.10 a.m. All the passengers were brought back on this train, and by actual count the Associated Press reporter ascertained that just sixty-three passengers had occupied the eight coaches, one-half of whom had been on the brink of death. The sixty three passengers comprised a number from New York city and Brooklyn, the others being destined for points along the Delaware & Hudson and Western points on the Vanderbilt system. The Delaware & Hudson passengers left here at seven o'clock

STRIKERS ARRESTED CHARGED WITH DERAILING THE MONTREAL EXPRESS.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—A man was arrested to-night on suspicion of being one of the train wreckers of the Montreal express on Friday morning. The railway officials, police and Pinkerton men are reticent. The man arrested is a striker named Reed. It is said he has confessed, implicating several others. "Lou" Miller, of Greenbush, a striker who lives about a mile from the scene of Thursday night's wreck, has just been arrested on suspicion of being one of the wreckers.

An Associated Press reporter visited East Albany to night and found a number of railway men who said Reed could prove an alibi, as he was known to have been on his sloop at 11.45 o'clock the night the wreck occurred. They also asserted that Reed and Muller are too "light waisted" to take part in the work, which requires courage, and that they have undoubtedly been arrested because some detective who has been at work on the case heard them "shooting off their mouths" and arrested them to find out what they knew.

BISMARCK UNBENDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The *Sun's* special Berlin despatch says: Prince Bismarck has appeared in an entirely new character. During the time of his prosperity, while wielding power as the ruling master mind of the greatest empire on the European continent, he earned the title of the "Iron Chancellor" as much by the sternness of his demeanor toward all who approached him as by the vigor of his foreign policy. During his stay this week at Kissingen and subsequently at Homburg, on his way back to Varzin, the ex-Chancellor has unbended; he has been the object of enthusiastic demonstrations to which he was formerly averse, but which he now not only receives but welcomes. On Thursday, after leaving the house of Prof. Becker, whose wife had been his hostess when he resided in Frankfort thirty-five years ago, hundreds of ladies awaited him in the streets, presenting him with flowers. He gracefully accepted these bouquets, and seemed grateful for the very slightest mark of homage, which in days gone by he was wont to treat with the sternest contempt. Every one who approaches him seeks to carry away some souvenir. Aware of this, Bismarck now carries about with him dozens of photographs of himself for presentation, with and without words of dedication. At Kissingen, the ex Chancellor dined with the Duke of Edinburgh. After dinner he smoked a long pipe and conversed *en bourgeois* with the Duke. To favor the ex-Chancellor's new weakness Prince Alfred asked him to give him the pipe as a souvenir, which Prince Bismarck did, evidently much flattered at the request. Prince Bismarck will stay at Homburg until the beginning of next week and will then pay a visit to his sister. At Homburg he is serenaded every night by the official band, and there have been two torchlight processions by the inhabitants in his honor.

HARTINGTON HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At a Unionist demonstration at York yesterday Lord Hartington said he believed the exultations of the Gladstonians were wasted. The session recently closed could scarcely be paralleled in any period of English history, even during the bitterest party contests. He warned the Gladstonians that contempt for, or miscalculation of the strength of the Unionist party was likely to lead to disaster. It could not be denied that the success of the Parnellite tactics rendered Parliament impotent and made the Irish party more formidable than it had ever been in the days of O'Connell or of Mitchell and Smith O'Brien. This success he was convinced had been the chief factor in the conversion of Harcourt, Morley, Trevelyan and a majority of the Liberals to Home Rule. They did not think that Ireland with Home Rule would be better governed, but believed that it was useless longer to contend against the insidious poison that was sapping the life of parliamentary government. He, however, was of the opinion that they ought not to succumb, but should resist to the last as their predecessors had done, and he believed that public opinion would support the Unionists in so resisting.

THE BURCHELL CASE.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS—BENWELL'S FATHER DYING.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 4.—It is reported that Miss Smith, of Eastwood, the most important witness for the Crown in the Benwell murder case, has mysteriously disappeared. No trace of her can be had, although Government Detective Murray has been endeavoring for several weeks to locate her. The absence of Miss Smith as a witness at the trial may have an important bearing on the case.

Colonel Benwell, father of F. C. Benwell, the murdered man, was to have sailed to-day from England to give evidence at the trial, but he did not. Arrangements were made to meet him in New York next week. During the progress of the case he was to be the guest of County Attorney Ball, but a cablegram announces the fact that the broken-hearted father is dying, and of course will not be a witness against Burchall. Colonel Benwell's cousin may come to Canada, but this is not certain. From latest reports it is hardly likely that Colonel Benwell will survive to hear the verdict.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A despatch to the *Herald* from Morristown, N.J., reports that an accident occurred last night in shaft 5 of Glendon mines at Hibernia, whereby two miners were killed. O. Storms and R. Delgraw had charged seven blasts, three of which they lighted. They had retired to a place of safety, when an explosion took place. They started forward to adjust the fuse in the remaining four holes when another explosion occurred, hurling pieces of rock in every direction and mangling both men horribly and killing them instantly. Delgraw's head and breast were completely torn away, while Storm's head was blown completely off.

THE SALONICA CONFLAGRATION.

SALONICA, Sept. 6.—One fourth of the city is in ruins. In the burned districts were the British and Greek consulates, the Greek hospital and schools and the Turkish mosque, all of which were destroyed.

THE WANDERING JEW.

EUGENE SUE'S GREAT TALE OF THE JESUITS AND LABOR REFORM.

(Condensed for the "Witness".)

PART SECOND—THE CHASTISEMENT.

CHAPTER XXIX.

GOOD NEWS.

By the alteration in the countenance of Father d'Aigrigny, his pale cheek, and the feebleness of his walk, one might see that the terrible scene in the square of Notre-Dame, had violently reacted upon his health. Yet his face was radiant and triumphant, as he entered Rodin's chamber, exclaiming: "Excellent news"

On these words, Rodin started. In spite of his weakness, he raised his head, and his eyes shone with a curious, uneasy, piercing expression. With his lean hand, he beckoned Father d'Aigrigny to approach the bed, and said to him, in a broken voice, so weak that it was scarcely audible: "I am very ill—the cardinal has nearly finished me—but if this excellent news—relates to the Rennepont affair—of which I hear nothing—it might save me yet!"

"Be saved then!" cried Father d'Aigrigny forgetting the recommendations of Dr. Baleinier; "read, rejoice! What you foretold is beginning to be realized!"

So saying, he drew a paper from his pocket and delivered it to Rodin, who seized it with an eager and trembling hand.

Some minutes before, Rodin would have been really incapable of continuing his conversation with the cardinal, even if prudence had allowed him to do so; nor could he have read a single line, so dim had his sight become. But, at the words of Father d'Aigrigny, he felt such a renewal of hope and vigor, that by a mighty effort of energy and will, he rose to a sitting posture, and with a clear head, and look of intelligent animation, he read rapidly the paper that father d'Aigrigny had just delivered to him.

The cardinal, amazed at the sudden transfiguration, asked himself if he beheld the same man, who, a few minutes before, had fallen back on his bed, almost insensible.

Hardly had Rodin finished reading, than he uttered a cry of stifled joy, saying with an accent impossible to describe? "One gone! it works—'tis well!"

And, closing his eyes in a kind of ecstatic transport, a smile of proud triumph overspread his face, and rendered him still more hideous by discovering his yellow and gumless teeth. His emotion was so violent, that the paper fell from his trembling hand

"He has fainted," cried father d'Aigrigny with uneasiness, as he leaned over Rodin. "It is my fault. I forgot, that the doctor cautioned me not to talk to him of serious matters."

"No; do not reproach yourself," said Rodin, in a low voice, half-raising himself in the bed. "This unexpected joy may cure me. Yes—I scarce know what I feel—but look at my cheeks—it seems to me, that, for the first time since I have been stretched on this bed of pain, they are a little warm."

Rodin spoke the truth. A slight color appeared suddenly on his livid and icy cheeks; his voice, though still very weak, became less tremulous, and he exclaimed in a tone of conviction that startled Father d'Aigrigny and the prelate; "This first success answers for the others. I read the future. Yes, yes: our cause will triumph. Every member of the execrable Rennepont family will be crushed—and that soon—you will see—"

Then, pausing, Rodin threw himself back on the pillow, exclaiming: "Oh! I am choked with joy. My voice fails me."

"But what is it?" asked the cardinal of Father d'Aigrigny.

The latter replied, in a tone of hypocritical sanctity: "One of the heirs of the Rennepont family, a poor fellow, worn out with excesses and debauchery, died three days ago, at the close of some abominable orgies, in which he had braved the cholera with sacrilegious impiety. In consequence of the indisposition that kept me at home, and of another circumstance, I only received to-day, the certificate of the death of this victim of intemperance and irreligion. I must proclaim it to the praise of his reverence"—pointing to Rodin—"that he told me, the worst enemies of the descendants of that infamous renegade would be their own bad passions, and that we might look to them as our allies against the whole impious race. And so it has happened with Jacques Rennepont."

"You see," said Rodin, in so faint a voice, that it was almost unintelligible, "the punishment begins already. One of the Renneponts is dead—and believe me—this certificate," and he pointed to the paper that Father d'Aigrigny held in his hand, "will one day be worth forty millions to the Society of Jesus—and that—because——"

The lips alone finished the sentence. During some seconds, Rodin's voice had become so faint, that it was at last quite imperceptible. His larynx, contracted by violent emotion, no longer emitted any sound.

The Jesuit, far from being disconcerted by this incident, finished his phrase, as it were, by expressive pantomime. Raising his head proudly, he tapped his forehead with his forefinger, as if to express that it was to his ability this first success was owing.

But he soon fell back again on the bed, exhausted, breathless, sinking, with his cotton handkerchief pressed once more to his parched lips. The good news, as Father d'Aigrigny called it, had not cured Rodin. For a moment only, he had the courage to forget his pain. But the slight color on his cheek soon disappeared; his face became once more livid. His sufferings, suspended for a moment, were so much increased in violence, that he writhed beneath the coverlet, and buried his face in the pillow, extending his arms above his head and holding them stiff as bars of iron.

After this crisis, intense as it was rapid, during which Father d'Aigrigny and the prelate bent anxiously over him, Rodin, whose face was bathed in cold sweat, made a sign that he suffered less, and that he wished to drink of a potion to which he pointed. Father d'Aigrigny fetched it for him, and while the cardinal held him up with marked disgust, the abbe administered a few spoonfuls of the potion, which almost immediately produced a soothing effect.

"Shall I call M. Rousselet?" said Father d'Aigrigny, when Rodin was once more laid down in bed.

Rodin shook his head; then, with a fresh effort, he raised his right hand, opened it, and pointed with his forefinger to a desk in a corner of the room, to signify that, being no longer able to speak, he wished to write.

"I understand your reverence," said Father d'Aigrigny; "but first calm yourself. Presently, if you require it, I will give you writing materials."

Two knocks at the outer door of the next room interrupted this scene. From motives of prudence, Father d'Aigrigny had begged Rousselet to remain in the first of the three rooms. He now went to open the door, and Rousselet handed him a voluminous packet, saying: "I beg pardon for disturbing you, father, but I was told to let you have these papers instantly."

"Thank you, M. Rousselet," said Father d'Aigrigny; "do you know at what hour Dr. Baleinier will return?"

"He will not be long, father for he wishes to perform before night the painful operation that will have a decisive effect on the condition of Father Rodin. I am preparing what is necessary for it, added Rousselet, as he pointed to a singular and formidable apparatus, which Father d'Aigrigny examined with a kind of terror.

"I do not know if the symtom is a serious one," said the Jesuit: "but the reverend father has suddenly lost his voice.

"It is the third time this has happened within the last week," said Rousselet; "the operation of Dr. Baleinier will act both on the larynx and on the lungs."

"Is the operation a very painful one?" asked Father d'Aigrigny.

"There is perhaps, none more cruel in surgery," answered the young doctor; "and Dr. Baleinier has partly concealed its nature from Father Rodin."

"Please to wait here for Dr. Baleinier, and send him to us as soon as he arrives," resumed Father d'Aigrigny; and, returning to the sick chamber, he sat down by the bedside, and said to Rodin, as he showed him the letter: "Here are different reports with regard to different members of the Rennepont family, whom I have had looked after by others, my indisposition having kept me at home for the last few days. I do not know, father, if the state of your health will permit you to hear——"

Rodin made a gesture, at once so supplicating and peremptory, that Father d'Aigrigny felt there would be at least as much danger in refusing as in granting his request; so, turning towards the cardinal, still inconsolable at not having discovered the Jesuit's secret, he said to him with respectful deference, pointing at the same time to the letter: "Have I the permission of your Eminence?"

The prelate bowed and replied: "Your affairs are ours, my dear father. The Church must always rejoice in what rejoices your glorious Company."

Father d'Aigrigny unsealed the packet, and found in it different notes in different handwritings. When he had read the first, his countenance darkened, and he said in a grave tone: "A misfortune, a great misfortune."

Rodin turned his head abruptly, and looked at him with an air of uneasy questioning.

"Florine is dead of the cholera," answered Father d'Aigrigny; "and what is the worse," added he, crumpling the note between his hands, "before dying, the miserable creature confessed to Mdlle de Cardoville, that she long acted as a spy under the orders of your reverence."

No doubt, the death of Florine, and the confession she had made, crossed some of the plans of Rodin, for he uttered an inarticulate murmur, and his countenance expressed great vexation.

Passing to another note, Father d'Aigrigny continued: "This relates to Marshal Simon, and is not absolutely bad, but still far from being satisfactory, as it announces some amelioration in his position. We shall see if it merits belief, by information from another source.

Rodin made a sign of impatience, to hasten Father d'Aigrigny to read the note, which he did as follows: "'For some days the mind of the marshal has appeared to be less sorrowful, anxious, and agitated. He lately passed two hours with his daughters, which had not been the case for some time before. The harsh countenance of the soldier Dagobert is becoming smoother—a sure sign of some amelioration in the condition of the marshal. Detected by their handwriting, the last anonymous letters were returned by Dagobert to the postman, without having been opened by the marshal. Some other method must be found to get them delivered.'"

Looking at Rodin, Father d'Aigrigny said to him: "Your reverence thinks with me, that this note is very unsatisfactory?"

Rodin held down his head. One saw by the expression of his countenance, how much he suffered by not being able to speak. Twice he put his hand to his throat, and looked at Father d'Aigrigny with anguish.

"Oh!" cried Father d'Aigrigny, angrily, when he had perused another note; for one lucky chance, to-day brings some very black ones."

At these words, turning hastily to Father d'Aigrigny, and extending his trembling hands, Rodin questioned him with look and gesture. The cardinal, sharing his uneasiness, exclaimed: "What do you learn by this note, my dear father?"

"We thought the residence of Mr. Hardy in our house completely unknown," replied Father d'Aigrigny, "but we now fear that Agricola Baudoin has discovered the retreat of his old master, and that he has even communicated with him by letter, through a servant of the house. So," added the reverend father, angrily, "during the three days that I have not been able to visit the pavilion, one of my servants must have been bought over. There is one of them, a man blind of one eye whom I have always suspected—the wretch! But no; I will not yet believe this treachery. The consequences would be too deplorable; for I know how matters stand, and that such a correspondence might ruin everything. By awaking in Mr. Hardy memories with difficulty laid asleep, they might destroy in a single day all that has been done since he inhabits our house. Luckily this note contains only doubts and fears; my other information will be more positive, and will not I hope, confirm them."

"My dear father," said the cardinal, "do not despair. The Lord will not abandon the good cause!"

Father d'Aigrigny felt very little consoled by this assurance. He remained still and thoughtful, whilst Rodin writhed his head in a paroxysm of mute rage, as he reflected on this new check.

"Let us turn to the last note," said Father d'Aigrigny, after a moment of thoughtful silence. "I have so much confidence in the person who sends it, that I cannot doubt the correctness of the information it contains. May it contradict the others!"

In order not to break the chain of facts contained in this last note, which was to have so startling an effect on the actors in this scene, we shall leave it to the reader's imagination to supply the exclamations of surprise, hate, rage, and fear of Father d'Aigrigny, and the terrific pantomime of Rodin, during the perusal of this formidable document, the result of the observations of a faithful and secret agent of the reverend fathers.

Comparing this note with the other information received, the results appeared more distressing to the reverend fathers.

Thus, Gabriel had long and frequent conferences with Adrienne, who before was unknown to him.

Agricola Baudoin had opened a communication with Francis Hardy, and the officers of justice were on the trace of the authors and instigators of the riot which had led to the burning of the factory of Baron Tripeaud's rival.

It seemed almost certain, that Mdlle. de Cardoville had had an interview with Prince Djalma.

This combination of facts showed, that, faithful to the threats she had uttered to Rodin, when she had unmasked the double perfidy of the reverend father, Mdlle de Cardoville was actively engaged in uniting the scattered members of her family, to form a league against those dangerous enemies, whose detestable projects once unveiled and boldly encountered, could hardly have a chance of success.

The reader will now understand the tremendous effect of this note on Father d'Aigrigny and Rodin—on Rodin, stretched powerless on a bed of pain, at the moment when the scaffolding, raised with so much labor, seemed to be tumbling around him.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE OPERATION.

We have given up the attempt to paint the countenance, attitude and gesticulation of Rodin, during the reading of this note, which seemed to ruin all his most cherished hopes. Everything was failing at once, at the moment when only superhuman trust in the success of his plans, could give him sufficient energy to strive against mortal sickness. A single absorbing thought had agitated him even to delirium: What progress, during his illness, had been made in this immense affair? He had first learned a good piece of news, the death of Jacques Rennepont; but now the advantages of this decease, which reduced the number of the heirs from seven to six, were entirely lost. To what purpose would be this death, if the other members of the family, dispersed and persecuted with such infernal perseverance, were to unite and discover the enemies who had so long aimed at them in darkness? If all those wounded hearts were to console, enlighten, support each other, their cause would be gained, and the inheritance rescued from the reverend fathers.

What was to be done?

Strange power of the human will!—Rodin had one foot in the grave; he was almost at the last gasp; his voice had failed him. And yet that obstinate nature, so full of energy and resources did not despair. Let but a miracle restore his health, and that firm confidence in the success of his projects, which has given him power to struggle against disease, tells him, that he could yet save all—but then he mus have health and life!

Health! Life! His physician does not know, if he will survive the shock—if he can bear the pain of a terrible operation. Health! life! and just now, Rodin heard talk of the solemn funeral they had prepared for him.

And yet—health, life, he will have them. Yes; he has willed to live—and he has lived—why should he not live longer?

He will live—because he has willed it!

All we have just written passed through Rodin's mind in a second. His features, convulsed by the mental torment he endured, must have assumed a very strange expression for Father d'Aigrigny and the cardinal looked at him in silent consternation.

Once resolved to live, and to sustain a desperate struggle with the Rennepont family, Rodin acted in consequence. For a few moments, Father d'Aigrigny and the prelate believed themselves under the influence of a dream.

By an effort of unparalleled energy, and as if moved by hidden mechanism, Rodin sprang from the bed, dragging the sheet with him and trailing it, like a shroud, behind his livid and fleshless body. The room was cold; the face of the Jesuit was bathed in sweat; his naked and bony feet left their moist print upon the stones.

"What are you doing? It is death!" cried Father d'Aigrigny, rushing towards Rodin, to force him to lie down again.

But the latter, extending one of his skeleton arms, as hard as iron, pushed aside Father d'Aigrigny with inconceivable vigor, considering the state of exhaustion in which he had so long been.

"He has the strength of a man in a fit of epilepsy," said Father d'Aigrigny, recovering his balance.

With a steady step, Rodin advanced to the desk, on which Dr. Baleinier daily wrote his prescriptions. Seating himself before it, the Jesuit took pen and paper, and began to write in a firm hand. His calm, slow, and sure movements, had in them something of the deliberateness remarked in somnambulists.

Mute and motionless, hardly knowing whether they dreamed or not, the cardinal and Father d'Aigrigny remained staring at the incredible coolness of Rodin, who, half-naked, continued to write with perfect tranquility.

"But father," said the Abbe d'Aigrigny advancing towards him, "this is madness!"

Rodin shrugged his shoulders, stopped him with a gesture, and made him a sign to read what he had just written.

The reverend father expected to see the ravings of a diseased brain; but he took the note whilst Rodin commenced another.

"My lord," exclaimed Father d'Aigrigny, "read this!"

The cardinal read the paper, and returning it to the reverend father with equal amazement, added: "It is full of reason ability and resources. We shall thus be able to neutralize the dangerous combination of Abbe Gabriel and Mdlle. de Cardoville, who appear to be the most formidable leaders of the coalition."

"It is really miraculous," said Father d'Aigrigny.

"Oh, my dear father!" whispered the cardinal shaking his head; "what a pity we are the only witnesses of this scene! What an excellent miracle we could have made of it! In one sense, it is another Raising of Lazarus."

"What an idea, my lord!" answered Father d'Aigrigny, in a low voice. "It is perfect—and we must not give it up——"

This innocent little plot was interrupted by Rodin, who, turning his head made a sign to Father d'Aigrigny to approach, and delivered to him another sheet, with this note attached: "To be executed within an hour."

Having rapidly perused the paper, Father d'Aigrigny exclaimed: "Right! I had not thought of that. Instead of being fatal, the correspondence between Agricola and Mr. Hardy may thus have the best results. Really," added the reverend father, in a low voice, to the prelate, while Rodin continued to write, "I am quite confounded. I read—I see—and yet I can hardly believe my eyes. Just before, exhausted and dying—and now with his mind as clear and penetrating as ever. Can this be one of the phenomena of somnambulism, in which the mind alone governs and sustains the body?"

Suddenly, the door opened, and Dr. Baleinier entered the room. At sight of Rodin, seated half-naked at the desk, with his feet upon the cold stones, the doctor exclaimed in a tone of reproach and alarm: "But, my lord—but, father—it is murder to let the unhappy man do this!—If he is delirious from fever, he must have the strait-waistcoat, and be tied down in bed."

So saying, Dr. Baleinier hastily approached Rodin, and took him by the arm. Instead of finding the skin dry and chilly, as he expected he found it flexible, almost damp.

Struck with surprise, the doctor sought to feel the pulse of the left hand, which Rodin resigned to him, whilst he continued working with the right.

"What a prodigy!" cried the doctor, as he counted Rodin's pulse; "for a week past, and even this morning, the pulse has been abrupt, intermittent, almost insensible, and now it is firm, regular—I am really puzzled—what then has happened? I can hardly believe what I see," added the doctor, turning towards Father d'Aigrigny and the cardinal.

"The reverend father, who had lost his voice, was next seized with such furious, and violent despair, caused by the receipt of bad news," answered Father d'Aigrigny, "that we feared a moment for his life; while now on the contrary, the reverend father has gained sufficient strength to go to his desk, and write for some minutes, with a clearness of argument and expression, which has confounded both the cardinal and myself."

"There is no longer any doubt of it," cried the doctor. "The violent despair has caused a degree of emotion, which will admirably prepare the reactive crisis, that I am now almost certain of producing by the operation."

"You persist in the operation?" whispered Father d'Aigrigny, whilst Rodin continued to write.

"I might have hesitated this morning: but, disposed as he is now for it, I must profit by the moment of excitement, which will be followed by greater depression."

"Then, without the operation——" said the cardinal.

"This fortunate and unexpected crisis will soon be over, and the reaction may kill him, my lord."

"Have you informed him of the serious nature of the operation?"

"Pretty nearly, my lord."

"But it is time to bring him to the point."

"That is what I will do, my lord," said Dr. Baleinier; and, approaching Rodin who continued to write, he thus addressed him, in a firm voice; "My reverend father, do you wish to be up and well in a week?"

Rodin nodded, full of confidence, as much as to say: "I am up already."

"Do not deceive yourself," replied the doctor. "This crisis is excellent, but it will not last, and if we would profit by it we must proceed with the operation of which I have spoken to you—or I tell you plainly, I answer for nothing after such a shock."

Rodin was the more struck with the words, as, half an hour ago, he had experienced the short duration of the improvement occasioned by Father d'Aigrigny's good news, and as already he felt increased oppression on the chest.

Dr. Baleinier, wishing to decide him, added: "In a word father will you live or die?"

Rodin wrote rapidly this answer, which he gave to the doctor: "To live, I would let you cut me limb from limb. I am ready for anything." And he made a movement to rise.

"I must tell you, reverend father, so as not to take you by surprise," added Dr. Baleinier, "that this operation is cruelly painful."

Rodin shrugged his shoulders, and wrote with a firm hand: "Leave me my head; you may take all the rest."

The doctor read these words aloud, and the cardinal and Father d Aigrigny looked at each other in admiration of this dauntless courage.

"Reverend father," said Dr. Baleinier, "you must lie down."

Rodin wrote: "Get everything ready. I have still some orders to write. Let me know when it is time."

Then folding up a paper, which he had sealed with a wafer, Rodin gave these words to Father d'Aigrigny: "Send this note instantly to the agent who addressed the anonymous letters to Marshal Simon."

"Instantly, reverend father," replied the abbe; "I will employ a sure messenger."

"Reverend father," said Baleinier to Rodin, "since you must write, lie down in bed, and write there, during our little preparations."

Rodin made an affirmative gesture, and rose. But already the prognostics of the doctor were realized. The Jesuit could hardly remain standing for a second; he fell back into a chair, and looked at Dr. Baleinier with anguish, whilst his breathing became more and more difficult.

The doctor said to him: "Do not be uneasy. But we must make haste. Lean upon me and Father d'Aigrigny."

Aided by these two supporters, Rodin was able to regain the bed. Once there, he made signs that they should bring him pen, ink, and paper. Then he continued to write upon his knees. pausing from time to time, to breathe with great difficulty.

"Reverend father," said Baleinier to d'Aigrigny, "are you capable of acting as one of my assistants in the operation? Have you that sort of courage?"

"No," said the reverend father; "in the army, I could never assist at an amputation. The sight of blood is too much for me."

"There will be no blood," said the doctor, "but it will be worse. Please send me three of our reverend fathers to assist me, and ask Mr. Rousselet to bring in the apparatus."

Father d'Aigrigny went out. The prelate approached the doctor, and whispered pointing to Rodin: "Is he out of danger?"

"If he stands the operation—yes, my lord."

"Are you sure that he will stand it?"

"To him I should say 'yes,' to you, 'I hope so.'"

"And were he to die, would there be time to administer the sacraments in public, with a certain pomp, which always causes some little delay?"

"His dying may continue, my lord—a quarter of an hour."

"It is short but we must be satisfied with that," said the prelate.

And, going to one of the windows, he began to tap with his fingers on the glass, while he thought of the illumination effects, in the event of Rodin's lying in state.

At this moment, Rousselet entered, with a large square box under his arm. He placed it on the drawers, and began to arrange his apparatus.

"How many have you prepared?" said the doctor.

"Six sir."

"Four will do, but it is well to be fully provided. The cotton is not too thick?"

"Look, sir."

"Very good."

"And how is the reverend father?" asked the pupil.

"Humph!" answered the doctor, in a whisper. "The chest is terribly clogged, the respiration hissing, the voice gone—still there is a change."

"All my fear is, sir, that the reverend father will not be able to stand the dreadful pain."

"It is another chance; but under the circumstances, we must risk all. Come, my dear boy; light the taper. I hear our assistants."

Just then Father d'Aigrigny entered the room, accompanied by the three Jesuits, who in the morning, had walked in the garden. The two old men, with their rosy cheeks, and the young one, with the ascetic countenance, all three dressed in black, with their square caps and white bands, appeared perfectly ready to assist Dr. Baleinier in his formidable operation.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TORTURE.

"Reverend fathers," said Dr. Baleinier, graciously, to the three, "I thank you for your kind aid. What you have to do is very simple, and by the blessing of Heaven, this operation will save the life of our dear Father Rodin."

The three black gowns cast up their eyes piously, and then bowed all together, like one man.

Rodin, indifferent to what was passing around him, never ceased an instant to write to reflect. Nevertheless, in spite of his apparent calmness, he felt such difficulty in breathing, that more than once Dr. Baleinier had turned round uneasily, as he heard the stifled rattling in the throat of the sick man. Making a sign to his pupil, the Doctor approached Rodin, and said to him: "Come, reverend father; this is the important moment. Courage!"

No sign of alarm was expressed in the Jesuit's countenance. His features remained impassable as those of a corpse. Only, his little reptile-eyes sparkled still more brightly in their dark cavities. For a moment, he looked round at the spectators of this scene; then, taking his pen between his teeth, he folded and wafered another letter, placed it on the table beside the bed, and nodded to Dr. Baleinier, as if to say, "I am ready."

"You must take off your flannel waistcoat and your shirt, father." Rodin hesitated an instant, but the doctor resumed: "It is absolutely necessary father."

Aided by Baleinier, Rodin obeyed, whilst the doctor added, no doubt to spare his modesty: "We only require the chest, right and left, my dear father."

And now Rodin, stretched upon his back, with his dirty night cap still on his head, exposed the upper part of a livid trunk, or rather, the bony cage of a skeleton, for the shadows of the ribs and cartilages encircled the skin with deep, black lines. As for the arms, they resembled bones twisted with cord, and covered with tanned parchment.

"Come, Mr. Rousselet, the apparatus!" said Baleinier.

Then addressing the three Jesuits, he added: "Please draw near, gentlemen; what you have to do is very simple, as you will see."

It was indeed very simple. The doctor gave to each of his four assistants a sort of little steel tripod about two inches in diameter and three in height; the circular centre of this tripod was filled with cotton; the instrument was held in the left hand by means of a wooden handle.

In the right hand, each assistant held a small tin tube about eighteen inches long; at one end was a mouthpiece to receive the lips of the operator, and the other spread out so as to form a cover to the little tripod.

These preparations had nothing alarming in them. Father d'Aigrigny and the prelate, who looked on from a little distance could not understand how this operation should be so painful.

They soon understood it.

Dr. Baleinier, having thus provided his four assistants, made them approach Rodin, whose bed had been rolled into the middle of the room. Two of them were placed on one side, two on the other.

"Now, gentlemen," said Dr. Baleinier, "set light to the cotton; place the lighted part on the skin of his reverence, by means of the tripod which contains the wick; cover the tripod with the broad part of the tube, and then blow through the other end to keep up the fire. It is very simple, as you see."

It was in fact full of the most patriarchal and primitive ingenuity. Four lighted cotton wicks, so disposed as to burn very slowly, were applied to the two sides of Rodin's chest.

This is vulgarly called the *moxa*. The trick is done, when the whole thickness of the skin has been burnt slowly through. It lasts seven or eight minutes. They say that an amputation is nothing to it.

Rodin had watched the preparations with intrepid curiosity. But, at the first touch of the four fires, he writhed like a serpent, without being able to utter a cry. Even the expression of pain was denied him.

The four assistants, being disturbed by the sudden start of Rodin, it was necessary to begin again.

"Courage, my dear father! offer these sufferings to the Lord!" said Dr. Baleinier, in a sanctified tone. "I told you the operation would be very painful; but then it is salutary in proportion. Come; you who have shown such decisive resolution, do not fail at the last moment!"

Rodin had closed his eyes, conquered by the first agony of pain. He now opened them, and looked at the doctor as if ashamed of such weakness. And yet on the sides of his chest were four large, bleeding wounds—so violent had been the first singe.

As he again extended himself on the bed of torture, Rodin made a sign that he wished to write. The doctor gave him the pen, and he wrote as follows, by means of memorandum: "It is better not to lose any time. Inform Baron Tripeaud of the warrant issued against Leonard, so that he may be on his guard."

Having written this note, the Jesuit gave it to Dr. Baleinier, to hand it to Father d'Aigrigny, who was as much amazed as the doctor and the cardinal, at such extraordinary presence of mind in the midst of such horrible pain. Rodin, with his eyes fixed on the reverend father, seemed to wait with impatience for him to leave the room to execute his orders. Guessing the thoughts of Rodin, the doctor whispered to Father d'Aigrigny, who went out.

"Come, reverend father," said the doctor, "we must begin again. This time, do not move."

Rodin did not answer, but clasped his hands over his head, closed his eyes, and presented his chest.

It was a strange, lugubrious, almost fantastic spectacle. The three priests, in their long black gowns, leaned over this body, which almost resembled a corpse, and, blowing through their tubes into the chest of the patient, seemed as if pumping up his blood by some magic charm.

A sickening odor of burnt flesh began to spread through the silent chamber, and each assistant heard a slight crackling beneath the smoking trivet: it was the skin of Rodin giving way to the action of fire, and splitting open in four different parts of his chest.

The sweat poured from his livid face, which it made to shine; a few locks of his grey hair stood up stiff and moist from his temples. Sometimes the spasms were so violent, that the veins swelled on his stiffened arms, and were stretched like cords ready to break.

Enduring this frightful torture with as much intrepid resignation, as the savage whose glory consists in despising pain, Rodin gathered his strength and courage from the hope—we had almost said the certainty of life. Such was the make of this dauntless character, such the energy of this powerful mind, that, in the midst of indescribable torments, his one fixed idea never left him. During the rare intervals of suffering—for pain is equal even at this degree of intensity—Rodin still thought of the Rennepont inheritance, and calculated his chances, and combined his measures, feeling that he had not a minute to lose.

Dr. Baleinier watched him with extreme attention, waiting for the effects of the reaction of pain upon the patient, who seemed already to breathe with less difficulty.

Suddenly, Rodin placed his hand on his forehead, as if struck with some new idea, and, turning towards Dr. Baleinier, made a sign to him to suspend the operation.

"I must tell you, reverend father," answered the doctor, "that it is not half finished, and, if we leave off, the renewal will be more painful—"

Rodin made a sign that he did not care, and that he wanted to write.

"Gentlemen, stop a moment," said Dr. Baleinier; "keep down your moxas, but do not blow the fire."

So the fire was to burn slowly, instead of fiercely, but still upon the skin of the patient.

In spite of this pain, less intense, but still sharp and keen, Rodin, stretched upon his back, began to write, holding the paper above his head.

On the first sheet he traced some alphabetic signs, part of a cypher known to himself alone. In the midst of the torture, a luminous idea had crossed his mind; fearful of forgetting it amidst his sufferings, he now took note of it. On another paper he wrote the following, which was instantly delivered to Father d'Aigrigny: "Send B. immediately to Faringhea, for the report of the last few days with regard to Djalma, and let B. bring it hither on the instant."

Father d'Aigrigny went out to execute this new order. The cardinal approached a little nearer to the scene of the operation, for, in spite of the bad odor of the room, he took delight in seeing the Jesuit half-roasted, having long cherished against him the rancor of an Italian and a priest.

"Come, reverend father," said the doctor to Rodin, "continue to be as admirably courageous, and your chest will free itself. You have still a bitter moment to go though—and then I have good hope."

The patient resumed his former position. The moment Father d'Aigrigny returned, Rodin questioned him with a look, to which the reverend father replied by a nod.

At a sign from the doctor, the four assistances began to blow through the tubes with all their might, This increase of torture was so horrible, that, in spite of his self control, Rodin gnashed his teeth, started convulsively and so expanded his palpitating chest, that, after a violent spasm, there rose from his throat and lungs a scream of terrific pain—but it was free loud, sonorous.

"The chest is free!" cried the doctor, in triumph. "The lungs have play—the voice returns—he is saved!—Blow, gentlemen, blow; and, reverend father cry out as much as you please; I shall be delighted to hear you, for it will give you relief. Courage! I will answer for the result. It is a wonderful cure. I will publish it by sound of trumpet."

"Allow me, doctor," whispered Father d'Aigrigny, as he approached Dr. Baleinier; "the cardinal can witness, that I claimed beforehand the publication of this affair—as a miraculous fact."

"Let it be miraculous then," answered Dr. Baleinier, disappointed—for he set some value on his own work.

On hearing he was saved, Rodin, though his sufferings were perhaps worse than ever, for the fire had now pierced the scarf-skin, assumed almost an infernal beau[illegible] Through the painful contraction of his features shone the pride of savage triumph; the monster felt that he was becoming once more strong and powerful, and he seemed conscious of the evils that his fatal resurrection was to cause. And so, still writhing beneath the flames, he pronounced these words, the first that struggled from his chest: "I told you I should live!"

"You told us true," cried the doctor, feeling his pulse; "the circulation is now full and regular, the lungs are free. The reaction is complete. You are saved."

At this moment the last shreds of cotton had burnt out. The trivets were withdrawn, and on the skeleton trunk of Rodin, were seen four large, round blisters. The skin still smoked, and the raw flesh was visible beneath. In one of his sudden movements, a lamp, had been misplaced, and one of these barns was larger than the others, presenting as it were to the eye a double circle.

Rodin looked down upon his wounds. After some seconds of silent contemplation, a strange smile curled his lips. Without changing his position, he glanced at Father d'Aigrigny with an expression impossible to describe, and said to him, as he slowly counted the wounds, touching them with his flat and dirty nail: "Father d'Aigrigny, what an omen!—Look here! one Rennepont—two Renneponts—three Renneponts—four Renneponts—where is then the fifth!—Ah! here—this wound will count for two. They are twins.*" And he emitted a little dry, bitter laugh.

Father d'Aigrigny, the cardinal, and Dr. Baleinier, alone understood the sense of these mysterious and fatal words, which Rodin soon completed by a terrible allusion, as he exclaimed with prophetic voice, and almost inspired air: "Yes, I say it. The impious race will be reduced to ashes, like the fragments of this poor flesh. I say it, and it will be so. I said I would live—and I do live!"

CHAPTER XXXII.

VICE AND VIRTUE.

Two days have elapsed, since Rodin was miraculously restored to life. The reader will not have forgotten the house in the Rue Clovis, where the reverend father had an apartment, and where also was the lodging of Philemon, inhabited by Rose Pompon.

It is about three o'clock in the afternoon. A bright ray of light, penetrating through a round hole in the door of Mother Arsène's subterraneous shop, forms a striking contrast with the darkness of this cavern.

The ray streams full upon a melancholy object. In the midst of faggots and faded vegetables, and close to a great heap of charcoal, stands a wretched bed; beneath the sheet, which covers it, can be traced the stiff and angular proportions of a corpse.

It is the body of Mother Arsène herself, who died two days before, of the cholera. The burials have been so numerous, that there has been no time to remove her remains.

The Rue Clovis is almost deserted. A mournful silence reigns without, often broken by the sharp whistling of the north wind. Between the squalls, one hears a sort of pattering. It is the noise of the large rats, running to and fro across the heap of charcoal.

Suddenly, another sound is heard, and these unclean animals fly to hide themselves in their holes. Some one is trying to force open the door, which communicates between the shop and the passage. It offers but little resistance, and in a few seconds the worn-out lock gives way, and a woman enters. For a short time, she stands motionless in the obscurity of the damp and icy cave.

After a minute's hesitation, the woman advances, and the ray of light illumines the features of the Bacchanal Queen. Slowly, she approached the funeral couch.

Since the death of Jacques, the alteration in the countenance of Cephyse had gone on increasing. Fearfully pale, with her fine black hair in disorder, her legs and feet naked she was barely covered with an old patched petticoat and a very ragged handkerchief.

When she came near the bed, she cast a glance of almost savage assurance at the shroud, then began to look for several things, and collected them in haste, as though she dreaded being surprised in the miserable shop.

First, she seized a basket, and filled it with charcoal; then, looking from side to side, she discovered in a corner an earthen pot, which she took with an ominous burst of joy.

"It is not all, it is not all," said Cephyse, as she continued to search with an unquiet air.

As last she perceived near the stove a little tin box, containing flint, steel, and matches. She placed these articles on the top of the basket, and took it in one hand, and the earthen pot in the other.

As she passed near the corpse of the poor charcoal-dealer, Cephyse said with a strange smile: "I rob you, poor Mother Arsène, but my theft will not do me much good."

Cephyse left the shop, reclosed the door as well as she could, went up the passage, and crossed the little court-yard, which separated the front of the building from that part in which Rodin had lodged.

With the exception of the windows of Philemon's apartment, where Rose Pompon had so often sat perched like a bird, warbling Béranger the other windows of the house were open. There had been deaths on the first and second floor, and, like many others, they were waiting for the cart piled up with coffins.

The Bacchanal Queen gained the stairs, which led to the chambers formerly occupied by Rodin. Arrived at the landing-place, she ascended another ruinous staircase, steep as a ladder, and with nothing but an old rope for a rail. She at length reached the half-rotten door of a garret, situated in the roof.

The house was in such a state of dilapidation, that, in many places, the roof gave admission to the rain, and allowed it to penetrate into this cell, which was not above ten feet square, and lighted by an attic window. All the furniture consisted of an old straw mattress, laid upon the floor, with the straw peeping out from a rent in its ticking; a small earthenware pitcher, with the spout broken, and containing a little water, stood by the side of the couch.

Dressed in rags, Mother Bunch was seated on the side of the mattress, with her elbows on her knees, and her face concealed in her thin, white hands. When Cephyse entered the room, the adopted sister of Agricola raised her head; her pale, mild face seemed thinner than ever, hollow with suffering, grief, misery; her eyes, red with weeping, were fixed on her sister with an expression of mournful tenderness.

"I have what we want, sister," said Cephyse in a low, deep voice; "in this basket, there is wherewith to finish our misery."

Then, showing to Mother Bunch the articles she had just placed on the floor, she added: "For the first time in my life, I have been a thief. [illegible] made me ashamed and frightened; I was never intended for that or worse. It is a pity," added she with a sardonic smile.

After a moment's silence, the hunchback said to her sister, in a heartrending tone: "Cephyse—my dear Cephyse—are you quite determined to die?"

"How should I hesitate?" answered Cephyse, in a firm voice. "Come, sister, let us once more make our reckoning. If even I could forget my shame, and Jacques' contempt in his last moments, what would remain to me? Two courses only: first, to be honest, and work for my living. But you know, that, in spite of the best will in the world, work will often fail, as it has failed for the last few days, and even when I got it, I would have to live on four or five francs a week. Live? that is to say, die by inches—I know that already, and I prefer dying at once. The other course would be to live a life of infamy—and that I will not do. Frankly sister—between frightful misery, infamy, or death, can the choice be doubtful? Answer me!"

Then, without giving Mother Bunch time to speak, Cephyse added, in an abrupt tone: "Besides, what is the good of discussing it? I have made up my mind, and nothing shall prevent my purpose—since all that, you, dear sister, could obtain from me, was a delay of a few days, to see if the cholera would not save us the trouble. To please you, I consented; the cholera has come, killed every one else in the house, but left us. You see, it is better to do one's own business," added she, again smiling bitterly. Then she resumed: "Besides, dear sister, you also wish to finish with life."

"It is true, Cephyse," answered the seamstress, who seemed very much depressed; "but alone—one has only to answer for oneself—and to die with you," added she, shuddering, "appears like being an accomplice in your death."

"Do you wish then to make an end of it—I in one place—you in another?—that would be agreeable!" said Cephyse, displaying in that terrible moment the sort of bitter and despairing irony, which is more frequent than may be imagined, in the midst of mortal anguish.

"Oh! no, no," said the other, in alarm; "not alone—I will not die alone."

"Do you not see, dear sister, we are right not to part; and yet," added Cephyse, in a voice of emotion, "my heart almost breaks sometimes, to think that you will die like me!"

"How selfish!" said the hunchback, with a faint smile. "What reasons have I to love life? What void shall I leave behind me?"

"But you are a martyr, sister," resumed Cephyse. "The priests talk of saints! Is there one of them so good as you? And yet you are about to die like me, who have always been idle, careless, sinful—while you were so hard-working, so devoted to all who suffered!—What should I say? you were an angel on the earth; and yet you will die like me, who have fallen as low as a woman can fall," added the unfortunate, casting down her eyes.

"It is strange," answered Mother Bunch, thoughtfully. "Starting from the same point, we have followed different roads, and yet we have reached the same goal—disgust of life. For you, my poor sister, but a few days ago, life was so fair, so full of pleasure and of youth; and now, it is equally heavy with us both. After all, I have followed to the end what was my duty," added she, mildly. "Agricola no longer needs me. He is married; he loves, and is beloved; his happiness is secured. Mdlle. de Cardoville wants for nothing. Fair, rich, prosperous—what could a poor creature like myself do for her? Those who have been kind to me, are happy. What prevents my going now to my rest. I am so weary!"

"Poor sister!" said Cephyse, with touching emotion, which seemed to expand her contracted features; "when I think, that, without informing me, and in spite of your resolution never to see that generous young lady, who protected you, you yet had the courage to drag yourself to her house, dying with fatigue and want, to try to interest her in my fate—yes, dying—for your strength failed on the Champs-Elysées."

"And when I was able to reach the mansion, Mdlle. de Cardoville was unfortunately absent—very unfortunately!" repeated the hunchback, as she looked at Cephyse in anguish: "for the next day, seeing that our last resource had failed us, thinking more of me than of yourself, and determined at any price to procure bread—"

She could not finish. She buried her face in her hands, and shuddered.

"Well! I did as so many other hapless women have done when work fails, or wages do not suffice, and hunger becomes too pressing," replied Cephyse, in a broken voice; "only that, unlike so many others, instead of living on my shame, I shall die of it."

"Alas! this terrible shame, which kills you, my poor Cephyse, because you have a heart, would have been averted, had I seen Mdlle. de Cardoville, or had she but answered the letter, which I asked leave to write to her at the porter's lodge. But her silence proves to me that she is justly hurt at my abrupt departure from her house. I can understand it; she believes me guilty of the blackest ingratitude—for she must have been greatly offended, not to have deigned to answer me—and therefore had not the courage to write a second time. It would have been useless, I am sure; for, good and just as she is, her refusals are inexorable when she believes them deserved. And besides—for what good? It was too late. You had resolved to die!"

"Oh, yes! quite resolved: for my infamy was gnawing at my heart. Jacques had died in my arms despising me—and I loved him, mark me, sister!" added Cephyse, with passionate enthusiasm: "I loved him as we love only once in life!"

"Let our fate be accomplished, then!" said Mother Bunch with a pensive air.

"But you have never told me sister, the cause of your departure from Mdlle. de Cardoville's," resumed Cephyse, after a moment's silence.

"It will be the only secret that I shall take with me, dear Cephyse," said the other, casting down her eyes. And, she thought with bitter joy, that she would soon be delivered from the fear which had poisoned the last days of her sad life—the fear of meeting Agricola, informed of the fatal and ridiculous love she felt for him.

For it must be said, this fatal and despairing love was one of the causes of the suicide of the unfortunate creature. Since the disappearance of her journal, she believed that the blacksmith knew the melancholy secret contained in its sad pages. She doubted not the generosity and good heart of Agricola; but she had such doubts of herself, she was so ashamed of this passion, however pure and noble, that even in the extremity to which Cephyse and herself were reduced—wanting work, wanting bread—no power on earth could have induced her to meet Agricola, in an attempt to ask him for assistance.

Doubtless, she would have taken another view of the subject, if her mind had not been obscured by that sort of dizziness, to which the firmest characters are exposed when their misfortunes surpass all bounds. Misery hunger, the influence, almost contagious in such a moment, of the suicidal ideas of Cephyse and weariness of a life so long devoted to pain and mortification, gave the last blow to the sewing-girl's reason. After long struggling against the fatal design of her sister, the poor, dejected, broken-hearted creature finished by determining to share Cephyse's fate, and seek in death the end of so many evils.

"Of what are you thinking, sister?" said Cephyse, astonished at the long silence.

The other replied, trembling: "I think of that which made me leave Mdlle. de Cardoville so abruptly, and appear so ungrateful in her eyes. May the fatality which drove me from her house have made no other victims, may my devoted service, however obscure and powerless, never be missed by her, who extended her noble hand to the poor seamstress and deigned to call me sister! May she be happy!—Oh! ever happy!" said Mother Bunch, clasping her hands with the ardor of a sincere invocation.

"That is noble, sister—such a wish in such a moment!" said Cephyse.

"Oh!" said her sister, with energy. "I loved, I admired that marvel of genius, and heart, and ideal beauty—I viewed her with pious respect—for never was the power of Divinity revealed in a more adorable and purer creation. At least, one of my last thoughts will have been of her."

"Yes; you will have loved and respected your generous patroness to the last."

"To the last!" said the poor girl, after a moment's silence. "It is true—you are right—it will soon be the last!—In a few moments, all will be finished. See how calmly we can talk of that which frightens so many others!"

"Sister, we are calm, because we are resolved."

"Quite resolved, Cephyse?" said the hunchback, casting once more a deep and penetrating glance upon her sister.

"Oh, yes! if you are only as determined as I am."

"Be satisfied! if I put off from day to day the final moment," answered the seamstress, "it was because I wished to give you time to reflect. As for me—" She did not finish but she shook her head with an air of the utmost despondency.

"Well, sister! let us kiss each other," said Cephyse; "and courage!"

The hunchback rose, and threw herself into her sister's arms. They held one another fast in a long embrace. There followed a few seconds of deep and solemn silence, only interrupted by the sobs of the sisters, for now they had begun to weep.

"Oh, heavens! to love each other so, and to part for ever!" said Cephyse. "It is a cruel fate."

"To part?" cried Mother Bunch, and her pale, mild countenance, bathed in tears, was suddenly illumined with a ray of divine hope; "to part, sister? oh, no! What makes me so calm, is the deep and certain expectation, which I feel here at my heart, of that better world where a better life awaits us. God, so great, so merciful, so prodigal of good, cannot destine his helpless creatures to be for ever miserable. Selfish men, may prevent his benevolent designs, and reduce their brethren to a state of suffering and despair. Let us pity the wicked, and leave them! Come up on high, sister; men are nothing there, where God is all. We shall do well there. Let us depart for it is late."

So saying, she pointed to the ruddy beams of the setting sun, which began to shine upon the window.

Carried away by the religious enthusiasm of her sister, whose countenance, transfigured as it were by the hope of an approaching deliverance, gleamed brightly in the reflected sunset, Cephyse took her hands, and looking at her with emotion, exclaimed: "Oh, sister! how beautiful you look now!"

"Then my beauty comes rather late in the day," said Mother Bunch with a sad smile.

"No, sister; for you appear so happy, that the last scruples I had upon your account are quite gone."

"Then let us make haste," said the hunchback as she pointed to the chafing-dish.

"Be satisfied, sister—it will not be long," said Cephyse. And she took the chafing-dish full of charcoal, which she had placed in the corner of the garret, and brought it out into the middle of the room.

"Do you know how to manage it?" asked the sewing-girl, approaching.

"Oh! it is very simple," answered Cephyse "we have only to close door and window, and light the charcoal."

"Yes, sister; but I think I have heard that every opening must be well stopped, so as to admit no current of air."

"You are right, and the door shuts so badly."

"And look at the holes in the roof."

"What is to be done, sister?"

"I will tell you," said Mother Bunch. "The straw of our mattress, well twisted, will answer every purpose."

"Certainly," replied Cephyse. "We will keep a little to light our fire, and with the rest we will stop up all the crevices in the roof, and make filling for our doors and windows."

Then smiling with that bitter irony, so frequent, we repeat, in the most gloomy moments, Cephyse added: "I say, sister! weather-boards at our doors and windows, to prevent the air from getting in—what a luxury! we are as delicate as rich people."

"At such a time, we may as well try to make ourselves a little comfortable," said Mother Bunch, trying to jest like the Bacchanal Queen.

And with incredible coolness, the two began to twist the straw into lengths of braid, small enough to be stuffed into the cracks of the door, and also constructed large plugs, destined to stop up the crevices in the roof.

While this mournful occupation lasted, there was no departure from the calm and sad resignation of the two unfortunate creatures.

(To be Continued.)

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* Jacques Rennepont being dead, and Gabriel out of the field, in consequence of his donation, there remained only five persons of the family—Rose and Blanche, Djalma, Adrienne, and Hardy.

FROZEN WHEAT IN MANITOBA.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—You recall the correctness of your forecasts of the frozen wheat loss in Manitoba in 1885, and remember, with apparent satisfaction, that the gloomy forebodings were borne out by the results. I was in Winnipeg at that time and, although not a farmer and not interested in the crops any more than every citizen is interested in the prosperity of all his neighbors, I remember the pain with which I heard farmers and others relate to me how they were being oppressed and swindled by eastern grain buyers. How the grain purchased from them may have turned out in the mill I do not know, but men whom I considered reliable told me that grain which was purchased as frozen was sown in Ontario and grew and ripened. They also told me that two or more lots of grain would be taken to market from the same bin, some would be classed by the buyer as the highest grade and others as frozen. From a buyer, with whom I was intimately acquainted, I heard that the principle of paying less than market price of the grain on the excuse that it was frozen was very generally carried out, and according as the farmer was needy and compelled to sell his wheat it was graded down. I believe that there is more competition now in the buying of wheat in Manitoba than there was then, and also that the farmers are much better able to look after themselves. I hope this may be the case, and that any scare there may be in respect to frost touched wheat, may not be so used by unscrupulous buyers as to oppress those who have worked so hard to raise the grain which they have to sell. CONSCIENCE.

THE CIRCULATION OF A LIE.

A ridiculous story is going the rounds of the British press regarding a kissing case in Mount Royal Park. The case was one which caused some comment here at the time. A local despatch fiend, notorious for his fictitious telegrams to gullible American journals, fabricated the account alluded to. Its most absurd feature is the paragraph in which the Recorder is alleged to have said to the prisoner, "'If you intend to marry that girl I advise you to watch her closely, and if you marry her watch her closer; her morals be bad.' This was too much for the Englishman, and he sprang forward to floor the judge, but Col. Hughes, chief of police, interfered and got the enraged Mr. —— out of court." The facts are, (as published in the *Witness* at the time,) that a young man and his betrothed were caught kissing on Mount Royal Park one evening by two constables. The constables were in plain clothes. They ordered the couple to accompany them to a police station. The young man refused and resisted arrest. The young people gave security at the station for their appearance the next morning. The defendant appeared and pled guilty in the Recorder's private office to a nominal charge of "disorderly conduct," saying in extenuation that in England he would have been allowed to kiss his fiancee in a public park. The Recorder said he did not believe this, and fined the accused $15 and the young woman (who was not present) $10. The fines were paid. There was no scene whatever, and the case only occupied the Recorder a few minutes previous to the regular proceedings in Court.

A VEXATIOUS ORDER.

Mr. W. F. Hathewey has shown the *Telegraph* letters from his forwarder in New York, notifying him of a new order issued by the Treasury Department at Washington and now in effect. This order is that all goods bonded going to Canada must be corded and sealed. In effect the U. S. Customs place a cord around each package and affix a custom's seal thereon, making a charge of ten cents per package. As large shipments of tea, raisins and other merchandise come through the United States in bond to Canada it will be seen at a glance that this purely unnecessary order will be both an annoyance and an expense to importers. Mr. Hathewey mentions that this new charge on a cargo of teas is more than the freight from New York to St. John. No information is yet to hand to show whether this vexatious order will apply to car loads where the car is bonded through. If the order is not rescinded it will give an impetus to direct trade with countries of production by way of Canadian routes, avoiding United States territory in every possible way.—*St. John (N.B) Telegraph.*

BREAD GONE UP!

The price of the six pound loaf was raised from 18 to 20 cents by bakers of this city Monday morning. The frost scare in Manitoba, which was started by the flour combine to corner the market, and thus increase the price of this necessary commodity, has had its effect, and the few will profit at the expense of the many. Flour has been increased from 15 to 25 cents per barrel throughout the Dominion during the past week consequent on these frost reports, which were proven to be utterly without foundation on examination by the authorities throughout the wheat growing centres of Manitoba and the North-West, and once more the combine curse, brought about through the National Policy, plays an important part in this increase to consumers. The sooner our legislators enact a law declaring the forming of food combines in the Dominion illegal the better it will be for the taxpayers. If a halt is not soon declared by the Federal Government every article of diet will be cornered and the cost of living in this country will be out of all proportion to the people's means.—*Quebec Telegraph.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOYS AND GIRLS FROM MAINE.

Boys and girls from Maine remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Now don't deny it. "Heals all cuts, burns, and bruises like magic." That's Johnson's Anodyne Liniment surely. Ask your nearest dealer.

Quicker than anything else on earth, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will reduce inflammation. Used up ball players and athletes find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment a balm in Gilead. Full particulars sent free.

Toothache,—every ache flees from Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, as from a wrath to come. Every traveller should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in their satchel. Safe and reliable. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Kidney troubles, if taken in season, are easily Cured with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Fact. A noble gift to the world, Dr. Johnson left in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. [illegible]

METHODIST ITINERANCY.

SHALL MEETING IN CLASS CONTINUE TO BE THE TEST OF MEMBERSHIP IN METHODISM?

THESE AND OTHER ECONOMIC CHANGES WHICH MAY BE DISCUSSED AT THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

If the General Conference should give effect to all, or even a large proportion, of the proposals which are "in the air" for alterations in the economy and discipline of Canadian Methodism, the results, either for good or evil, will be far-reaching and important. Apart from the subject of College Federation, and the agitation for "laymen's rights," memorials and resolutions will probably be presented to the Conference, which look to changes of a radical nature in the policy of the Church in this Dominion.

A first place belongs to the proposal to extend the pastoral term. As the law now is, no minister may remain for more than three years in charge of any church, neither may he return to the church which he has served as pastor until six years have elapsed. There is a desire, which will be expressed in the form of memorials from various circuits, that the term may be made five years. Then, as now, every appointment would be subject to change each year; no minister would be required to remain for five years, nor would he be expected to do so, except upon the request, which must be practically unanimous, of the officials of the church desiring his return and then only when the judgment of the Stationing Committee would favor his reappointment for a fourth or fifth year.

The agitators claim for this reform numerous advantages. It would afford increased facilities and opportunity for a closer and more intimate acquaintance between pastor and people, particularly where the congregations are large and the pastoral duties heavy. A three years' term offers comparatively small opportunity for the cementing of those friendly ties which, in other denominations, render the relations between pastor and people so tender and enduring. The Methodist minister, it is claimed, is placed at a great disadvantage in this regard when compared with his clerical brethren in other branches of the Church, especially in large centres of population. An extended pastoral term, it is said, would enlarge the minister's power for good over the young. The average Methodist minister does not become well acquainted with the children of his charge earlier than the second year of his pastorate. The fact that he must leave them at the end of the third year, and may cease to be their pastor at the end of the second, removes a substantial reason out of the way for a vigorous effort to effect an intimate acquaintance with them. Hence the young people of Methodism, and their pastors, are in danger of keeping out of touch with each other. A five years' term, its advocates think, might help to remedy this evil, inasmuch as it would bring the little ones of ten into their sixteenth year, and the youth of fifteen into their twenty-first year. Thus the faithful, successful minister, would be permitted to stay with his flock during the years which, to so many of them, are the most critical years of life.

A third reason is urged for this proposed change; it would secure an additional advantage to those ministers whose chief strength is not found in their pulpit ministrations. The pulpit abilities of a Methodist minister are now brought into a prominence, in determining his success and the character of his appointments, which ignores, to a large degree, other qualities that are sometimes not less important to a church's well-being.

It is further argued that our present term renders it very difficult, if not impossible, for a minister to give effect to some needed reforms in methods of church work, or to carry forward to successful completion financial enterprises of importance. It is even claimed that we should have better preaching if our ministry were permitted to remain for a longer period of time at one appointment. The "barrel" would come into less frequent requisition. A laudable ambition to excel would have larger room for exercise. Moreover a greater sense of permanence would be imparted to our entire connexional machinery if the proposed change were effected. The Methodist ministry would thus secure what is now of necessity in part denied to it, a properly representative place in connection with the management of the different educational and benevolent institutions of the country. Other considerations, of a more personal nature, effecting the comfort and convenience of the itinerant and his family might be named, but these do not deserve any special degree of prominence in connection with a reform, which, if decided upon, should be adopted only for reasons of a broad and general character, reasons effecting the Church at large.

Opponents of this movement urge varied arguments against it. It would threaten the permanence of the itinerancy. Every strong argument in favor of a five years' term is equally potent on behalf of a six, seven or even ten years' pastorate. Once remove the present limit, and you open the door to modifications and alterations before which itinerancy must go down. Why clamor for change in a system which has done so gloriously for the Church in the past? The desire for this reform is evidenced mainly in cities and towns. The proposed legislation is for the benefit of a class, not for the benefit of the entire Church. It is supported by reasons which are sentimental and selfish. There is no demand or desire for this new departure from the common-sense of the mass of our people.

I am stating, not debating, the arguments, *pro* and *con*, so far as I know them. How far and in what direction any of them will have weight with the General Conference, a few days will decide.

A question of vital interest to Methodism, with which the Conference may be asked to deal, is the condition of membership in the Church. According to the Discipline, the written law of the Methodist Church, attendance upon class-meeting is a necessary condition of membership. The unwritten law of the Church disregards this rule in the vast majority of cases. We have few ministers who even pretend to administer our Discipline in this regard. The repeal of this test of membership is asked for chiefly upon three grounds. (1) *Honesty.* No self-respecting Church can afford to repeat legislative enactments which it does not attempt to enfore. (2) *Expediency.* Our law as it stands deters many good people, not a few children out of Methodist homes amongst others, from membership in our church. (3) *Right.* No Church should establish a law of membership which Jesus, the Head of the Church, did not impose.

Advocates of our present legislation reply: (1) We should keep our laws, not mend them. Bring up the practice to the precept; do not lower the precept to the practice. (2) The apparent gain to the Church through an increased membership occasioned by a repeal of the class-meeting test would be a real loss. We should weigh as well as count our members, and where spiritual life is earnest the class meeting is beloved and attended. (3) The New Testament is not intended to be a legislative code in the matter of Church discipline. So long as a Church does not conflict with the spirit of the New Testament, it may make such laws as it pleases for its own government. The class-meeting and attendance thereon are in harmony with the tenor of Christ's precepts.

If the class meeting question should be introduced, it may open the way for a discussion upon a subject of a similar and not less grave description; the prohibited amusements of the church. Methodism, not simply condemns, it prohibits dancing, card-playing, and theatre-going amongst its members. This legislation is protested against and defended on almost exactly similar grounds to those named in connection with the class-meeting. Attention may likewise be challenged, by the advocates of repeal, to the practice of our Presbyterian friends. Presbyterianism does not prohibit; it advises its members, and the ranks of Presbyterian membership are, on the whole, as free from the practices which Methodism prohibits as the ranks of Methodism itself.

From the programme of topics which may engage the attention of the General Conference, its duties will evidently be of the gravest sort. We may trust much to the good sense of the gentlemen who will compose the Conference. We may trust more to the direction of the Good Spirit, who is promised as the Guide of Christ's Church. It is safe to prophesy that few radical changes will be effected. However zealous for reform individual members of an ecclesiastical parliament may be, in their corporate capacity they are almost sure to lean toward conservatism. This is doubtless well. Violent or sudden changes in church polity are seldom wise. Christians of all denominations will watch the proceedings of the Methodist General Conference with interest, and will pray that it may be divinely guided and upheld.

S. P. ROSE.

164 Windsor st., Sept. 1, '90.

LITERARY REVIEW.

STANLEY'S BOOK.

THIRD NOTICE.

It was on May 24th, 1888, while on his first day's march back from Lake Albert to bring up the second column that Mr. Stanley discovered Mount Ruwenzori, which is undoubtedly one of the long lost Mountains of the Moon, which have been put in and taken out of maps of Central Africa so often. He writes:

> When about five miles from Nsabé camp (on Lake Albert) while looking to the south-east, and meditating upon the events of the last month, my eyes were directed by a boy to a mountain said to be covered with salt, and I saw a peculiar shaped cloud of a most beautiful silver color, which assumed the proportions and appearance of a vast mountain covered with snow. Following its form downward, I became struck with the deep blue-black color of its base, and wondered if it portended another tornado; then, as the sight descended to the gap between the eastern and western plateaus, I became for the first time conscious that what I gazed upon was not the image or semblance of a vast mountain but the solid substance of a real one with its summit covered with snow. . . It now dawned upon me that this must be the Ruwenzori, which was said to be covered with a white metal or a substance believed to be rock, as reported by Kavali's two slaves.

A year later, in June, 1889, Mr. Stanley, having returned with the second column to Lake Albert, having there re-united his scattered expedition and taken charge of Emin Pasha and his people, was on his way homeward to Zanzibar, and that way was almost direct southward from the west side of Lake Albert to the Muta Nzige lake which Stanley discovered some years ago, and which lies about one hundred miles south of Lake Albert. This route led along the foot of the western slope of the range or group of mountains of which Ruwenzori is the greatest and highest. Mount Ruwenzori is therefore just north of the Equator, between Lake Albert and the Muta Nzige or rather the Albert Edward Lake as Mr. Stanley re-named it when he found that all the Nile lakes were called Muta Nzige by the natives. It is about one hundred miles west of Lake Victoria. Its height is sixteen thousand feet above Lake Albert, and about eighteen thousand four hundred feet above the sea. The Semliki river flows between Albert Edward Lake and Albert Lake, and both river and lake are fed by the rivers, a score of which flow down from the mountains. The valley of the Semliki, sheltered from all winds by surrounding mountains and exposed to the tropic sun, is a natural conservatory in which vegetation is extraordinary even for a tropical region. This valley, supplied plentifully with water, steams like a salt manufactory, and the vapors arising in clouds condense in the rare cold air of the mountains, and, consequently, heavy rains are almost of daily occurrence. Spurs of the Ruwenzori group run south and form a sort of peninsula or point, partially dividing Lake Albert Edward, and giving it its west and east arms. The lake proves to be much larger than it has ever been represented. At the point of the peninsula are salt pools and salt beds, which supply the grazing countries of Central Africa with salt and is, therefore, a district much prized. Kabba Rega's men took possession of it and kept all the tribes away for some time before Stanley's arrival, but the great explorer drove out the selfish invaders and earned the gratitude of the natives, which they showed by supplying his whole caravan with provisions during their marches for the next two or three hundred miles. While near Ruwenzori Stanley called for a volunteer to explore it. Doctor Parke was not well, Mr. Jephson was tired out, Captain Nelson could not see that it was worth while, Bonny did not care to go, Emin, who had talked much of the enjoyment he expected from exploring it, was willing to go, but was not anxious, now that it was seen how difficult the job was going to prove. Lieut. Stairs alone said: "I would go like a shot," and Stanley said, "All right, go," and he went and spent two days climbing. Emin set out with him, but after climbing one thousand feet tired and returned. Stairs reached the height of about eleven thousand feet and was then turned back by a ravine.

Many European travellers, including Baker Pasha, Emin Bey, Stanley himself and Mason and others have been near enough this great mountain for days together to see it, but without having once caught a glimpse of it, the reason being that it is only on rare occasions that the mountain tops are not enclosed in clouds of the vapors which arise from the hot-house valleys at their feet.

THE WHITE TRIBES AGAIN.

There have always been rumors of a mysterious tribe of white people living in Central Africa. These rumors have now taken the shape of reports, well authenticated as African reports go. When Stanley had driven Kabba Rega's men away from the salt region, which they had held for eighteen years, the native tribes who, with their cattle, had been suffering for want of salt and were now allowed to take as much as they wanted, took it for granted that Stanley and the other whites were Wanyanvinga, who alone had power to withstand Kabba Rega, and against whom even the Arabs could not contend. Mr. Stanley relates:—

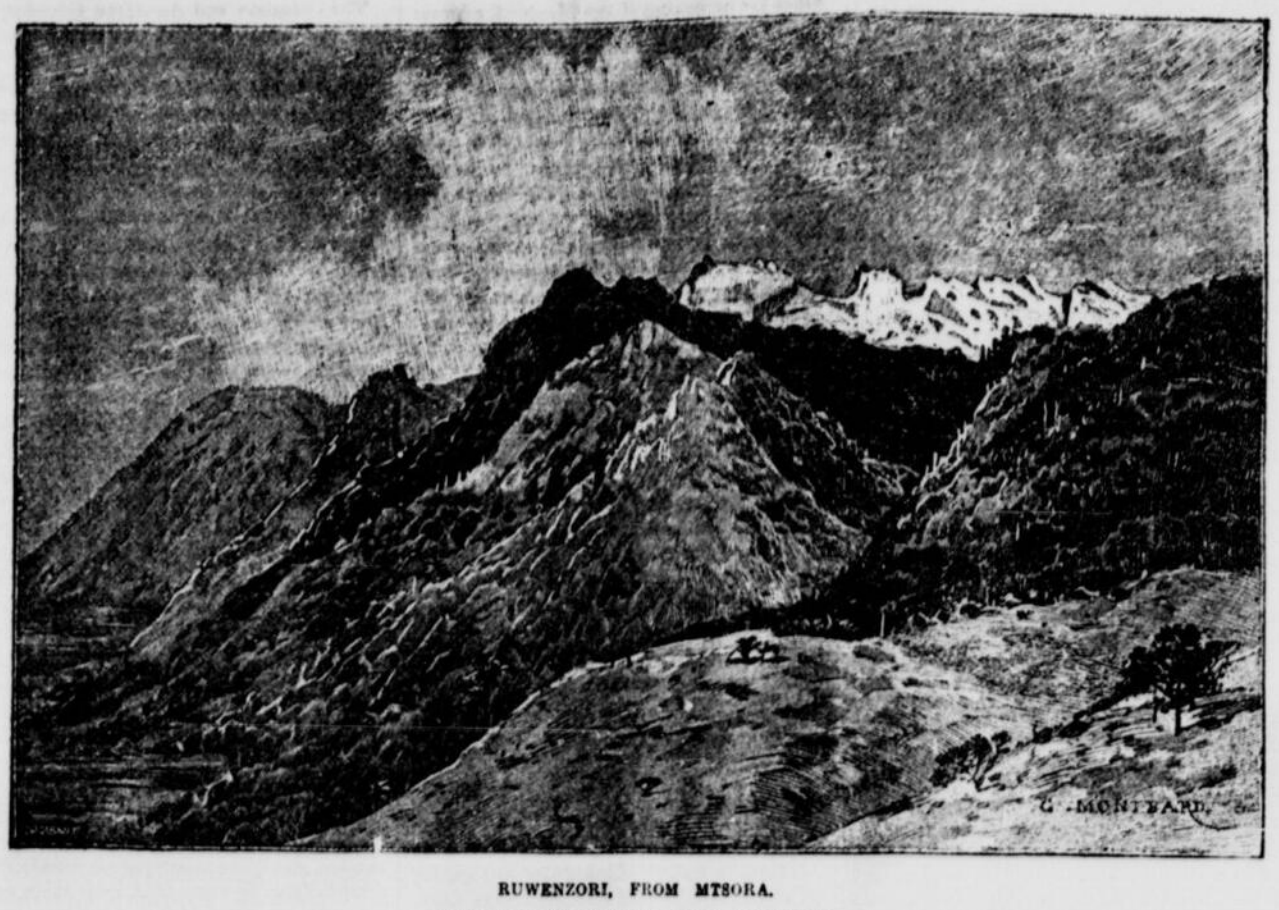
> When they (a tribe of Lake Albert Edward islanders) had paddled away, Berwa (their chief) was questioned as to these Wanyanvinga. What were they? Were they a tribe?
>
> Then Berwa looked hard at me and said: "Why do you ask? Do you not know that we believe you to be of the Wanyanvinga? Who but the Wanyanvinga, and the Wachwizi are of your color?"
>
> "But where do they live?"
>
> "Ruanda, and Ruanda is a great country stretching from east of south to south-south-west. Their spears are innumerable and their bows stand higher than I. The King of Usugora, Nyika was a Myvinga. There are some men in these parts whom Kabba Rega cannot conquer, and these are in Ruanda; even the King of Uganda will not venture there."

It is a proverb with the Arabs that it is easier getting into Ruanda than getting out of it again, which reminds one of Von Moltke's remark to a young German officer who said it would be easy enough to land troops in England. "Yes," said the old strategist "it is easy to get there but the trouble would be to get away again."

"DEVIL'S WORK" AND HOW TO STOP IT.

Mr. Stanley has been accused of indifference to and even of favoring slavery. There is no truth in such accusations. He burns with indignation, but regards all projects for stopping it by making even systematic war upon the slavers as utterly inadequate. He describes the "devil's work" of Tippoo Tib and other Arabs and their men who have "divided about three-fourths of the great Upper Congo forest (321,507 square miles in area) amongst themselves for the sole purpose of murder and becoming heir to a few hundred tusks of ivory." He tells how the adults are killed off and the girls are distributed among the harems, while the boys are turned into slaves, married to slaves, and become the means of extending the traffic.

> All this would be clearly beyond their power if they possessed no gunpowder. Not a mile beyond their settlements would the Arabs and their followers dare venture. It is more likely that if gunpowder was prohibited entry into Africa there would be a great and quick migration to the sea of all Arabs from inner Africa, as the native chiefs would be immensely stronger than any combination of Arabs armed with spears.
>
> "There is only one remedy for this wholesale devastation of African aborigines and that is the solemn combination of England, Germany, France, Portugal, South and East Africa, and Congo States against the introduction of gunpowder into any part of the Continent except for the use of their own agents, soldiers, and employees, or seizing upon any tusk of ivory brought out as there is not a single piece of ivory nowadays which has been gained lawfully. Every tusk piece and scrap in the possession of an Arab tribe has been steeped and dyed in blood. Every pound weight has cost the life of a man, woman or child, for every five pounds a hut has been burned, for every two tusks a whole village destroyed, every twenty tusks have been obtained at the price of a district with all its people, villages and plantations. It is simply incredable that because ivory is required for ornaments or billiard games, the rich heart of Africa should be laid waste at this late year of the nineteenth century, signalized as it has been by so much advance, that populations, tribes and nations should be utterly destroyed.



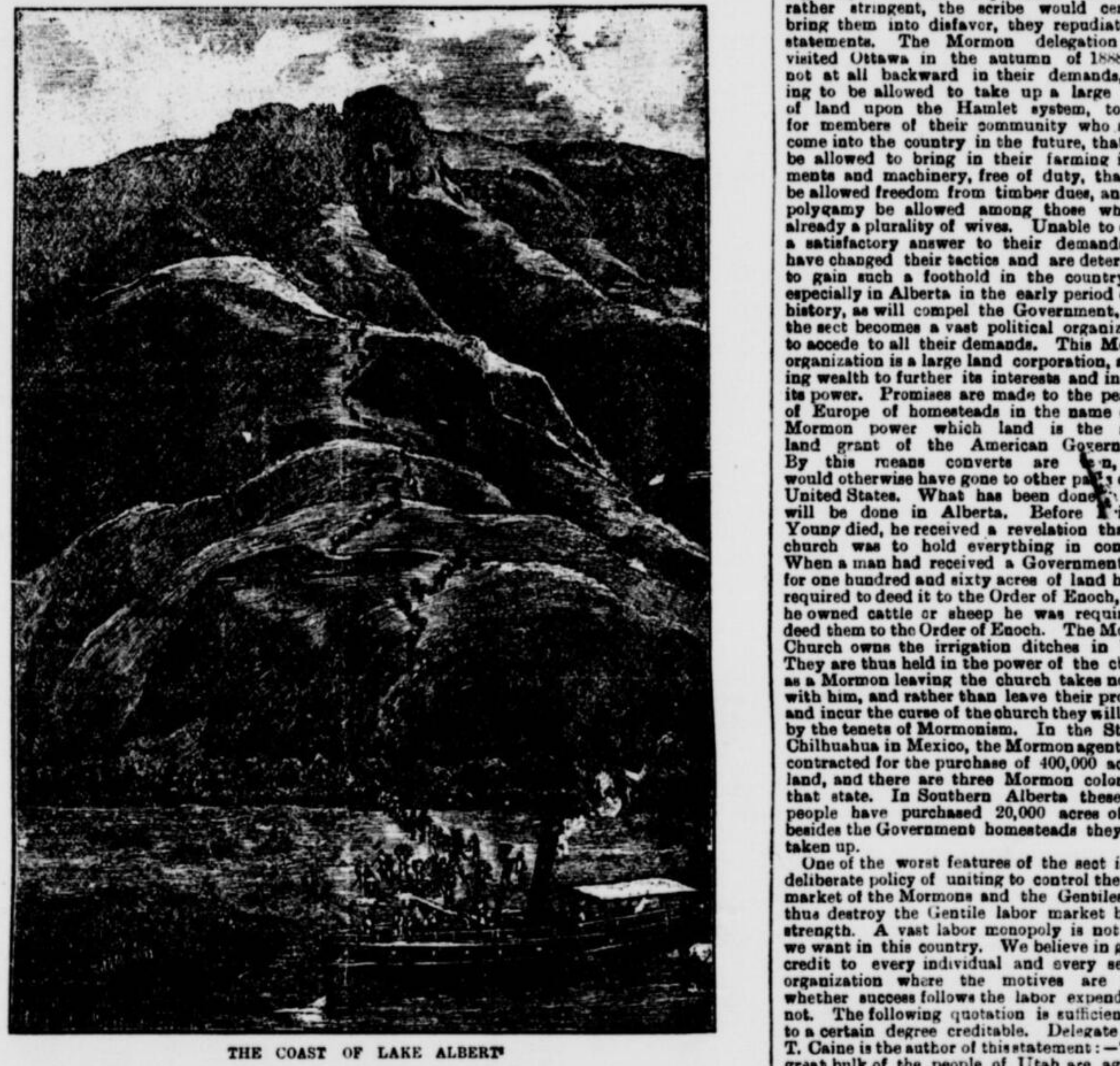
RUWENZORI, FROM MTSORA.

A View from the Foothills west of the Mountain.

It is to be hoped that now Zanzibar has become virtually a British possession it will no longer be a nest of Arab slavers of the villainous type of Tippoo Tib, as it has been hitherto.

MACKAY THE MISSIONARY.

Ever since his meeting with Livingstone, Mr. Stanley has been heart and soul with good missionaries in their work. He holds that Africans have the germs of the noblest manhood, and that the Christian religion is the way and means to that. At Usambiro, on August 27th, when they were still half a mile off, a gentleman of small stature, with rich brown hair and brown beard, dressed in white linen and a grey Tyrolese hat, met them and proved to be Mr. Mackay, who, after twelve years service in Uganda, was as energetic and hopeful as ever, though he had witnessed a revolution which seemed to undo all his work. He and his men and boys were busy constructing steamboats, repairing boilers, besides extending the mission dwellings and teaching.



THE COAST OF LAKE ALBERT.

Stanley's men carrying Emin's goods from his Steamer to the Camp on the Plateau.

> He (Mackay) had no time to fret and groan, and weep, and God knows if ever man had reason to think of "graves and worms and oblivion," and to be doleful and lonely and sad, Mackay had, when, after murdering his bishop and burning his pupils, and strangling his converts and clubbing to death his dark friends, Mwanga turned his eye of death on him. And yet the little man met it with calm blue eyes that never winked. To see one man of this kind, working day after day for twelve years, bravely, and without a syllable of complaint or a moan amid the "wilderness," and to hear him lead his little flock to show forth God's loving kindness in the morning and his faithfulness every night, is worth going a long journey, for the moral courage and contentment that one derives from it.

A few months later Mr. Stanley writes:—

> To my great grief, I learn that Mr. Mackay, the best missionary since Livingstone, died about the beginning of February.

APES THAT USE FIRE.

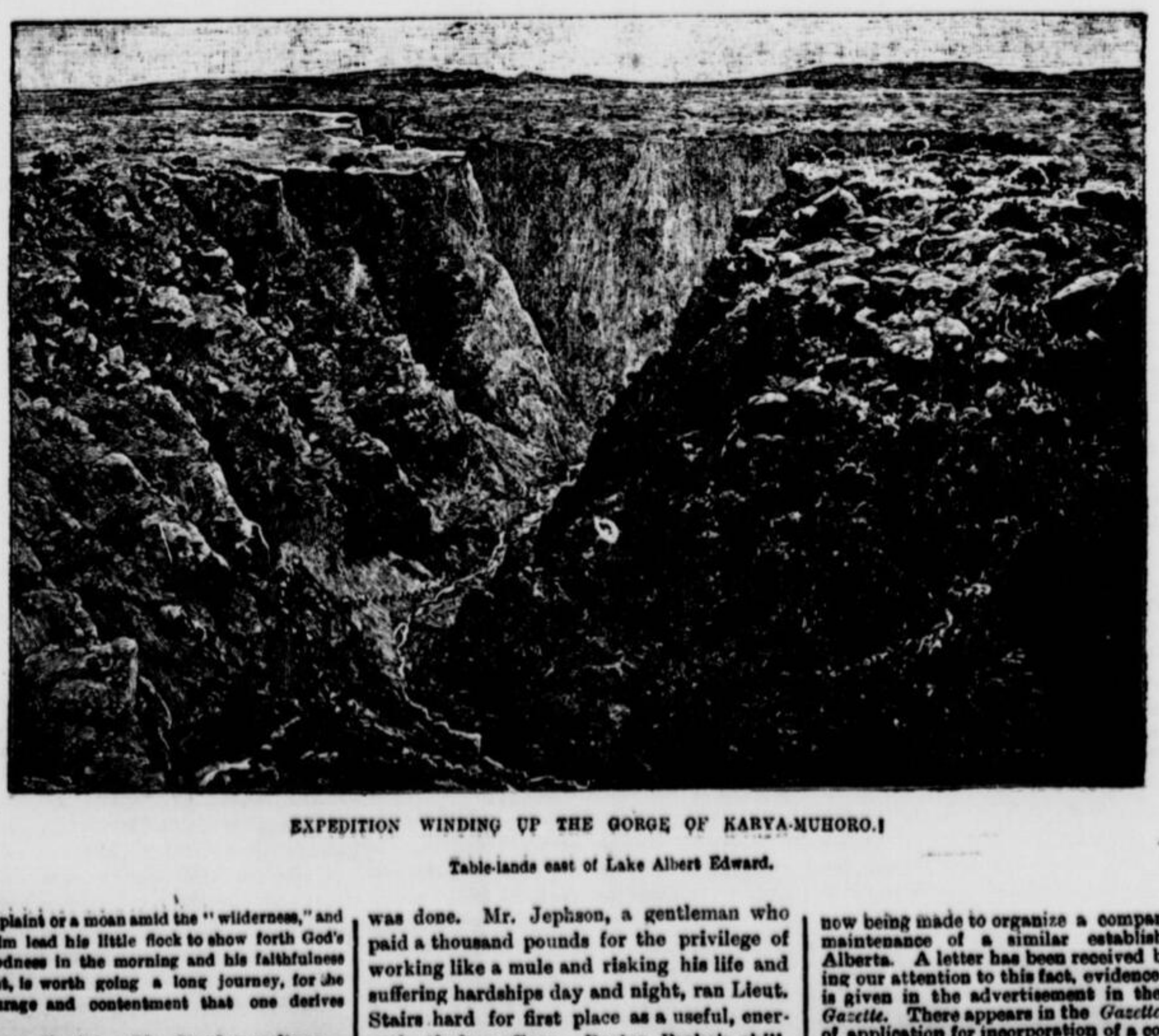
Mr. Stanley takes little care to notice or record anything about animal or vegetable life unless it has some bearing upon the development of Africa for civilized human beings. Emin Pasha's devotion to collecting specimens to the neglect, as Stanley evidently thinks, of greater things, was one of the sources of trouble between them.

> As long as life lasts he Emin) will hold me in aversion, and his friends, the Felkins, the Junkers and Schweinfurths will listen to querulous complaints, but they will now reflect that work in this world must not consist entirely of the storage in museums of skulls, and birds and insects; that the continent of Africa was never meant by the all-bounteous Creator to be merely a botanical reserve or an entomological museum.
>
> Every man I saw, giant or dwarf, only deepened the belief that Africa had other claims on man, and every feature of this glorious land only impressed me the more that there was a crying need for immediate relief and assistance from civilization; that, first of all, roads of iron must be built, and that fire and water were essential agencies for transport, more especially on this long troubled continent than on any other.

Mr. Stanley relates one tale of natural history told him by Emin, which, if it be a fact and not a mere delusion on the part of Emin Pasha, who is almost blind and might have been deceived, is of first-rate importance.

> The forest of Msongwa is infested with a large tribe of chimpanzees. In summer time, at night, they frequently visit the plantations of Mswa station to steal fruit. But what is remarkable about this is the fact that they use torches to light the way! Had I not witnessed this extraordinary spectacle personally, said Emin, I should never have credited that any of the simians understood the art of making fire.

The missing link ought to be found in the neighborhood of such apes. Mr. Stanley, who from principle never praised his officers during the expedition, speaks over and over again in the highest terms of their ability, energy, obedience and devotion. Lieut. Stairs was undoubtedly the best all-round man, and had anything happened to Stanley would probably have found himself in command. Wherever there was a danger of serious conflict, such as a fight with the Arabs, he was sent, and it is much to the credit of this soldier that his missions were accomplished peacefully. Capt. Nelson had the misfortune to be ill for over a year, during which the hardest work was done. Mr. Jephson, a gentleman who paid a thousand pounds for the privilege of working like a mule and risking his life and suffering hardships day and night, ran Lieut. Stairs hard for first place as a useful, energetic, tireless officer. Doctor Parke's skill, tenderness, devotion, extraordinary courtesy, —which nothing interfered with,—Stanley praises by the page at a time. They all owed their lives to the doctor more than once, and he still remains Mr. Stanley's physician in England, where, doubtless, the most prominent physicians would consider it an honor to attend him. Mr Stanley ends his book thus:



EXPEDITION WINDING UP THE GORGE OF KARVA-MUHORO.

Table-lands east of Lake Albert Edward.

> Good night, Stairs, Jephson, Nelson, Parke, and you Bonny, a long good night to you all!
>
> You who never turned your backs,
> But marched breast forward,
> Never doubted clouds would break,
> Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
> Wrong would triumph.
> Held we fall to rise, are baffled to
> Fight better,
> Sleep to wake.
> No, at noonday, in the bustle of
> Man's worktime
> Greet the Unseen with a cheer!
> Bid them forward; breast and back, as
> Either should be.
> "Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed, fight
> On, for ever
> There as here."
>
> THE THANKS BE TO GOD FOR EVER AND EVER. AMEN.

CANADIAN MORMONISM.

(*The Moosejaw Times, N.W.T., July 11th.*)

The Mormon leaders are earnest advocates of the doctrine of Final Perseverance, as recently illustrated by their defeat, and subsequent change in their methods. For a long time the public was treated to a one-sided controversy, maintained by the Scribe of Cardston, A. M. Stenhouse, and his sentiments were freely and fully endorsed by the Mormon community at Cardston, until he became very bold in his polygamous statements. When the leaders, feeling that, as the measures passed at Ottawa were rather stringent, the scribe would certainly bring them into disfavor, they repudiated his statements. The Mormon delegation who visited Ottawa in the autumn of 1888 were not at all backward in their demands, asking to be allowed to take up a large parcel of land upon the Hamlet system, to hold for members of their community who should come into the country in the future, that they be allowed to bring in their farming implements and machinery, free of duty, that they be allowed freedom from timber dues, and that polygamy be allowed among those who had already a plurality of wives. Unable to obtain a satisfactory answer to their demands they have changed their tactics and are determined to gain such a foothold in the country and especially in Alberta in the early period of her history, as will compel the Government, when the sect becomes a vast political organization, to accede to all their demands. This Mormon organization is a large land corporation, amassing wealth to further its interests and increase its power. Promises are made to the peasants of Europe of homesteads in the name of the Mormon power which land is the actual land grant of the American Government. By this means converts are won, who would otherwise have gone to other parts of the United States. What has been done in Utah will be done in Alberta. Before Brigham Young died, he received a revelation that the church was to hold everything in common. When a man had received a Government title for one hundred and sixty acres of land he was required to deed it to the Order of Enoch, or if he owned cattle or sheep he was required to deed them to the Order of Enoch. The Mormon Church owns the irrigation ditches in Utah. They are thus held in the power of the church, as a Mormon leaving the church takes nothing with him, and rather than leave their property and incur the curse of the church they will abide by the tenets of Mormonism. In the State of Chilhuahua in Mexico, the Mormon agents have contracted for the purchase of 400,000 acres of land, and there are three Mormon colonies in that state. In Southern Alberta these same people have purchased 20,000 acres of land besides the Government homesteads they have taken up.

One of the worst features of the sect is the deliberate policy of uniting to control the labor market of the Mormons and the Gentiles, and thus destroy the Gentile labor market by its strength. A vast labor monopoly is not what we want in this country. We believe in giving credit to every individual and every sect or organization where the motives are pure, whether success follows the labor expended or not. The following quotation is sufficient and to a certain degree creditable. Delegate John T. Caine is the author of this statement:—"The great bulk of the people of Utah are agriculturists. Their possessions are in lands and herds. The statistics show that 90 percent of the Mormon families own their own homes. There is no other community on earth that will make as good a showing. There is not an almhouse or the necessity for one in an exclusively Mormon settlement. With the exception of the mines, every other industry is kept alive by Mormon labor, and Mormon patronage. The Mormons supply the most reliable, non-striking class of laborers in the whole inter mountain region. The agricultural and pastoral products of Utah in 1887, were sufficient to produce a total of more than $5,000,000. In Utah the Mormon organization has brought the entire commercial system under the control of one man, that man the president of this nineteenth century hierarchy. On one of the streets of Salt Lake City is an immense four-story building with this inscription "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," and in this store everything necessary for man's daily wants can be bought, and the faithful must purchase their goods at this establishment. Should a Mormon establish a store in any part of the Territory he must purchase his stock from this chief establishment. An attempt is now being made to organize a company for the maintenance of a similar establishment in Alberta. A letter has been received by us calling our attention to this fact, evidence of which is given in the advertisement in the McLeod *Gazette*. There appears in the *Gazette* a notice of application for incorporation of a company to be called "The Cardston Company, Limited," whose chief place of business is to be at Cardston, Alberta, the headquarters of Canadian Mormonism. The applicants are all leading Mormons, and the proposed amount of capital stock is to be $10,000. The objects of the company as stated in the advertisement are to be "Milling, manufacturing, dairying, farming, stock raising, ranching, and buying and selling, and dealing in wood, lumber, materials, farm and dairy produce, implements, machinery, general merchandise and all kinds of property; and the acquiring, leasing, renting, alienating and conveying of land necessary for the objects of the Company." This is the Canadian Co-operative Store. It may be said that this is legitimate, as companies of men can combine for purposes such as these. The interests of the people of the country must however be preeminent, and in such a trust as this we see nothing but evil for the North-West and the Dominion. Here is a vast labor corporation, destined to destroy the labor interests of the country. Mormonism has already injured the labor market of Southern Alberta. Let the people of Alberta speak out on this question before such a company is incorporated. It will be a disgrace to the legislation of the country and one of the most serious hinderances to the advancement of one of the fairest portions of the North-West. We are quite willing to allow men to make contracts to engage in labor on equal footing, but we are not prepared to stand idly by and see a labor monopoly established, which will control the labor market of the country and drive from us, men and women, who are dependent on labor for existence.

PARENTAL NEGLECT.

HOW TO SECURE EXCELLENT RESULTS IN THE ANTI-TOBACCO LAW.

If parents did their duty there would be little need for such legislation as the Boy Smokers Act, seen to go into effect (nominally) in this State.

The trouble about the legislation adopted is that the penalty falls practically on the family. When a lad is fined the father must pay the fine or see the boy committed, and a fine of $10 is apt to make a very undesirable inroad upon the household funds of the majority of families. No doubt the Legislature intended to bring a pressure on the parent, and in this way compel him to do his duty. But every dollar taken from the head of the family is that much less for the wife and daughters. The weight of the law should be felt by the son as well as the sire. The fine should be remitted wherever the father will, in the presence of a discreet officer, soundly trounce the youthful law-breaker. This plan has been adopted in some parts of the country with excellent results. It forces the father to do in the last resort what he should have done in the first instance, and it is wholesome for the boy.

It is one thing to have "the governor" pay his fine, and quite another thing to feel the weight of Solomon's injunction.—*New York World.*

NOT USED TO KODAKS.

An American party, dismounting from carriages, drew up before a prominent building in the city this morning and soon attracted attention, even alarm, by preparations for an attack by explosives; but a public panic was prevented by the discovery that nothing more offensive was intended than to permit two young ladies, each armed with a camera, to photograph a primeval Red River cart and the figure of a Metis woman who was the occupant of the vehicle. The country is safe.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE Handkerchief, THE Toilet AND The Bath.
Beware of Counterfeits.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME.

DRINK CADBURY'S COCOA (Regd.)
Absolutely Pure therefore Best.
WARMING—COMFORTING.
All exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, night and day, and whose occupation entails long intervals between meals, will find nothing so satisfying, sustaining and comforting as a cup of Cadbury's Cocoa. A small packet makes eighteen large breakfast cups of strong nourishing Cocoa. To test the real article be sure to ask for Cadbury's and refuse all others.
Wholesale Agents for Canada—
FRANK MAGOR & CO., IMPORTERS,
259, Commissioners Street., Montreal.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
THE NEW WORM REMEDY.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.
Being the most pleasant and effective WORM REMEDY on the market. Sold by all Druggists. 25c a box.
WALLACE DAWSON, Chemist, Montreal.

LINK-BELTING
FOR ELEVATING.
BEST SAWDUST CONVEYOR, AND CHEAPEST.
All Sizes and Capacities.
Send for 130 Page Catalogue on Link-Belting.
IMPROVE YOUR POWER BY USING THE Pickering Spring Governor.
SENSITIVE. QUICK. RELIABLE. CHEAP.
Easily adjusted to any Engine.
Special facilities for making has reduced prices.
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD AND WINNIPEG.
Represented by A. A. BENSON, 718 Craig street, Montreal, and W. A. ROSS, 30 St. Peter street, Quebec.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sweat Croan Crowl
What else is to be expected of the old fashioned way of blacking the shoes? Try the new way and use Wolff's Acme Blacking and the dirty task becomes a cleanly pleasure.
COPYRIGHT SECURED.
Wolff's ACME Blacking
REQUIRES NO BRUSH.

TRADE PIK-RON MARK
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.
TRY IT.
WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH
and Varnish at the same time.
Sold everywhere.
OLMSTED & CO., General Agents for Canada, 128 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
OF PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND WITHOUT MERCURY, USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS, IS
Cockle's COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS Pills
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients and the pure extract of Flowers of Chamomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangements of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce indigestion and the several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. Sold by all Chemists.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

DICK'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES —FOR— HORSES & CATTLE
DICK'S TRADE MARK
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is no sham made up to sell only, but is prepared from the best material. One package of Dick's Blood Purifier we confidently believe contains more real medicinal strength and virtue than ten times its weight of any other Powder in the market. It tones up the system, imparts new life and vigor, and is adapted for the cure of worms, loss of appetite, roughness of the hair or coat, stoppage of water and bowels, all coughs and colds, inflammation of the lungs and bowels, recent founders, swelling of the glands of the throat, horse distemper, hide bound, botts, scurvy, loss of cud, horn distemper, black tongue, etc., and also will blacken the heaves, and in recent cases effect a cure. In fact, there is no case of distemper among Horses and Cattle where Dick's Blood Purifier is called for, and by its timely administration will save the lives of many valuable animals.
DICK'S BLISTER, for Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Swellings, etc.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Saddle Galls, Sores, Flesh Wounds, Scratches, etc.
AND
DICK'S LINIMENT, for Swellings, Scalds, Contusions, Frost Bites, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, etc., but above all for Rheumatism.
PRICE LIST.
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER, - - 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, - - - - - 50c.
DICK'S OINTMENT, - - - - 25c.
DICK'S LINIMENT, - - - - - 25c.
Try DICK'S MEDICINES and be convinced of their merit. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for them and take no other.
DICK & CO.,
MONTREAL.
P.O. Box 482.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED
NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD TRADE MARK CATARRH
NASAL BALM.
A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. *Be warned in time*, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing
FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.
☞ Beware of imitations similar in name.

1834. 1890
J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,
202 McGill st., Montreal,
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantages of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders carefully attended to.

HOOD'S "TRIUMPH"
is the Soap of the age for PURITY, general excellence, and price, put up in boxes containing 60 pressed pound bars (full weight), in Blue Wrappers, at 7 cents each, made by "THE AMHERST MFG. CO."
Ask your Grocer for it, or send, to the factory, 57 Amherst street, for a box.
NAME and TRADE MARK is stamped on Soap and Wrapper.

FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS
Offered without Money and without Cost by
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
WHAT EVERY GIRL CAN GET:
First.—A Full College Education.
(A COMPLETE FOUR-YEARS' COURSE.)
Second.—A Year at Vassar, or any other College; or,
Third.—A Cash Return in case she fails in winning a prize.
A girl, therefore, loses nothing by trying for these special offers of Free Education. She is bound to make money, even if she fails to win an education. ☞Write to us, and we will gladly tell you all about the plan. Address
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL,
433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness		$3.00
Weekly Witness		1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)		30
" "	10 copies to one address	2.25
" "	20 " "	4.40
" "	50 " "	10.50
" "	100 " "	20.00

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money to accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender). Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

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

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we will accept are 1 and 3 cents.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1890.

NO DRINKING TEACHERS.

The currents of temperance reform are at present towards education. Every step in this great movement has been the result of necessity, not of fanaticism. Were the world of to-day brought face to face with the appalling and universal drunkenness of sixty or seventy years ago, to which the good people of that day were so accustomed that they took it all as a matter of course, they would all become total abstainers in simple disgust. Probably owing to the cheapening of production as compared with the average income the drink evil had come by degrees to a pass beyond which things could not well go, but so completely had it entwined itself into all that was sacred in the social, official, commercial, and even the religious life of the people, that it was only a few daring philanthropists who dared to fight it. The first form of the movement was the temperance society, but whoever honestly and earnestly sets about reclaiming drunkards finds in a very short time, as these first reformers did, that temperance must be total abstinence, not only on the part of the drunkard but on the part of those who wish to save him. The honest acceptance of this discovery cost much in those days, and as a consequence it brought forth much. An enthusiasm of humanity swept over the Anglo-Saxon world, producing a rapid and enormous change. On the Puritan soil of the United States, especially, the Washingtonian movement, as it was called, changed the whole face of society. When the first ardor cooled two things were found—first, that it was difficult to interest ordinary people, who did not consider themselves in danger: and, secondly, that there were active agencies at work at every corner to undo the work already done, and to produce out of the rising youth ten drunkards for one who was plucked, much injured, from the fire. Here was necessity, again, for two things. One was organizations to enlist and interest the young; the other was the suppression of those enemies of society who were setting traps for them, and that with the sanction and license of the community. It was no fanaticism which demanded prohibition. Let any body of men or women set themselves to reclaim drinkers, and they will inevitably make the same demand. Why should they waste their lives trying to undo a thousandth part of what these destroyers do. Still more, why should the other thousand parts be accomplished under the protection of the law. This demand will, however, bring them into mortal struggle with a very profitable and wealthy and, therefore, indefatigable and powerful interest, which they will find to be buttressed by the passive, often the active, support of every other selfish interest and every conservative tendency in the country. Working by underhand but fatal weapons, they will find this power succeeding year after year in rendering nugatory every forward step they make. The workers for the public safety realize more and more that law is only effective as an expression of public opinion, though it is also useful as an educator of public opinion. Law is a declaration of what the community demands, public opinion is the king on the throne that authoritatively demands it. The demand now is for educational machinery of all sorts that the existing generation may be moulded, if possible, and that the rising one, at least, may be prepared to set itself free from so thoroughly convicted an evil. Of educative forces we would place among the first the struggle which is ceaselessly going on to secure the enactment and the enforcement of law. Worth more than the results visibly achieved, and these are very great, is the interest awakened and intensified in the hearts of the people and the enlistment of the young in the conflict. But can nothing be done more than is being done? The hygienic school book, which most communities have authoritatively admitted to their schools, is good, but only effective according to the convictions of the teacher. What has not yet been formally demanded is that those who are set before the young as examples to them shall invariably set them an example of total abstinence. If this precaution were taken the probability of getting instructors who will teach temperance lessons with a will would be considerably increased. We may congratulate ourselves that such a demand, though radical and perhaps startling, would be in no sense revolutionary. The great majority of the teachers are total abstainers now—women are generally so in principle as well as practice, and most of the fewer male teachers are of the same way of thinking and acting. We presume, too, that in this country there are already many school boards who would not think of engaging a teacher who was not a total abstainer. Change would be principally needed in institutions of the higher grades. Few in number, the un-reconstructed teachers are high in standing and influence, so that their leaven extends down and down through the whole system. Education, we shall be told, does not seem to produce total abstinence. That may be true in some few instances. Education throws men back into the world of books and that world is, of course, saturated with drink. Education puts men more or less in touch with the conservative influences of the old world, which is far behind this continent in this matter, and puts them out of touch with the common people, whose instinctive judgment on a matter they understand so well is worth more than a great deal of unsympathetic philosophic theorizing. But the chief reason why a number of our educators are not helping this cause by precept and example, is because they are Old Country people brought up amid surroundings calculated to create prejudices against such reforms, though occasionally their own experience furnishes new arguments in favor of this one. The first cry will then be "No drinking teachers." From this point we are driven back still, by necessity, to the fountain of all morals, the church. Why should the community demand what the church does not. The next cry will, therefore, be, no drinking ministers, elders, class leaders, deacons, trustees, Sunday-school teachers or anything else whatever holding office in the church of God. Here again no revolution would be needed in the country at large. Several denominations are already exempt or almost exempt. But here, as in the case of teachers, the difficulty and stumbling block is to be found in the centres. We are inclined to be inexorable in this matter, and even where a good and useful, even saintly, man of a past generation is found in service we should recommend him for superannuation. His continuance will do more harm in keeping back the wheels of Christianity than his activity will do good. All the more will he do this harm because he is good and respected. We think the time has come to make these demands.

A CURIOUS PROPOSAL.

An American lawyer thinks that the British Government should arrange for a test case to be tried before the Supreme Court of the United States to settle the dispute as to whether the United States is justified in seizing foreign sealers in Behring Sea and treating that sea as within the sole jurisdiction as to its eastern half of the United States. This is a pretty cool proposition, as it contemplates the acceptance of the United States as the arbiter in a case of dispute between the United States and Great Britain. But this lawyer, who is said to be an authority on international law, proposes further that the questions shall be tried on evidence as to whether Canadian methods are destructive of seal life or not. The merest tyro knows that the matter in dispute is the jurisdiction of the sea outside of the three mile limit, and that if it be decided that the United States has not jurisdiction, it can have no claim to interfere with the operations of foreign sealers in Behring Sea, however destructive their methods may be. The fact that the seals resort to American islands for a couple or three months every year to breed does not make them United States property any more than the fact that salmon resort to British Columbia rivers to spawn makes them Canadian. When game leaves the territory of any nation it passes from under their game laws so far as foreigners are concerned. The British Government will doubtless gladly negotiate for an international close season, but that can only be after the United States Government has finally surrendered all territorial claims over Behring Sea beyond a marine league from her shores, or has consented to submit that question to foreign arbitration. Not that the English people have not confidence in the United States Supreme Court, which is too competent a body to go wrong on so plain a question, especially as the same court has decided some similar disputes in regard to the jurisdiction of one State as against another on the international principle which the United States, in the case of Behring Sea, wants to set aside, but it would not be seemly, to say the least, for the Supreme Court of an interested nation to be given such a task. It was only the other day the Northern and Southern members of the Court divided exactly on the old war lines on a question which revived the old feeling, showing that the Supreme Court is made up of human beings who cannot be safely allowed to judge their own cause with impunity.

PLEBISCITE.

We newspaper men always know a great deal more about a question than those who have devoted their lives to the study of it. At least one would think so from the criticisms of a western newspaper, on the decisions reached by the recent meeting in this city of the Dominion Alliance. It heads its denunciations with the phrase "How not to do it," implying either that the object of the prohibitionists was not to accomplish their end, or that they do not know so well how to go about their task as the Windsor journalist. The reason for this striking headline is found in the fact that, after debating the question earnestly the Alliance decided not to lay a demand for plebiscite before Parliament. had voted yea, and if they had voted nay the temperance people would see the reasonableness of not asking for it until they had educated the people to want it. If a plebiscite were undertaken by Government the Alliance would look for and would work with all its might to get a favorable verdict. The principal reason for declining to inaugurate an agitation for one was that leading statesmen of both parties had positively declared against the principle of plebiscite on the ground that it was contrary to the principles of the British constitution, and that the demand was likely to be defeated honestly and dishonestly on that score. To make such a demand would, they thought, divert the energies and thoughts of prohibitionists to an issue foreign to their own only to meet with a practical reverse. There are members of the Alliance who think that as the British Constitution is not a written instrument, but an elastic code of institutions developing from precedent to precedent, there is no real difficulty or danger of introducing the principle of the plebiscite into it. They look upon the strong feeling of statesmen of the elder sort against this principle as being due to the way in which it was introduced into modern politics. It was a "Napoleonic idea" as the third Napoleon liked to say, and it was used to create, not a free country, but an enslaved empire. Whether voting by choice or fear, the French people gave, or was declared to have given a majority of votes in favor of the restoration of the imperial rule of the Bonapartes. Such a selfish manipulation of the old Roman method of consulting the people on matters affecting them made it abhorrent to Britons as a mere implement of national suicide, and their fealty to their own parliamentary system of self-government was renewed and their reverence and love for it redoubled. The advocates of plebiscite point to its successful working in the United States in the shape of popular votes on laws which for the purpose of being submitted directly to the people are called constitutional amendments, under the name of the referendum it has long been in use in Switzerland which is the political schoolmaster of the constitutional nations. They point also to the use of the plebiscite in Canada in taking votes on municipal loans and in the voting on the Scott Law as precedents which prove that it is neither dangerous nor foreign to our constitution. Some think also that moral questions should be dealt with separately from party politics which is too degraded to busy itself with anything but squabbles over money. Whatever individuals may think on the principle of plebiscite it is evidently a separate one from the principle of prohibition, which is the only one to which the Alliance is devoted. The duty of that organization is to unite all prohibitionists for the attainment of prohibition and not to divide them on very debatable constitutional questions. Its object also is not to get a prohibitory law from a government which would work steadily against its efficiency and so secure its repeal, as was done in the case of the Scott law, but to get it from a government which will feel its dependence on prohibition votes, and so will see it to be to its interest to make the law work.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SCHEME.

Senator Sherman's reciprocity resolutions are admirable ones from the point of view of free-traders, and they have the extraordinary advantage of being pronounced perfectly satisfactory by the accredited organs of our protectionist government which have hitherto been extremely hard to please in this matter. Unrestricted reciprocity resolutions offered too much and did not suit them. Resolutions favoring the placing upon the free list each article of American manufacture or produce as soon as the same article of Canadian produce or manufacture was placed by the American Congress on the free list, offered too little and did not suit. And simple resolutions in favor of any measure of reciprocity, or of steps in that direction, were for some reason objectionable also. They were all fads, and a fad—well, a fad is something awful. Sir Charles Tupper, who drew a distinction between an offer of unrestricted reciprocity and an unrestricted offer of reciprocity, was a fair type of the protectionist, who, whether struck high or struck low, was not pleased. It began to be feared that in spite of their declarations of their love for reciprocity and the extension of trade, the protectionists were really at heart opposed to reciprocity, lest it should injure protection. Senator Sherman's proposition does not greatly differ from many other propositions which have been made, but it is now pronounced an acceptable one by the organs of the Government. It is just possible that the progress made among all classes in Canada, but especially among the farmers, by reciprocity ideas, has something to do with the acceptableness at this time to the Government of Senator Sherman's resolutions. It is remarkable, to say the least, that the protectionist parties of both the United States and Canada have suddenly become capable of framing reciprocity resolutions which they consider satisfactory, although the tariff reform parties of both countries labored many years in vain to please them. It is to be remembered, however, that for some time back the tariff reform agitators have managed to frame resolutions which have proved more or less satisfactory to the farmers of both countries, and that the farmers have been discussing and adopting these resolutions at their alliance meetings and have even gone so far as to oust party candidates and nominate their own. It is just possible that such occurrences as these have had some small effect upon the attitude of parties toward reciprocity resolutions. The arguments for reciprocity in coal, so simply stated by Senator Sherman, have been stated probably in exactly the same words many times during the last twelve years, but suddenly the arguments are regarded by Government organs as "strong ones." It is not improbable that if the education among the farmers goes on that the arguments in favor of free trade in every other article, as well as in favor of coal, will also become "strong" and even "unanswerable." Many, if not the majority of the protectionists of both countries, will be found opposing the project of an international commission, but it is to be hoped that it will be carried out. A commission appointed by two protectionist Governments is not likely to report in favor of reforms which will do much damage to "protection" unless the pressure from the farmers upon the party grows stronger than it now is. A commission can pretend to do much while accomplishing very little. Probably such considerations as these have also something to do with the satisfaction with which the protectionist organs read this resolution. Nevertheless the commission cannot but help on the agitation and draw attention to the facts in favor of reciprocity, and, with the farmers listening, that will be a real advantage. Our great fear is that Senator Sherman's resolution may be modified and so injured or rendered useless by the out and out protectionists.

SYSTEMATIC CORRUPTION.

The Quebec Government is charged with having bribed on a large scale during the last general election, and that with money supplied in large sums by contractors who were promised that it would be made up to them when the Government was firmly re-established in power for another term. The Toronto *Empire* says:

> The modus operandi appears to have been as follows: A railway contractor or company, as the case may be, would be expecting a considerable subsidy from the province on works, on hand or in contemplation, and on the eve of the late contest dozens of these men were approached as follows: "Give us five, ten, twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars, and of course your letter of credit or subsidy will be all OK. as soon as the elections are over."
>
> It is needless to add that the majority of these men came down handsomely, and the desired fund was, as before intimated in the *Empire*, of the most extensive proportions; but, as has already been stated, these advances were made upon the understanding that the province would make them good at the proper time and place, and it is now for the people to estimate how many millions will be required to satisfy the enormous claims which the different corporations referred to above will have upon the treasury of the province.

In view of the Whelan case, these statements, far from causing surprise, will be commonly accepted as true. Anything worse for constitutional government than this bargaining for power and privileges between Government and wealthy traders and contractors cannot be conceived, for it completely frustrates the popular will and establishes a thieving plutocracy which is worse, except that it only needs popular honesty to upset it, than a tyrannical despotism. The Quebec Government may well be condemned by the *Empire* for this method of securing itself in favor in this Province. There is nothing to be said in favor of the *tu quoque* defence, and we do not resort to it in this instance, for we do not depend the Mercier Government which has proved one of the worst administrations which even this Province has ever been cursed with. But we do ask the Empire in all honesty whether there is anything to be said in favor of Sir John Macdonald, who inaugurated this system and who still lives by it. He calls the manufacturers for whom his Government has secured privileges together and says to them: "See, I have created these valuable "privileges for you, and I am attacked for it. "My opponents oppose them, and, if successful, will sweep them away, while the "policy of my administration is to increase them. Now, do you not think "you should subscribe funds liberally to "support me and my policy by which you "so greatly profit?" Honesty would condemn both governments which subsist upon one system of corruption. The *Empire* is, of course, hopeless. It is a toadstool that grew upon that very dunghill. It was for its establishment that the assessment was made. Its mission is to defend that system. It has no personal conscience to appeal to, being owned and directed by a guilty party, and how, knowing this, any farmer or merchant, or independent-minded person, can be influenced by its utterances, is past understanding.

INTIMIDATION.

Since the wrecking of the Montreal express on the New York Central the evening before last, no less than four train wrecks are reported. Little information comes with regard to them, railway companies being naturally inclined to make the least of such disasters, but two would appear to be the work of deliberate malice. With regard to the wreck on the New York Central line there is no room left for doubt that, with its predecessor in the same region, it was the work of wholesale murderers of the most fiendish character, and from all appearances they were expert railway men familiar with the locality and conditions of the road. With regard to the uncoupling of two cars on an incline and setting them free to run down into an open draw on the Hudson River bridge and there fall upon a boat load of innocent passengers, for whose passage the draw was open, there is room for the theory that it was a matter of bungling, by persons ignorant of the gradient. If it was a work of intention, it was a finely calculated proceeding and quite of a piece with the other two. Though railway men are careful not to complain, the extent to which the railway business has already been injured by these diabolical outrages is illustrated by the fact that there were only sixty-three passengers on the eight coaches of which the wrecked train was made up. But the injury to business will be greatly increased by this still more flagrant and cold-blooded repetition of the murderous attempt. So great must be the injury thus done, that it furnishes an obvious hypothesis as to the possible virtue of the horrible act. At a time when trains are being derailed, when "scabs," that is, independent workmen who decline to be governed by a combine, are being thrashed and other outrages committed which are liable to be laid at the doors of strikers, we should think the strikers would be demanding the most rigid police investigation and would do what they could themselves to unearth the real offenders. Loudly proclaimed indignation on the part of their sympathizers at detective methods is not calculated to remove the public suspicion from the strikers in whose ranks the offenders are presumably to be looked for. The reason for this presumption is that under the conditions in which most trades and professions find themselves a strike would be obviously hopeless unless backed by intimidation, physical or moral, so that in such a case the very fact of a strike implies more or less sympathy with some method of intimidation. That any labor organization has any connection with the fiendish acts is simply out of the question. Depending as they do on the sympathy of the public these bodies certainly have nothing to gain by such atrocities. If they are wise men they will do their utmost to expose the real perpetrators.

CHILDREN'S SERMONS.

The arguments in favor of devoting a part of the Sunday morning service specially to the children are numerous and forcible. A Massachusetts minister, whose paper we copy to-day, marshalls them vigorously. Briefly stated, he says that it will bring the minister into touch with the children,—that it will improve his style of preaching,—that it will result in great ingatherings of young people into the Church,—that the interest of the children will bring non-church-going parents to church,—that stupid hearers will not sleep during the five minute sermon,—and that tired mothers will feel more than ever the importance of their calling. Any one who thinks it over cannot but feel that if the children are to be trained as church-goers it is of great importance that they should feel that their interests are consulted in the arrangement of the exercises. But there are reasons why even those who think favorably of the plan of five minute sermons to children do not carry it out. One is that it increases very perceptibly the length of a service which is already felt to be as long and as trying to the nerves as over-worked nineteenth century humanity can bear. This might be obviated perhaps by omitting a hymn or better, shortening the regular sermon, which is usually longer than the average power of attention will stand. Five and ten minute sermons to grown up people have, in the Roman Catholic church, proved a great success. The other difficulty is more insurmountable. It is that the minister is generally quite sufficiently taxed in the preparation and delivery of two sermons, such as custom requires, and can hardly be expected to add a third in an unaccustomed style. Many doubt the wisdom of demanding even two sermons on one day, as the task of their preparation more than doubles the strain on the pastor, who, in the face of even more important duties, is forced to regard himself wrongly as primarily a sermon producing machine. It is possible that some variation of one of the services that would not require the preparation of a regular sermon might be quite as effective for purposes of evangelization. What gives the proposal of a children's address great importance is that in some churches the habit of church going among the children seems to be almost lost. In some cases, perhaps, the five minute sermon might be prepared and delivered by some one else than the pastor. In other cases the lesson or appointed portion chosen for reading might be made the basis of expository remarks adapted to the younger portion of the audience. The fact, however, will remain in the great majority of cases that if the minister does not himself specially prepare a separate portion for the children they will not have any. The question which we would like to see discussed by our readers is whether the thing proposed is worth the effort, and the sacrifice it would cost.

THE TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE.

A case against a candidate accused of corruption has fallen through because the complainant did not deposit a thousand dollars security for the costs of every individual charged as party to the corruption. Thus the law protects politicians accused of corruption against action taken on behalf of the public. The people whom the law does not protect are journalists. Acting entirely in the public interest, a newspaper denounces a worthless scoundrel. The scoundrel takes action for libel, and is proved a scoundrel and declared one by the verdict, but still it is the side of the public that suffers, for if the newspaper's accuser be a man of straw from which costs cannot be distrained, the cost of the defence fall upon the newspaper, which was proved to have done its duty in the premises. Surely the newspaper is as well worthy of protection against frivolous and spiteful charges as the politician. Surely it is sufficient that a newspaper, without any private spite, is always liable to mistake and is always punished for such mistakes, and further that even if it has made no mistake it is still punished if it cannot legally prove every detail of its charge, without making it punishable when it has made no mistake and is able fully to prove that all it said was true and in the public interest. Surely the Canadian press is sufficiently powerful to secure from Parliament some provision that will hold it harmless in such a case. The *Witness* has recently had to pay large costs in cases taken by scoundrels whom it has fully and triumphantly proved to be such, and has now pending against it some fifteen equally frivolous cases, in every one of which it has said nothing but the truth, and that most obviously in the public interest.

AN UNWISE COURSE.

The Canadian and American Governments have for years been carrying on a war of retaliation in imposing duties upon the products of the respective countries, and the unwisdom of such a course has been clearly demonstrated many times during the last twelve years, but never so unmistakeably as during the present session of the United States Congress. The McKinley bill which will tax so many Canadian products heavily was proposed by the Republican party for the purpose of fooling the Western farmers with a show of "protection" for them, but there can be no doubt that but for the hostile feeling which has grown up between the two nations as a result of retaliation and of their many disputes, the opposition offered to the increased and new duties by those in favor of tariff reform and a reduction of taxation would have been more strenuous and more effective. On Saturday the feeling against Canada was outspoken and was even embodied in amendments to the tariff which, however, happily did not carry. There can be no doubt that a good deal of this display of feeling is not very real; that is, it is assumed as a sort of cloak by protectionists who under its guise suggest and advocate additions to the tariff which serve their own selfish interests. Canadians are not altogether unacquainted with this method of proceeding on the part of protectionists. Yet enough of feeling has been developed among the people to make it easy for corrupt governments, interested legislators, and selfish manufacturers to grind their own axes by means of its power. The farmers, merchants and consumers have suffered from this war of retaliation and have obtained wisdom from experience, so that retaliatory proposals are not as uniformly successful as they were five or seven years ago. The desire for reciprocity is growing rapidly, and no doubt better feelings, fewer disputes and closer relations in all respects will follow. The Government of Canada should be compelled, however, at this juncture to make very plain the desire of the people of Canada for the greatest possible measure of free commercial intercourse with their kin to the south, an intercourse which should never have been interrupted or hindered. All our railway, fishing, coasting trade, sealing and customs disputes and difficulties can be best settled by embodying in our laws the fact that the commercial interests of the two countries are identical, and that all hostility is injurious to both peoples.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU has two alternatives in regard to the claim to precedence forced upon him by his ecclesiastical rank—either to demand its acknowledgment or stay away from state pageants. He seems content to accept the latter. The Cardinal is said to claim a place next to princes of the blood on the score that such rank is accorded to them in England. This monstrous assumption is based on the slimmest possible foundation of fact. It seems that at a certain conference or committee meeting the Prince of Wales, on being asked where Cardinal Manning should be placed, accorded him, on account of his personal eminence and reverend age a position next to himself. The Prince of Wales is certainly an authority on matters of state ceremonial, but if any state significance is attachable to his act on that occasion the act was certainly one of inadvertence. Had it been taken in England as having any serious meaning, the press of that country would have been full of it, while as a matter of fact it has been passed over as meaningless. The Governor-General, the Admiral of the fleet, and the Prince of Wales's son are much more likely to know the usages and regulations of the empire in this matter than is His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, who, however, he may allege a petty British precedent, is evidently really standing on Roman claims, the same which made him before insist on a seat on a level with that of the Queen's representative in this Province. But even if Great Britain had formally accorded such a preposterous position to the princes of Rome, that would not settle the matter for Canada which has never recognized and never means to recognize any ecclesiastical authority in civil matters. Great Britain may go back to the days of Cardinal Pole if she chooses, but it is certain that, to insist on state honors being rendered to a cardinal in Canada that are denied to the heads of the other churches, will light a fire that will not be easily put out.

THE WAR between San Salvador and Guatemala having come to an end, Mr. Blaine is at last able to submit to Congress the resolutions in favor of the arbitration of all disputes between the nations of America, arrived at by his Pan-American Congress. The American civil war came to a close only a quarter of a century ago, and the fact that it is still an influence, if not an issue in American politics is a proof that even in North America, where the state of civilization is far higher than it is anywhere else, men are not sufficiently civilized to avoid war. The American civil war took place, it must be remembered, in spite of the fact that the ingenuity of man had been taxed to the utmost to devise a system that would absolutely prevent war between the States of the Union. Another civil war in the United States may be impossible. There is good reason to hope that it is, and there is also good reason to hope that war on this continent will never again be waged on a great scale, but if the English-speaking folk of the United States twenty-five years ago destroyed the work that was done in the great conference which framed the American constitution after it had lasted for seventy-five years what room is there to hope that the Spanish American people of South America, the larger part of whom are hardly civilized, can be expected to respect the decisions unsupported by any efficient method of enforcing them, of a conference called to boom Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the presidency. Such a proposal is, however, a means of education, and also a step in the right direction.

THE GLASS MANUFACTURERS of the United States formed a combination a short time ago and the first act of the organization was to increase the price of glass to the consumer. The United States duty on glass is a heavy one, and, with the heavy freight charges on such a fragile commodity, affords the manufacturer almost perfect "protection." But it is not perfect enough to satisfy the combine which now asks that the duty be made an absolutely prohibitive one, and that the infant industry of glass-blowing in the United States should be pap-fed to the extent of being made a monopoly. The American glass-blowers appear to desire to emulate the Russian beet root sugar duty and carry out protectionism to its logical conclusion. The latter industry was created in the first instance by a protective duty, then this duty was made a prohibitory one, then an export bounty was granted on all sugar sold abroad, and as the last case of the sugar makers was worse than the first, the last thing the State was asked to do was to limit production so as to keep up the price. The American glass blowers have only got to the second stage, the demand for prohibitive protection, but if they get what they want, no one can doubt that next year they will ask for the export bounty, and the year after that for the edict restraining competition among themselves. No wonder there is a single tax congress now in session in New York

HOW POOR A "HOME MARKET" the United States has become under protection for the Eastern farmers, and how poor a market it is likely to prove for the Canadian farmers who are in favor of reciprocity, is, strange to say, the theme of the Toronto *Empire* in setting forth the following facts:—

> Last year there were 1,342 deserted farms in New Hampshire. The state authorities set to work to people these abandoned lands, and have succeeded in finding occupants for 305 of them, mostly, according to the Boston *Globe*, "of the poorer kind of immigrants from the north of Europe." There are still over one thousand farms waiting to be worked.

Well, that is what protection can do in New England. The farmers of Canada have in like manner pretty well learned what it can do for them and do not enjoy the idea of fifteen or twenty years more such experience as they have had during the last ten. The farmers of the United States are beginning to cut themselves loose from "the old party" which has dealt so hardly by them, and are putting tariff reform candidates into the field and electing them too. The farmers of Canada are following their exemple so there is room for hope that in this country protection will be at once checked and even swept away before it has done irretrievable damage to the agricultural interests.

QUEBEC MERCHANTS are charged with a lack of faithfulness toward their city because they do their export business largely from the port of Montreal instead of from the port of Quebec. "When," says the indignant Quebecker, "were Montreal merchants ever "caught shipping stuff from Quebec that "they could ship from Montreal?" And he answers "Never." Quebec merchants ship from Montreal for the same reason that Montreal merchants ship from Montreal and that is because it is cheaper to ship from this port. Whether it will always remain cheaper to ship all kinds of goods but timber from Montreal than from Quebec depends, however, partly upon the Quebec people, who, by carefully calculated and strenuously directed enterprise, could build up a large shipping trade. Those Quebec merchants who believe that cattle shipped via Quebec reach England in better condition and who believe that better facilities can be offered at Quebec than at Montreal, are perhaps right. If they have real faith in the possibilities of a cattle trade from Quebec, they should go into it. By doing so they will benefit the trade of Montreal by competition and increase the commerce of the Dominion.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER to the United States, who was a member of the Pan-American Congress, has been telling all about it in the *North American Review*. He says that when the Congress got through with Mr. Blaine's proposals nothing was left of them but the preamble, and he does not believe that many South American States will accept the conclusions of the Congress even as carried by their own delegates. He takes it for granted that Mexico, Chili and the Argentine Republic will reject them, and thinks that even in the case of those who accept them, nothing will come of them, for the very good reason that the United States will not, he thinks, consent to reciprocity on such lines with South American States. His opinion is that the United States "having "already borrowed all its commercial legis"lation from England, will, by-and-by, come "to take up under the stern and increasing "pressure of economic laws with the flouted "doctrine of free trade." In any event he thinks that commercial treaties with the most favored nation clauses will prevent the success in a single instance of the project.

THE LETTER from the Secretary of the Victoria, B.C., Trades Assembly, which was read at the Trades and Labor Congress, mentioned a case in point. "Thousands of young men on the Pacific Coast," it says, "who are "now wrecked physically and mentally, can "lay their wrong to the Chinese, who taught "them the terrible habit of opium smoking." But who was it compelled the Emperor of China by force of arms to permit the importation of opium which he would prohibit? Was it not Great Britain, that India might export the evil thing? And now British subjects are complaining that the so-called "leprous" Chinese, not by force, but by immoral suasion, are leading them to copy their fascinating example. The great evil of the liquor traffic teaches the same lesson. Hotel-keepers profit by it, and hotel-keepers and hotel-keeper's sons and daughters die through it more than other single class of people. Legislators fight for it as a body and as individuals they are cursed by it. It never pays to profit by evil-doing. The law is sure: "With what measure you measure it shall be measured to you again."

THE CORONER'S JURY, sitting upon the body of the latest victim of escaping gas in a hotel room, has brought in a verdict which should call general attention to this all-too-common form of fatal accident. The verdict states that by reason of "a defective gas cock" there was a sufficient escape of gas in the room of the unfortunate gentleman to cause death. As a general rule, all fatalities of this nature are ascribed to "blowing out the gas," but it is not improbable that defective gas fittings are often the real cause of such accidents. In this case, the Coroner's Jury appears to have satisfied itself that it was the gas fittings, not the ignorance of the victim, that was the cause of death. The jury should have gone a step further and investigated with a view to pronouncing whether the defect was due to negligence on the part of the management of the hotel, its employees, or others. Systematic and thorough inspection of all arrangements connected with heating, lighting, elevators, fire escapes and so forth, should be a part of the management of every public house.

WE WONDER if any people ever before made such a confession of feebleness as the people of New York State have done through their State Republican Committee. They speak of the fact that their farmers have to compete with Canadian farmers as a hardship, and of the fact that Canadian produce is shipped across their boundary as an intolerable wrong, and they loudly cry for protection from so dire a calamity. Protection indeed! It is the very thing that has reduced them to such contemptible conditions. Why cannot the American farmers compete on equal terms with Canadian farmers, and why cannot American fishermen compete on equal terms with Canadian fishermen but must demand the right to fish in our waters and share the privileges of our coasts while they rigidly exclude our fish from their markets, and why are American manufactures afraid of Canadian manufactures? What answer is there to all these queries but protection. They are more highly protected than we are and living is therefore dearer there than here.

AT THE PRESENT TIME the single tax men of the United States are assembled in national convention in New York and four hundred and twenty delegates, who claim to represent one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters, are present. The object of the Conference is to strengthen the movement by arousing enthusiasm, and to devise ways and means for capturing Democratic conventions. Judging by the tone of the speeches made during the preliminary proceedings, they have already done this to a very decided extent. One of the most interesting statements made at the first meeting was that the single tax idea had captured the Farmers' Alliance of Texas. The hostility of the farmers to the idea of a land tax is the principal obstacle in the way of the success of the single tax method of promulgating the old doctrine of "free trade and direct taxation," and if this prejudice can be overcome in Texas it may also be combated in other states.

MAJOR WISSMANN has, according to a doubtful despatch, been requested by the King of Belgium to mediate between Mr. Stanley and Emin Bey. What quarrel exists between Emin Pasha, who is fighting the Africans near Lake Victoria in Central Africa, and Mr. Stanley, who is trying to recover his health amid the mountains of Switzerland, is not known. And that Baron Wissmann, one of the Germans whom Mr. Stanley accuses of influencing Emin Pasha and of making use of information and plans laid before Emin by the British East African Association, should be regarded as a disinterested arbiter in any quarrel seems unlikely. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha are altogether different in their aims, objects, methods and ways of thinking and it would be as impossible to reconcile them as to mix oil and water. To agree to disagree is about the friendliest relation that could possibly exist between the two men.

MR. DEWDNEY has written a letter to explain away his celebrated Protestant exclusion letter, in which, according to a Government paper, he corrects misconceptions. It is full of contradictions that cannot escape the most careless reader. The Indians probably will receive with hope the announcement that "the Government in the future as in the "past, will give every consideration to all "cases of destitute widows and orphans, and "wherever they may reside they will be "provided for." That the Government would never have made this concession had it not been for the widespread indignation at their policy of discrimination is self-apparent; that the promise now made will be carried out in good faith is not so sure.

MR. BLAINE has, unfortunately for the protectionists, no sense of the ridiculous. In a recent speech he reduced the "Balance of Trade" theory to the absurd, as even common sense protectionists declare. He said:

> We (the United States) lost $41,000,000 in Cuba, from which our imports were $52,000,000, and to which our exports were only $11,000,000. Forty-one millions is a pretty large sum to lose in one island in a single year.

A loss of forty-one millions in one year in the Cuban trade would, of course, have ruined every man in the trade, and a loss of one hundred and forty-two millions, as calculated by Mr. Blaine in the South American trade, would have ruined all United States traders with South America and a good many others besides. The fact is that the business was done by individuals for profit and it paid them or they would not have done it.

THE TARIFF REFORMERS of the State of New York have this fall taken advantage of the desire of the managers of the local agricultural fairs to provide attractions, and have begun a novel educational campaign. Arrangements have been made for a series of tariff debates at the more important agricultural fairs. Prominent speakers on both sides of the question have been secured, and for the time being these discussions, instead of public weddings, balloon ascensions and tight-rope walking, form the most attractive features of the show. This is a new development of the fair idea, and it is a good one, for a great public question, such as that of the tariff, is more likely to be discussed on its true merits before farmers than from a political platform. Could not this idea be put in practice in Canada, too?

THE MONCTON COTTON MILL is a financial wreck, and another Lower Province cotton manufactory held a meeting of its creditors a short time ago, and yet that tall chimney creator, the National Policy, is at work taking the cents out of the pockets of the people at large for the benefit of these gasping infant industries. In old times it was the fault of the Cartwright tariff every time a little custom carding mill closed its doors; whose fault is it now that great cotton mills are being shut up or offered *en bloc* to British investors, who, though not very particular, seem to turn up their noses at the manufactories which have been, according even to a protectionist cotton manufacturer, "protected" to their injury?

THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL, an iron tube twenty feet in diameter and six thousand and fifty feet—a mile and an eighth—in length, is a Canadian enterprise, planned and carried through by a Canadian. The Victoria, Lachine, Coteau and Sault St. Marie bridges are also Canadian enterprises; the first steel steamers on the great lakes were put there by Canadians, and from St. John to Victoria it is Canadian enterprise and Canadian ability and not that of Americans, which has left its impress upon commerce, both national and international, and has overcome the natural barriers to both. And yet the artificial barriers, to which the natural barriers are as nothing, have been built up and are being maintained on the plea that they are necessary to "protect" Canadian enterprise and Canadian ability.

THE DEPARTURE of the original package saloons from the Prohibition States has effectually disposed of the cry in those localities that "prohibition does not prohibit." These original package saloons were the result of a United States Supreme Court decision rendered last spring, declaring that no State law could interfere with the sale of goods imported from another State if sold in the packages in which they were imported. This decision has since been rendered void by a special act of Congress giving the States full power to deal with the liquor traffic. The original package saloons during their brief existence caused arrests for drunkenness to increase with astounding rapidity. Their closing up is being marked by a noticeable return to good order and a diminution of arrests.

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED without trial Sufficient that he was a negro and struck a white man, who had, doubtless, been abusing and irritating him to the point of madness. The continuance of the reign of blackguardism in the United States without sensible decrease as civilization advances, or, at least, is supposed to advance, is set forth in a table collated by the Chicago *Tribune*:

Year.	Murders.	Executions.	Lynchings
1884	3,377	103	219
1885	1,808	108	181
1886	1,499	83	133
1887	2,335	79	123
1888	2,184	87	144
1889	3,567	92	175
Total	1[illegible]770	552	975

A CORONER'S JURY in Toronto recently held a general superintendent personally liable for a grade crossing fatality, and the grand jury of St. John, New Brunswick, has taken cognizance of four unguarded grade crossings in that city, and reported upon them in such terms that the attention of the Secretary of State is to be called to the matter. These significant actions are, it is to be hoped, but indications that the public conscience has been sufficiently aroused to make it impossible for corporate manslaughter to continue much longer.

THE SILENCE of the *Empire*, which is the manufactured-to-order organ of the manufacturers, in regard to Senator Sherman's reciprocity resolution, is in contrast with the favorable reception given by the ordinary Government organs like the Montreal *Gazette* and the Hamilton *Spectator*, and seems to imply that the interests of the Government and of the protected manufacturers are not exactly identical as they were before the former took up reciprocity ideas.

LABOR'S CONGRESS.

THE DELEGATES OF CANADA'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COUNCIL.

The sixth annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress met in Ottawa on the 2nd September last. There were eighty-six accredited delegates present, and after a speech from the Mayor of Ottawa, and a report from the Committee on Credentials, the first business disposed of was a vote of sympathy with the striking miners of Wellington, B.C. A congratulatory message was sent to the Trade Union Congress in session in Liverpool, and then came the President's address, which was a resumé of the past history of the Congress.

The report of the Executive Committee was submitted on Sept. 3rd, and was in substance to the effect that it had met once only during the year, owing to distance and expense, there being present Messrs. Carey, Lafontaine, Dower, Jobin, Brennan, Gibson, March, and Crozier. The Committee waited on the Hon. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice; the Hon. Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine; the Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue; and the Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, and laid before them various matters pertaining to their respective departments affecting the interests of the wage earners of the Dominion. Mr. Carey, the chairman, remained in Ottawa to represent the interests of the Congress during the session. He placed himself in communication with members of Parliament, and solicited their support for measures that had or were likely to be introduced during that session in the interests of labor. Such support was, in most instances, cheerfully promised. He secured copies of all bills affecting labor which were introduced, sending them to labor organizations throughout the country, with instructions to pass resolutions on them if considered favorable, and to send the resolutions to their respective members of Parliament. These resolutions poured in thick and fast.

Mr. Carey reports the bills introduced as follows:—Hon. Mr. Colby, amending the Seaman's Act, chapter 74, R. S.; Mr. Taylor, an Act prohibiting alien contract labor; Mr. Chapleau, an act providing for the collection and publication of labor statistics; Hon. Sir John Thompson, an amendment to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with the object of providing better legal protection to the members of labor organizations; Mr. Purcell, a bill for the protection of persons employed by contractors and others in the construction of railways, etc.; Mr. H. H. Cook, a bill to provide for the examination of persons running stationary engines, boilers, etc., and a bill re civil service employment ultimately withdrawn; Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, a bill amending the Anti-Combines Act.

The Legislative Committee of the Congress for Ontario report the following bills passed since 1872, when organized labor first began to figure as a factor in politics: 1873—An Act to facilitate agreements between masters and workmen for participation in profits; the trades arbitration Act; an Act to establish liens in favor of mechanics, machinists and others; 1874—an Act to amend the law relating to the attachment of debts as respects the wages and salaries of mechanics and others; an Act respecting industrial schools; 1878—an Act to amend the mechanics' lien Act; 1880—an Act to protect the goods of lodgers and boarders against distresses for rent due superior landlords; an Act respecting municipal assessments and exemptions; 1881—an Act to make provision for the safety of railway employees and the public; an Act to amend the law securing to wives and children the benefit of assurance on the lives of their husbands and parents; 1882—an Act to establish a bureau of industries; an Act to make further provision respecting the lien of mechanics and laborers; an Act to provide for the establishment of free libraries; 1884—An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act; an act to secure to wives and children the benefit of life insurance; an Act to extend the provisions of the Revised Statute respecting master and servant; 1885—an Act respecting wages; this act provides that in cases of assignment priority shall be given for claims for wages and salaries; an act to amend the laws relating to the Franchise, and the representation of the people. This Act conferred the right of franchise on wage-earners who earned $250 annually, and part of this may be in the form of board and lodging; 1886—an act to amend the Franchise and Representation Act, 1885. This Act allows every voter to absent himself from work to vote without punishment for such absenteeism; an act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting master and servant; an act to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases; 1887—an act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act; an act to amend the workmen's compensation for injuries act; an Act respecting distress for rent and taxes; an Act relating to exemptions from seizure under execution, by which wearing apparel, certain household effects and necessaries, etc., are exempt from seizure and sale under all circumstances; Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 193, exemptions from taxation: The annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings, provided the same does not exceed $700; the annual income of any person to the amount of $400, provided the same does not exceed $1,000; 1888—an act to establish manhood suffrage for the Legislative Assembly; an Act to regulate the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons; an Act to amend the Free Libraries Act; 1889—an Act to amend the Ontario Factories Act; an Act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulations Act, and extending its provisions; an Act for the enforcement of orders under the Act respecting master and servant; an Act to amend the workmen's compensation for injuries act; 1890, an Act respecting mining regulations. This measure is applicable to all mines employing six or more persons, and prohibits the employment of any boy under 15 years of age in a mine underground. It also provides that no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work, or for such a purpose in or about a mine. Neither shall any boy of 15 or under 17 years of age work in any mine under ground more than eight hours a day, or more than 48 hours in any one week; an Act to simplify the procedure for enforcing mechanics liens; an Act to amend the mechanics' lien act; an Act to amend the trades' arbitration act.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A letter was read from Mr. David Carley, secretary of the Victoria, B.C., Trades Assembly, which conveyed regret at not being represented in the Congress and wished them every success. As the balance of the letter voices the feeling of the workingmen in the Pacific Province on several important questions it is given in full. "It is thought well to draw your attention to the great addition recently made to Canada's already too large Chinese population. This influx can, of course, in a great measure, be attributed to the exclusion laws recently adopted by the United States, but at the same time it is evident that British Columbia capitalists encourage Chinese immigration to the great detriment of dignified white labor. The channels through which men should derive subsistence are being gradually but surely choked by the Chinese, and their influence on the labor market is evident in every direction. Their influence on the morals of the young white population is another phase of the question which should not escape notice. Thousands of young men on the Pacific coast who are now wrecks physically and mentally can lay their ruin to the Chinese who taught them the terrible habit of opium smoking. The practice has become so common as to cease to be a matter of wonder or horror. Surely the Dominion Government is not so dead to the future of Canada as to allow these things to continue. Legislation as exclusive as that adopted by the Australian colonies would have the desired effect. Just as soon as the troubles now existing in the Wellington collieries is brought to a termination the Victoria Trades Assembly proposes to take the Chinese question up with a view of inducing legislation on the subject, for it is only in legislation that the rights of white labor will be preserved. The feeling among the Victoria organized laboring men is strongly in favor of a restricted immigration law made applicable to all countries. This they believe would be only a just recognition of the rights of Canada's working classes.

COLLIERY STRIKE.

I was also instructed to draw your attention to the fact that a strike is in progress in the Wellington collieries. The future of organized labor in this province depends to a great extent upon the success or failure of this strike. Should the mine owners, who represent a capital approximating $20,000,000, win it is feared that other corporations will inaugurate a similar war against the rights of the people. About 200 men are on strike who are living on the bounty of organized labor in the province. The winter is near at hand and it is feared that the assistance now received from assessments may not be sufficient to supply their wants. Should the worst come it is hoped that the different unions throughout the Dominion may see their way to making small contributions on behalf of the striking miners."

On motion of Mr. O'Donoghue, this matter was referred to a special committee to report.

The election of officers took place on the 4th and resulted in the election of Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, Montreal, as president, Mr. John Armstrong, of Toronto, vice-president, and Mr. R. R. Elliott, of Niagara Falls, as secretary. A resolution of sympathy with the New York Central strikers and another denouncing Gurney & Co., of Toronto, for their hostility to an iron moulders' union were carried, and then there was a long debate on the immigration question, during which there was some exceedingly plain speaking, and resulted in a strong denunciation of the policy of granting assisted passages.

Mr. McDonald, of Cornwall, gave notice of a motion asking of the Ontario Government that the present grant to public schools be doubled and that the municipal grant equal the Government grant; that school sections be as equally divided as possible and a uniform rate levied for school purposes and the funds equally divided among the school sections regardless of the number of school children or attendance.

Mr. Jobin moved that the Council demand the repeal of the Quebec Masters' and Servants' Act of 1871. It worked, he said, wholly in favor of the employers and against the employees. They could not get a conviction against an employer. An amendment to the Act did pass the Assembly, but it was thrown out by the Legislative Council.

Mr. Beland, M.P.P., Quebec, moved, seconded by Mr. Darlington, of Montreal, "that this Congress hereby demand that the Dominion Government do as soon as possible make it a criminal offence to establish or retain private detective agencies in this country."

Mr. Salmon, of British Columbia, took occasion to refer to the system in vogue in Wellington where if a union man walked past the door of a man who said it gave him fear to see the union man he was liable to arrest on a charge of intimidation. Six union miners were at present under arrest for simply walking on the Queen's highway. He would like to see the evil of private detectives wiped out.

Mr. Darlington referred to the recent labor troubles in Montreal, when private detectives incited union men to break the law and then called on the law to arrest the union men.

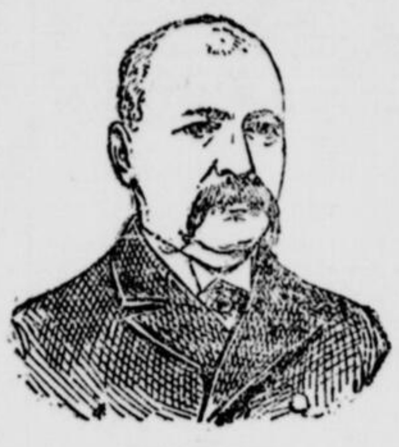
Mr. Armstrong alluded to the number of private detectives in Toronto, many of whom were not very reputable characters. In his opinion the system should be stopped before it reached a greater head.

Messrs. McLeod of Ottawa, Elliot, of Niagara Falls, and McDonald, of Cornwall, supported the motion. Mr. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, spoke of the night watchmen of Toronto for the protection of property, and showed that the evil they complained of was an armed body organized for expeditionary purposes like Pinkerton's force. Mr. Strange, of Toronto, described private detectives as an armed body of blackmailers.

A little cross-firing took place as to which was the proper body to petition in this matter, the Dominion Government or the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Jury wanted the question settled as to whether they should hold the Government or Parliament responsible. He hoped they would not lessen the responsibility of the Government to the people for the laws that are or are not passed. The other view was taken by Mr. McLeod, of Ottawa, and the discussion and a vote taken. The word Government in the motion was sustained by 39 to 29 and the main motion, as originally drawn, carried unanimously.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The new president, Mr. Urbain Lafontaine, is a pleasant faced gentleman who acknowledges having seen 46 winters. Since the age of 15 he has earned his living in a printing office, being now a printer in the office of *Le Monde*, Montreal. He began his trade in Three Rivers, and in 1866 joined the Typographical Union in Montreal, of which he was treasurer. He also held the office of vice-president of Jacques Cartier Union (French). He was a delegate to the Knights of Labor Convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, in 1886. He is now Master Workman of Ville Marie Assembly, 3484, Montreal. He was last year president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and vice-president of this Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.



URBAIN LAFONTAINE.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

A RED CROSS STEAMER GOES DOWN IN A GALE—TEN LIVES LOST.

New York, Sept. 2.—According to despatches received by the agents of the Red Cross Line, the steamer "Portuense" foundered during a terrific gale. The "Portuense" was an iron steamer of 1 470 tons and was one of the fastest of the Red Cross Line. The "Portuense" carried a general cargo of flour and merchandise. The officers and crew, thirty men in all, launched the steamer's boats, but that which contained the captain, first and third mates, chief engineer, two stewards, the boatswain, carpenter, fireman and one seaman, was swamped and the men were drowned. The others managed to ride the seas until seen by a passing vessel, when they were picked up. The "Portuense" was valued at $100,000 and her cargo at the same sum.

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS.

ENGLISH GOLD FOR AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS.

London, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of trades union delegates yesterday, arrangements were made to raise a fund for the Australian dock laborers now on strike. Mr. Tillett, who presided, said he believed the generous assistance received from Australia during the strike of the London dockmen would now be repaid. The dockmen alone, he thought, would be able to raise from £15,000 to £20,000 for their Australian brethren. Regarding the proposed union of ship owners, Mr. Tillett said the men had no cause for fear. A committee to raise funds for the strikers was appointed. The gas workers' and sailors' unions have decided to raise £1,000 each for the strikers by means of a levy upon their members, and other unions promise to follow their example.

THE BURCHALL CASE.

MISS SMITH FOUND AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 5.—Miss Smith, of Woodstock, one of the principal witnesses in the Burchall case has not disappeared, but has been living here the past four months, employed in John Zibache's photograph studio. She was seen by your representative to-day and shown the article. She was surprised to think such a report would be circulated about her, as such a thought never entered her head, and, furthermore, nothing could induce her to absent herself from the trial. Detective Murray, who was in town to-day, called on Miss Smith, whom she assured she would be on hand when wanted.

THE O'SHEA DIVORCE SUIT.

London, Sept. 3.—All sorts of rumors are current with regard to the probable action of Mrs. O'Shea in the suit for divorce now pending, in which Mr. Parnell is named as co respondent. She has brought a counter charge against her husband on similar grounds, and has also charged him with cruelty. The Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, the president of the Divorce Court recently decided that Mrs. O'Shea had not made a proper answer nor disclosed necessary documents and gave her fourteen days in which to comply with the court's orders. She has again failed to do this, and last week she was notified that an attachment for her committal would be applied for unless the particulars were promptly supplied. Her solicitors are now hurrying up the matter in consequence of this threat.

A WARLIKE WOOING.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Peter Kinder's wooing of Jennie Barker is the sensation of the hour in Boone County. Peter called on Jennie on Thursday in the absence of her father, but Mrs. Barker refused him admittance. He entered all the same, Mrs. Barker being overawed by his revolver. Peter and Jennie were in the parlor when Mr. Barker entered with his shot gun. Several harmless shots were fired on each side when J. W. Meadows, another admirer of the young woman, came in with his revolver. Kinder was wounded and fled, but was afterwards arrested. When Kinder was placed on trial his brother drew a revolver twice on Meadows, that secured his arrest also. The whole matter is creating excitement, and guns are all loaded in the homes of the interested parties.

FARMERS IN POLITICS.

New York, Sept. 6.—A special to the *World* from Montgomery, Ala., says that the Farmers' Alliance will have a majority of six or seven on a joint ballot in the next legislature which elects the United States senator. This will give rise to grave complications. The organization is making a desperate effort to combine on some man and thus whip straight outs. There have been so many dissensions in the order of late, however, that it is doubtful if this can be done. The alliance is dreadfully cut up over four straight defeats in Congressional fights.

MR. PARNELL'S EMPLOYEES.

London, Sept. 3.—The quarrymen employed on the estate of Mr. Parnell have struck against the employment of persons obnoxious to them as manager and overseer, the ground of the objection being that the overseers were strangers and persons of a different creed from the quarrymen. It is understood that Mr. Parnell will close the quarries should the dispute continue. The Dublin corporation obtains its supplies of paving stone from the quarries.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Sept. 4.—An altercation Tuesday between Mr. Albright, proprietor of the Gifford house, and Thomas Smith, a negro, ended in Smith throwing a stone at Albright. The latter's skull was fractured. Smith was gaoled. Yesterday morning a masked mob broke into the gaol, battered down the steel door to the prisoner's cage, and in spite of his plea for mercy took him across the river and hanged him to a bridge. Mr. Albright will probably die.

STRIKERS IMPRISONED.

Melbourne, Sept. 6.—The crews of the New Zealand Northern Steamship Company have struck. The steamship service here is being gradually resumed. The number of applicants for work on the wharves is increasing. Strikers who are caught molesting non union men are heavily fined and imprisoned. The broken Hill mines have closed, owing to the exhaustion of supplies.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.

NEW COMMERCIAL LAW.

To-day the Act of last session respecting bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes came into force. It is a codification of all the general principles of the law on negotiable securities in 97 sections. It is, with some few variations, a transcript of the English act, which has been in force for eight years. Sir John Thompson gave a good deal of time to this legislation, and is entitled to credit for making clear the law on these subjects, much of which was in a very muddled state.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL CONTRACT.

The Finance Minister states that two tenders have been received and opened for the proposed new Atlantic mail service. These tenders are in accordance with conditions which stipulate that the service shall be a weekly one each way between Halifax and Quebec and England and France for a term of ten years, to commence on the 12th of April, 1891, or as soon after as possible, the vessels to be of not less tonnage than 6,500 gross register, and to make an average speed from port to port of not less than eighteen knots per hour. Mr. Foster declined to say who the two tenders were from. This is on a par with the secret character of this whole business, for even Parliament was denied access to the correspondence with the Andersons, and in consequence the ministry still rest under the charge of bad faith openly made by that firm. Of course one of the tenders will be from the Allans. Mr. Foster is now preparing a report for the first full meeting of Council.

Mr. H. F. Moore, the agricultural expert from London now here, expresses the opinion that free trade would largely increase Canada's trade.

RECIPROCITY ADVANCING.

If Sir John Macdonald brings on the general elections before another session of Parliament he will probably be prompted to do so as much from fear as from hope, fear that the lively education of the people on the trade question, to which his opponents are actually devoting themselves, will, if prolonged, lead to the certain destruction of his Government. The deference he has paid to the principle of reciprocity with the United States and his evident desire not to openly offend that section of his party which goes in for unrestricted reciprocity show the importance he attaches to the subject as a factor in the coming struggle. There is every reason for this. The party in the United States which he declared and fondly believed would not touch reciprocity is the very one whose leaders are moving forward with reciprocity as a watchword. Indeed, the position of the United States is distinctly in advance of that taken by Canada. As far back as January 1886, a joint resolution passed its second reading in the House of Representatives, "for renewal of commercial relations with the British possessions of North America." Then in 1887, came Congressman Butterworth's bill for reciprocity, re-introduced in Dec. 1889, followed by Mr. Hitt's resolution for commercial union in 1888. In reporting this resolution the House committee on Foreign Affairs said:—"The tendency of public opinion is plainly towards the enlargement of trade between the two countries." Finally in 1889 Mr. Hitt, a leading Republican from Illinois, proposed a resolution outlining a plan for "the complete removal of all duties upon trade between Canada and the United States." This resolution or a similar one passed the House of Representatives, unanimously, and would have passed the Senate when it was called but for a technical objection raised by Senator Blair. Senator Plumb of Kansas is now out with a declaration that Canada should be included in Secretary Blaine's proposal for reciprocity with South America. Senator Aldrich also proposes amendments to the Tariff Bill based on the same principle. More than this, Senator Plumb proposes to put pine lumber, which is supplied by Canada, on the free list. As it stands the bill is one-third free trade, a decided advance on previous tariff legislation.

All this throws some doubt on Sir John Macdonald's declaration in the House of Commons that there was no use talking unrestricted reciprocity because the Americans wouldn't look at it. The fact is if Sir John Macdonald looked at it sideways it could be carried. Why he does not come out squarely and oppose it out and out is explained by the large percentage of Conservatives who heartily favor it. The trade question, in its new aspect, is bound to be a critical one in the next elections.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.

THE GRENVILLE CANAL CASE.

Further evidence in relation to the Grenville canal trouble was taken by Commissioner Wood here to-day. The principal witness examined was Colonel Dowker, late paymaster. The witness was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Girouard, M.P. The Commissioner freely expressed the opinion that he never should have been appointed for, as he was obliged to admit, had he discharged his duty on any one occasion during his term of office, he would have discovered that pay lists submitted to him by the Superintendent were bogus. It was his duty to pay each man his wages, but he gave the money to Forbes who returned false vouchers.

Mr. Parent, Superintending Engineer of the Lachine canal, gave evidence as to the system of paying the men on that work, and other superintendents will be examined with the view of arranging a uniform method of paying canal employees.

WHAT THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT THINKS OF THE SHERMAN SCHEME.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—All the Cabinet Ministers in town were asked this morning to express an opinion on the Sherman reciprocity resolution. They were, of course, very reticent but displayed no antagonism to Senator Sherman's proposal, on the contrary being inclined to regard it with some favor and being also of the opinion that if the proposal passes the United States Senate it will be taken up by the Parliament of Canada.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, said that it was a delicate matter to speak of without consultation with the Premier and his colleagues. All he could say was that the proposition, as he understood it, was an improvement on former proposals emanating from Washington, inasmuch as it did not commit either party to any particular method or plan to promote the object in view. In this regard the resolution seemed to him to be unobjectionable as to the distinct proposal for free trade in coal. Sir John said he did not think the feeling of the mining interests in Nova Scotia, his own province, would be in favor of free trade with the United States in coal. The Toronto papers asserted that the coal trade in Nova Scotia was depressed for want of free trade, but they were mistaken. The coal trade was growing and was not at all depressed. He did not think there was a coal mine in Nova Scotia except, perhaps, the Springhill mine in favor of reciprocity in coal. Sir John admitted, however, that the Springhill mine was by far the largest and most important in the province; its output was enormous. There was a section in Nova Scotia favoring reciprocity in coal irrespective of its effect on the mining interests, but it was not so large as in past years. The Nova Scotia miners were handicapped in competition with Americans by matters of transportation and could not supply even the New England States, always excepting Springhill.

The Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, preferred not to express a decided opinion. The Sherman resolution was the best proposition made since the old reciprocity treaty. It seemed fair towards Canada, as to reciprocity in coal alone. He was not in favor, as a rule, of these single clause reciprocity treaties. No doubt if the Senate, which was the controlling body of the Congress, passed the resolution, it would be considered by the Parliament of Canada.

The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, said that the Sherman resolution appeared a reasonable one.

The Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, had just returned from the West, and had not read the resolution, or was not prepared to say anything about it.

There are no other Cabinet Ministers in Ottawa at present.

DASTARDLY DEEDS.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A "CENTRAL" TRAIN.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A freight train was wrecked this afternoon in this city. As the train was proceeding west somebody succeeded in parting the coupling of the second rear car. The two cars thus separated gained speed as they rolled down the hill. A yard brakeman succeeded in boarding them as they rolled on the upper railway bridge, and stopped them within one hundred feet of the open draw. The draw had been opened to allow the passage of one of the Troy boats. Had the runaways continued on they would have plunged down on the vessel, which was freighted with human lives.

CONTINENTAL PEACE.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the recommendations of the International American Conference touching international arbitration, with a letter of transmittal from Secretary Blaine which says that the conference adopted three reports: one, recommending a definite plan of arbitration for the settlement of differences between the American nations; two, recommending the adoption of a similar plan by the nations of Europe; three, declaring that the right of conquest could not be recognized by the American nations. The president in his letter says: "The ratification of the treaties contemplated by these reports will constitute one of the happiest and most hopeful incidents in the history of the western hemisphere."

FIRING AT TRAINS.

Firing revolver shots into trains on the I. C. R. is becoming altogether too frequent; and three such occurrences have been reported within a very short time. On Thursday night as the express from Halifax was about three miles this side of Stewiacke station, the passengers heard the report of a revolver; and as they passed they saw a man standing by the track looking downwards, as if to hide his face. In a moment the Pullman car porters reported that the thick glass of an outside window of the car had been broken by the shot. On arriving at Truro, the matter was reported to Detective Skeffington, who was there, and who returned to the scene of the occurrence by the first train.—*New Glasgow (N.S.) Chronicle.*

OKA REVISITED.

SOME CHANGES IN THE INDIAN VILLAGE DURING TEN YEARS.

THE OPINIONS OF INDIANS WHO HAVE BEEN IN GIBSON—TWO WHO WOULD NOT LIVE THERE AND ONE WHO PREFERS IT—THE SEMINARY'S PRESENT ATTITUDE.

Last Saturday a *Witness* reporter visited Oka. The day was rainy, cold and disagreeable. The village looked desolate and dreary. Very different it was from his first visit in when he saw the ruins of the little Methodist Church—which had been torn down by hostile hands—being carted off to the yard of the Seminary, and when he heard in the distance screams which he subsequently found out proceeded from a young girl whom a paid bully was dragging along the ground by the hair of the head. Very different it looked in the pouring rain from that morning some months later when he saw the smoke and flames pouring forth through the roof of the doomed Roman Catholic church, and from those stirring days which followed, when the village was full of the Quebec Government police and the Indians were in arms to resist them.

At the wharf, as is always the case at the hour when the steamboat "Prince of Wales" calls, was a gathering of Indians, French Canadians and ecclesiastics. The latter greeted three of their number who were on board and walked off together, while the reporter was fortunate enough to spy amongst those on the wharf Chief Timothy, the head chief of the Protestant Indians.

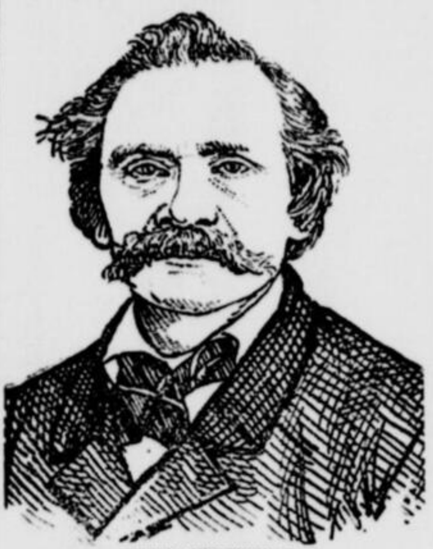
WALKING THROUGH THE VILLAGE

with the chief he noticed that it looked neater and cleaner than it used to be, although some round-sided porkers were visible, a great improvement, by the way, on the razor-backed pigs of earlier days.

On the way the Rev. Antoine Geoffroy, the Methodist Missionary, was met with and the little party entered the mission house, a building small and unsuitable for the purpose—a very remarkable contrast to the residence of the gentlemen of the Seminary at the other end of the village. It is the shed of this mission residence which is to make way for the road through the village, which is to be straightened, and in respect to which there was some communications between the Indians and the Government.

"Are there any Indians in Oka who have been to Gibson?" the Chief was asked.

He replied that there were three, and being informed that the *Witness* man would like to obtain their evidence as to the relative value of Oka and Gibson as a residence he started off to find them.



CHIEF JOHN TIWESHA.

In his absence the Rev. Mr. Geoffroy was asked his opinion on the question, and said the evidence was so conflicting that it was not fair to ask the Indians to decide on so serious a matter as removing their residences on it, and he had written to the Indian Department asking that the expenses of one of the chiefs be paid to visit Muskoka, but that the Department had refused, saying that the Indians already had sufficient evidence before them, but intimated that after the Indians had decided to go they might send one or more Indians to Gibson to select the land. Mr. Geoffroy, in reply to this, had written, informing the Department that this proposition was not a fair one, and that the Indians should be given an opportunity to see the land before deciding to go to it.

Chief Timothy returned with Joseph Lariviere, an Indian whose appearance indicated that he had more white than Indian blood in his body. He is a Roman Catholic.

Joseph Lariviere's story, briefly stated, was as follows: He went to Gibson last fall, to work.

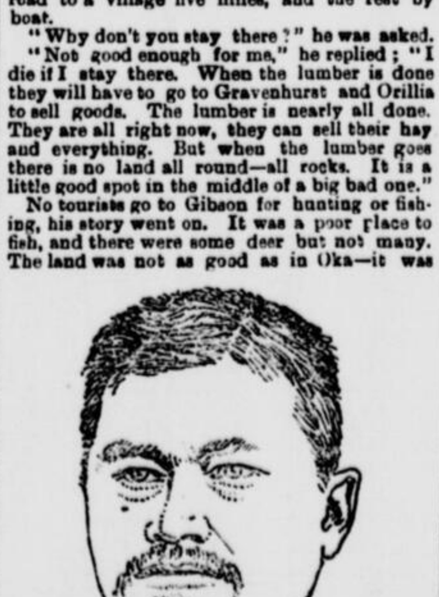
THE INDIANS AT GIBSON

are doing very well just now, nearly all of them working on farms. These farms have about fifteen or twenty acres cleared, most of the clearing having been done by *habitants* before the Indians moved there. They raise oats, wheat, peas, hay, barley, beans and potatoes. In the best lot about seventy acres out of a hundred were good,—the rest was rock. In the worst hundred acre lot taken up by an Indian, there was not more than fifteen acres that could be cultivated. He thought the average would be about forty acres good out of the hundred—the rest being solid rock. All the good land was in the hollows. It was some "blue clay" and some "black mud." Some of the land was drowned, and this year had been improved by draining. Almost all the Indians went lumbering, the old men only excepted. They lumbered through the winter and often in the summer. The houses were scattered, extending over about five miles from the church. The nearest railway station was Gravenhurst, twenty-four miles away, and they got to it by a road to a village five miles, and the rest by boat.

"Why don't you stay there?" he was asked.

"Not good enough for me," he replied; "I die if I stay there. When the lumber is done they will have to go to Gravenhurst and Orillia to sell goods. The lumber is nearly all done. They are all right now, they can sell their hay and everything. But when the lumber goes there is no land all round—all rocks. It is a little good spot in the middle of a big bad one."

No tourists go to Gibson for hunting or fishing, his story went on. It was a poor place to fish, and there were some deer but not many. The land was not as good as in Oka—it was pretty hard to find land better than that at Oka. The fishing at Oka was better, too, the water at Gibson being as black as his coat—which was black—and the fish were principally pike.



CHIEF TIMOTHY ARIRHON.

Mr. Geoffroy here remarked that the Indians at Oka were not interested in the question of fishing and hunting; their desire being to farm.

Lariviere then showed a claim which he had made on the Seminary for fifty acres of land which had been granted him. It seems that when his father died he left to his children, of whom there were several, a hundred acres of land. In the absence of Joseph, Peter, a younger brother, previous to going to Gibson, sold to the Seminary fifty acres for $480. The family all being absent, the Seminary took possession of the whole hundred acres and "sold" fifty of it to a "Frenchman," who worked the whole hundred. That morning, Joseph had obtained from the Seminary the unsold fifty acres for himself, and was anxious to get a portion of the $480 which Peter received. He felt very happy at the prospect. Continuing his story, he said:—

"I like better to stay here. A good many I know at Gibson like to be away from there this minute. They don't like it—not satisfied. Here some men who can't get farms go on rafts, make hoops, baskets, lacrosses and other things. They sold Redpath's, the sugar refiners, $1,500 worth of hoops last year. They are now working on the other side of the river on the new railway to Ottawa. All the Protestants are Methodists. The Seminary don't bother them now. The Seminary are good neighbors. They used to bother us very bad with the bullies; if we went to cut wood they used to follow us; they don't now, we can cut wood for our own use. If we want wood to build we ask the Seminary and if they feel well we get it; sometimes we don't get it. In Gibson the Protestant Indians are not all Methodists. They have a queer way.

Chief Timothy here interjected that several of the Methodist Indian families who had gone to Gibson had become Plymouth Brethren. He said they met together at the house of the leader and sat down. Then one would begin talking, and then another would talk—"trying to show off which could talk best."

The Rev. Mr. Geoffroy in answer to questions said: "The religious meetings in Oka are splendid; they could not be better. There is no trouble with my people. Very few of the Protestants drink; the Roman Catholics drink more than the Protestants. Not more than one or two of the Protestants drink. It is not true that they are dissolute or drunken, as some say of them. They are

A VERY KIND AND MORAL PEOPLE.

A good many of them are more than moral, they are Christian. They are a good people to live amongst. A few French are in my congregation. Some Indian families have intermarried with the French, and the latter and the children come to my church. I do some work among the French people, but it is very difficult to work among them. The Indians might be induced to go away from Oka, but they don't want to. They have a sweet memory of their fathers. The Seminary are quiet now, but it may not be so very long. The Roman Catholic Indians say that if the Protestant Indians don't go away soon the Seminary will squeeze them. They will forbid them to cut wood. 'The Seminary will begin to make it unpleasant,' one said to me, 'as soon as they think the Indians have decided not to move.'"

At this time Michel Fret, at one time a chief, and who, some months ago, had been deposed from his position as interpreter in the church, entered the house. He had come in response to a message from the chief. He said that he had gone to Muskoka a year ago last June to work and try to take up a reserve. He had stayed there three months. He was well pleased to see his friends there; they were doing well. They work on their farms and work out. He would rather go out there and work the land than remain in Oka. Some of the land was rough and some of it good. People told him that the lumbering would last twenty years yet. Gibson was low, and what land there was good. All around it was rock. All the people in Gibson were better pleased with Gibson than the people of Oka were with Oka. The Indians of Gibson live better there than the Indians of Oka do, and are much pleased that they left Oka. Two men in Gibson had waggons, the others used "jumpers" to travel with. Two only, as far as he knew, had ploughs. They had to go to Gravenhurst for the flour they used. They sold their oats, potatoes and hay to the shanties. They got 50 cents a bushel for oats, 50 cents a bushel for potatoes, and $14 a ton for hay. Six or seven families were Plymouth Brethren. They met in David Dicaries house. He wanted to go to Gibson to live, but his family wouldn't go. But he'd have his way yet, and he'd go alone if they wouldn't go with him.

Pierre Catherine was the only other resident of Oka who had been to Gibson, and as he did not turn up I accompanied Mr. Geoffrey and the Chief to visit a family that had interested me years ago. Arriving at the gate, the sounds of a cabinet organ, which was being played with some taste, were heard, and on entering we were shown into a little drawing-room with the bare sides and ceiling hung with twigs of balsam and spruce, whose aromatic perfume pervaded the house. Hardly had we entered than the message came that Pierre Catherine had arrived. He said that he had gone to Gibson on April 24th and had spent two and a half months there. He had gone to work in the mills and amongst the Indians. He would much rather live in Oka. Gibson was not a very good place. The roads were bad and the land was not good. They grew potatoes and hay. Last year they grew oats, but none this year. They sell all the potatoes to the shanties for forty-five to fifty cents a bushel.

THE INDIANS SAY

they are satisfied and don't want to come back, but it didn't suit him. If a man was working all the time he could make more at Oka than at Gibson. There was as much work to be got here as there. Then the lumber is getting less all the time at Gibson. This spring about fourteen Indians were working at the mill, driving logs. All the Indians were employed some way or other in lumbering or at the mills. The lumbermen were now going over their limit for the second time, the first pick of logs having been used. There were plenty of fish of all kinds at Gibson, and there had been plenty of deer when the Indians first went there, but now they were scarce. He went out there to work and to see if it would be a good place to bring his family. But he would rather remain at Oka than go there, because it was not pleasant at Gibson and it was pleasant at Oka. The good land in Gibson is low and wet; the high land is rocky. The hay raised has to be carried six miles, and sells there for $12 a ton.

"Are the people better off in Gibson than in Oka?" he was asked.

"Some people who left here with nothing got something by going there," he replied. "Those who sold land here and went there are poorer than they were here."

After this interview we went and looked at the foundation of

THE METHODIST CHURCH,

which had been torn down. It was principally marked by a rich growth of weeds. Next we passed to the schoolhouse, which is rented from an Indian family for $36 a year. This rent was paid by the Indian Department, but recently they wrote to the missionary that they would not pay it any longer. On that the missionary said that he personally was responsible for the month's rent, on which, as a personal favor, they sent him a cheque for three dollars, stating that it would be the last. From here we visited the residence of Chief John Tiwesha. In his shed several men were at work making barrel hoops, while in the living room his wife and daughter were busily engaged in making bead work. As we entered this room and took our seats to await the Chief (who had just arrived from his small farm of some eleven acres on the hill, from which he had been driven by the rain,) these workers lifted the table with all on it and carried it into the kitchen, where they pursued their work without interruption. Like Chief Timothy, Chief John has no thought of moving from Oka, and says that under the present conditions such a proposition is entirely useless.

MR. DEWDNEY'S DEFENCE.

WHY HE USED THE WORD "PROTESTANT."

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs writes a letter dated September 6, on the Oka Indian matters as follows:—

Dear Chiefs,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th ult. in reply to mine of the 25th June last. You say that the Indians of Oka held a meeting and considered my letter and the things it speaks of, and that they were all agreed that they would not accept the terms offered them to remove to the township of Gibson in Muskoka; farther, that the Indians are very sorry to learn that the department have decided to punish them for their religion, as it was stated that no further assistance would be given to any Protestant Indian who continued to live at Oka.

In reply, I must remind you that during the last 25 years or more the Indians of Oka have engaged the attention of the Government and during all that time the utmost effort has been made to promote their welfare. In my letter of the 25th June the term "Protestant" was merely used to designate those Indians who voluntarily separated themselves from the Church of Rome and who have been at variance with the authorities of the Seminary. In consequence of the long continued, and sometimes bitter differences which have existed at Oka between the Indians and the owners of the Seigniory (which differences have existed only in the case of the Protestant Indians), and inasmuch as

THE HIGHEST LEGAL AUTHORITY

is of opinion that the Indians have no ownership in any of the lands of the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Government, in the interests of the Indians themselves, has long been anxious to see them securely placed among influences which are not antagonistic to their religious views; but it is clear that it cannot assist or protect those Indians who persist in remaining on land which does not belong to them, and over which the Government has no control. In view, then, of these facts and of the ample provision which has been made for them in the township of Gibson, the Department cannot lend its aid to prolong a state of affairs which is constantly threatening disturbance.

IN PRAISE OF GIBSON.

Further, in your letter you say that the Indians also think it very unfair that the widows and orphans who have been receiving a little help from the Government should be punished. In answer to this, I may tell you that the Government, as in the past, will give every consideration to all cases of destitute widows and orphans, and, wherever they may reside, they will be provided for.

Again, in your letter you say that from what the Indians can learn about the township of Gibson many of your friends there are not as well off as those of Oka. In reply to this I may quote, for your information, from a report received from Mr. Thomas Walton, Indian superintendent for that district, dated 23rd August, 1890.

"The only two cases of distress are that of an old man who, neglecting agriculture, would insist on following his old habits of hunting, and who, consequently, found himself destitute in his old age, and that of a consumptive, have been brought before your notice. Otherwise all are in good health. Death had carried off only two children during the past year. Seed time having passed and planting being over, the majority of the heads of families leave their farms in charge of their wives and go to the Muskoka mills, eight miles distant, where they work for $30 a month till haying time and harvest. The condition of this band may be summed up in Chief Cook's own words, when he said to me: 'Everything all right; no trouble.' I visited and inspected the school and am glad to have to report a marked improvement in the condition of the pupils."

THAT SETTLES IT.

There is no excuse for the Indians at Oka not knowing positively the condition of the Indians at Gibson, as the Government offered to pay the expenses of some members of the band there and back in order that they might see for themselves whether their friends were progressing or not.

The views of the department in reference to the opening of streets by the municipality were conveyed to you in April last in answer to a question you then asked.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed), E. Dewdney,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

To Chiefs Timothy, Arirhon and John Tiwesha, Oka, P.Q.

TERRIBLE YACHTING ACCIDENT.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 2.—The sloop "Petrel," commanded by Capt. William H. Hoy, a well-known shipping man, capsized outside the harbor yesterday. There were six persons in the yacht, all of whom were undoubtedly drowned. The occupants were:—Capt. and Mrs. Hoy, Miss Wallace, a daughter of a Presbyterian minister of this city, and a lady and two children whose names are unknown.

"KING" SMITH.

London, Sept. 5.—Frederick Nicholas Smith, a negro claiming to have come to England from Africa by way of Boston, has been arrested. He has been writing letters to the Queen. He claims to be the rightful King of Yoraba in Africa and to have been deprived of his kingdom by the British. The authorities are not satisfied as to whether his statements are based on fact or whether he is a lunatic.

SURVIVED A DEATH SHOCK.

EXTRAORDINARY ELECTRIC ACCIDENT.

MR. MARKS FELT ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TILL HE CAME TO—HE IS SHAKING STILL.

(From the New York Post.)

The wires of the United States high-tension electric lighting system run into the second story of the building at No. 701 Broadway for use in lighting the rooms of A. A. Marks, the manufacturer of artificial limbs. The wires enter just under the window sill of a private office in the south end of the building occupied by William L. Marks. There is here a switch, by means of which it was possible, until a few weeks ago, to turn the general current from the street wire into a "converter" in the basement, where it was reduced to a current of fifty volts for the supply of the lamps. The strength of the current in the street wire is said to be always kept at a 1,000 volts. The switch arrangement has been changed since an accident happened to William L. Marks, very nearly causing his death, and now the current runs direct to the converter.

The accident occurred at the time the excitement was running highest about the execution of Kemmler. The story has just been made public through a remark dropped at Police Headquarters, and a reporter to-day obtained this statement of the facts from William L. Marks himself. Mr. Marks is about twenty-eight years old, tall, and of average strength.

On the day of the accident he attempted to turn the current on, when in some way the thumb screw of the switch dropped out. Bending down to pick it up, Mr. Marks rested one hand on the steam-pipe that ran past under the switch-box. He found the thumb-screw and put it in place, still holding the steampipe with his left hand. A young man who was at the other end of the little office heard a heavy fall, and saw Mr. Marks prone on his face with one hand clutching the steam pipe and the other the switch-screw. Without realizing what had happened, he caught Mr. Marks by his coat and pulled him away from the pipe. In a minute or two he recovered consciousness.

He had not the least recollection of having received a shock, but he shook as if somebody was shaking him by the collar. A physician was called, who prescribed medicine, but absolutely nothing could be found to stop the shaking of the entire upper part of his body for several hours. He suffered no pain except from two or three slight burns upon the hand that had clutched the pipe. By the next morning the trembling had subsided sufficiently to allow him to walk out, but in the weeks that have since passed it has not wholly left him. The effect of the shock is still felt in his system.

The Superintendent of the Electric Light Company informed Mr. Marks that he had received the full 1,000 volts at that hour on the line by forming a circuit with the switch and the pipe. He wondered that the shock had not killed him. In the next block a year or so ago a lineman was killed in a similar manner while handling the wire that ran into a building. The burns on Mr. Marks' hand grew serious after a few days, and ate deep into the flesh. He still carries his hand in a bandage.

Had not the young clerk been near, and instantly drawn Mr. Marks away from the pipe, he would undoubtedly have been dead in a few seconds. He declares that he has absolutely not the least recollection of what happened after he picked up the thumb screw. This fact, as well as the violent twitching of his body—involuntary entirely, and painless—after the shock, are of interest as throwing light on the manner of death from electricity.

ASBESTOS.

VALUABLE MINERALS IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Visiting the asbestos mines in this county (Megantic) I was impressed with its great probable wealth. This section of the Townships may very properly be called the "Highlands," and is rich in mineral resources, and as an asbestos mine is more valuable than a gold mine I will endeavor to describe one. The material is found in large bluffs of bluish serpentine rock, and is allied to hornblend. By analysis it consists of silica, magnesia, lime, oxide of iron, etc., and is of a fine cotton or silky fibrous substance. A person can pick a piece of the heavy stone with his fingers. Whether the seams are a quarter of an inch thick or six inches the fibre always runs across the seam, and not lengthwise, as we might expect. It is so hard as to blast off with the living rock no matter at what angle the seam may be or at what depth. The seams of this material are often close together, and only divided by the walls of hard rock. I was surprised to find even at the depth of twenty feet, broad, thin flakes of wood in various stages of change: some in a petrified condition, some decayed like any other wood, and some turned partly into asbestos, so that it appears to be the product of the forest of a prehistoric age and in the volcanic upheavals was impacted with the rocky material, and by chemical processes turned into what is practically a mineral.

When thrown out by the dynamite it sometimes loosens from the straight wall of rock, but usually adheres to it and is "cobbed" off by workmen with hammers, in summer in the open air and in sheds in winter. It is put up in 100 lbs. bags, and the common quality sells at $150 per ton and the best at $200. No crushers are needed, and it is sure cash. Twenty-five men have taken out three tons in a day, ready for the market. As it is being used for heating rooms (with gas) for caulking ships, roofing, paper, paint, clothing, etc., and will not burn even when subjected to intense heat, the value will rapidly increase. It is one of the twenty six minerals produced in Canada last year, and among the most valuable, as it has not been found in the United States, and but a limited quantity in Europe. Our country is too far north to produce cotton, and the Great Architect of the Universe has supplied us with a more wonderful material in these "everlasting hills."

The mineral resources of our Dominion are known to be equal to those of the neighboring Republic, and we only produce about fifteen million dollars per year, while that country produces some five hundred millions. As valuable mines are a direct source of wealth, it is to be hoped that due attention will be given this important department. While ministering in spiritual things, I would call attention to this matter, and endeavor to promote the material prosperity of our country—as fine a heritage as has fallen to the lot of any people.

W. Henderson.

Inverness, Que.

OFFICERS DIRECT FROM FRANCE

COMING TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE SALVATION ARMY'S FRENCH WORK HERE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Once again we desire to place the French-Canadian work of the Salvation Army before your readers. For four years we have labored in this Province, and through many difficulties have succeeded in establishing four mission branches or posts, as well as publishing a fortnightly paper adapted to the aims and objects of the work, which has reached a circulation of some twelve hundred, chiefly amongst the French-Canadian population.

The time has now come for us to retire from this work, and make room for officers direct from France who will superintend and direct it, forwarding and extending in every possible way all its branches.

This change is not because our hearts are any the less interested or devoted to the cause: on the contrary we are willing to spend and be spent for the salvation of all men; but we, with the General, have for some time past been considering the advantage of a change of directors, and now that our marching orders have come, we feel that to step to the background in order to make room for Godly and experienced commanders fresh from the battlefields of France is but to advance the cause, and promote its interests.

The Lord willing, our farewell meeting (held in English) will be next Sunday afternoon, at the English barracks at three o'clock. The notice is short, but we hope, nevertheless, to see a goodly number of the friends who have stood by us so nobly and to shake their hands for a last time.

There is one matter which we should much like to have settled before leaving. That is, to meet all the present liabilities and leave our successors unhampered by the trammels of debt. The whole amount does not exceed $300, very nearly $200 of that sum being due on rents for five of the buildings we occupy. We are making strenuous efforts to meet these demands and have opened a special donation list for this object. Can any of your readers help us? The work is the Lord's and deserves to be supported. What is a paltry three hundred dollars to the wealth of Christians in this great city?

With regard to ourselves we shall be able to speak of our future work on Sunday afternoon (D.V.), whilst for our in coming comrades we bespeak the sympathy and support hitherto generously given to us for the work.

Desiring to remain as before, devotedly yours in the cause of Christ,

Fred. and Nettie Simco,
Staff Captains.

298 St. Charles Borromee street.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

WHY HE DECLINED LORD STANLEY'S INVITATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, Sept. 5.

It seems that Cardinal Taschereau has been standing on his dignity, and that he declined to accept the invitation extended to him to attend the recent State dinner given by the Governor-General, because what he considered the proper acknowledgments were not paid to his rank. *L'Evenement* says this evening: "H. E. Cardinal Taschereau considered it his duty to decline the invitation to the Governor-General's state dinner on the Citadel. This refusal, it is explained, was dictated by the fact that there was an unwillingness to take into account at this official dinner the order of precedence accepted and followed in England, by which cardinals, as princes of the Church, rank immediately after the princes of the blood royal and before all ministers and members of the House of Lords."

THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—At the Dominion Rifle Ranges to-day the Governor General's match was shot off. Staff-Sergeant Mitchell, of the 90th, Winnipeg, won the big prize of the meeting, $250 with a score of 93; second, $150, Capt. McMicking, 44th Battalion, 93; third, $100, Sergt. Watters, Sixth Fusiliers, 93. There are only three prizes in this match.

The Bisley team for 1891 is selected by the Executive Committee from the 100 highest scorers in the Grand Aggregate Match, who are members of the active militia, and their places on the list should be determined by the total of their score in the grand aggregate match, and their score in the match for the prizes presented by His Excellency the Governor-General, combined with such other competition as the Executive Committee may determine upon, which will be fired simultaneously with the match for the London Merchants' cup, but the association reserves to itself the right to pass over, for cause, any of the winners of places in making up the team. The leading men, from whom the twenty will be selected, are as follows:

	Pts
Pte. J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd	483
Capt. W. Mulligan, 32nd	472
Staff-Sergt. C. N. Mitchell, 90th	472
Capt. McMicking, 44th	472
Staff Sergt. Ogg, 1st B F A	471
Staff-Sergt. G. Mitchell, R.G.	470
Sergt. C. M. Hall, 79th	467
Sergt. J. Horsey, 45th	463
Pte. T. H. Ellis, G.G.F.G.	461
Pte. J. Kambury, 5th R.S.	458
Lieut. A. Wilson, 53rd	456
Lieut. J. Knifton, Q.O.R.	455
Sergt. J. Watters, 6th Fusiliers	455
Lieut. McAvity, 62nd	450
Staff Sergt. R. McVittie, R.G.	449
Pte. C. A. Windott, 45th	448
Corp. R. Binmore, 3rd Vics	447
Pte. J. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.	447
Col.-Sergt. M. B. Henderson, 62nd	446
Sergt. H. Marris, 13th	446
Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, 47th	446
Pte. W. Hilton, 62nd	445
Pte. D. D. Beach, 45th	445
Lieut. W. H. Davidson, 8th	445
Capt. J. T. Hartt, St. John Rifles	444
Sergt. Mumford, 63rd	444
Corp. T. Westman, Q.O.R.	443
Capt. H. Gray, G.G.F.G.	443
Sergt. B. Bent, 93rd	443
Staff-Sergt. C. McAdam, 3rd Vics	441
Sergt. W. Short, G.G.F.G.	441
Lieut. R. Rennie, Q.O.R.	441

A STORY FROM HOLLAND.

The following report is published in a paper in Holland:—A young man, named Ebenback, entered the Jesuit Order, taking with him a sum of 100,000 marks, one-third of which belonged to his mother, the balance to his two aunts, in case of his death. He died one year after, when the Jesuits gave the mother her 33,000 marks, but kept the balance. The two aunts sued the young man's mother for their share, and the Court having admitted their claim ordered a seizure of the lady's property. However, nothing but a few pieces of furniture could be found and Madame Ebenback, when put under oath, declared that she had concealed none of her property. But as it was generally known that she lived on her income, a search was ordered, and in her house was found, not only a certain sum of money, but also a voluminous correspondence between her and Curé Hartmann, which showed that she had remitted the 33,000 marks to the priest, and that he had given her precise instructions as to the terms of the false evidence which she was to give. The priest was then arrested. At first he denied everything, believing that the letters had been destroyed. However, the correspondence being shown to him, he was forced to confess and declared that he had placed the money in the hands of a friend, with the notice: "Property of Curé Hartmann, to be remitted to the Society of Jesus after my death." The case then came up before the criminal courts, and the priest was sentenced to three years' hard labor and deprived of his civil rights for ten years. Madame Ebenback herself was acquitted, the Court holding that she was not responsible, having been under the domination of the priest. The 33,000 marks were given to the aunts.

The Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, whose orchards lie around the slopes of Beloeil Mountain, is famous for its apples. Last year some forty thousand barrels were gathered there. This year, it is said, the crop will not be over half that and of an inferior quality.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Silk Needlework.—The lastest edition (1890) of that series of instructive and entertaining books on Home Needlework, published yearly by the Corticelli Silk Co., is now ready. It will repay any lady interested in fancy-work to send to their address (St. Johns, Que.) six cents in postage stamps and receive one of these books. The 1889 edition had many novelties in designs and patterns which are so useful in the Home Circle, and, as in all the work done by this Company, this edition is fully up to the standard. The advice given as to the selection of silks alone will save time and disappointment to many. Both editions can be had, we understand, by addressing the Company as above. The Corticelli Silk Co., are selling the well-known wash colors art silk made by the Brainerd & Armstrong Co., United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALWAYS AT THE HEAD

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Large Bottles, 25c. Extra Large, 50c.

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A Delightful Medicine for Children as well as for Adults.

If your dealer does not keep it send price in stamps to proprietor,
A. J. LAWRENCE,
Stanstead, Que.

[For the *Witness*.

"MY LOVE IS THERE."

Dost see yon blinded window whence
Escapes in streaks the ruddy light,
Which to my wakened eye of sense
Seems life endued and richly bright,
Above the street-light's pallid glare?....
My love is there, my love is there,

My love is there, my Beauty's Queen:
Perhaps to-night she's gleeful gay,
And in the mirror's crystal sheen
Regards her beauty mirthfully;
Or laughing combs her mermaid hair....
My love is there, my love is there.

Perchance, though there before the glass,
Her eyes are drooped in pensive gaze;
She sighs, mayhap, for time that was,—
For merry school-girl's romping days;
And all forgets that she is fair....
My love is there, my love is there.

She may sit dreaming of the dawn
Of days of perfect peace and love,
When all but pleasure will be gone:
And little recks what Fate may prove,
Nor thinks what destiny can dare....
My love is there, my love is there.

Perhaps she reads the Holy Book,
And on the page devoutly dwells,
In which how God our nature took
And sins the sacred record tells;
And weeps such woe that he should bear....
My love is there, my love is there.

Perhaps she nears the eternal throne,
And bending low the reverent knee,
Forgetting burdens of her own,
Implores her brethren be made free;
Or for her lover breathes a prayer....
My love is there, my love is there.

W. M. MacKeracher.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

BY ALBERT W. PAINE.

As Maine is often cited by the enemies of Prohibition in proof of the failure or want of success to the cause, the following facts gathered from the recent "Preliminary Report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner" for the year ending with June last, in connection with the full report for the year previous, are worthy of especial notice, as bearing on the actual truth, or rather showing what the truth is. That the United States Revenue law has been vigilantly enforced is not disputed, and, hence, the Department Reports may be implicitly relied upon. Two or three years ago, however, the revenue collected in Maine and Vermont, because of the Prohibitory law, was so small the Government abolished the collectorship in those States and made them subsidiary to the more profitable office in New Hampshire. Owing to this cause the reports, as published, give no separate statistics from those States, but their names even disappear from the lists altogether. By the kindness of the Collector in New Hampshire, however, the writer has been furnished with the additional particulars now detailed respecting the State of Maine.

From the sources now indicated, it appears that the whole amount of internal revenue collected for the last fiscal year was $130,895,-432, of which some $98,575,073 was derived from the manufacture and sale of distilled and malt liquors, being almost to a dollar three-fourths of the whole, the balance being chiefly derived from tobacco. The Preliminary Report, however, does not give the particulars with reference to the several States, but only the aggregate of each, though the full Report of the previous year is minute in its details and confirms the general correctness of the particulars now given.

Taking the average of three-fourths of the whole as the portion to be credited to the liquor account, we have the following results in the several Northern States, which may be justly regarded as a fair representation of the whole, the figures of the last census being necessarily used as the basis of our calculation.

The revenue derived from the liquor trade in the whole United States is $1.95 per inhabitant; in New York, $2.30; in Pennsylvania, $1.49; in New Jersey, $2.95; in Massachusetts, $1.02; in Connecticut and Rhode Island, 65 cents; in New Hampshire, 85 cents. In Maine the whole amount received was $23,-845, or three and two-thirds cents per inhabitant, which is about the same as in Vermont, the exact figures of which are not at hand.

Another view presents a like important result. By the reports, the whole number of venders of liquor, wholesale and retail, in New York was 32,964, or one to every 154 inhabitants; in Pennsylvania, 15,370, or one to every 277, in New Jersey, 7,913, or one to every 143; in Massachussetts, 7,694, or one to every 232; in Connecticut and Rhode Island, 4,474, or one to every 200, while in Maine the whole number is 939, or one to every 691. In Vermont the result is about the same or some less than in Maine.

I can readily imagine the reader to ask if that is not a bad show for a prohibitory State? I very readily answer, Yes! as the figures are thus briefly stated. But are not the relative ratios of Maine, compared with the other States, proof conclusive of a most remarkable success under the circumstances? No prohibitory law of any kind was ever perfectly effectual to prevent the prohibited crime. Even murder, robbery and other felonies are among the most common events of human life, though universally prohibited under the severest penalties, and under laws having the universal favor of all people. Considering the enormity of the crimes now mentioned, compared with the offence under discussion, and the great prejudice everywhere existing against the reform in question, even among our best citizens and throughout the different States of the Union, it may, with a great deal of truth, be asserted that the Prohibition law is, according to the foregoing figures, as successful in its operation as are the other laws of the criminal code here or elsewhere.

And besides there are many mitigating circumstances to be taken into consideration in adjudging the question of success. The Prohibition law necessarily recognizes the necessity of using liquor for mechanical and medicinal purposes, and for these purposes no Prohibition is enacted, while no such exception is contained in the Internal Revenue Act, but the tax is assessed on all who sell. Of the class of apothecaries there are some 330 in Maine, all or most of whom pay the tax but are not within the Prohibitory Act. This accounts for about one-third of the whole.

Then, again, the hotels, though not excused by law, are, as it were, compelled by their out-of-the-State patronage to accommodate their guests, and a consequent spirit of comity prevails in their favor, more especially with those located at places of public resort in summer. Along the whole coast of Maine from Kittery to Eastport, it is well known that such hotels exist in great numbers, about fifty being found at Bar Harbor and other parts of Mt. Desert alone, and about the same number at Old Orchard and York; while all through the woods of Maine and around her many lakes a like profusion of tax-paying places of resort are met with, the guests or patrons of which are largely from non-prohibitory States, and must have their wants supplied or withdraw their patronage.

In these ways, probably at least two-thirds of all the tax paying classes of venders are accounted for, leaving only some 300 or 400 to be charged to the Saloon account, being about one to every 1,800 or 2,000 inhabitants, and these all located in a very few of the more than 500 cities, towns and plantations of the State, mainly in the few cities.

Nor is this all, when we are considering the quantity of liquor drank in Maine. A saloon here, when compared with those of other States where no restriction is imposed, represents a far less amount of liquor sold than is sold in other places, owing to our comparative sparse population and to the very large majority of the people who are strictly temperate and opposed to the use. While the $25 tax in Maine represents a gallon sold, the same amount in New York and Boston would probably represent a barrel.

Taking all these matters into consideration, does it not conclusively follow that, in Maine and Vermont, Prohibition does prohibit to a very great and encouraging extent?

The Father Said, "I have seen the folly of it, my son;" and the son replied, "But I want to see the folly of it, too." And this piece of evil wit has actually been the excuse to many parents in allowing their children to go in the paths of the destroyer. If I went into the blacksmith's shop, and saw a man carelessly picking up an innocent-looking piece of iron, and then drop it quicker, I should conclude that although it was not red-hot, yet it was hot enough to let alone. And if he showed me the welts on his hand, I should not insist on handling the iron myself, in order to ascertain whether it was hot. Must a man set the muzzle of the gun to his own head, and draw the trigger with his toe, to find out *if the gun is loaded?*

SERMONS TO CHILDREN.

A SERVICE THAT AGE CANNOT WITHER NOR CUSTOM STALE.

BY THE REV. S. W. ADRIANCE.

Quite a chorus of voices seem to be saying, "Preach to the children." A large number of answers were drawn by a contemporary some time since on this subject. They were from the pastors of widely separated churches. Many stated that they were in the habit of preaching five-minute sermons every Sabbath, others that every little while they gave up the morning service to the children and preached a longer sermon, while still a third class said that they endeavored to have each sermon contain something suitable to the capacity of the child-hearers, though never preaching directly to them. I fancy that if a vote should be taken from the children as to their preference between the last and the first or second, that the last would get very few votes. And the reasons for direct preaching to children are not few but many.

1. It is worth not a little to the minister. It introduces him to the whole circle of child life. It makes the children of his flock personally interesting to him. He gets to know them by name and bows to them on the street. Especially if he thinks he has no knack of preaching to children does he himself need to do it. To bring the great teachings of the Gospel into intelligible shape for these little ones is a grand theological training. His style of speaking will be changed unconsciously. Short words, direct words he is compelled to use. He must forget his Latinized words. He must write his first sermon to the children, and after it is written he will be compelled to revise it again and again substituting one syllabled words for the longer. This will bring him nearer to Bible language, which is suited to children. And, if I mistake not, one year's drill will do wonders in freshening a minister's own spiritual life. Talking to children clears away doubts. It makes one young. It is like getting down on the floor and playing bear or leap frog with them.

2. It will be worth a great deal to the older adults in the congregation. There is no question about their liking earnest sermons to children. You will hear more thanks for the sermon from the fathers and mothers than even from the children. And, of course, I am not speaking of the cheap one cent sermons full of trash, which disgust the children. The advantage to the people is not confined to the particular sermon. The habit of preparing sermons for the children will change many a clergyman's style by a quiet but effective revolution. More and more will short words creep into all his sermons. He will not so often fire way above the heads of his hearers. His sermons will become more direct, more clear and more convincing, because more positive. Children demand positive preaching. So do the adults. And many a thinly attended service will be filled if the principles governing children's sermons should govern all sermons.

3. Preach sermons to children for the children's sake. If sermons are preached to them they will come to church. The church will become dear to them. The great gaps between the receiving of new converts into the church will be less frequent. It is astonishing how much will take place in two years of a boy's life. He is ten to-day, and two years will shoot him up wonderfully. He will soon want to unite with the church. He has been recognized in the public service. The pastor is the boy's pastor, and that is a powerful magnet. No one is more loyal to his pastor than the boy to whom the pastor preaches. More than that, your five-minute sermon to him will bridge the way to your regular sermon to the congregation. He will get more out of that than he has ever gotten before. Such special ministering to the children would result in large ingatherings of young people and children into the church, and the youth of our land would be revolutionized in a few years.

4. Preach to the children for the sake of those who do not go to church. This is one of the very best ways to get them. Their children carry home the sermon. This begins the work. Their increasing interest leads them to beg the mother to go. Then father is besought, and I am confident if a vote were taken from pastors who preach to children this fact would be testified to in many instances, that the seed of the children's sermon had been taken by the child and planted in the parents' hearts.

5. Preach to the children for the stupid hearer's sake. He will not sleep, you may depend upon it, during that five-minute sermon. You can thus have a chance to get hold of him.

6. Preach to the children for the tired mother's sake. It will rest her more than the longer sermon, and besides she will herself get hints of some ways of preaching to them. She has been wishing her sphere in life had been greater. She might have done some great work. She goes to church feeling herself a drudge, and life an intolerable burden. Your sermon to her boy and girl makes her more interested in them. If her minister thinks her children important enough to be preached to from the pulpit, she takes heart, and goes home thinking that perhaps it is a great calling, after all, to bring up her boys and girls.

There is, indeed, every reason for preaching to the children.—*Christian at Work.*

MISSIONARIES AT ARIMA.

(*Correspondence of the Witness.*)

"Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile," said Jesus to his disciples. How restful it must have been to get away from crowds and dust and heat and toil, yet all the more have his presence. And here we are for August at Arima, among the mountains, away from the intense and prostrating heat of lower levels. Here are missionaries from Kobe and Osaka and Tokyo, and from Northern and Central and Southern China. Some, however, have come, not that they may rest, but that they might find a place cool enough to keep on working.

By coming here we have come in touch with the work in that great empire of China. Their work is more trying, less interesting than ours, but faithfully pursued and with encouraging results. As regards health, it is on the whole, perhaps, even more taxing upon the constitution than the climate of Japan. I learn that a number of Protestant missionaries and a greater proportion of Roman Catholics, have become hopelessly insane, partly because of climate, and partly because of isolation, and the oppression and depression of spirits caused by surrounding misery and degradation.

Such a company of enthusiasts as are now gathered at Arima could not wholly rest, so we have been having Bible readings, missionary conferences, etc. At ten a.m. yesterday some forty assembled to discuss "the best methods of presenting the Gospel to the heathen." The Rev. Mr. Lyons, of China (Presbyterian) opened the discussion. The Rev. Mr. Lyng, of Japan, (American Episcopal), followed, giving an interesting synopsis of some of his recent sermons, showing how he would present it to the conference, the Buddhistic and the patriotic mind. The Rev. Dr. Ashmore (Baptist), for forty years a missionary in China, one of the strongest men in the empire, followed. His address was to show the mistake of expecting to meet and answer subtleties of the Asiatic mind, the mistake of taking a wide sweep before coming to the central truths of the Gospel, a mistake that, he frankly admitted, he had had made for many years. He gave us some interesting experience. His method is to go into a town and seat himself at some convenient place in the open air. Some Chinaman will be very apt to say to him, "You have come out to enjoy yourself." He will answer, "No, I have a message, and I want to give it to you." "What is it?" "Call these other people and I will tell it to you all." And so, when half-a-dozen or, perhaps, twenty are gathered round him he will tell them of "Jesus and the Resurrection." He gave this illustration: A short time ago he was speaking to a few, and there drew near an old woman. He said to her, "You are very old; it is near sun-down." "Yes, I am eighty-two." "Would you not like to live again?" "That cannot be." "Yes, it can. There is one who can make us live again, and who can save us if we pray to him." The old woman lifted her hand reverently and tremblingly in the presence of the crowd, and said in great earnestness, "What shall I pray?" "O God, forgive me my sins, take care of me while I live, and take me to Heaven when I die, for Jesus' sake." "Say it again," she said, and again she repeated, and then with hands still in the attitude of prayer, kept on saying it to herself. "Now, you must not worship idols any more, or the true God will not hear you." "I will not."

A little later in the day he was speaking, and there drew near an old man, bent and tottering. "You are a very old man," the doctor said; "it is near sundown." "Yes, I am 92." "Would you not like to live again?" "Yes, but how can I?" "You may, for One has conquered death and opened the way of life. Would you like to hear of him?" "Yes, but I am very old and feeble. If you will come over where I can sit down I will listen." Then to his son he said, "You listen well, so that if I do not get it all you will tell it to me when the teacher is gone." And so the doctor preached to him "Jesus and the Resurrection." But the strange part of it all was that these two of 92 and 82, as the doctor learned afterwards, were husband and wife. The doctor spoke of God's ways of bringing spiritual light into the soul, and his firm conviction that these two had that day believed on the Lord Jesus Christ.

The afternoon was devoted to answering written questions—three minutes given to each question. I give you a few.

What do you consider evidence of conversion?

Why do converts from heathenism show so little signs of sorrow for sin?

How best can the missionary maintain his own spiritual life and freshness in missionary work?

But this last one that I will give was discussed for over an hour with considerable animation. I will allow you to imagine what answer would be given, and only give you the question:

What do you tell the heathen when they ask—"If Christianity is true, what has become of our fathers?"

I must stop at once. B. Chappell.

Arima, Japan, 7 August, 1890.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF TUNG CHOW, NORTH CHINA, SEND GREETINGS TO THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

The following appeal has been translated from the Chinese, in which it was originally written, by a lady missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Tung Chow.

We hear that the loving hearts of the Christians of England are moved with pity for China, because of the misery caused by opium, and that you are uniting heart and strength to remove this curse. For this reason we rejoice, and pray that the God of all power may speed the accomplishment of this thing.

We would now briefly place before you some of the evils of opium in China.

Since the introduction of opium into China by avaricious traders, several decades ago, its use has spread into every region. Formerly, the harmful use of tobacco existed in China; now from without is added opium, and it has caused untold injuries to the bodies, the homes, the country and the state. And these injuries, like a pestilence, spread widely, and increased from day to day. We will speak of three great evils resulting from opium:—

First. Indulgence in the opium habit gradually weakens the body. The energies are lessened, the face appears withered and sallow, yellow like clay, and dry like reeds. The cold of winter and heat of summer cannot be endured. Burdens cannot be borne, and walking is difficult. Although such men can move about, they are like the paralytic and the lame: although still among the living, they are like the dead.

Second. Indulgence in opium leads to habits of idleness, and daintiness of appetite. Night is turned into day, and day into night; and they know not the value of time, or the importance of attention to duty. Although weighty matters may be at hand, they are wilfully neglected for a few whiffs of opium. They do not distinguish between what is suitable for the poor and the rich. They loathe coarse food, and crave dainties; and when, at last, their property is wasted away, then do they realize that this is the bitter fruitage of the use of opium.

Third. Those who indulge in opium, as a class, are vicious in heart, wicked in deed, evil in thought, impure in word, false and crafty in intercourse with others. What is still more to be deplored, the will to do right is lost, and although they deeply know the harmful effects of their opium habit, and may wish to leave it, they are unable to do so. Hence it is very difficult to lead this class to repent and turn to God. Although some may enter the church, many do so from false motives, and the few true-hearted ones are weak and easily turn aside and fall.

From all this you can see that foreign opium in China is a greater scourge than war or pestilence.

Now that our Heavenly Father has opened the ears of our sisters in England, and led you to listen to these evils of opium, therefore, we earnestly beseech you to use the utmost efforts of your hearts to arrest this trade.

In this way the humanity of England will be manifested, the great evil of China will be removed, and the holy name of God will be glorified.

Respectfully submitted by the Christian women of Tung Chow.

FREE LIBRARIES FOR CHILDREN.

BY AGNES L. CARTER.

Among the many anecdotes related of Matthew Arnold's late visit to this country, is one which represents him as complaining to the librarian of a public library of the presence of a shabby and barefooted boy, who sat quietly reading.

"Do you allow boys like that in your library?" he inquired, with an appearance of annoyance.

"Yes; this library is for the public," was the reply.

Mr. Arnold continued to display signs of displeasure, but presently walked over to the boy, and asked what he was reading. The book was Irving's "Life of Washington.

It is the pride of our country that such an incident is possible. We repeat stories of favorite national heroes and statesmen studying Latin by the light of the pine knot, or witnessing to their devotion to learning in other picturesque ways; we agree that there is no safer or more elevating taste than that for good, healthy, solid, reading,—but how many of our barefooted boys are reading Irving's "Life of Washington"?

What do they read? What sort of reading is cheapest and easiest to obtain? Look inside of your area grating, and learn. Stop at some stall where second-hand books are sold for five cents apiece, or less. No, no! we will not pollute ourselves with the touch or sight of these things! Yet hundreds of boys—yes, and girls—are reading them.

Yet we have proved that children prefer wholesome mental food, if it be supplied for them.

At No. 590 Seventh avenue, New York, is a free library, exclusively for children,—the first of its kind, we believe. It is open on the afternoon of every school day, and on Saturday morning, and children flock to it. Little chairs are ranged around low broad tables, whereon lie large picture books and stereoscopic views. The shelves are furnished with histories, good stories, and such scientific books as children can understand.

Children who are regular members are permitted to carry books to their homes. The librarian reports that they usually ask for histories, or for stories of the best class and of an instructive character. The intelligent remarks made when books are returned, indicate that they have been thoroughly read; and, indeed, the best books are often read two or three times, and brought back with a request for another by the same author. Thus we are cultivating a taste for solid and improving books, which will raise the children above the temptation to frivolous or harmful reading.

The Children's Library Association, which supports the enterprise, is strictly non-sectarian, and endeavors to supply good healthy literature for children too young to be admitted into a public library, and thus train them for a wise use of the same, while their minds are out of mischief. The work of the society is supported by annual fees and by voluntary donations of books and money. Our first library is made up of books, new and old, presented by publishing firms and by private friends, for we are as yet but a poor corporation, having seldom more than one month's rent in the treasury.

We hope to see free libraries for children in every city in the Union. Why not, since a thousand dollars will furnish a library with chairs, tables, and a thousand books, and another thousand dollars will pay a year's expenses, including rent and salaries?—*S.S. Times.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE SALOON

There is a strong article in the August number of the *Catholic World* on the temperance question, by the Rev. Joseph B. Tracy, of Boston. He takes the position that the saloon system is an organized temptation, inimical to the public weal and a proximate occasion of sin to the saloonkeeper himself. He urges the duty of Catholics to take an active part for its suppression. Admitting that the Third Party, in its advocacy of prohibition, has drawn upon itself ridicule with its ill success, he, nevertheless, contends that the present saloon system, being a public menace, must go, and calls upon every Catholic to take an active part in the conflict against it. "What right," he asks, "have we to constitute a dignified corps which may never be called upon to go into action? Will it be our lot to grumble because we may not control after the victory when we have done nothing of the fighting to win it? This was never the fashion of our fathers, and it must not be ours. They wore their laurels because they won them. In like manner must we unless we prefer to go crownless." As indicating the growing strength of a Catholic sentiment against the saloon, this article is of great importance. In the same connection we call attention to the strong expressions of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, and other Catholic prelates. This is the way Bishop Spalding talks:

"In fact, one great question that is going to be forced into politics—we may sneer at it now, but it is going to come—is the question of Prohibition. Mark my words: the saloon in America is becoming a public nuisance. The liquor trade by meddling with politics and corrupting politics has become a menace and a danger. Those who think, and those who love America, and those who love liberty, are going to bring this moral question into politics more and more."

There is no church in the country that can do more for temperance than the Catholic Church when it becomes fully alive to the importance of the question and to the urgency of its duty.—*N. Y. Independent.*

W. C. T. U.—THE CRUSADE DAY.

The membership crusade day, so long promised and planned for, will be September 27. It is intended to devote one entire day to securing new names for the society, not only of working members, but of honorary members. It is believed that there will come to the women a sense of inspiration in the setting apart of one whole day, which can be planned for beforehand, the village, town or city to be divided off among the existing members and well wishers of the W.C.T.U., and a persistent effort made to increase the numbers of those who pledge themselves as total abstainers and members of the society, even if they cannot be active workers. Too little attention has latterly been given to increasing the number of pledged abstainers; and no work could be entered upon for a day that would promise more of a blessing to the individual life, to the home, and to the nation. Will not each white ribboner, as she reads this paragraph, lift up her heart to God, asking for a blessing on that day, and pledge herself to be, if possible, among those who shall bring in the sheaves throughout its hallowed and helpful hours. Frances E. Willard.

Evanston, August 18, 1890.

London Methodists.—We must notice one other new departure of great importance. The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., has been set apart to establish a Methodist Settlement at Bermondsey. The intention is to furnish a centre of residence and work for Methodist University men and other persons of culture in one of the dense hives of London population. The promoters of this settlement hope to provide for the laboring masses of London opportunities for educational improvement and instruction, with respect to the elevation of their home life, combined with earnest evangelistic teaching.—*The Christian.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Little Daisy Stoddard, who won the diamond Demorest medal at the last National Convention, has turned over $2,000 into the treasury of Nebraska for prohibitory campaign purposes, the results of her entertainments.—*Union Signal.*

Ira D. Sankey will not accompany Dr. George F. Pentecost on his evangelistic mission to India, as he is unable to leave this country on account of prior engagements. But he has offered to pay the expense there and back of his friend, George C. Stebbins, who, it is hoped, may be able to go in his stead.

Rev. T. J. Scott, of Bareilly, India, writes to *World Wide Missions*: "You of America will never know how we work. To-day the thermometer stands 100 degrees in the shade—I have more than three men's work on hand. We are organizing into our Christian community more than four hundred a month."

The Prince of Wales has again been solicited to allow the erection of a public-house on his estate at Sandringham, and has again refused the request. His Royal Highness is not a teetotaller, but he is a prohibitionist to the extent that no drink-shop is allowed at Sandringham. Happy Sandringham!—*Alliance News.*

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Honolulu, a society of very young girls, not only gives aid to two native organizations, but has also this year raised one hundred dollars of the salary paid the W.C.T.U. missionary, a lady who is constantly employed in Gospel temperance work among all classes of Hawaiians.

It Has Been Determined, in view of the urgent need of the case, to form an auxiliary in London to the mission to lepers in India. "In India there are said to be 500,000 lepers, men, women and children. This society seeks to proclaim to them the blessed Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and, as far as possible, to relieve their dreadful sufferings and provide for their simple wants."

In Russia the idea prevails that the present nihilism and discontent are due in part to the education in the universities of too many from the poorer classes, and a recent order is that no son of a coachman or washerwoman shall be admitted to any of the higher grade of schools. Another order is that only a certain percentage of the students can be Jews.

At the Northfield Conference, Mr. S. F. Wilkins, of Newton Centre, Mass., a banker, showed a practical method by which even God's "rich poor" in this land can help the doubly poor of pagan lands, namely, "The Extra Cent-a-Day Bands," a plan which, if universally adopted by the Evangelical Christians of our country, would increase the paltry seven and three-fourths millions of dollars now given by them to Foreign Missions to almost fifty millions, and that, too, without sacrifice. In single churches "The Extra Cent-a-Day Bands" have in some cases added four hundred dollars to the annual offerings for Foreign Missions. Mr. Wilkins will be glad to send explanatory circulars to any one who may wish to adopt this plan.

Mr. W. S. Caine intends to sail on October 23rd for India, where he will spend three or four months, chiefly in the Madras Presidency, and visiting two or three of the more remote native States, such as Mysore, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Udaipur. He also hopes to see Burmah, and he will attend the annual meetings of the National Indian Congress, which this year are to be held at Calcutta. His chief temperance work will be in endeavoring to organize some scheme for promoting total abstinence among the students in the high schools and universities, and to induce the Education Department of India to adopt for the Anglo-vernacular schools a text book or temperance "reader," which Dr. B. W. Richardson is willing to write for that special purpose.

At the Conference or union recently held in Shanghai by representatives of seven Presbyterian churches laboring in China, organic union was declared to be impossible by two of these bodies on account of the diversity of language and the difficulties of travel, but the other five decided to take steps to form such a union, and a plan was adopted similar to the one used by the churches in India. The Synod is to meet once in five years. The uniting bodies are the two Presbyterian churches of America, the Scottish United Presbyterian, the Irish Presbyterian and the Canadian. The two declining to unite are the English Presbyterian and the Reformed Dutch. The statistics given at the conference show a total of 1,285 foreign missionaries, 1,649 native helpers, 520 churches and 37,287 communicants.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

In an Incisive and Witty Address, at Northfield, Dr. Gordon referred the dearth of spiritual power in the Church, to the prevalence of worldliness and the employment of unspiritual and unscriptural methods of doing God's work. He unsparingly condemned costly choirs and money-making entertainments, and told of a canvass of ten churches in a certain quarter of Boston which revealed the fact that their music cost them $19,500, while their combined gifts for foreign missions equalled but $6,000. "For one," he exclaimed, "I consider the unsanctified Church choir to be only a church refrigerator to keep dead piety from quick corruption;" and again, he said wittily, in speaking of church fairs versus church work, "I had rather have the widow's mite than the widow's muffins."

Although but Four Months have elapsed since the Jewish Chovevi Zion Association for the formation of agricultural colonies in Palestine was formed in London, it numbers already eight hundred members, who, it is stated, pay their weekly doles as far as they have gone with the greatest regularity. Twopence a week is the sum of each subscriber's contribution. The system is to determine the order of emigration by drawing lots. The movement has received some adverse criticism, but, as one of its enthusiastic defenders puts it, "We must not dream of a Jewish kingdom with a Jew at the head of a government. We want a home for our helpless, energetic poor, and we must do our duty to obtain that for them. We want to see them live in peace, not misruled nor oppressed, and earning an honest livelihood."—*English Paper.*

The "Detroit Journal" conceived the bright idea of interesting the children of the United States in having Jacob's Well cleaned out and made accessible to visitors. It entered into correspondence with Mr. Henry Gillman, now our consul at Jerusalem, on the subject, and prepared petitions for permission, addressed to the Sultan. But the whole project has to be given up for the simple reason that the Russian Government has purchased the site of the well, and money is collected to build a Russian church over it. This is one of many cases in which Russia has taken possession of the holy places of Palestine, and is getting ready, apparently, to take possession of Palestine herself when she seizes Turkey. The *Detroit Journal* would have not only the Sultan to deal with but the more formidable Russian Church and Russian Government, with no expectation of having access to the well made free at last. So the plan has fallen through, and our contemporary's eyes have been opened to the fact that the intolerable Russian is a greater nuisance in the East than the unspeakable Turk.—*N. Y. Independent.*

OVERWORKED MISSIONARIES.

From a nicely bound but small volume which we have been looking over, entitled, "An Intense Life, a sketch of the life and work of the Rev. Andrew T. Pratt, M. D., missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., in Turkey," of whom President Washburn of Robert College, says. "When in the weariness of controversy, I seek for a living demonstration of the truth and power of the Gospel, his life is one of those which always comes up to confirm my faith," we make the following quotation, taken from his diary: "December 8th: I have been left, contrary to my expectations, without help for nearly two weeks, and find that I suffer from holding six services a week. But what can I do? After service this evening I felt unable to move; but soon I had a call from some half dozen persons to discuss a question about baptism, and I could not refuse them. So it is, a missionary is placed where there seems to be no way but to overwork; and then the churches wonder that he breaks down. If they would man every post, they would not see their men cut down so often." We make this quotation to emphasize what we desire to say as to the individual responsibility of Christians regarding the proper and sufficient support of missionaries in their great work. The directions given the disciples by our Lord, previous to his ascension, apply to all believers, and are therefore to be received by every individual believer. The amount given by Christians is entirely out of proportion to their ability, hence they themselves suffer leanness of soul and do not enjoy what they might in their profession. The work for which the church was placed in the world is not done as it should be, and is seriously crippled by reason of an insufficient supply of money. Money is needed, and must be given, if the work is to go on properly, and where shall it come from, if not from those who profess to receive it, or the power to make it, from God. His Son says to each one, "Go and preach," which undoubtedly means, for the vast majority, "Give what is needed to send those specially called to go forth from their homes, and see that they are properly supported." If the means were ready, no doubt there would be a multitude of men and women ready to go forth as missionaries of the cross. But they cannot go without means, and the work languishes, and Christ, in his infinite patience, waits. How long shall he have to wait, O Christian, saved by his blood?—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

Dr. B. W. Richardson says we can form no idea what the history of civilized man would be if the effects of alcohol were altogether out of the field. Hitherto we have only heard of a world in which these effects have been present, but with perfect purity all this might in a few generations be changed by education and precept, founded on the treatment of the young who have undergone no aberration from nature.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A Smoker's View of it—Hints for Temperance Workers—An Easy Way of Canning.

A SMOKER'S VIEW OF IT.

We trust the delay in printing the following letter will be pardoned by the writer, as it was owing to the absence of the Home Editor. A private note accompanying this letter says: "As your impartiality is too well known to be questioned, I presume you will have no objection to publishing it." We give it in full.

Editor Home Department,—Whilst perusing a recent *Witness*, my attention was caught by a couple of words in "Cousin Nita's" letter which were striking enough to lead to the reading of the whole and finally to the three which bore upon the subject of smoking. I was particularly struck at first by the bitter attack upon "Minnehaha's" ideas upon the same subject, whose letter seems to have appeared some time previously, and which unfortunately I did not see. From the extracts, however, quoted in the letters from "J. T. Curtis" and "Cousin Nita," I should say that "Minnehaha's" ideas bear the impress of unbiased judgment and common sense. "Cousin Nita's" letter simply gives us the idea that she hardly knows what she is really writing about. In the first place, for her to class smoking with chewing is a gross and most palpable error, for although she seems to think that the two are inseparably connected, yet the truth of the matter is that one habit is as distinct from the other as day from night. The latter habit is as obnoxious to the average smoker as to any person else, and to charge all men with an unclean habit that only a few are addicted to simply shows a lack of the power or faculty of discrimination. "Cousin Nita's" ideas on the whole are too decided, in fact are what is termed over-zealous, and it is to be hoped that the uncalled for reflection that she casts upon the "smoker" will not (like the boomerang) return upon her with unpleasant force some day. The men, as a rule, are not yet educated up to the principles thus advocated by "Cousin Nita," and never will be if we desire our liberty and individual right of thinking and acting.

"J. T. Curtis," writes somewhat in the same strain, and with his age of 19, which he has so obligingly placed before us, we are enabled to extract plenty of amusement from his article. At a casual glance, one at first infers that it is written by a person well on in life, who has smoked for a number of years, say twenty or thirty, and then given it up. Unfortunately, however, for our own risibilities, he innocently informs us of his age, and that he never had the chance to develop the habit, so where in the name of all that is wonderful did he cull his experience? He completes his own defeat, moreover, by the fatherly (?) advice he solemnly but freely gives to the young ladies. I cannot but admire his precocity, but further serious consideration of his remarks would be absurd and ridiculous.

Lastly, as to the short note from "Q. S." I hardly know how to take it, and I honestly doubt if she really knows herself which side of the question she favors most. To begin by applauding "Minnehaha's" sentiments, and then to turn around and encourage those who hold exactly the opposite ideas, shows the elastic resources of the human mind in engendering contrary ideas at the same moment of time. In politics should a man do that sort of a thing his action would bring him contemptuous rejection by both parties. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to criticise each of the previously mentioned letters line by line, but I am sorry that space will not permit it.

In conclusion, let me add that the generality of smokers need no further defence from me against any attacks from any source as they are to be met with every day in all conditions of life and fortune, and it is needless to say that the average man of to-day is just as manly, and as full of manly attributes, as has ever existed since the days of the flood.

Although the Home Department is essentially a woman's column yet I shall keep my eye on it after this in case of more of those delightful and pleasant reflections upon the SMOKER.

Montreal.

We are glad that from the extracts from "Minnehaha's" letter, quoted by her opponents, "Smoker" considers that her "ideas bear the impress of unbiassed judgment and common sense," for she prefaced that very letter quoted with this sentence, "First, that I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I abominate smoking. I think it is a dirty, filthy habit, and don't see how any man can reconcile his conscience to indulging in it." To class smoking with chewing may be "a gross and palpable error" in the eyes of a smoker, but the distinction is surely microscopic. A given quantity of nicotine in a man's system will do its own work quite irrespective of the way in which it gets there, and at least the chewer does not poison quite as many cubic feet of the surrounding atmosphere as does the man with the pipe. We hope "J. T. Curtis" will not feel too much cast down by the sneer at his youth. That fault is mending itself every day, and wisdom is not always synonymous with age. Did not Tennyson years ago sigh "knowledge comes but wisdom lingers," and did not the great Gamaliel's greater pupil most emphatically warn his "son Timothy" "let no man despise thy youth"? Does "Smoker" really think that, surrounded by tobacco fumes as we are whenever we move from our own door, that it is really necessary for a man or woman to smoke for twenty or thirty years before he is fit to express an opinion on the subject? No one denies the noble, manly qualities of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, and General Grant, but did either of them owe these qualities to the amount of tobacco they absorbed into their systems, which after months of awful suffering sent them both to premature graves? It is true, more is the pity, that all "men, as a rule, are not yet educated up to the principles thus advocated by 'Cousin Nita,'" but that is their misfortune. When humanity comes to really desire the liberty with which Christ would make them free they will see (and wonder why they have never seen it before) that true liberty is not liberty to go on in evil or questionable habits, but liberty from all desire to indulge in them.

The Home Department belongs essentially to the home, and therefore cannot include only women.

Editor Home.

TO TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Editor Home Department.—In an issue of your paper there is a letter headed "A few ideas wanted" and signed "A Worker." I would like very much to know in what part of the Dominion the writer resides, but feel quite certain it is not anywhere in the Province of Quebec, otherwise he or she would know that our excellent, hard-working Grand Chief Templar, the Rev. James Lawson, Compton, or our indefatigable Grand Secretary, Bro. D. H. Howard, *Gazette*, Montreal, would be only too delighted to give all information required and probably drop down and see them, if necessary. I would like to know the writer's address, having had a great deal to do with old and young Templars and being at present a S.J.T.

"A Worker" can gain very little information through the columns of a newspaper, the subject covers such a wide field, but I would say that in a village an I.O.G.T. lodge should especially be made as home-like as possible, for young people who are accustomed to liberty of thought and action (in a proper way, of course) will not feel at home or in any way contented in a lodge where the most of the time goes in red tapeism or in arguing some point of the constitution or laws of the order. From time immemorial to the present hour no institution or society has ever prospered without a vast amount of personal effort being put forth by the members, and if "A Worker," who seems really anxious to improve matters, will gather two or three of the other anxious workers together and set their wits to work they will soon find it easy enough to interest the young people. Let them call an open meeting and have a guessing competition, conundrums, impromptu questions, or some such entertainment, and then some brother or sister having explained the objects and workings of the order in a short and precise way press for candidates, and if they go right about it they can't help succeeding. Above all things, do not be too eager for "speakers," for frequently by long speeches they become wearisome and do more harm than good. If "A Worker" cares to send me his address I will be happy to mail him or her a variety of printed matter showing how other lodges conduct their business. Perhaps they might prove useful. Sincerely, Alex. Geo. Ellis,

Commander "Montreal" Co. No. 1 Independent Order Temperance Volunteers.

40 Emile street, Montreal, Aug. 30th, 1890.

WHAT IS AMISS?

Dear Home Department.—As this is my first contribution to your valuable column I hope you will not think me selfish in asking a favor. Some dozen years ago I gave my heart to Jesus, and ever since that time I have been asking the Lord for one desire. Oh! how I have entreated with faith and importunity daily, yes, almost hourly, but still my prayer is yet unanswered. At times I have been so sorely disheartened as almost to give up in despair, when my mind would be directed to God's Word, and I would find such sweet promises as these: "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing ye shall receive." "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it." "He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him." "Though it tarry, wait for it, because it will surely come; it will not tarry." I know that God's Word does not say he will answer at any stated time, but he says, "If ye abide in me, and my Word abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." Now, there surely must be something seriously amiss with me or my petition, and it is for this reason that I would so humbly ask the advice of some dear sister. And, friends, please remember me at the throne of grace. Ruth.

STEAM INSTEAD OF BOIL.

Editor Home,—Enclosed please find $1 due last month, thanks for sending paper since. How I enjoy my paper and especially "The Home." Those letters referring to the W. C. T. U. Convention have enlightened me somewhat too. I was not there, but being in Montreal shortly after heard of it.

My experience has been very much as yours, "Leo," and many a time my husband has thanked me that I used my influence to help him quit the use of tobacco. I hope "Moonlight" and other dear girls will think well of what "Ukeh" said in her last letter.

Dorothy, I will tell you how I do my fruit; I put the fruit, strawberries, cherries, raspberries, blueberries, plums, peaches, pears, into the jars (gem), make a syrup of two and a half cups of sugar to one quart of hot water, when dissolved pour over fruit, put covers on, but not sealed quite tight, then place in steamer, put it on gas stove and steam the smaller fruits twenty minutes, the larger thirty minutes, then seal as tight as possible. The next day I tighten the covers again. As canning fruit is hot work, I find the gas stove much pleasanter than working over a fire, besides being a steady heat. My steamer is a closed in one. I pare and quarter pears and peaches. My friends think this is such a simple way of doing fruit that they can hardly credit it as being satisfactory, till later on in the year. I would not do otherwise, and if you have a gas stove and steamer can readily recommend it to you.

Can anyone tell me the name of the poem and writer in which these words are, "Drink, pretty creature, drink?" I think a man coming to a brook sees a fawn drinking and says it.

The Home Department is a great help to me as a Christian and mother. Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain, Leena.

THE INDIAN'S LAMENT.

A Subscriber sends, in reply to a request, the following verses. We have also to thank Mary Harper for the words of the same.—Editor Home.

Let me go to my home in the far distant west,
To the scenes of my childhood which I love the best;
Where the tall cedars wave and the bright waters flow,
To my home in the forest,—White Man, let me go.

Let me go, let me go to the forest so fair,
Where so oft I have breathed my own native air,
And there through the wildwood, with quiver and bow,
I have chased the wild deer,—oh, there let me go.

Let me go to the spot where the cataract plays,
Where oft I have sported in my youthful days;
For there's my fond mother, whose heart would o'erflow
At the sight of her child,—to her let me go.

Let me go to my father, by whose valiant side
So oft have I trod in the height of my pride,
And exulted in conquering the insolent foe;
To my father, the chieftain,—to him let me go.

And oh, let me go to my dark-eyed maid,
Who taught me to love 'neath the willow shade;
With eyes like the fawn and a heart pure as snow,
Full of love to her warrior,—to her let me go.

And oh, let me go to my far distant home,
And never again from its scenes will I roam;
And there let my body in ashes lie low;
To my home in the forest,—White Man, let me go.

QUERIES ANSWERED.

"C. L. S. C."—The secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is Miss Kimball, Plainfield, N.J.

"H. A. A." writes that ants may be driven away by scattering powdered borax around where they are found.

"Farmer's Wife."—Write to any of the following: Mr. William Quarrier, Fairknowe, Brockville, Ont.; Miss Rye, Niagara, Ont.; or Ellen A. Bilborough Wallace, Belleville, Ont.

"Jean" says: If "Hope E." will make a chalk line on her flower pots or whitewash them the red ants will keep away. If the lower part of a sugar barrel is chalked or common whiting is put on it the ants will never get in the sugar.

QUERIES FOR CONTRIBUTORS.

Readers will greatly oblige by answering any of the following questions:—

Mrs. M. Acock asks for a recipe for canning peas and tomatoes for winter use.

Sarah K.—Will some of the readers kindly send a recipe for preserving ginger?

E. Robinson, Ottawa, would like the name of a powder which, if burned on the stove, will banish mosquitoes from the house.

"Reader" writes: Could any of your readers give me a recipe for putting away bananas for winter use.

Another "Reader" wants to know what will remove mildew from cotton.

"M. R." asks: Could any of the "Home" friends tell me where to get the words of a negro melody beginning:

"Oh, I hear the angels calling,
They are calling me away;
I must be up and going
Before the dawn of day."

"Anxious" writes: Will anyone kindly give me a good recipe to effectually exterminate cockroaches? I have tried borax without effect, and I strongly object to having rank poisons lying about. The insects are becoming very numerous, and are a great inconvenience and pest. I would feel very grateful to anyone for the information.

"M. R." would like a recipe for making yeast.

"Mary Harper" asks: Will some one please send me the words of the old martyr's song beginning, "Behold how the prophets and martyrs of old."

"Constant Reader" writes: Will some reader of the Home kindly give me directions for crocheting a "Tam-o-Shanter" for an adult, and also night slippers?

[For the *Witness*.

THE ANGELS.

The children are gathered around the hearth
In the glow of the dancing flames,
With none of their usual noisy mirth,
Nor frolicsome talk or games.

For "this is Sunday, the goodest day
Of the week," little Ralph would say,
When papa goes to peach in the big gray church
And the toys are laid away.

"They told us to-day, in church," said Lou,
With a thoughtful wondering look,
"That all we did was written down
Up there in a great big book.

And they said that we each had an angel here,
To guard each step we take,
But if that is so, why do they allow
The many mistakes we make?"

"Well," perhaps they are just like mother,"
Said bright little loving Ray,
"You remember that miserable time last year
When I said I would run away?

She never answered a single word,
Or hindered when I would go,
But gave me a lunch as I started off,
And then sent the coachman, Joe,

To follow, and when he found me,
Lost, and crying with fright,
He said 'twas an angel sent him
To bring me home all right.

"But then we must have two angels,"
Said naughty Jack; looking sage,
"Nurse says my bad angel has me,
Whenever I get in a rage."

Then they said: "What does Ralph think about it?"
He lifted his drowsy head,
"I wish that my n'angel would come right off,
And carry me up to bed."

Merne Stedfast.

Chateauguay, Que.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TEMPLE OF FAME.

Three riders set out for the Temple of Fame,
Each booted and spurred and equipped the same.
The first rode forth at a rattling pace,
Like a jockey who wins an exciting race,
The second sets out with caution, slow,
That, when need was, he might faster go.
The third rode steadily, quietly on.

And which do you think will the winner be:
The hare, the tortoise—or number three?

The first one soon broke down, of course,
He saved his saddle, but lost his horse!
The second met the regular fate—
Dallied too long, and was just too late!
The third, I grieve and regret to say,
Did not get there—for he lost his way.
He thought too much of his regular trot,
To look at sign boards he quite forgot.

See how strangely things befall!
Another—not thinking of Fame at all—
Who was on his way to the breadfruit tree,
To provide for a wife and children three,
Went straight way into the Temple of Fame,
And innocently asked its name!
They answered him. With a quizzical face,
He remarked, "It's a most uncomfortable place!"
Then he went to the breadfruit tree,
And home to his wife and children three.

The moral? Well, if you can find it,
Write it out—for I shan't mind it!

—*Christian Union.*

PAPA'S TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

"Hello, Bub, who are you?" exclaimed one of Tom Mather's reapers, as a seven-year-old boy, one noon appeared among them.

"I am papa's temperance pledge, arn't I, papa?" piped out the jolly little chap.

"You are! Well, then I have a good mind to pitch you into the middle of next week, if it is you that are keeping us from having a comfortin' drop of whiskey and water," said a reaper.

"Yes, it is me," laughed little Dick, in high glee; "and if you want to know where papa signed me, I'll show you;" and as proudly as any old soldier displaying his scars, the little boy pulled down the collar of his calico shirt, and showed a queer, white scar, on one shoulder, reaching up toward his throat; then espying a load of straw starting for the barn, he sped off to beg for a ride.

"Yes, boys," said Tom, "that little fellow is my pledge and I signed him, though he does not know what that really means. You know it isn't meanness that makes me refuse you the liquor that other farmers deal out, for I agree to pay you more wages. It is my hatred of the accursed stuff, and my regard for your real good. When I bought this farm ten years ago, I did not know the taste of whiskey. Everybody took a little, as I found, in harvest times, or when work was pressing, so I fell into the same way; a drop if the weather was very hot; a little if the weather was very cold; a long drink noons if I was hard at work.

Once in a while of a Sunday, in the old meeting-house, when the choir was singing some hymn my mother used to sing, I had an uneasy feeling that I was slipping down hill. I always kept hard cider in my cellar; all my work-hands had it, and some way the farm began to run down too. Summer before last it was pretty hot, and I was not very well; had been having chills. When they came on I thought nothing helped me more than a little—no, a good deal of whiskey.

One noon in the fields I was rather hungry; the dinner horn had not sounded, and I picked up my jug and took a long pull. What with the heat and taking it upon an empty stomach, the whiskey flew to my head as never before, I cut the grain every which way, the ground rising up and going down under me, and the farm shifted till the points of the compass were all wrong.

You just saw that boy of mine? He is my only one; his mother's idol, and, well, I would die for the boy any day. The little chap had taken his puppy and wandered off out where I was working. It was hot. He was only five years old, and what did he do but lie right down where the tall grain would shade him, and go to sleep with the puppy cuddling down and doing the same. Well the dizzier I got the more recklessly I swung around, and suddenly I slashed out with that sharp steel and—good heaven, boys! Just you fancy it. The poor little puppy never yelped, his throat was cut so clean; and that boy of mine! One great gash down his soft, white flesh, right up to his tender little throat, but escaping it, for the puppy nestled there!

I don't know much about the rest of that day, nor the time, until I heard the boy wouldn't die. But when old Dr. Kinley said he might live I just held him up to God in my arms, and I said, 'Here, Lord, is my temperance pledge! I'll never touch one drop of liquor while I live, and this boy, whose life has been spared, never shall either, if prayers and example and teaching can prevent.' And so, boys, I can't treat you, for I have signed my pledge in blood."

There was no more murmuring on that farm after that.—*A. L. Noble, in the Temperance Banner.*

DOROTHY'S WEDDING GIFTS.

When, one summer day in 1790, it was told in the village of Farmlake that Dorothy Vane was going to be married to James Hogue, all of her friends set to work to prepare her a present. Every one was fond of good little Dorothy, and wished to show love for her. Moreover, the whole village knew that the young people were poor, and hence the gifts were meant to be useful to them in their beginning of married life.

Dorothy's mother gave a dozen coarse linen sheets of her own weaving; her brother brought two sheep which he had raised especially for her; the old carpenter next door made her a table and a wooden bowl for kneading dough; one farmer's wife knitted her a shawl, another mittens; a third wove her a fine tablecloth to be used on grand occasions.

Dorothy was very happy in her new treasures. Not only would each one of them make her married life more comfortable and pleasant, but each spoke to her of long hours of patient labor for her sake, and of the deep, tender affection which she had won. She turned them over with a throbbing heart and wet eyes. As long as she lived her "wedding gifts" were kept and regarded with a sacred reverence.

Now, in 1890, Dorothy Hogue, a great-grandchild of this little bride, is preparing for her marriage. Farmlake is now a large city; the Hogues live in an immense new "colonial mansion" upon the site of the old cabin which was the home of their ancestors.

Dorothy is going to marry a man who has a great fortune, and she is said to have in her own right nearly as much as he. During the two weeks preceding her marriage hundreds of wedding gifts pour into the house. She and her sisters scan them with sharp criticisms and sarcastic comments.

"A silver coffee set from the Smiths? Yes, it's very pretty," is the comment. "Smith needs papa's backing in the bank. That explains his generosity. This pearl pendant is from Mrs. Johns. Now I call that mean! Three of those Johns girls have had wedding gifts from us each one worth this pearl thing. These toilet sets I'll change for glass. One can't have too much of that. Here are six grape scissors, and every one marked so that I cannot change them, or even give them away. How stupid! Belle Boyd set aside all the trashy part of her gifts to send as wedding presents!" exclaimed Dorothy. "She cleared hundreds by that little game."

There is not a touch of feeling or sentiment for any of the costly offerings. Even her father's gift, a dwelling splendidly furnished, has been the subject of sharp dispute between him and his daughter.

The custom, like many others, has lost its first high, tender significance, and degenerated into an opportunity for display and barter and sale. A man or woman who means to keep life simple and true will thrust all such heartless observances out of it.

Better the bride should go to the altar without a single gift than loaded with tokens of sordid calculation and sham good-will.

When the soul has died out of a custom, let it be buried out of sight. Like all other dead things, it has become an offence.—*Youth's Companion.*

PUZZLES No. 36.

THE CHARADE PRIZE.

The prize for the best Charade is awarded to C. B. Evans, 497 St. Urbain street, Montreal, for the following charade, the answer to which is (*First*—King; *second*—ford; whole—) Kingsford.

Beloved, abhorred, despised, revered,
Degraded, honored, scorned and feared;
In palace or in prison, search and find
My *first*, the hope or scourge of humankind.
When angry surges intervene
Where shores we fain would touch are seen,
My saving *second* comes to guide
With safety o'er the dangerous tide.
And when with patriotic flame
You seek to find some storied name
That in Canadia's annals high
Hath lived through all the years gone by,
My *whole* the truth you fain would know
Supplies, in words that burn and glow.

This is a clever charade, and among the other really good ones were those sent by Harry Jakeway, Andrew A. Scott A. M. Wright, M. W. Leigh, Maggie L. Scott, and "Meg." The other competitors are as follows:—R. H. Jenkins, "A. M. C.," Bertha Kelly, Maude Campbell, Davie Robson, Ethel Payne, Catherine McAllister, Dollie Bradford, Marguerite Palmer. A number of these are being kept for use in this department.

ANAGRAMS.

The letters of each of the following anagrams spell the name of a well-known novel:

1. Nod, quiet ox.
2. Wilt sit over?
3. Visiting near H.
4. Earning my gun.
5. Lord Poley's South.
6. But no nice clams.
7. I hem when I want to.
8. Is it of papa's homely Ted?
9. If we have lifted a cork.
10. We quit Dr. and run.

GEOGRAPHICAL GUESSWHAT.

A girl named (city in North Carolina) went to a picnic. As every one was expected to bring a lunch she took a (islands in the Pacific) or two, some dried (cape off Massachusetts) fish, and a bowl of (city in Peru) beans. During the picnic there arose a great (bay in Michigan) storm, and they feared it would be followed by a (lake in Minnesota) day. So they took (an island off Long Island) under a (river in Iowa) tree, but in a little while it became (cape off Ireland), and they drove home by the (city in Idaho) light of the moon, having spent a very (city in France) day.

REVERSALS.

1. Reverse a famous general, and have a reptile. 2. Reverse a preposition, and have a refusal. 3. Reverse a weight, and have a negative adverb. 4. Reverse an entrance, and have a fraction of an acre. 5. Reverse a sticky substance, and have an animal. 6. Reverse a sticky sap, and have a drinking cup. 7. Reverse a measure, and have the product of a tree. 8. Reverse a heavenly body, and have small animals. 9. Reverse a conjunction, and have an open vessel.

ENIGMA.

My first is in valley, but not in hill.
My second is in river, and also in rill.
My third is brown, but not in black.
My fourth is in plenty, and also in lack.
My fifth is in drake, but not in duck.
My sixth is in fortune, but not in luck.
My whole is a flower we all love well.
And this puzzle, if studied, its name will tell.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES NO. 34.

Rhomboid—

D A T E S
T O P E R
T I M E D
C I D E R

Cross Word Enigma—Austerlitz.

Beheadings—1. Height, eight. 2. Laura, aura. 3. Grate, rate. 4. Wall, all. 5. Cart, art.

Novel Diamond—

S
S I S
S I L I S
S I L E N U S
S I N U S
S U S
S

Squares—

M E A D M O D E F O R D
E R N E O R A L O L I O
A N N E D A N K R I T E
D E E M E L K S D O E R

A Hindoo Boy (attending a mission school) was overheard lately praying thus:—Lord, my heart has been very dirty, but thou wilt make it clean. Lord, Satan is very close to me, but thou art stronger than Satan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bermuda Bottled.
"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine."
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

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

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION.

Civilized man is, in some respects, the worst of barbarians. "It may be safely said that wherever the white man plants his foot and the so-called civilization of a country is begun, the inhabitants of the air, the land and the water begin to disappear," observed Professor Spencer F. Baird, founder of the United States Fish Commission, in his report for 1878. It is a curious fact, that while savages are far more dependent on fish and game for food than white men are, they will live for centuries in a region, taking continually from the woods and waters all the food they require, and yet the finny and feathered tribes will not diminish in numbers, but, on the contrary, often increase.

It may be replied to this that savages never populate a country so densely as white men, and that their appliances for catching fish and killing game are not so deadly as those of civilized human beings. But after all, this important fact must be taken into consideration, that the savage never catches fish or kills game for sport, but only for food. The true sportsman, as he is called, never angles or shoots for food purposes, but simply for the fun of it. Any person who pursues fish or game for food, is sneered at by the professional sportsman as a "pot-hunter." Many questions have been asked and debated about the coming man. "Will he drink wine?" "Will he smoke?" Among the rest, it is pertinent to enquire, "Will he catch fish, and shoot game for mere sport?" The poet Cowper long ago refused to enter on his list of friends, any man, however highly endowed by nature or education, "who needlessly sets foot upon a worm," and laid it down as a principle that we should never seek our pleasure or our pride, "from sorrow of the meanest thing that feels." Was he right?

I am not going to discuss this question farther, but will simply note the change that takes place when civilized man appears on the scenes amid which the savage has lived in friendship with the wild inhabitants of the woods and waters, while exacting tribute from them to satisfy the pressing calls of hunger. Depopulation and extermination at once begin. It is truly lamentable to think of the extent to which these have gone in "this Canada of ours." Time was, and that in the memory of that ubiquitous personage "the oldest inhabitant," when our woods were full of game, and our waters teemed with fish. Even the noble salmon abounded in all the streams that emptied into Lake Ontario, and through all the extent of the noble St. Lawrence, while all our creeks and rivers were full of trout. In the woods there were deer, wild turkeys, partridges, pheasants, quail and squirrels. Now the streams have none but comparatively worthless fish in them, and the woods are well nigh desolate and without inhabitant.

Efforts have been made with some success to re-populate our waters. We have fish-hatching stations at which innumerable fry are hatched and nursed, until they are old and strong enough to be let loose in our lakes and streams. In the United States, a great work has been done in this direction, so that even a delicate fish like the shad has already been increased 6,000,000 a year. The process is a slow and laborious one, but surprising results have already been attained, and there are great possibilities in store for the future. But it must not be concealed, that the great obstacle in the way is fishing for mere sport. Fish are caught in large numbers that are thrown away after capture, and never furnish a mite of food for their captors or anybody else. As yet, nothing has been done toward preserving and multiplying game, except to prescribe by law a close breeding season, during which the shooting of the bird tribes is prohibited under penalty of arrest and fine.

This article is chiefly intended to call attention to what may be done by individual farmers in the way of fish culture and game preservation. On many farms there are creeks, ponds, and little lakes in which fish may easily be multiplied. There is no good reason why all such waters should not teem with fish again as of old. Proprietors can prevent the great public from invading their premises, and people have no more right to steal fish from the waters of a farm, than they have to take a fowl from the barnyard, or a lamb from the fields. Stealing may seem to some a harsh word to apply to catching fish on the property of another, but unless leave be obtained from the owner, that's what it is, in plain English, and actual fact. It is high time that the laws of *meum* and *tuum*, (mine and thine,) were more generally obeyed, in regard to robbing orchards, waters and forests. The Divine law is, "Thou shalt not covet—anything that is thy neighbors," and human law should back it up.

The preservation of game is not so easy. Our woods are getting too sparse to afford sufficient covert for their natural inhabitants. But were farmers to combine for the purpose, much might be done to re-people our tenantless woods and forests. There are swamps and waste places where rabbits and other game would increase and multiply, if they were allowed to do so. Boys ought to be instructed not to chase to the death every wild creature they see. It is now generally recognized that, even for the sake of self interest, we must be kind to the domestic animals kept on the farm. Why should not the law of kindness be inculcated in our treatment of the wild creatures, that might still enjoy their freedom, and yet cease to be wild, if man and boy did not treat them with such barbarity as they do. Let there be an effort made to produce "the milk of human kindness," as well as the literal milk from which we get our dairy products.

Before leaving the subject let me not omit mention of the fact that, of late years, much attention has been paid in the United States to carp culture for food purposes. Many that are not cold enough for the brook trout, are of a suitable temperature for the carp. It is an easily-raised, and rapidly-growing fish. There are manuals of carp culture from which all particulars may be obtained for the successful culture of this fish, and many farmers across the line are the possessors of carp ponds, out of which they not only get a toothsome article of food for their own tables, but sell fish, as they do poultry and eggs in the market. Fish form a wholesome diet and if enough were obtained, even for home use, it would be a pleasing change from the fried pork which is still too much used in farmers' families. These hints must suffice, for the present, in regard to a subject, which is well worthy of more general attention.

LINDENBANK.

A SHORT CROP NOT A BLESSING.

I have often felt "nettled" at the cool way in which political, and sometimes agricultural writers, assume that farmers are a gullible lot, incapable of reasoning or drawing the most obvious conclusions from the best established premises, because so many farmers permitted their political predilections to lead them into supporting a National Policy which is so manifestly detrimental to the best interests of the farming community.

The *Prairie Farmer* is one of the best agricultural papers published in America, yet it is not above attempting to persuade its readers that a poor crop of corn is more profitable for the farmers than a good one. In one of its late issues it says:

> If the crop of corn this year should only be 1,600,000,000 bushels, and the price paid averages 50c a bushel, the crop would show paid to the farmer $800,000,000. If the farmer got but 30c, as last year, the crop would have to be 2,666,666,666 bushels to produce the same income as an average crop will this year.

And the leading Government organ of this province promulgated last week the following ideas about the benefits of a short oat crop in Ontario: "The production of barley, it will be observed, is estimated to be 7,000,000 bushels less than last year, and that of oats 7,700,000 bushels less, but these deficiencies, which arise in part out of reduced acreage, will be more than compensated for by the higher prices ruling for the cereals. The oat crop of last year, for instance, was worth probably about $20,000,000, while this year's crop, on the same basis of current values, should bring $22,500,000." Now, the individual must be hopelessly obtuse who cannot see the fallacy of such reasoning.

If the farmers who raise corn in the United States and oats in Ontario were to sell all their corn and oats this year, it would cause the prices of these cereals to decline to a much lower point than last year, while the vendors would find themselves hard up for suitable feed for their live stock and seed for their lands next year. Since nearly three fourths of the corn and oats grown in the United States and Canada is consumed on the farms where it is grown, it would not require a pair of oxen to assist the average farmer in drawing the inference that a short crop is a serious loss, even should it cause an advance in the price of the small portion that may remain for sale after supplying the wants of the farmers themselves. According to the census of 1881 there were in Ontario 226,090 male farmers, 2,822 female farmers, and 71,642 farmers' sons, but since it is probable that the farmers' sons were not running separate establishments, but were merely helping their parents on the old homestead, there would remain over 228,000 male and female farmers working on their "own hook" in Ontario in 1881. The census also shows that these farmers produced in the preceding year 40,209,929 bushels of oats, or an average of about 176 to each farm. As each farmer would require on an average one hundred and thirty bushels of oats for home use, there would be left an average of forty-six bushels for sale by each farmer—say, at thirty cents per bushel—making in all $13.80 to each. Now, should a poor crop result in reducing the average production to one hundred and fifty bushels to each farmer, it would leave only twenty bushels for sale, which would require to be sold at sixty-nine cents per bushel to realize as much to the seller as he would have received from an ordinary crop.

But there is also a sentimental side to this question, as it is probable that more than half of the farmers in the Dominion do not raise, on the average, more than enough of oats for their own use, and when there is a failure in the crop they have either to buy oats or their equivalent in something else. Now, I do not believe that the comparatively few well-to-do farmers in the Dominion who have every year several hundred bushels of oats for sale, are so selfish, not to say hoggish, as to be glad that they are likely to realize a little more for their oats this year than usual, when it is known that this, and much more, has to be drawn from the small resources of their poorer neighbors, be they farmers or laborers, who may not always be able to supply a good breakfast of oatmeal porridge to their children.

Our Saviour condemned selfishness probably more than any other vice, yet the National Policy seems to excel all other schemes—even the abuse of tobacco—in fostering a spirit of indifference to the rights and wrongs of others as well as for expanding the ideas about the big I.

RUSTICUS.

VETERINARY.

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

RELAXED MUCOUS MEMBRANES.

REX, Que.—Q.—A friend has a valuable young horse which appears all right in every respect except that it seems to have lost the power of performing its natural habits. The horse is 2½ years old, a trifle above the average size of colts at that age. His stomach is perhaps a little larger than it should be, but this I attribute to the fact that he was raised by hand, the dam dying a few days after his birth. He has a voracious appetite, and during last winter he used to drink four pails of water every day, and then seemed hardly satisfied. The colt is now on pasture, and is gaining in flesh. When stabled, no matter what kind of food be given him, it comes away in a great soft mass, and with a very disagreeable odor. What in your opinion is the matter with the animal, and what treatment do you recommend? Ans.—The condition is usually associated with a relaxed condition of the intestinal mucous membrane, and often over secretion of bile. If you can procure horse beans, give him a pound or two each day in his grain. Give him two drachms of sulphate of iron, with the same of sugar, in his food night and morning every alternate day for a few weeks. Avoid mashes or soft food, unless the opposite condition, costiveness, sets in.

FARM GLEANINGS.

OVERSEE your own threshing. Fruit will be scarce this fall.

ASSORT WELL and pack neatly for marketing, and you will establish a good reputation.

WHOEVER DEPENDS upon the public for a market must consult the wants of the public.

BOYS LEARN more than adults at the fair. See that they learn nothing but what is useful.

GATHER YOUR SWEET-CORN seed before it has a chance to get frosted. Then dry it and keep it dry.

CANNED FRUITS are booming, prices having advanced twenty-five to forty percent since the season opened.

A STACK OF HAY put up on the farm of J. G. Weaver in Middleton, Rhode Island, held forty tons of hay measuring forty feet in diameter, the circumference being one hundred and thirty-three feet. It is probable the largest stack of hay ever put together in Rhode Island.—*New England Farmer.*

A NEGRO named Rogers has purchased Alex. H. Stephens's old homestead near Marietta, Ga., has renovated it and has established his family there. The home of the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy in the possession of a member of the enslaved race completes the history of the great civil war.

EXPERIENCE has proven that while trees on which stable manure was used were healthy and vigorous, yet they were short-lived, while such as were fertilized by ashes were equally vigorous and far more durable. The conclusions thus forced upon us were that heavy applications of potash and bone made healthy trees, while any large amount of nitrogen led to the yellows and other diseases. —*J. H. Hale.*

A RETURN prepared by Mr. Hayter, of Victoria, shows that by comparing the estimated number of Chinese in the various colonies in 1890 with the number enumerated in 1881, there has been a decrease of 419 in New Zealand, of 838 in Victoria, and 3538 in Queensland. In New South Wales there has been an increase of 5376, in South Australia of 2509, in Western Australia of 481, and in Tasmania of 156. The estimated Chinese population in Australasia in 1860 was 47,433 as against 43,706 in 1881. Of these 11,290 are in Victoria, 15,581 in New South Wales, 7691 in Queensland, 6660 in South Australia, 626 in Western Australia, 1000 in Tasmania, and 4585 in New Zealand.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PLAGUE, suggesting the troubles of Old Egypt, is devastating portions of Germany. The cause of the mischief is a moth known as the "nun." Forests attacked by hosts of these insects are stripped of their leaves and reduced to rotten stumps and branches. Unlike the subjects of Pharaoh, the Germans do not passively endure the pest. The resources of science are being brought to bear upon the problem. In the Ebersberger Forest huge electric light reflectors have been erected to attract the "nuns," with the object of killing them *en masse*. In the town of Munich, which is visited by great armies of the "nuns," hydrants are set to work to wash them away.

EVERY WISE RURALIST will go somewhere for rest and relaxation, or to note matters that will prove instructive. There are several ways to render a vacation both recuperative and enjoyable—such as a trip to the sea-shore, the mountains, or elsewhere. And the young people, who have been such faithful workers, should be given an occasional holiday (or days) for healthful recreation and amusement. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"; but give him a play-spell now and then, and he will be as bright as a silver dollar.

COL. WM. DUNCAN, of South Carolina, suggests that as the watermelon crop of Carolina, Georgia and Florida is getting too large for the requirements of the market, syrup be manufactured from it. He insists that it can be more easily and generally raised than the sugar-cane, and more conveniently cultivated, because it grows above ground, than the sugar-beet. Col. Duncan has experimented in making the syrup and claims that it is excellent—more like preserves than like cane syrup—and is likely to become popular with all who try it. He has had no trouble in getting a good price for all he has made.

A CROP OF RYE.—Writing about growing rye for various purposes, an Iowa farmer says that the crop is not appreciated as it should be. The seed can be sown from July, right in the corn field, to November first, or on stubble, where grass is sown, and yields in the Western States from eighteen to forty bushels per acre. One of our Iowa farmers raised over 800 bushels on thirty acres. The price is nearly always fifty cents per bushel, and rye is considered worth this price for pig feed. It comes the very first of any grain, and is highly relished by hogs, while the growing plants furnish lots of green food in the fall and spring. Sow a patch for your hogs, if for no other purpose.

THE ALLOTMENTS QUESTION.—The Marquis of Abergavenny having expressed his willingness to afford the working men of Hove an opportunity of acquiring allotments close to the town, at a reasonable rent, a public meeting convened by Mr. Darbyshire, the chairman of the Hove Ratepayers' Association, was held at the Ventnor Hall, Ventnor Villas, to consider the question. There was a good attendance, Mr. Darbyshire presiding. The gardens will be situated at the top of Sackville-road at the Junction with the Old Shoreham-road, and the Marquis agreed to let ten acres of that, as a first instalment, at 9d. per rod, which means 30s. per acre per quarter. Some discussion followed, and the offer was unanimously accepted. A large number of working men have sent in their names for plots.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

SHELTER FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS.—We all know how much we have to pay for implements in the present day. Formerly, a waggon, sleigh, plough, harrow, scythe, cradle, axe, grindstone, and a log chain would be a good outfit. Now we must have drills, sulky ploughs, binders, springtooth harrows, chaff-cutters, pulpers, mowing machines, hayloaders tedders, horserakes, hayslings, &c., &c. After investing in a museum of this kind we are certainly "negligent" unless we provide a suitable building for their reception when not in use. I venture to say more machinery is rusted and rotted out than worn out. The life of a mowing machine is estimated at 1,000 acres, say ten years cutting 100 acres, or forty years cutting twenty-five acres each year. Will they do it if we are "negligent" with them?

PLANT STRAWBERRIES.—"John" advises the readers of *Farm Journal* in this wise: If you did not have all the strawberries you could eat this year, and have not yet arranged for a full supply next year, go right at it now. Prepare a bit of garden as though you intended to beat the recent big potato records, and plant well-grown runners of whatever variety your neighbor has had best success with, in hills, two feet apart both ways. Put in practice the excellent counsel of Mr. Longnecker, of Indiana, who said that if there was anything in strawberry culture that he would make emphatic, it was that money invested in manure and tillage would yield better returns than when invested in plants of new varieties at two dollars a dozen.

CAN THE FERTILITY OF PASTURE BE EXHAUSTED?—That is to say, will a piece of good old pasture left to itself without any manure, except the occasional droppings of cattle maintaining themselves upon it alone and receiving no artificial food, cease in course of time to maintain its character and become poor and worthless? If this question were put to the "oldest inhabitant" of almost any agricultural parish in the country, he would probably tell you that he had never known an instance of such a thing happening; that pastures which were good pastures when he was a boy were good pastures now whatever treatment they might have received during the intervening years. In point of fact if there were any strong tendency to change their nature under neglect of manuring there would be very few good old pastures to be found at the present moment, for it is a certain thing that it is, and always has been, a very general practice to take as much as possible from them and give nothing in return. It may safely be affirmed, therefore, that pastures which are habitually fed with almost any kind of stock will go on for centuries without having their fertility exhausted or their nature changed. We can recall to mind such pastures which a hundred years ago, before oilcakes or other supplementary foods were invented, were capable, according to reliable tradition, of fattening cattle without assistance, a fact which shows that the capability was and remains inherent in them. The one thing which will effectually spoil a piece of good old pasture is the continual cutting it for hay without feeding, and in this way we have seen some very fine pieces of old sward completely changed in character, growing nothing but rank coarse herbage which cattle could scarcely be got to eat green or dry. Of course it does not follow from this that good pastures cannot be improved by liberal treatment: all that we are contending for in the face of some recent assertions to the contrary is that a sward never alters its nature, that if it is sweet it will remain sweet in spite of any amount of exhaustive feeding it may be subjected to without return. And even in the case above referred to—deterioration from continual mowing—a few years feeding will restore it to its original character. When it comes to the question of whether naturally poor and sour pastures which have been improved by direct manuring and feeding of animals well supplied with cake, will maintain its enhanced fertility for good when the improving process is suspended, we should most decidedly be inclined to say that it will not, but that in course of time, and no very great length of time either, it will revert to its original condition, and be again just that kind of poor pasture which is all the underlying staple is capable of producing.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

TO GROW LEAN PORK the hogs should be given exercise. Sedentary habits and plenty of food induce fat in both animals and man.

GENERALLY SPEAKING the best time for weaning colts is the month of September. Wean the early foals the first of the month, the later ones later.

IN TESTING THE WEIGHT of growing mutton sheep an English breeder finds that of lambs under one year the Hampshire and the Oxforddown are the heaviest. Of wethers under two years the Cotswold and the Lincoln weigh the most.

POOR FEED AND STOCK makes not only poor animals, but poor manure. But poor manure costs as much to handle and apply as the best. A poor quality of cattle, feed, attention, etc., always brings poor returns, and that is an attendant of poor farming.

WHEN PASTURES begin to fail the milk of cows in full flow will fall off; to prevent this give the cows plenty of corn-fodder, cut short and sprinkled with two to four quarts of corn-meal for each animal daily. Calves will thrive if you give them the run of a clover aftermath, supplying salt every day to prevent bloat.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—The Berlin *Telegraph* says Messrs. Klase and Beckley of that town have recently purchased from Mr. J. M. Scott, of Waterloo, two monster animals, for exhibition purposes, a steer and a hog. "Major Walker," they claim, is the giant steer of the world. He is four years old, weighs 4,000 lbs., measures eighteen feet in length, twelve feet seven inches and a half in girth and eight and a half in height. He is a finely proportioned animal and is in perfect condition. The porcine specimen is also a perfect monster of his kind, turning the scale at 1,000 lbs. These mammoth animals will be on exhibition this fall at all the principal fairs and shows both in Canada and the United States.

FOR CATTLE FEEDING, there is no doubt that ensilage might profitably be made to cover half the rations, as there is no doubt that green corn is not a perfect feed of itself. When the grain is in the glazed state, or just ready to cut and shock up, and loaded with ears, it will feed as fast and as profitably as at any other time, and by placing it in the silo at this stage it will be preserved as nearly as possible in this state. The softening thus performed is also of benefit in cattle feeding, and is much more palatable than in a dry state. The old time method of husking, shelling and grinding, will not only cost far more, but still leaves the difficulty of handling and storing the stalks to advantage.

CULL THE HERDS.—Many a farmer "misses it" wofully by wintering animals that it would be greatly to his advantage to sell at once, or fatten and send to the butcher. A recent writer alludes to the matter in this sensible style: That cow that is getting a little old or is not a good milker, or that uses her legs too much, and the steer that is not promising, and the sheep that are not as good as the others, and the inferior animals of every sort, will net you more now than at any future time. The fall pasture has put them in good condition; and the pasture will now fail and the animals will lose a little unless they have feed too expensive for inferior animals. Of course you will lose if you winter these animals. The only way to make them profitable is to sell them at once, before flies become worse and pastures and drink become scant, and invest the proceeds in first-class animals.

THE SHORTAGE IN STEERS.—To-day we discover that the country is absolutely destitute of steer cattle of suitable ages for feeders. The entire list of corn growing states is steerless, outside of the feeding pens. The range country has but few and the demand is increasing daily. A visit to the feeding yards throughout all the corn growing states will develop the fact that in a very large proportion of them both heifer and steer yearlings are being grained for the shambles. Why? Not because they are the most profitable, but because there is nothing else to be had. This is the direct result of the wholesale slaughter of cows, calves and yearlings that has been going on for three years in every part of the United States, and the resulting shortage will become more and more apparent for the next three years. Growing out of this condition the price of cattle on foot must rapidly appreciate from month to month until there will come a veritable boom in all classes of beef animals. How high prices will go and when the top will be reached are questions no man can answer.—*Montana Live Stock Journal.*

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.—On Thursday two consignments of Canadian cattle, numbering in all over 300 head, were disposed of by auction in the Dundee Cattle Market. Much interest was manifested in the sale in view of the opening of Dundee as a port for the importation of foreign cattle, and there was a large attendance of agriculturists and dealers. The first consignment, comprising 221 animals—fourteen milch cows—arrived in Glasgow from Montreal, and were despatched to Dundee by rail. This lot was sold by Messrs. Dodds & Bathie, auctioneers, and was cleared out in a short time, the prices going bearing favorable comparison with those obtained in other markets. The total sum realized was £2496, or an average of £11 6s. per head. Mr. M'Kay, Auchterhouse, purchased ten bullocks at £13 15s. each—the top lot in the ring—and for cows the top price was £18 12s. 6d. Most of the animals were purchased for feeding purposes, and it is expected that with good feeding they will turn out satisfactorily from a financial point of view.—*Dundee News, Aug. 16.*

THE CHECK REIN.—If drivers insist that their horse does not travel well, or is in the habit of stumbling, or is liable to kick if his head is not reined up would have the judgment or a sufficient supply of the milk of human kindness to throw off the check when they stop the cruelty and harm would be greatly lessened, but very few of them ever think so far, and nearly every hour in the day one can find scores of poor animals standing in the sun suffering all the tortures of the rack or pillory while their master is within doors enjoying himself, with no thought or care for the welfare of his mute and faithful servant. Many owners and drivers of horses will confess that their animals work better and do better when allowed to carry the head in a natural position, but they check them for looks. What a mistaken idea. All men admire high style if it is natural, but when a horse's head is pulled higher than its formation justifies he shows it in every movement, and instead of adding to his beauty it greatly detracts from it in the eyes of every man that is a judge of form.—*Western Sportsman.*

IMPORTANT SALE OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—Messrs. Hobgen Bros., of Chichester (in conjunction with Messrs. John Thornton and Co., of London), held an important sale of pure-bred Southdown sheep at their Repository, Chichester Cattle Market. The catalogue was of an extensive character, made up of over 350 lots, and comprising 200 rams, 100 ram lambs, and 250 ewes, all drawn from the flocks of well-known breeders. So large a sale it was, of course, only natural that several lots should remain undisposed of, but on the whole business was decidedly brisk, and most of the best sheep realized good prices. The sale was well attended, in spite of unfavorable weather, and the buyers included gentlemen from nearly every county in the south of England. The prices for rams ranged from five and a half guineas up to fifty-one guineas, the latter sum being paid for a two-year-old, owned by Mr. H. Penfold, which carried off second prize at Tunbridge Wells Show last year. The purchaser was Mr. Stewart Hodgson. For another two-year-old ram, also owned by Mr. Penfold, and winner of the first prize at Tunbridge Wells this year, Mr. Hammond gave forty-two guineas. For ram lambs the prices varied from three and a half guineas to twenty-five guineas, which was paid by Mr. Peebles, representing the Duke of Northumberland. The ewes were put up for the most part in pens of five, and every lot was sold, prices ranging from seventy-three shillings apiece down to forty-two shillings.

DAIRYING DOTS.

SUCCESS WITH DAIRYING comes through watchful care of a few cows rather than slovenly attention to many. Keep a dairy record.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

NO MATTER HOW CLEAN the ustensils may be, a filthy stall will cause the milk to be more or less filthy. The dried dirt floats in the air, and though unseen, is present in proportion to the manner in which the quarters are kept.

BUTTERMILK is the most healthful and strengthening of all summer beverages, says Mrs. Rover, in *Table Talk*. It stimulates a weak and delicate stomach and aids rather than retards digestion. If persons knew the value of this beverage and food, it would be used more freely. I have known it to cure certain kinds of indigestion; and besides this it quiets the nerves and helps those to sleep who are troubled with insomnia; and so I might go on indefinitely telling of its good qualities. This, you know, is one of the most peculiar features of buttermilk—its friends never tire of singing its praises and its enemies never weary of wondering how persons can like it.

THE WISE DAIRYMAN speaks gently to his kine, and they regard him with favor. He consults their tastes whenever he can, and they reward him with rich milk. He pores over tables of feeding values, and constructs a ration mixed with common sense. He keeps a lot of cow medicine on hand, and kindly gives it to is neighbor who has much faith in dosing the cow. He has secure fastenings on his gates, and the kine enter not the cornfield. He has a definite object in dairying, and he keeps a certain breed of kine to accomplish it. He feeds his milk that is skimmed to his hens, and buys his pork with one-half the shekels the eggs sell for. He washes his butter while it is in grains, and his customers do not complain of having streaks in it. He salts his butter brine, and puts the refuse brine on his asparagus bed. He builds a silo and ensilages his corn crop, and when his neighbor husks his corn in December he consoles himself that he is not like unto his neighbor. He saves all of the manure carefully, but does not think that it will be of even value with the feed fed.—*Meadville, Pa., Republican.*

THE PAPAL DECORATION.

In replying to what it terms the impertinences of the Bleu press for some time past with regard to the Papal decoration lately conferred on Lieut. Governor Angers through the alleged instigation and influence of Premier Mercier at the Court of Rome, *L'Electeur* makes two important statements which throw an unexpected flood of light on the subject. In the first place, it says that the reason which induced the Holy See to confer a mark of distinction upon Mr. Angers is because his name figures as head of the executive on the memorable document recording the great act of reparation done to the order of the Jesuits; and secondly it claims that it can assert without fear of contradiction that the Papal recognition of Mr. Angers' services in the matter was not recommended to the Vatican by Mr. Mercier, but by Cardinal Taschereau, though it admits clearly enough that the suggestion came from Mr. Mercier. Relative to the general charge of the Bleu papers that Mr. Mercier is making use of Rome for his own political benefit, the organ challenges them to indicate a single act of his in proof of it, and adds:—"Those who have played this role in the past are very closely related to Mr. Chapais (of *Le Courrier du Canada*). Among others, we refer to his father-in-law, Sir Hector Langevin, who showed himself on the hustings in Charlevoix County, wearing around his neck the insignia of the Order of St. Gregory the Great in order to create the impression that he was a little saint and a martyr, and that the electors could not displease heaven in voting for him. On another occasion the editor of *Le Courrier* received a papal benediction from Rome, whereupon that brave writer plainly enough intimated that the Pope's blessing rendered him infallible, and you should have seen the ardor which he threw into the congenial work of consigning the poor Liberals to perdition.

THE NEW GLASGOW, N.S., *Chronicle* says that real estate has quadrupled in value in New Glasgow in the past five years.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

MISSIONARY ROUTE TO AFRICA.

Mr. Ernest O. Harris, of Liberia, West Coast of Africa, one of Bishop Taylor's self-supporting missionaries, writes: "I just saw in your April 23rd number, the question as to what route missionaries take in coming from Canada. The first party of Bishop Taylor's missionaries to Liberia came via New York and Liverpool to Cape Palmas, Liberia. Our party of Dec. 1888, came via New York and Hamburg, Germany, to Cape Palmas. Arrangements are now made, I believe, by which all of Bishop Taylor's helpers are to come via New York and Liverpool to Liberia. I might say that of the Dec. 1888 party, three were Canadians, of whom I am one. There are now in Liberia in Bishop Taylor's missions six Canadians. Let more come, they stick to the work." Mr. Harris' address is Sinoe, Liberia.

HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

ZEB, Ont.—Q.—Can you through the Question and Answer Department of the *Witness* (of which I am a gratified reader) tell me anything about an author who used the *nom de plume* "H. H."? This author published a clever lot of essays, "Bits of Talk about Home Matters," about 1873. Ans.—"H. H." was the pen-name of Helen Hunt Jackson, who died in 1885, at the age of 54. She was originally Miss Fiske, daughter of a professor in Amherst College, and married a Major Hunt about 1855, the latter dying in 1863. Until 1876 Mrs. Hunt wrote under the initials "H. H." when she married a Mr. Jackson. From that time till her death she wrote under the name of "Helen Hunt Jackson." Her writings include "Verses," "Bits of Talk," "Bits of Travel," "Ramona" and "Nelly's Silver Mine." The famous "Saxe Holm" stories have been attributed to her. She enjoyed a pretty wide reputation.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

R. A. R., Que.—Q.—At what time was the settlement of the Alabama claims? Who were the arbitrators? What was the amount paid by the British Government? Ans.—The settlement of the Alabama Claims (claims for damages done the American mercantile shipping by the "Alabama," a vessel constructed by English parties for Confederate service) occurred in 1872, the discussion between the States and England having lasted since 1865. The arbitrators were Sir Alexander E. Cockburn for Great Britain, Mr. Charles Francis Adams for the United States, Count Frederick Sclopis for Italy, Baron Staempfli for Switzerland, and Vicomte d'Itajuba for Brazil. The amount paid by the British Government was £3,200,000.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

MATHEMATICS, Ont.—Q.—When was the differential calculus discovered, and by whom? Ans.—Newton discovered fluxions, a branch of higher mathematics, in 1665. In 1684 a description of the calculus was given by Leibnitz, and a fierce controversy ensued as to the priority of the discovery. The notation and methods of the latter were so superior, however, that Newton's mode went entirely out of use. Although the development did not take place till the 17th century there were undoubtedly hints of the differential calculus among earlier writers. Archimedes laid the foundation of this mode of calculating when he demonstrated that the area of a parabola was two-thirds of its circumscribing rectangle, and proved the truth of his celebrated propositions concerning the cylinder and the sphere.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

COLLEGIATE, Que.—Q.—What are the terms at Oxford University in England, and what at McGill College, Montreal? Ans.—The terms at Oxford are the Lenten, (which, this year, was Jan. 14 to March 29), Easter, (this year, April 9 to May 23), Trinity, (this year, May 24 to July 5), Michaelmas, (this year, Oct. 10 to Dec. 19). At McGill College, the first term (which this year will be, Arts course, Sept. 15 to Dec. 19, Applied Science course Sept. 16 to Dec. 19), and the second term (Arts course, Jan. 5 to April 30, Applied Science Jan. 5 to April 29).

MEDICAL.

Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1.00 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

"WITNESS" LOVER, Ont.—Q.—I have been troubled for some time with impure blood, and would like to know what will make it rich and pure. Ans.—It is impossible to advise without a consultation. We should judge that the result desired could be best attained by a careful diet, chiefly grain food, exercise and bathing.

TICKLING SENSATION.—SORE THROAT.

READER, N.S.—Q.—I have been for twelve years troubled with tickling sensation through my arms, hands, legs and feet, when reading at night with lamplight; so much so at times that it would cause me to stretch them suddenly to their fullest tension. It does not take me at all times, nor when I first begin to read, but after reading for some time. Sometimes it is unbearable. Kindly tell me the cause and cure. 2. I have a friend who is troubled since three years with what first began by sore throat. The throat is not now sore, but the trouble has gone further down the neck with hoarseness and trouble in swallowing spittle but not in swallowing food. Since four months troubled with froth in the mouth; at times a great deal of wind is raised with froth and hiccough, which causes pain. It seems all to be in the region of the collar bone. Kindly give cause and cure. Ans.—Your trouble in the arms, hands, etc., is due to nervous excitement arising from irritation of the eye nerve. You must not read much and take every care of your health. Live on plain food, no tea or coffee, very little meat, no rich food, and eat your food as dry as possible. Take no drink for three hours after meals. Never neglect bath or daily exercise. 2. Your friend would do well to consult a laryngologist. No doubt his trouble is connected with the stomach and requires careful dieting. He should eat his food as dry as possible, and, if the wind bothers much, take Bellock's charcoal.

CURE FOR CONSTIPATION.

FRANKED, Ont.—Q.—Please tell me the best and simplest thing to take for constipation. Ans.—Constipation can be best cured by diet and exercise. Cornmeal porridge is good. Flaxseed tea, taken seeds and all, is also very helpful and fattening. Take a glass of cold water early in the morning. Endeavor to accustom your bowels to act after breakfast. Live largely on all kinds of ripe fruit, and on grain food.

INSOMNIA.

Would you kindly inform me if there would be any injurious effects from the use of Sulphonal for insomnia, and, if any, in what way? Ans.—The remedy you refer to is not safe in inexperienced hands. In any case insomnia should never be treated by narcotics, but relieved by diet, exercise and bathing. Live on plain food. Avoid tea, coffee and other things hard to digest. Sleep on a hair mattress and take light suppers. Grain food is best for you, especially wheat. Take your meals slowly and regularly, and have plenty of open air exercise.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

A. J., Ont.—Q.—Is it right according to the laws of Ontario for first cousins to marry? Ans.—It is.

A MONTHLY TENANCY.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—A and B started business together. A built a shop and let B have it rent free for the first year, after which B agreed to pay A so much per month, no mention being made as to lease. B paid rent at end of each year. B has since been insolvent and now runs business in wife's name. Is B a yearly tenant? And what notice to leave premises is required by law? Ans.—We do not consider B a yearly tenant but rather that the tenancy is one from month to month and terminable on a proper month's notice.

POSTAL CHANGES WANTED.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—Would you kindly give me some information through your paper as to how we should proceed to have our post office removed to a more convenient place? It is kept upon private property at some distance from any public road. The mail is very carelessly handled. My papers are often given out to other parties, and I as often receive other people's mail. Also the mail is not properly sorted, letters being left in and allowed to go on to the end of the mail route and then returned. The postmaster, when spoken to about these things, is very insolent. Ans.—We think that your complaint should properly go by way of report to the Inspector of the Toronto Postal Division, Toronto, Ont.

CAN HE RETURN?

BERLIN, B.C.—Q.—A young man left Germany when he became of age for military service on purpose to avoid such service. This occurred five or six years ago, and he has now been duly naturalized as a British subject and taken up land as such. If he should now return to Germany on a visit to his parents could the authorities prosecute him or claim the term of military service from him for leaving the country previously for the above reason. Ans.—We would suggest that the desired information be obtained by correspondence through some friend in Germany, and from some one recognized there as an authority on the subject. We cannot take the responsibility of giving a definite opinion.

INSOLVENCY.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—A failed in 1877, made an assignment, and his affairs were taken charge of by the Insolvent Court. Several judgments still remained in the Division and higher Courts. No creditors have claimed anything of him since then, and in time the judgments became outlawed. Within the last few years A has bought and sold real estate, has deeded property to his children, and given to his wife as her own, money, which she has deposited in a bank in her own name. If at any time a judge should revive these judgments:—1. Could the property sold by A, or the property deeded to his children, or the money given to his wife as her own be taken to satisfy these old claims? Ans.—It may be that under the Insolvency Acts in force at the period mentioned A is entitled to a "discharge," and could obtain same, in which case the transfers you speak of could be protected; otherwise, we think that while the sale referred to would probably stand, the other transfers could be successfully attached by the creditors, and both lands and money rendered available for the satisfaction of their claims. You had better consult a solicitor personally.

DISCOVERY AND PRODUCTION.

ANXIOUS, Ont.—Q.—I had a son who effected a life insurance in a Canadian company twelve or thirteen years ago and afterward removed to California. He died there three years since, leaving some property and said policy to his wife, who also died shortly afterwards. He left a will with executor, but I cannot get from him any information as to whether the amount of policy has been paid. Is there any means by which I can ascertain if the policy has been paid, not knowing what company issued it? Can I, as next of kin, compel the executor to produce the policy? Ans.—There is a course of legal procedure available whereby you may obtain discovery from the executor of the fact whether or not the policy claim has been paid. You will find it necessary to instruct a lawyer for the requisite steps. If the claim under the policy has been settled, in all likelihood such policy will be in the hands of the insurance company; otherwise the production of it by the executor in the course of the proceedings which, as mentioned, we consider open to you in the premises, would be compellable.

The German papers which had begun to revile Prince Bismarck have ceased their invectives against him since he threatened to publish a list of the writers who were formerly in his pay, with full particulars respecting the money which he gave them.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

L'Evenement reports an interview had with Mr. R. Turner, president of the Board of Trade, relative to Quebec's claims and prospects as regards the cattle trade and the reasons for the alleged change in the programme for the SS. "Florida" and her hasty departure for Montreal. Very properly giving well deserved praise to Mr. Turner for all the energy and activity he has displayed and all the sacrifices of time and money he has made to endeavor to secure for Quebec at least a portion of this valuable trade, it nevertheless credits him with insinuating that if the SS. "Florida" did not take a cargo of cattle here like the "Osmanli," and as was at first announced, the fact is due to the action of the Montrealers, who are taking every means to keep the cattle trade. Still, added Mr. Turner (according to *L'Evenement's* report) we can overcome these obstacles if our lumber and shipping merchants show themselves patriotic towards Quebec. Asked if it was more economical to ship cattle from Quebec than from Montreal, Mr. Turner said it undoubtedly was, that the steamship companies could make a considerable saving, and that the shipment by the "Osmanli" would prove the fact beyond question. In this connection he also cited the Anderson Company, which, when in negotiation with the Dominion Government relative to the contract for the fast ocean mail service, calculated that, with Quebec as their terminus, they would require one steamer less per year to perform the service than if the terminus was at Montreal. To a question with regard to the proposed company to erect the necessary stock yards, sheds, etc., here, Mr. Turner said it was now more a question than ever to form the company, but that it was not yet completed. According to the plans prepared by Mr. Boswell, engineer of the Harbor Commission, it is proposed to erect sheds capable of accommodating one thousand head of cattle with the necessary fodder, together with yards, platforms, gangways, etc., the whole to cost about $14,000. At each end of the yards there are to be two stables, 105 feet long, 35 feet deep, and each of two stories, the lower one for the cattle and the upper one for the fodder. The space between these two buildings—a distance of about 1,200 feet—will be divided into 40 enclosures or yards of 50 feet square each, with the necessary roadways between to drive the cattle in and out, while, to land them from the cars, platforms will be erected alongside the tracks. It is claimed that these and other arrangements contemplated will make Quebec's shipment facilities vastly superior to those of Montreal, where the cattle have to be driven, it is said, nearly three miles to the steamer, while here they will be within 100 feet of it. At Montreal, too, while the cattle are said to be knee deep in mud in the yard in wet weather, here the bottom of the enclosures will be of dry sand and gravel. *L'Evenement* concludes as follows: "All considered, if Quebec does not succeed in the matter of cattle shipments the fact will be due, not to its offering serious appreciable advantages, but rather to objections elsewhere, over which it may, perhaps, not succeed in triumphing."

THE MANITOBA CROP.

A HEAVY CROP OF UNUSUALLY FINE GRAIN.

The longer the time that elapses since the cold dip and the more extensive and minute the investigation into the results, the more it becomes apparent that the damage to the crops from frost will be comparatively insignificant. That some damage has been done is indisputable, but we feel now fully justified in stating, without the slightest possibility of being compelled to revise our statements that the rumors of an alarmist character which were circulated on the streets of this city and telegraphed to the east and south had nothing whatever to justify them. They were sent out the very morning after the cold dip, when it was impossible to have any positive knowledge of damage. The mere fact that there was frost was used as the pretext for circulating exaggerated statements of damage. It is believed that these statements have been largely concocted and published by men whose business interest it is that the prices of grain should not be high and that there should not be too many buyers in the market. If this is the case it is most discreditable to the parties in question. Whoever may have originated the reports the fact remains that greatly exaggerated and defamatory reports have been circulated. The north-western portion of the province, where the heaviest crop has been produced this season, was made the special subject of misrepresentation in this respect. We are now in a position to affirm that it is beyond doubt that this part of the province will turn out one of the heaviest crops that has ever been produced on an equal cultivated area anywhere on this continent, and that the sample will be unusually fine. We shall before many days be in a position to show that Manitoba as a whole in proportion to her population, is the most productive agricultural community on this continent. This statement is made in no spirit of braggadocio, but with a clear knowledge of the means by which it can be verified. —*Winnipeg Tribune.*

A despatch from Montreal to the Toronto *Mail* says a cipher telegram received from Manitoba last Friday morning was to the effect that 75 percent of the crop had been injured more or less severely. Newspaper correspondents alone have been blamed for sending abroad alarming telegrams, but it turns out that the same individuals who are the first to cry "wolf" are the very ones to spread nothing short of lying reports.—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

They are playing the mischief with our wheat crop down East. In Montreal they have 75 percent of it damaged by frost. At least 50 percent of it was safely harvested before the frost came, and a good 25 percent was either past danger or not touched. Nearly the whole of the remainder was barely damaged; very little of it was destroyed. This is the actual condition, as known to ourselves on the spot; if Montreal knows better, let it have it so. But who was the speculator that sent the word?—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

THE DISSOLUTION.

The National Conservative organ at Quebec, *La Justice*, contends that there is no constitutional or other reason,—except, perhaps, a reason of expediency,—to prevent Sir John Macdonald from dissolving Parliament and bringing on the general elections before again meeting the Houses. It points out that the Federal Parliament has already run four sessions, that there is actually on the *tapis* a number of most important public questions in regard to which it is desirable to consult the electorate as soon as possible, and that, if the Government deems it proper to advise His Excellency that an appeal to the people is desirable, under the circumstances it cannot be seriously urged that the Governor-General should not accept their advice. Moreover, it says there is no constitutional rule or principle to prevent them from doing what others have done before them,—that is to say, dissolving Parliament a session in advance of the usual time. As regards the question of opportuneness and the argument that Sir John will wait until after the census of next year to bring on the elections, it says that Sir John is not likely to derange his plans for the sake of the three additional members which the anticipated increase of Ontario's population is likely to give that Province.

SCRIP FOR STEELE'S SCOUTS.

For some reason or other unknown the scrip granted to Steele's scouts in consideration of services in the rebellion of 1885 was not received by all the members of that force. About a year ago the matter was placed in the hands of S. S. Taylor, barrister, who brought it to the notice of the militia department. The Minister of Militia and General Middleton were of the opinion that as most of these men had been employed in special service at high rates of pay they are not entitled to scrip. The department of justice was appealed to on the ground that the issue of $80 scrip was provided for by statute, and the rate of remuneration during service did not affect the statutory right. This view of the case has been sustained by the department of justice and the scrip will be issued shortly. The persons who will receive scrip are all residents at Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan or Beaver Lake, and number twelve in all.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

CATCHING UP WITH CLEVELAND.

Brother Blaine says he cannot be left out in the cold altogether, nor can he afford to be labelled "Chinese Wall," so he has fallen into the tariff reform procession and carries a banner on which is inscribed "Reciprocity." Last Saturday the procession halted at Waterville, Maine, long enough for Mr. Blaine to declare "that the United States has reached a point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade." That is not bad for the Maine statesman, and shows that he has nearly caught up to Mr. Cleveland in the procession from the walls of China to the place where men admit that the earth is the Lord's and that the fruits thereof belong to all his children. Toddle along, Brother Blaine, you are on the right track. Be careful not to get caught loafing in the rear of the procession.—*Geo. R. Scott in N.Y. Witness.*

PATRIOTIC, BUT MYTHICAL.

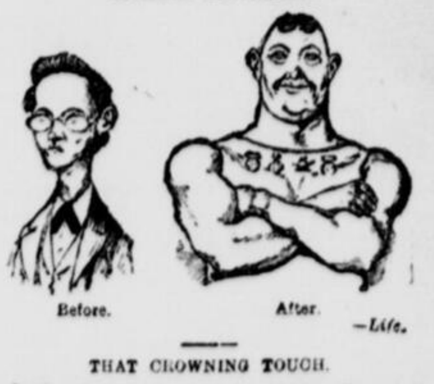
The Swiss Government has decreed that the story of William Tell is no longer to be published in the school histories of Switzerland, it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Swiss Government that the story is a pure invention. The story may not be true, probably is not, but it has done much to keep alive the spirit of patriotism in the breasts of many generations of Swiss, and the Government has not displayed much wisdom in officially killing so effective a story.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

FINED A HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The case of Ah Sue, charged with supplying liquor to Indians, came up before the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., P.M., this morning. His Honor, in commenting on the case, said it was the worst that had ever come before his notice, the Chinaman having bought it by the wholesale and retailed it to regular customers. The usual fine for the offence is $50 but His Honor decided to raise the penalty this morning to $100.—*Victoria (B.C.) Times.*

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.



—*Life.*

THAT CROWNING TOUCH.

Stories about persons who try to show themselves wise in matters which are quite beyond their comprehension are abundant enough, and often incredible enough, were it not for the fact that it would be well-nigh impossible to invent anything so absurd as the truth. A gentleman in New York who has an admirable collection of paintings, among which are some fine modern works, relates a story which one would not easily believe, but which he vouches for as true.

He is in the habit of admitting visitors to his gallery if they come properly introduced. One day a wealthy gentleman from another city presented a note of introduction, and asked to see the pictures. His remarks soon showed that he was rather a "patron of art" than one who understood or appreciated it, and not a few of his comments were ludicrous.

The height of absurdity was reached when he came to a picture by the artist Chaplin, a work of which the owner of the gallery was especially fond.

"Now I have a Chaplin that is much finer than that," the guest observed, regarding the canvas with a great show of critical attention.

"I am surprised at that," the host responded, "for this is usually reckoned Chaplin's masterpiece. It is so spoken of in the art dictionaries."

"Well, I dare say that is so," the other replied, with perfect coolness and evident sincerity. "I won't say, either, that mine was any better when I bought it; but my wife is a born artist, and she has put a few crowning touches to it since we've had it, and now yours can't hold a candle to it."

"I dare say you are right," was all the host could say, and they left the unfortunate picture that lacked the "crowning touch" of the visitor's accomplished wife, and passed on.—*Youth's Companion.*

ON THE CLUB FLOAT.

Gorham—Rawther proper boat that of Turner's; but she is over-ballasted.

Herndon—Ya-as. That's the mortgage.—*Puck.*

TIME WAS MONEY.

One morning, when Benjamin Franklin was busy in the press room on his newspaper, a lounger stepped into the book store and spent an hour or more in looking over the books. Finally he seemed to settle upon one, and asked the clerk the price.

"One dollar," the clerk answered.

"One dollar," echoed the lounger, "can't you take less than that?"

"One dollar is the price," the clerk answered.

The would-be purchaser looked over the books awhile longer and then inquired, "Is Mr. Franklin in?"

"Yes, he's busy in the printing-office," the clerk replied.

"Well, I want to see him," said the man.

The clerk told Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store, waiting to see him. Franklin soon appeared and the stranger said:

"What is the lowest, Mr. Franklin, that you can take for that book?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the prompt answer.

"One dollar and a quarter! Why, your clerk asked me only a dollar just now."

"True," replied Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than to leave my work."

The man seemed surprised and, wishing to end a parley of his own seeking, said: "Well, come now, tell me your lowest price for this book."

"One dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."

"Yes," said Franklin, coolly, "and I had better have taken that price then than a dollar and a half now."

This was a way of trade which took the man quite by surprise. Without a word he laid the money on the counter, took his book and left the store.

A SUGGESTION TO NATURE.

Spiritual Adviser (to parishioner with the jumping toothache)—"Well, br'er, how's yo' jaw dis mawnin'?"

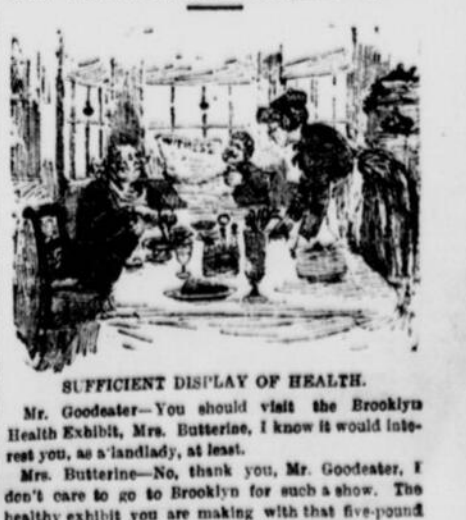
Sufferer (dolefully)—"Oh, I's enjyin' mighty po' times, sah. 'Pears like's if I done hed de misery in mah mouf dese ten years a runnin', twel I could a'most wish I'd been born without a toof en my haid!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

CHAGRIN.—The salesman in the music shop has succeeded at last, after an hour's hard talking, in working off a cheap, wheezy, screeching fiddle on a customer at four times its value. "Where shall I send it?" he inquired. "To No. 14 Slugg street." The salesman's jaw fell. He had moved with his family the day before to the next house, No. 16 Slugg street, on a two years' lease.

"RICHARD, what does make you read so constantly?" "Why, you see, mamma, next week I shall be nine years old, and I must get through this book before then for you see it says, 'For children from six to eight years.'"

EASTERN FARMER (contemptuously): "Catch me going West, where you have neither coal nor wood. Mighty inconvenient burning corn for fuel, isn't it?" Western farmer—"Wall, yes, it is, rather. The ears is so big we can't git 'em in the stoves."

A LITTLE GIRL was conning her geography lesson, and poring in a puzzled way over the map of Africa. "Dear me," said her mother, "when I was at school all the map was white, except round the coast, and we had only a few names to learn." "Oh, yes," said the child, "it's all through that horrid man, Stanley."



SUFFICIENT DISPLAY OF HEALTH.

Mr. Goodeater—You should visit the Brooklyn Health Exhibit, Mrs. Butterine, I know it would interest you, as a landlady, at least.

Mrs. Butterine—No, thank you, Mr. Goodeater, I don't care to go to Brooklyn for such a show. The healthy exhibit you are making with that five-pound roast of beef is quite sufficient for me.—*Time.*

AN OMEN ACCEPTED.

Walter Besant in a paper on "Coincidences" gave the following example from his own experience, "There was once a swain in love; he was a disconsolate swain, one of those who whistle a reed of melancholy on the mountain side. The reason of his sadness was not that he had been dismissed by the lady, but he feared to be dismissed by the lady's papa. This sorrowful shepherd wandered forth in the unsympathetic London streets, expecting nothing but flinty-hearted coldness. Suddenly he raised his drooping eyes. He saw over a shop front, written plainly in letters a foot long: 'Clifford & Marriage'—the lady's name was Clifford. He started; he read the words again; he accepted the omen; he walked briskly home and wrote a letter with joyous heart, and he has now been married for fifteen years. I ought to know, because I was present at the wedding and signed the register."

ONTARIO.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TORONTO, Sept. 6.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

is just now a fruitful theme of discussion on account of the necessity for an early reconstruction of the Cabinet. At the late general election one Minister voluntarily retired from office and from the Assembly, and two others lost their seats. It has become necessary to fill one Cabinet position, and it will probably be necessary to fill a second one. Mr. Drury, who has been Minister of Agriculture, is not likely to be retained in the face of his late overwhelming defeat in his constituency, and it seems to be virtually decided that his portfolio will be assigned to Mr. Dryden, the President of the Association of live stock breeders. No better selection could be made from either a public or a party point of view. Mr. Dryden is not a brilliant man or a skilled debater, but he is possessed of a good deal of sound sense, and he has to a greater extent than is enjoyed by almost any other man the confidence of the farming community. The only real competitor for the portfolio is Mr. Ballantyne, the great cheese manufacturer, and it is not improbable that the honors will be divided by making him Speaker, which also would be a good selection. For the treasurership several names are mentioned, among them those of Mr. Bronson, of Ottawa; Mr. Harcourt, of Welland, and Mr. Awrey, of South Wentworth. At this writing no official choice has been announced, and the situation is too uncertain to venture a prediction, or even a pre-indication. Each candidate has his friends, and perhaps the Premier may have his preferences. Several recent occurrences have given an unusual impetus to

THE TRADE CONTROVERSY.

The first of these was a speech made by Mr. Erastus Wiman on the Niagara assembly grounds last week. Like his former address to Canadian audiences it was a skilful presentation of the case for free trade with the United States, special effectiveness being imparted by the fact that the McKinley bill is now sure to become law, and that some resolution in favor of reciprocity is almost sure to be passed by both Houses of Congress. Since his speech was delivered Senator Sherman's resolution has been published, and this, with the favorable comments of some leading journals that support the Dominion, is regarded here as likely to hasten the reversal of the National Policy of protection to manufacturers. But it is also regarded as probable that a general election will be first held in order to have the appeal to the people over before the McKinley Bill is in operation, and also before the failure of even the good crops to materially relieve the farmers becomes clear. If Sir John Macdonald should be defeated the end would speedily come; if he should be successful he would find some way of stopping the reciprocity negotiations so as to reprieve the manufacturers. It is become increasingly evident, however, that this session of Congress has advanced the question more than one stage, and that it is only a question of time when the farmers will rise in their might against the obstacles that keep them out of their market. So strong is the feeling among them that even now the result of an election this fall is somewhat uncertain.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

will this year be of the same general character as in previous years, a mixture of legitimate features with hippodroming of the variety sort. Lord Aberdeen will open it, and his presence will give the necessary *eclat* to the proceedings, more probably than Lord Stanley's would have done. The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have caused the public to smile by asking the directors to have the proceedings opened with prayer. The suggestion has been declined by the Board, the members of which have no doubt a keen eye to the incongruity between prayers and circus performances. A more than usually interesting meeting will be that of the American Association for

THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

in October next. This society has been in existence for many years, and it embraces in its membership some of the most prominent, most cultured, and most influential women of the United States. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is, and has for years been its President, and it has had for some time past one or more representations in Canada. Toronto has become of late years a favorite resort for associations of national standing in the United States. This city affords the necessary accommodation, and it is an agreeable change to come here from more southerly places, especially in hot summer or fine fall weather. The programme for this year has not yet been announced, but it will probably be of the same general character as those of previous years. It should be borne in mind that this is not a suffrage society. Some of its members, like Kate Gannett Wells, are strongly opposed to the political enfranchisement of women. The object of the Association is to promote education, to advance the cause of sanitation, to enhance purity of life, to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate, and generally to improve the condition of women in all lands, but especially in America. Valuable papers are read on special subjects at each meeting, and standing and special committees of the Society bring in reports on a great variety of subjects. The ladies of Toronto who have charge of the arrangements will be glad to have the co-operation of ladies in other cities, and a rare opportunity for enjoyment of the highest kind will be afforded to all who attend the Convention.

MONTREAL NEWS.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES is in the city. A civic reception and ball are on the programme.

DURING THE WEEK the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has been in convention in this city.

OSCAR MALO, the young detective who was accidentally shot by a policeman, has left the hospital. The bullet has not been extracted.

THE REV. WILLIAM HANSON PULSFORD, a talented minister of Dumfries, Scotland, is the new pastor of Emmanuel Church (Congregational).

A KIOSK is to be built on the highest point of Beloeil Mountain, and as it will be covered with tin, its roof is expected to be visible from Montreal.

IN THE ALBION HOTEL of this city, last week, Mr. Aaron Buckler, of Bowmanville, Ont., was suffocated by gas which leaked from a defective stopcock. Deceased was 70 years old and leaves a widow.

MR. H. S. STAFFORD, who has resigned the city editorship of the *Gazette*, takes control of the Morrisburg *Courier*, which he has purchased, and will leave for Morrisburg next week. On Saturday he was fêted by the newspaper men.

TELEPHONIC CONNECTION has been established between Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, and conversations were successfully exchanged over the lines, the new channel of communication being used in some instances to transmit orders for goods from Montreal for Quebec dealers.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE of the Dominion Alliance met last week and decided to issue a stirring appeal to the prohibitionists of the Province for vigorous effort to secure concerted electoral action. A series of public meetings is to be held throughout the city.

A MONTREAL CONTEMPORARY, *L'Electeur*, has commenced the publication of a series of articles on the question of schools and education in this province, which leads to a belief in political circles that the Mercier Government intend to propose some important legislation on the subject next session.

THE *Herald* PRINTING COMPANY has through Messrs. Macmaster & McGibbon taken action of damages for $5,000 each against Wm. Kydd, Silas W. Read, Chas. Beattie and T. W. Rennie, printers. The allegation is that of conspiracy in connection with the trouble in the *Herald* office some time ago.

A STRONG MAN named Testo, who is just now exhibiting in the city, when passing along Notre Dame street recently amazed a number of passers-by by lifting up in his arms a Shetland pony and its little dog cart which were standing at the door of a shop. Louis Cyr, the Canadian athlete, challenges Testo, for any amount which he likes to fix, to lift as heavy a weight as he can.

ANOTHER ZEALOUS and devoted Episcopal clergyman of Montreal has resigned his charge. The Rev. J. A. Newnham is going out as a missionary to the Crees on the shores of Hudson Bay. While admiring his self sacrifice and devotion in consecrating his life to so arduous and isolated a field of labor, his numerous friends in this city feel that such a decision entails a great and personal loss on themselves, a loss particularly felt by his congregation at Cote St. Antoine.

THE ACTING MAYOR has received a letter from a woe-begone bachelor in Eisbee, Arizona, who says he writes for himself and a number of other miners there. The letter states that the miners earn good pay, have $1,000 to $5,000 each in the bank, and that all they need is an Eve apiece to make their wilderness blossom. Young girls with matrimonial tendencies between 14 and 20, so the letter says, would find good situations as wives, and the miners moreover are quite ready to send money for their fare. The City Clerk was instructed to reply that the Mayor is not the head of a matrimonial agency, and does not feel like "organizing a society for the furnishing of wives to disconsolate miners."

CANADIAN STAMPS.

At the request of Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, the Dominion Government has had prepared a complete collection of Canadian postage, inland revenue, customs and law stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes and newspaper wrappers. They are to be transmitted to the Colonial Office, where they will be kept on record along with similar collections from other British colonies. A set of obsolete stamps was also asked for, but so far as the Post-Office Department is concerned it has not been possible to procure these, the rule being to destroy the dies as soon as the stamps are withdrawn from circulation. The Inland Revenue Department has, however, been able to supply some stamps no longer issued by that department. A duplicate set of the stamps sent to the Colonial Office has also been forwarded to the High Commissioner's Office, to be placed on view there.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

AWFUL DISASTERS.

MANY KILLED BY A PREMATURE BLAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Sept. 7.—Last evening a premature blast in the Northern Pacific yards killed fifteen men and possibly more. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known. It was just before the hour of quitting work. A large force of men was engaged in blasting out a huge rock pile in the Northern Pacific freight yards in the eastern part of the city. From fifty to seventy-five men were at work in the cut at the time. Some of the workmen were preparing blasts to be touched off after other workmen and teams had departed for the night. One blast had been prepared. In putting in the second it was exploded, the jar also touching off the first blast. Twenty-five thousand cubic feet of rock was thrown over upon the unsuspecting mass of humanity with terrible results. Time only heightens the horrors wrought by the explosions. At 11 p.m., the men engaged in taking out the mangled victims were forced to desist, because among the rocks which were being carried away were five other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that burned the victims. Up to that hour 18 bodies had been taken out. There are yet unaccounted for 27 men, all of whom are probably buried beneath the mighty mass of rock. The fatality was terrible. The men were given no chance for life. It was either instant death or slight injury. There were about 200 pounds of giant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms.

THE ROCK WAS TOO HOT.

It is the custom to prepare blasts and charge them at the hours of 12 noon and 6 p.m., after the men have left work and gone to a place of safety to shoot them. In this case it seems that one blast had been prepared and the foreman, C. McPherson, was preparing a second. The men had all finished their work and were putting on their coats and picking up their lunch pails ready to go to their homes. Either the rock was too hot from the action of the drills or else tamping exploded the second blast and that exploded the first. A man who was tamping paid the penalty with his life. A man who stood beside him who was tamping escaped with slight bruises, although twenty thousand cubic feet of rock were hurled for hundreds of feet in every direction. Another man, who was near the deadly blast and who was supposed to be dead, was seen shortly after the explosion in a half crazed condition walking around with his clothing torn to shreds.

HORRIBLE NOISES.

The men were working in a cut levelling off the ground for the new freight yard. The cliff of rock on the site of the cut which was being removed was 20 feet high. The blasts are so arranged that the rock is thrown toward the cut. Not anticipating the blast about 30 men were under the cliff when the blast exploded. A great mass of rock and earth rose in the air and pitched over into the cut, burying the men beneath its awful weight. None of them had time to run, but a few escaped in a miraculous manner. Over 100 men were at work in the adjoining cuts and at once were on the scene of the accident, and began with picks and shovels to hunt for the buried bodies. From all over the huge mass of rock groans and shrieks issued, and the air was filled with the horrible noises and the appeals of the wounded and dying. A short half hour and all was still except for the workingmen with pick in hand who by light of lanterns worked late into the night removing the dead bodies.

FIVE KILLED, DOZENS INJURED.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—The most serious accident which has happened in Colorado for years occurred four miles east of Florence, at five o'clock Saturday morning. Sections numbers one and two of freight No 61 left Pueblo at three o'clock for the west. The first section had attached a passenger coach loaded with 47 laborers bound for Tennessee Pass and some of the western extensions of the road. The first section had either stopped in the cut near Florence or had greatly reduced their speed when the second section, the engineer of which was prevented from seeing the head section by a sharp turn in the cut, dashed into the coach, tearing it into a thousand pieces and throwing the debris, wounded and dead on, the Santa Fe track, a few feet away. Twelve loaded freight cars ahead of the coach were derailed and completely wrecked. None of the trainmen were injured. Those who escaped from the cars uninjured together with some of the citizens of Florence were soon at work tending the injured. Of the 47 men known to have been in the car five were killed instantly and 37 were wounded, several fatally. Physicians arrived shortly on special trains. The injured were taken to the company's hospital at Salida. There were a large number of Italians in the party.

ELECTRIC TRAIN COLLISION.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—A frightful accident occurred at the Willson avenue crossing of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway in this city about 7.30 last evening by which at least a dozen persons were terribly injured, some fatally. The crossing is on a steep grade down which runs an electric street railway line. At the time the accident occurred a freight train was standing close to the crossing on the south track. An electric motor drawing one car was approaching from the south. Just as the motor had crossed the railway track a locomotive, running 20 miles an hour, dashed out from behind the freight train. The pilot of the engine struck the electric train between the motor and trail car, tearing them apart and hurling one to each side of the track. At least a score of persons were on the trail car, and they were tumbled about in all directions. The victims were hurried away in ambulances to the hospitals. Following is a list of the injured:—Minnie Mock, crushed, died at hospital; J. A. Moore, right arm crushed, leg lacerated; Annie Nieman, collar bone broken, face cut; Louisa Mock, cut on head and arms; Edward Watson, right foot crushed; Charles Woods, body bruised; George Somers, leg cut; George Neff, severely bruised; Lizzie Cable, badly bruised; Lizzie and Eliza Bragg, cut on head and bruised; Mrs. Mooney, leg sprained; Frank Rose, bruised about hips, arms and shoulder; Leora Howell, cut about legs and head.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A DOUBLE FAMINE IMPENDING.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The British Government is constructing light railways of importance for military purposes in Ireland, the work being in part a relief measure.

Two men, Sullivan and Haskett, have been committed for trial charged with four years ago murdering an employee on an "evicted" farm.

Regarding the Irish potato blight Mr. Davitt says it appears that the burden of the distress falls on the congested districts of the seaboard, principally in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Galway, Mayo and Donegal. The eastern counties have also suffered severely from the potato rot, and their harvest also has been materially injured. Another disaster, almost as prodigious in its consequences as the potato failure, is the possible fuel famine. The sunshine necessary for drying the turf, which is the only combustible available to the Irish peasant for his winter fire, has been absent, so that the people will have to face not only lack of food but lack of fuel. Rents will fail with a failure of the harvest, and evictions follow.

AN OUTLAW'S PARADISE.

The Kentucky mountains, in the neighborhood of Pikeville, have been practically controlled for many years by outlaws, illegal distillers and desperadoes, and little attempt has been made to put down the lawlessness that constantly prevails in that section of the State. Within the last five years more than two hundred murders have been committed, and not a single person has been arrested. In Perry County, which is the centre of disorder, there is not a church, school or telegraph office. The outlaws burned the courthouse two years ago, and no attempt has since been made to hold court in the county until a short time ago, when Circuit Judge Lilly, guarded by several companies of militia, arrived in the town of Hazard, the county seat, and held court in a large tent which had been erected for the purpose. A large crowd collected, and several hundred outlaws came in from the mountains and lounged about in the outskirts of the town. With great difficulty the judge induced sixteen citizens to act as a grand jury. In his charge he said that the county was seventy years old, and while only one man had been convicted of murder and sentenced to a short term in the penitentiary, it was on record that over five hundred murders had been committed. He said, "I have missed several terms because I was satisfied that a court could not be held. My life has been threatened, and I have had every reason to expect assassination, but I have determined to do my duty." The jury consented to indict several persons for horse stealing, but frankly admitted that they were afraid to indict a number of the outlaws charged with murder.

CALLED HIM A "SCAB."

A Leeds jury have given a verdict of £300 damages against the secretary of the National Union of Operative Boot and Shoe Rivetters, for the slander contained in the use of the word "scab." The secretary went to the employer of a boot finisher named Andrews, and threatened to turn out the whole of the firm's men if Andrews, whom he described as a "scab," were not discharged. The firm did discharge him, but he has had a victory in law as against the secretary of the Union.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE. Monday, Sept. 8.

FINANCIAL.

There is little change to report in the money market which, though somewhat less stringent, is still far from easy. Though some loans have been made by brokers at 5½ percent on call on first stock collateral, yet the ordinary rate is not less than 6 percent. Good commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 percent as to name and date.

The sterling market is firm, the Government being on the market for one hundred thousand pounds, for which it will have to pay high rates. We quote round amounts of sixty-day bills between banks at 108 7-16 to 108 9-16, and demand bills at 109 3-16 to 109 5-16. Over the counter the rates for sixties are 108⅝ to 108¾, and for demand 109½ to 109⅝. Cables 109⅝ to 110. Drafts on New York are drawn at 1-32 to 3-32 premium between banks and ⅛ to ¼ over the counter.

The stock market has been very dull during the week, with little doing except in Canadian Pacific. Montreal Street Railway, North-West Land and Montreal Telegraph were also dealt in to a small extent. The total sales numbered 4,075 against 5,500 the previous week; of these more than one-half of the whole number were Canadian Pacific alone. Bank stocks are little dealt in, the general opinion being that they are too high at present prices.

Morning sales—1 Merchants Bank 145; 50 Commerce, 128¼; 300 Can. Pacific, 82¼.

Afternoon sales—1 Bank of Montreal 229½; 10 Commerce 128¼; 150 Canadian Pacific Railway, 82¼; 150 at 82¼.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.

Bank Stocks.	Buyer p.c.	Seller p.c.	H'lf yr'ly dividend	Par value of shares	Amount paid up
Montreal	231½	230	5	$200	all
Ontario	120	110	3	100	all
Peoples	101	97	3	50	all
Molsons	170	164	5	50	all
Toronto	224	220	4	100	all
Merchants	146	145½	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	140	130	3½	50	all
Union	....	....	3	60	all
Commerce	129	128¼	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	100	95	3	25	....
Hochelaga	101½	100	3	100	....
British	160	....	....	£50	....
National	....	....	....	....	....
Ville Marie	....	....	3½	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....	4	100	....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	100½	100	3	40	....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	....	....	6	100	all
City Passenger Railway	180	161½	5	50	all
Montreal Gas Co.	210½	209½	5	40	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....	....	100	....
Canadian Pacific Railway	82½	82¼	....	100	....
" L. G. Bonds	....	108	....	£5	....
Canada North-West Land	85	80	....	10	....
Canada Cotton	....	....	....	100	....
Dundas Cotton	100	....	....	100	....
Montreal Cotton	80	75	....	100	....
Canada Cotton Bonds	....	....	....	100	....
Stormont Cotton	....	....	....	100	....
Hochelaga Cotton	....	....	....	100	....
Bank of Montreal x-d.	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	....	....

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The volume of the wholesale trade increases steadily as autumn comes on. Large orders of staple goods in all departments continue to be received and executed, showing that great confidence is felt by the country merchants in the future of trade not only in Ontario but the North-West on account of the good crops in both the provinces and the Territories. The Maritime Provinces crops are reported good also, and it is hoped that trade will revive in that quarter of the country. The crop reports from all parts, but especially from the North-West, are more reassuring, it being hoped that the frosts have not done as much damage as was at first feared. Of the prospects in the North-West the Winnipeg *Commercial* says:

The long continued spell of wet weather following closely in the wake of the frost scare, caused a good deal of uneasiness in commercial circles last week, however, largely disappeared as the weather cleared off at the end of the week. The frost scare has been discounted, and the general belief is that the damage is not as great as was at first feared, while fine weather for the future will make up for the delay caused by the recent rains. Business is in a dormant state in most branches, and dealers are waiting for a brisk movement and general livening up after harvest. With an occasional load of new grain already coming into market at different points, a sense of security such as has not been felt for many months is being felt, and it is believed that the good time long looked for is now safely within reach.

DRY GOODS.—Business showed some improvement, the city trade especially having improved during the last two weeks. Sorting up orders from the country are already being received and a good fall trade is confidently expected. Remittances show some improvement but are still complained of, this being the least encouraging feature of the present situation.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business, especially in heavy goods, is more active, and large amounts are going forward by boat. The pig iron market continues firm. Glasgow warrants are about steady at 50 shillings. Holders of "spot" pig iron are as firm as ever. A good deal is going forward on through shipment. We quote prices as follows:—Coltness, $22.50; Calder, $22; Langloan, $22; Summerlee, $22; Gartsherrie, $22; Dalmellington, $21; Eglinton, $19 to $19.50; Carnbroe, $19.50; Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.; Canadian, $2.25; Ord. Crown, $2.50; Swedes, $3.75 to $4; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $3; Block tin, $24 to $25; Copper, per lb., —; Ingot, 15c; Sheets, 14c to 19c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.80 to $3. Tin plate—Coke, $3.75; Charcoal, $4.25. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, $3.90; Sheets, $4.75. Shot, $6; Lead Pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $6 to $6.25; Spelter, $6; Remelted, $1; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c.

NAILS are much stronger; cutting still continues though not at lower figures than quoted last week so far as we have heard. Hot cut are quoted at $2.40 to $2.45, and steel cut at $2.25.

LEATHER.—Business in all descriptions is fair but the supply is also good. Prices are as yet steady. We quote to-day as follows:—Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 20c to 22c; Spanish sole, B.A., No. 2, 17½c to 18c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 1, 18½c to 19c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c; China sole No. 2, 16½c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 22c to 25c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; Upper, waxed light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 24c to 27c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 13c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 14c to 18c; Splits, junior, 12c to 14c; Splits, calf, 32c to 35c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do. heavy, 45c to 50c; do. French, $1.05 to $1.35; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent, cow, 15c to 16c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is no change to report.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is fairly active. The quotations to-day are as follows: Bleaching powder, $1.70 to $1.90; bicarb soda, $2.25 to $2.35; sal soda, $1.15 to $1.25; caustic soda, $2.35 to $2.60; soda ash, $1.50 to $2.00; chlorate potash, 22c to 25c; alum, $1.30 to $1.60; copperas, 80c to 90c; sulphur flour, $2.25 to $2.50; sulphur roll, $1.90 to $2; sulphate of copper, $6.00 to $7; white sugar of lead, 8c to 12c; brown sugar of lead, 7c to 10c; bich. potash, 9c to 11c; bich. soda, 7c to 8c; logwood, per 100 lbs., $2 to $2.25; sumac, Sicilian, 60c to 75c; prussiate potash, yellow, 25c to 26c; Cutch, 7c to 7½c; Gambier, 7c to 8c; Madras indigo, 60c to 80c; Quinine (Eng.), 52c to 55c; do. German, 45c to 50c; opium, $4.25 to $4.50; morphia, $1.90 to $2; glycerine, 24c to 25c; carbolic acid, 55c to 60c; iodide potass, $3.75 to $4; gum arabic, 65c to $1.25; tartaric acid, 53c to 55c; cream tartar, 26c to 27c.

HIDES AND SKINS are unchanged. We quote as follows:—Green butchers', for No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c; calfskins, 5c per lb.; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25 each; lambskins, 35c to 40c each.

PETROLEUM is steady at 15½c for car-lots and 16c for part cars; and 23c to 25c for American.

COAL is steady. The following are the quotations for to-day:—Anthracite, $6.00 for stove, $6.00 for chestnut, $5.75 for egg and $5.50 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $5.50 per ton; Scotch steam, $5.50 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.25 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $3.75 to $4 per 2,240 lbs.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—There was little or no business doing to-day. We quote:

Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba	$1.32	to	$1.35
No. 2 do do	$1.30	to	$1.33
Peas, per 66 lbs. in store	.00	to	.77½
Peas, afloat, July delivery	.00	to	.70
Quebec oats	.00	to	.00
Ontario oats	.41	to	.42
Corn, duty paid	.00	to	.65
Corn, cargoes in bond	.41	to	.45
Barley, feeding	.00	to	.40
Barley, good malting	.00	to	.52

FLOUR.—No sales were reported on 'Change to-day. Quotations are unchanged.

Patent Winter	$5.25	to	$5.60
Patent Spring	0.00	to	6.30
Straight Roller	4.90	to	5.00
Extra	4.65	to	4.75
Superfine	3.75	to	4.50
Fine	3.25	to	3.50
City Strong Bakers	0.00	to	6.00
Strong Bakers	0.00	to	6.00
Superfine (bags)	1.90	to	2.10
Extra (bags)	2.20	to	2.25
Fine (bags)	1.55	to	1.75
Oatmeal, standard, per bag	2.25	to	2.35
Oatmeal, granulated	2.40	to	2.50
Oatmeal, rolled	2.40	to	2.50

GENERAL PRODUCE.

EGGS.—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote at 16c to 17c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—We quote as follows: Canada Short Cut, $17.50 to $18.00; Western Short Cut, $17; Clear Mess, $16.50; City Hams, 12½c to 13½c; Western Lard, 9c to 9½c; Canadian Lard, 8½c to 8¾c; bacon, 10c to 11½c.

FRUIT.—Apples, particularly summer fruit and off qualities, are a drug on the market, and can hardly be sold. The following are the quotations:—Fall apples, $1.60 to $3.50 per brl. 75c per basket; oranges, $7.50 per box; lemons, $7.50 to $8.00 per box; bananas, $1.00 to $1.50 per bunch; watermelons, 30c to 40c apiece; pears, $6.50 per keg; $1.00 to $1.50 per basket; grapes, $1.00 to $1.25 per basket.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The shipments for last week were 58,322 boxes as against 18,350 for the corresponding week of last year, bringing up the shipment to date to 901,000 boxes, as against 720,700 boxes for the same period of last year. There has been a decided improvement in the tone of the market during the week. The cable is now at 44s, New York has advanced, and on this market 9½c is the lowest price really finest colored can be bought for. The factory men have been holding hard for big prices at all the county boards this week and they have been none too successful, so the volume of purchases has been comparatively small. We quote Fancy August at 9½c to 9¾c; fine to fancy Julys, 8½c to 8¾c.

BUTTER.—The indignation and wonder with which the trade woke up to discover, in the early part of last week, that there was an export demand for August creamery, and that the factories had been closed up, developed into a desire for butter that manifested itself by a rush to the country and stagnation in town. The shipments for the week is 1 349 packages. We quote:—August Creamery, 19c to 21c; Early Summer, 16½c to 17c; Townships, 16c to 16½c; Western, 12c to 13c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—SEPT. 8.

There were about 650 head of butchers' cattle, 600 sheep and lambs and 100 calves offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was fairly active, but prices continue unsatisfactory to the drovers, only a few head of the best cattle bringing over 4c per lb. and not many exceeding 3¾c do, with common dry cows at about 3c and some of the leaner stock and hard little bulls down to 2c per lb. One choice beef critter was sold to-day at 4½c per lb. and shippers have been paying that much lately for good beeves. Calves are in fair demand at about former rates, or from $2.50 to $15 each. Shippers continue to pay about 4c per lb. for suitable sheep and good lambs are sold in lots at from $3.50 to $4 each, while common lambs sell at from $2.25 to $3.25 each. Messrs. Brown Bros. bought over 100 lambs to-day at from $3 to $5 each and a fine calf for $15. Fat hogs are in fair demand at about 5½c per lb.

VIGER COW MARKET—SEPT. 5.

There were about 83 milch cows and strippers offered on this market to-day, with very little demand for them as the few milkmen who came around seemed to be not wanting any more cows at present. A number of the cows offered here to-day have been on the market before, and it is likely that not a few will have to wait for another market before being sold. An extra large cow was sold for $55, a pretty good looking cow at $40, two others for $70, and three more for $100. Several other common cows were sold at about $30 each, but no one seemed to be wanting the smaller cows.

HORSE MARKET—Sept. 8.

WEST END MARKET.

(Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.)

The receipts of horses via the G.T.R. for the week ending Sept. 6th, were 116; left over from previous week, 14; total for week, 130; shipped during the week, 95; left for city, 24; on hand for sale and shipment 11. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. Railway—Ex SS. Amarynthia, 3 horses consigned to John Stewart, Chesly, Ont., 10 do. to Gamble Orr, Chesley, Ont.; 5 do. to J. C. Johnson, Manilla, Ont. Ex SS. Sarmatian, 4 horses, 66 ponies consigned to Ross & Bartlet, Chicago, Ill.; 5 horses to Mr. Willie, Montana.

WEST END CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending Sept. 6th were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week	3,022	1,736	516	56
Left over from previous week	1,650	600	....	....
Total for week	4,672	2,336	516	56
On hand	489	370	—	—

The receipts of cattle for the week were large. Few export cattle changed hands. Not much change in prices. There was a good supply of butchers' cattle. Most of them were of inferior quality; good beeves met with good demand. Sheep and hogs were in good demand. Hogs were scarce but not much change in prices.

We quote the following as being fair values:

Cattle, export	4½c	to	5c
Cattle, butchers' good	4c	to	4½c
" " medium	3½c	to	4c
" " culls	3c	to	3½c
Sheep	4c	to	4½c
Hogs	$5.25	to	$5.50
Calves	$4.00	to	$10.00

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—SEPT. 5.

Although very few farmers from a distance came to the markets to-day, yet all the approaches to Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square were crowded with produce-laden vehicles and garden stuffs, as well as all kinds of truck, which were offered in enormous quantities, and as the crowd of buyers was unusually large business was active throughout the forenoon, and prices in general have a downward tendency. Oats were not so plentiful as they have been lately, and prices are higher. Potatoes are a drug on the market, and as many of them are more or less affected with the rot, the usual prices asked are from 50c to 60c per bag, but less would be taken in order to effect sales. Other roots and vegetables are exceedingly abundant at very low rates; green corn ears were offered in unprecedentedly large quantities, and sold at from 5c to 7c the dozen; a few loads of half ripened pumpkins were offered at from 50c to 75c the dozen. Poultry, especially chickens and ducklings, were offered in larger quantities, but the active demand keeps up the prices, a few dead geese were sold to-day at about 75c each, or 8c per lb. There were no dressed hogs offered by farmers, but there were a good many pork pieces, heads, feet and red sausages offered. Butter was slightly higher in price, but eggs were plentiful and rather lower priced. The fruit market is glutted with apples of inferior quality and prices are pretty low in some cases. Tomatoes are not so plentiful as they have been, but the quality is not good and prices are from 25c to 50c the three-peck basket. Blueberries from the Saguenay are plentiful, at from 75c to 90c per box, of a little over half a bushel. Nutmeg melons and mush melons are both plentiful, but generally of inferior quality, with numerous bad spots over them. Wild plums are about 50c the pail and blue and green gages are from 40c to 50c the gallon. The supply of hay is larger and prices are lower.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats, $1.05 to $1.20; peas, 95c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c do.

DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, &c.—Turkeys, 75c to $1.75 each; fowls, 50c to 75c the pair; spring chickens, 35c to 60c do.; young ducks, 65c to 80c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 60c per bag; Quebec turnips, 75c do.; new carrots, 20c the dozen bunches; cabbages, 15c to 30c per dozen; cauliflowers, 50c to $2.50 do.; celery, 20c to 25c do.; onions, 65c to $1 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 15c to 18c per lb.; prints, 20c to 30c; packed eggs, 16c to 18c per dozen; fresh, 20c to 25c.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $7 to $8 per box; apples, $1.50 to $3.00 per barrel; peaches, $1.75 to $2.50 the basket; pears, $1 to $1.25 do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $6 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 45c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4.00 to $5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

CHEESE MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 8.—The cheese offerings to-day were only 1,700 boxes. Holders were very stiff in their views and asking ½c to ¾c above buyers' orders; 8½c was offered at first for 1,000 boxes of Marshfield, and later 8¾c and 9c respectively for Marshfield offerings and 9c for 700 Springville, but the factories would not sell at this price, asking 9¼c to 9½c.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 8.—Sales of cheese to-day were as follows:—157 boxes at 8½c, 2,373 boxes at 8¾c, 3,522 at 9c, 2,092 boxes at 9⅛c, 76 boxes at 9¼c, 293 boxes at 9⅜c, 475 boxes on commission. Total, 8,988 boxes. Also, 940 dairy at 8½c to 10c. Butter—10 packages creamery butter at 24c and 24 packages dairy butter at 12c to 22c.

UTICA, N.Y., Sept. 8.—There was a slight decline in the prices on the local cheese market to-day and there was quite a lot of cheese held over. Transactions:—Seven lots, 790 boxes, at 8¾c; 61 lots, 530 boxes, at 8⅞c; 14 lots, 1,285 boxes, at 8⅞c; 16 lots, 1,191 boxes, at 8⅞c; 37 lots, 2,720 boxes, at 9c; one lot, 40 boxes, at 9⅛c; 11 lots, 912 boxes, on commission. Total, 147 lots, 7,388 boxes. Ruling price, 8⅞c. Transactions last year, 16,506 boxes; ruling price, 8c.

INGERSOL, Sept. 8.—At the cheese market held here to-day eleven factories boarded three thousand boxes August make. Several other salesmen were present who did not board. No sales reported, market dull, 9½c was freely bid but refused, salesmen holding for higher prices.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 5.—About 7,000 boxes cheese offered on board here to-day; about 3,500 sold at from 9 5-16c to 9½c; balance will be sold this evening.

MANITOBA CROP REPORT.

Four or five days rain right in the midst of harvest is not a favorable feature, but such is the record for the week. A drizzling rain set in on Saturday afternoon, August 23rd, and continued, with the exception of short intervals, well into Wednesday night. It cleared up Thursday morning, and the balance of the week was very favorable. Harvesting was seriously delayed as a result of the rain, and late grain further retarded in ripening. About all the grain cut was still in the stook, and it would receive a thorough soaking, which, of course, will not improve the quality. There has also probably been some slight loss from the shelling of over ripe standing grain. The wet spell will prolong harvesting well into next week in districts which would have finished by to-night. To-day (Saturday, August 30th) the weather appears more settled than it has for some time.

The frost of August 21 and 22 is still the subject of much discussion, and reports as to damage are very conflicting. Fuller advices received show that frost was experienced nearly all over the country, but in nearly all instances it was very light, and nine reports out of ten assert that little or no damage was done. Several very sweeping reports have been sent abroad to the effect that all the standing grain, amounting to something more than half of the entire wheat crop, was damaged by the frost. One report published abroad said that 70 percent of the crop had been damaged. Such reports are absurd upon their face, as can be easily shown to the satisfaction of any reasonable person, and there is no doubt but that some of these reports were intended to influence the markets, rather than to give a correct statement. The frost was so slight in some sections that even tender garden plants were not injured. This is the evidence that comes from quite a number of districts. Where tender plants were not damaged to a serious extent, it is reasonably certain to believe that grain has not been injured, and therefore it is reasonably certain to state that a large portion of the standing grain has not been damaged in the least. With nearly half the crop cut before the frost, and the certainty that a large portion of the standing grain was not damaged, the percentage which may be damaged would be small. This is the condition, after allowing every reasonable doubt as to the safety of the crop. While the sweeping reports of damage are absurd, as has been shown, it is equally wrong to make light of the frost and declare that no damage at all has been done. Some allowance should be made for the fact that the tendency in the past had been to under-estimate damage from this cause. But after making this allowance there is less reason for fear than was at first felt. Some very authoritative statements have been made as to damage which has or has not been done, but with such evidence as there is to go upon, it would be foolish to undertake to give a figure of the percentage either way.

Harvesting was so delayed last week that little additional information has come to hand as to quality and prospective yields. A good many reports have been heard, of rather poor samples, from uneven ripening, light grain, etc. It is also reported that some wheat has been cut too green to make a good sample, as some commenced cutting on account of the cool weather of last week.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

THE MANITOBA WHEAT MARKET.

"Wheat will bring a big price this year."

That is the remark heard on all sides at present; but, while that impression is as general as it is firm, no one will venture to predict the probable price. The Ogilvies, who practically make the price for Manitoba, are silent on the point. Their manager here says he has no information respecting the subject that would give a reliable index of the price during the next few months. The price depends entirely on the demand for wheat and flour in England—assuming, of course, that there is considerable wheat in the Dominion available for export—and prices will remain high so long as active demand from across the Atlantic keeps up, when it ceases prices will drop to a corresponding extent; and it is doubtless owing to an anticipation of the Old Country demand slackening that buyers here put off questions with the answer that "The market is not open." Only one delivery of new wheat has yet been reported in the province. That lot was purchased for ninety-two cents per bushel.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

CANADIAN CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

Statement of live stock exported from Canadian ports to Great Britain for week ending August 30, 1890:

Steamer	From	To	Cattle	Sheep
Oswanil	Quebec	Liverpool	419	490
Lake Winnipeg	Montreal	"	481	....
Oregon	"	"	424	118
Circe	"	Glasgow	501	....
Pomeranian	"	"	398	254
Fremona	"	Dundee	736	....
Michigan	"	Aberdeen	360	....
City of Lincoln	"	Dundee	311	....

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 27.—The number of fat sheep and lambs in yesterday's market was about the same as last week. Trade was rather quieter, especially for sheep suited for the London trade. Extreme top price of mutton, 8½d; current, 8d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; inferior down to 6d per lb. There was a small supply of fat cattle, of a seasonable average as to quality, which sold readily at prices rather in favor of exposers. Ballocks sold at £15 to £20 a head. Extreme top prices of beef, 8s 6d; current, 8s to 8s 3d; inferior down to 7s per imperial stone.

NEWCASTLE, Aug. 27.—Yesterday's prices—Prime heifers, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; small pigs, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; large fat pigs, 6s to 6s 3d per stone; small sheep, 8½d to 8¾d; large fat sheep, 7½d to 8d; lamb, 8d to 9d per lb. Cattle shown, 2007; sheep, 9,483; pigs, 757.

SALFORD, Aug. 27.—Supply of cattle about the same as yesterday, but smaller of sheep and lambs. Better trade for cattle at last week's prices. Choice sheep lambs in fair demand; others slow. Slight decrease in calves. Cattle, 5d to 7d; sheep, 6d to 8d; lambs, 8s to 9s; cattle, 2,497; sheep and lambs, 14,971.

BUTTER.

CORK, Aug. 26.—Ordinary—Firsts, 81s; seconds, 72s; thirds, 63s; fourths, 54s. Mild-cured firkins—Superfine, 97s; fine, 90s; mild, 76s. Do. kegs—Superfine, 94s. In market—1,300 firkins 522 mild.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 147 carloads, or 2,547 head, including 36 carloads for exportation alive, 34 carloads on the market, and 77 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. Twenty carloads were in the selling pens besides from previous arrivals. The quality of the offerings as a rule, was the worst shown at this market in some time, and the result was a very slow trade, and a still further decline in values of 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. Really prime steers were scarce and wanted at former prices. A number of carloads remained unsold at the close. Very poor to prime native steers sold at $3.05 to $4.60 per 100 lbs.; 2 head bringing $4.70; 2 carloads of poor Texans at $2.95; bulls and dry cows at $1.80 to $2.50.

Dressed beef ruled slow at 6½c to 7½c per lb, for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 9c to 10½c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 7½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, including 4 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers, were 27 carloads, or 6,178 head. There was not so much activity or life to the trade as on Thursday, but prices were not quotably lower. The pens were not cleared. Reported transactions included poor to strictly prime sheep at $4 to $5.25 per 100 lb., and common to choice lambs at $5.75 to $6.75. Dressed mutton steady at 8c to 10c per lb. Dressed lambs weak at 9c to 11c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 9 000 head; shipments, blank. Market slow; easy; natives, $4 to $5.10; Texans, $2.25 to $3.10; rangers, $2.50 to $3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, blank; market lower; mixed and packers, $3.90 to $4.25; prime, heavy and butcher weights, $4.40 to $4.50; light, $4.50 to $4.60.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE have been in steady general demand, which has been met by holders, the bulk of the stock that is now here being more or less ready in flavor and warm in condition. Finest cool-conditioned Colored has brought 43s to 43s 6d per cwt., and where they are flavory, 40s to 41s 6d per cwt. Finest cool White has sold at 42s to 42s 6d, but the greater portion of this week's arrivals of Finest White have been offered at 40s to 41s 6d per cwt., holders having met buyers to increase progress, quality being ready. Grades just under best have met with a steady enquiry at 33s to 38s, and with low to mediums in fair demand at 17s to 28s per cwt. With rather stronger advices from America our market closes with firmer feeling on choice cool goods.

BUTTER has met with an improved enquiry, and finest fresh parcels of American and Canadian has brought an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt., while the old stale parcels are now getting into small compass. We quote finest fresh lots at 75s to 78s per cwt., and old inferior lots, 34s to 38s. We quote Irish butter—Cork firsts, advanced to 81s per cwt.; seconds, 78s; and thirds, 67s per cwt.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, 30th August, 1890.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, $1.00⅞ Sept.; $1.01½ Oct.; $1.02⅛ Nov.; $1.03⅞ Dec.; $1.04⅞ May; $1.05⅞ Feb.; $1.06⅛ March; $1.07⅛ April; $1.08 May. Corn, 53c Sept.; 53c Oct.; 53c Dec.; 54⅛c May. Oats, 40½c Sept.; 40½c Oct.; 40½c Nov.; 40½c Dec.; 42⅛c May.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 8, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 97⅛c Sept.; 98c Oct.; $1.00⅛c to $1.01 Dec.; $1.05⅞ May. Corn, 43½c cash; 43½c Sept.; 43c Oct.; 48c May.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 93½c cash; 93½c Sept.; 96⅞c Dec.

TOLEDO, Sept. 8, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 97c cash; $1.01 Dec.; $1.06 May.

DULUTH, Sept. 8, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.01 cash; $1.01 Sept.; $1.01 Oct.; $1.00⅞ Dec.; $1.07½ May.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 4 p.m.—Consols 95 1-16 for money; 95⅛ on account.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8, 11.30 a.m.—Spring wheat, 7s 4d; red winter, 7s 3d to 7s 3½d; No. 1, Cal., 7s 4½d to 7s 5d; corn, 4s 4½d; peas, 5s 6d; pork, 56s 6d; lard, 31s 6d; bacon, 31s 6d to 32s 6d; tallow, 28s 6d; cheese, 44s.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 6.—White wheat, 97c to 98c; red wheat, 97c to 98c; spring wheat, 95c to 97c; peas, 55c to 56c; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 39c to 41c; corn, 50c to 60c; clover seed, $4.75 to $5.00; timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.00; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4.00 to $5.00; strong bakers do., $4.00 to $5.00; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.50 to $7.00; apples, per bag, 50c to 75c; dried apples, per lb., 6c to 7c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 75c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 15c to 17c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 9c to 13c; eggs, per dozen, 14c to 17c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., Sept. 5.—Flour, roller, $2.60 to $2.85; fall wheat, 93c to 95c; spring wheat, 87c to 90c; bran, $13; barley, 48c to 52c; oats, 38c to 40c; rye, 40c to 45c; peas, 58c to 65c; hay, $7.00; eggs, 13c to 14c; butter, 16c to 17c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; dressed hogs, $8 to $8.50; sheepskins, $7.00 to $8; hides, $4.50 to $5.50; wool, 20c to 23c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—Wheat, Spring, No. 2, 98c to 99c; red winter, No. 2, 99c to $1; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, $1.30 to $1.32; do., No. 2 hard, $1.28 to $1.30; peas, No. 2, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 42c; flour, extra, $4.30 to $4.35; straight roller, $4.75 to $4.85. Market dull and inactive. Sales:—Spring outside at 95c; Oats, outside at 40c.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Sept. 8.—Butter, 22c; eggs, 14c; chickens, 35c to 40c; ducks, 50c to 60c; hides, 7c; wool, 25c; tallow, rough, 2½c; do., rendered, 5c; deacons, 40c; lambskins, 70c to 75c; calfskins, 6c; barley, 50c to 55c; rye, 45c; wheat, 90 to 95c; peas, 55c to 60c; oats, 30c to 35c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Sept. 8.—White wheat, 95c to 98c per bush.; red fall wheat, 95c to 98c per bush.; spring wheat, 95c to 98c per bush.; barley, 40c to 45c per bush.; peas, 58c to 60c per bush.; oats, 30c to 35c per bush.; corn, 40c to 50c per bush.; buckwheat, 40c to 50c per bush.; rye, 55c to 56c per bush.; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; onions, $1 to $1.25 per bag; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt.; dressed hogs, $6.50 to $7.25 per cwt.; hay, $5 to $6 per ton; hides, 5c to 6c per lb.; wool, 18c to 22c per lb.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; oatmeal, $3 to $3.25 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, tub, 18c to 22c per lb.; butter, rolls, 22c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 15c to 16c per dozen; tallow, 4c to 5c per lb.; lard, 11c to 12c per lb.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 8.—Fall Wheat, 96c; corn, 60c; oats, 37c; wool, 18c to 23c.

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

BIRTHS.

ELLIS.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., at 29 Dupre lane, the wife of William Ellis, of twin daughters.

HANNA.—In this city, on 1st September, at 29 Tupper street, Mrs. Geo. H. Hanna, of a son.

HARROD.—At Point St. Charles, on the 31st August, the wife of Walter Harrod of a son.

HEWITT.—At 557 St. Urbain street, on the 29th August, Mrs. Fred. D. Hewitt, of a daughter.

JOYCE.—At Rocklands, Outremont, September 2nd, a son to Mr. and Mrs Horace Joyce.

KIRKLAND.—At Airlie, Polk Co., Ore., on August 20th, 1890, at 4.30 p.m., the wife of Archibald Kirkland, of a son.

McDONALD.—At Kenyon, on 19th Aug., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Dougald McDonald.

McLAUCHLIN.—At 77 Aylmer street, on 2nd September, 1890, the wife of Fred. McLauchlin, of a daughter.

MOFFAT.—At 90 St. Luke street, on the 3rd, the wife of Wm. Moffat, of a son.

NOTT.—At 32 Redpath avenue, on Sept. 1st, the wife of John F. Nott, of a daughter (still-born).

RINGLAND.—At No. 27 Cherrier street, on the 2nd instant, the wife of G. A. Ringland, of a daughter.

SMALL.—At 3145 St. Catherine street, on the 31st Aug., the wife of P. C. Small, of a son.

SUTHERLAND.—At the manse, Inverness, Que., on 30th Aug., 1890, the wife of the Rev. James Sutherland, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—FERGUSON.—At the Manse, Balderson, August 27th, by the Rev. J. S. McIlraith, Archibald M. Campbell, of the Tp of Lanark, to Miss Margaret Jane Ferguson, of Harper, Ontario.

HIGHAM—BAILEY.—On the 26th of August, 1890, at Montreal, by the Rev. Thomas Bennett, William Henry Higham, of Buffalo, New York, to Alice Hannah Bailey, of Chicago.

JONES—LANAWAY.—On the 27th of August, 1890, at her father's residence, Sutton, P.Q., by the Rev. S. Teeson, Adna S. Jones, Mansonville, to Cynthia E. Lanaway.

KEENAN—SWETT.—At the Windsor Hotel, on Monday, the 1st of September, by the Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., James Raphael Keenan, of Washington, D.C., U.S., to Maude Longfellow, only daughter of Geo. W. Swett, Montreal.

KIRKLAND—McCULLOCH.—At St. Andrews, P.Q., Aug. 28th, 1889, at 4 p.m., by the Rev. D. Paterson, M.A., Archibald Kirkland, electrician, of Montreal, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. William McCulloch.

LEACH—FAIRLEY.—On the 23rd August, by license, at St. Paul's Church, New Cross, London, England, by the Rev G. Bruce Rhind, Captain Percival Hedley Leach, E. & A. S. Co., to Blanche, eldest daughter of Thomas Fairley, Esq., New Cross.

American papers please copy.

LONGMORE—MOFFATT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 3rd, 1890, by the Rev. James Sutherland, Robert Longmore, of Snowflake, Arizona, to Sarah Moffatt, of Inverness, Que.

MITCHELL—MONROE.—At "Cedarbrae," the residence of the bride's father, on Monday, 1st Sept., by the Rev. Dr. McNish, Richard R. Mitchell, of Montreal to Minnie C., only daughter of D. Monroe, Esq., Cornwall, Ont.

PERRY—GAIGE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gaige, Nelson, N.Y., W.S.A., Aug. 20th, by the Rev. H. H. Williams, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Perry, father of the groom, of La Prairie, Province of Quebec, Canada, Edward T. C. Perry, to Eva Adelle Gaige.

SANDEMAN—JOSEPH.—At 19 Milton street, on Tuesday, 2nd September, by the Rev. Meldola de Sola, Arthur A. Sandeman to Miss Maud Joseph, daughter of the late Abraham Joseph, of Quebec.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On the 5th inst., at 205 College street, Ada Hyde, beloved wife of G. W. Bailey.

London, England, papers please copy.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 2nd, Frederick John Potter Brooks, aged 25 years and 8 months.

Toronto papers please copy.

CHANDLER.—On the 4th instant, Helen Gorrie, infant daughter of F. C. Chandler.

CHAMBERLAIN.—In Melboro, P.Q., Wednesday, the 3rd inst., Rothwell Laurence Charles, only and beloved son of Charles Chamberlain, aged 3 years 1 month and 25 days.

DAVIS.—On September 2nd, at Scotch Concession, Riverfield, Eliza Hunter, widow of the late James Davis, in her 85th year.

GIBB.—At Abbotsford, on the 1st inst., Darling Bella, "fell asleep in Jesus," aged 6 years and 6 months.

JAMIESON.—Drowned, at West Farnham, on Aug. 29th, Nettie, eldest and beloved daughter of John and Kate Jamieson, formerly of Montreal.

LANCEY.—At Charleston, S.C., on Sunday morning, August 31st, in the 30th year of his age, after a week's illness of typhoid fever, Walter H., eldest son of C. D. Lancey, of this city.

MAXWELL.—At Huntingdon, on the 28th August, Jane Armstrong, widow of the late George Maxwell, aged 79 years, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

McBEAN.—At Athol Mills, East Hawkesbury, on Wednesday, 27th ult., Archibald McLean, Esq., in the 84th year of his age, a native of Mulin, Athol, Perthshire, Scotland. He leaves a beloved wife, two sons and eight daughters to mourn their loss. He was one of the first settlers in this section of the country. By energy and perseverance he accumulated a good property, composed of farms, buildings, mills, etc.

McDONALD.—At Kenyon, on 18th Aug., Joanna Buchanan, beloved wife of Dougald McDonald, aged 31 years. She left a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

McKAY.—At Edenside, Manitoba, on 4th July, Mary Louise, youngest child of Charles McKay, aged 4 years and 10 months.

SHERWOOD.—At Brockville, on the 3rd Sept., Mr. Pawson Sherwood, son of Wm. Sherwood, Esq., aged 21 years.

SMYTH.—At Cornwall, Sept. 1st, 1890, Mary, widow of the late Michael Smyth, aged 72 years, mother of Mrs. Wm. L. Perego, of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THREE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.—The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesday, September 9th and 23rd, and October 14th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at HALF RATES, to points in the farming regions of the West, South-West and North-West. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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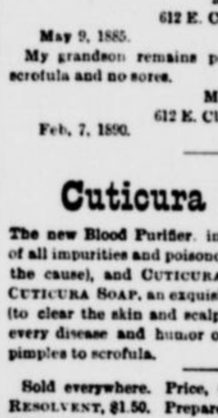

When six months old, the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula, of course.) He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of those ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.

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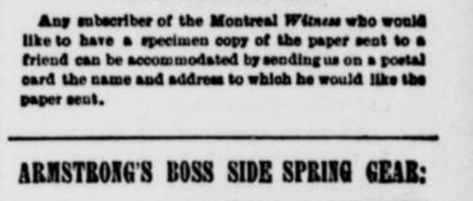

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