

SUMMARY.

ADVISED from Paris state that fifty Germans suspected of being spies have been expelled from France.

A FORCE of 4,000 rebels is in the vicinity of Suakin. The Governor has applied for additional troops.

THE GERMAN Australian Steamship Company has been founded at Hamburg, with a capital of 4,000,000 marks.

The subscriptions to the fund to aid Mr. Parnell in his litigation against the Times now amount to £2,000.

A GREEK squadron has been ordered to station itself in the Egean Sea for the defence of the sponge fisheries from the Turks.

IT IS STATED in New York that Miss D. Zerega, of Westchester county, is engaged to be married to the Duke of Newcastle.

The number of deaths in Havana from yellow fever during July was eighty-six. During August 114 persons died of the disease.

A DESPATCH from Burmah says that Lieut. Beaver, of the British army, has been found murdered in bed. It is supposed he was killed by decoits or by a servant.

The steamer "Eli Ward," by now eleven days overdue from Truxillo, is believed at New Orleans to have been lost with all on board. The crew consisted of 19 men.

ADVISED from India say the widow of a Brahmin villager near Cawnpore recently burned herself to death upon the funeral pyre unattended, after the departure of the funeral party.

A FIGHT occurred in the Cherokee nation on Tuesday between two Indians, in which both of the Indians received mortal wounds, and a mulatto girl was shot dead. The fight grew out of a contest for the girl.

THE GERMAN Colonial Government has appealed to the public to subscribe to the Emin relief fund, stating that the fund must be raised in ten days, and that any support granted by the Reichstag will be too late.

THE UNITED STATES House Committee on rivers and harbors have reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe rules for the care and management of the St. Clair Flats ship canal, and it was passed.

AT A MEETING of the French Council of Ministers it was decided not to suspend the import duty of five francs on cereals, which action, it was announced, would probably be taken on account of the inadequate harvests.

THE BAKERS at St. Denis, France, which were closed on account of the issue of a municipal decree lowering the price of bread, have been reopened. The mayor of the town succeeded in breaking the riot formed to raise prices.

The Missionary societies are clamoring for an inquiry to be made into the charges against the late Major Bartlett and Mr. Henry M. Stanley. The charges are of cruelty to the natives, and a readiness to shoot them for disobedience.

THERE is no longer any doubt that Italy is quietly preparing for a new expedition against Abyssinia, to be ready about the middle of October. Extensive preparations are being made that it may be more successful than the last.

THE International Literary and Artistic Congress, now in session at Venice, has decided that authors' copyrights should include the right of translation. The congress expressed the wish that the United States would accept the Berne Convention.

THERE is much indignation at Tahiti over the seizure of Easter Island by Chili, which proposes to establish a penal colony there. This island is famous for its grand stone statues standing on huge pedestals. The seizure was made by the Chilean cruiser "Agamemnon."

DON CARLOS has addressed a manifesto to Prince Valerio, of Paris, thanking his French adherents for their continued loyalty, declaring his right to the Spanish throne, and affirming that the legitimate heirs of the Comte de Chambard are the Bourbons not the Orleansists.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT will be made this year to acclimatize Canadian whitefish at the fish culture establishment at Malvern Wells, it is believed with better prospects of success than on any previous occasion, as the waters of Malvern are more suitable than the locations previously tried.

A LONG TRAIN bearing German recruits, who were returning to Berlin from the army maneuvers has collided with a freight at Meppen, Hanover. Four recruits were killed and a large number wounded. Twelve of the cars carrying recruits were wrecked. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

IN SPAIN two young men quarrelled over a love affair and agreed to fight a duel. The conditions were that the right foot of one should be tied to the left foot of the other and that the men should stab till one should die. Each received seven wounds before one expired still tied to the other, who was carried away dying.

NEWS from the South Seas shows that there was savage fighting on the Marquesas group before the natives allowed the French to hoist their flag and take possession. Two hundred French marines and several thousand natives were killed. The natives retired into the mountains where it was difficult to dislodge them.

AN INDIANAPOLIS despatch from Kohomo reports a shooting affray in a court room in that place yesterday. An action for divorce was pending between Samuel Pruett and wife. Suddenly Pruett drew a revolver and fired two shots at his wife, and a third at C. Blackridge. The woman will probably die. Blackridge's injuries are not fatal.

THE GERMAN consul at Sophia who, in the rupture of relations between Russia and Bulgaria, has charge of Russian interests, recently laid claim to the custody of a Russian official who had been arrested at Varna on a charge of stabbing two soldiers. To avoid trouble with Germany the man has been released by the Bulgarian Government.

THE GERMAN railway regiment has erected a special station at Schnitz, the centre of the manoeuvring grounds, and the railway company will attempt to bring all the troops home this afternoon, the Emperor superintending. The task will be three times as great as that expected of the main strategic line in time of war. The result will be awaited with interest.

The United States cruiser "Boston" has been ordered to be ready for sea within ten days. It is said her destination is the coast of Central America. This is looked upon as significant, coming almost simultaneously with the Secretary of the Treasury's order with regard to the

discrimination made against United States vessels by the Government of Costa Rica.

A CABLE despatch says that the engagement of Miss Virginia MacTavish, of Baltimore, to the Duke of Norfolk has been announced. Miss MacTavish and her mother left for Europe early in the spring and are still abroad. During their stay in London they were the guests of the Duke of Norfolk, who is one of the wealthiest nobles in England and is a Roman Catholic. Miss MacTavish is also a member of the same church.

THE EMPRESS VICTORIA, says *Truth*, lately paid visits to several country houses in Germany, and on the foundation of the fact a vast superstructure of fiction has been erected by some imaginative journals. The Empress, in reality, was seeking a suitable residence for her second daughter, the Princess Victoria, who will be married shortly to Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

CANADIAN.

THE ELECTION in Cardwell will be held on the 3rd of October.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT has granted the Red River Valley Railway all necessary facilities for the operation of their road across the boundary.

DONALD MORRISON, the Lake Megantic murderer, has not left the country, but is still in hiding somewhere in the vicinity of that place. He recently visited the village, made some purchases and chatted with his friends.

IT HAS been semi-officially announced that the Hon. Mr. Tait, leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature, has been raised to the Bench of the Superior Court. Mr. Lacoste and the Hon. Mr. Flynn are both spoken of as his successors in the Local House.

ON THE MORNING of the 1st of July the Canadian schooner "Asarrah" was seized by the Russian cruiser "Alexander II," while hunting seals off Commander Island. The captain and crew of the seized vessel returned to Victoria, B. C., by way of Japan.

MRS. W. M. CARR, the wife of a young merchant of Glace Bay, Cape Breton, committed suicide in her own house on a Sunday evening. She had only been married two weeks, and as she was devoted to her husband, and all her prospects in life were favorable, no motive for the act can be guessed.

A FISHING SCHOONER from the Queen Charlotte Island fishing banks recently arrived at Victoria with three thousand black cod on board. She reports large cod banks off shore, and halibut banks where six and seven foot fish could be secured so easily that the vessel had been loaded with them, on one occasion, in one day.

THE BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATION of Ontario have decided to lay their Customs grievance before a general meeting of the trade which takes place in October. They complain of an alleged discrimination in favor of Quebec, magazines on which Ontario dealers have to pay a heavy duty being admitted free at the ports of Montreal and Quebec or charged only a nominal entry fee.

THE GREAT FAIR that was held in Toronto, has been by long odds the most successful in the history of the Association. During the two weeks the attendance aggregated a quarter of a million, over thirty thousand more than last year, and the gate receipts exceeded last year's by \$7,475. The total gate receipts were \$59,604. There has been some fault found with the management of the fair, but the probability is that there is no set of men who could have conducted so gigantic an enterprise through two weeks, bringing together such vast crowds of people and such an astonishing variety of interesting exhibits, with fewer blunders.

THE CENTRAL BANK.—It is evident that the Central Bank affairs are nearing a climax. Barnett has been arrested; Mr. James Baxter, of Montreal, has been subpoenaed to assist in furnishing some necessary evidence on which to secure Barnett's surrender by the British authorities. When all the papers are in readiness an officer will probably be sent to London to bring him to Toronto. The liquidators and the lawyers are in daily consultation and deep mystery pervades all their doings. Precisely what their intentions are it is folly to attempt to say. Numerous rumors are circulated above all the authenticated facts are mentioned above. It is now known that Barnett was not arrested on instructions sent from here, but that he was then already behind prison bars, charged with obtaining money by false pretences, and it is thought likely that the Canadian authorities will not be able to get him until Scotland Yard is through with him, which may be several years from now.

RAILWAY RATES.

THE TRUNK LINE PRESIDENTS IN COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The Trunk line railway presidents had a meeting in Commissioner Pink's office to-day. The question of west-bound freight rates was discussed, but was finally referred to the executive committee for action. The east-bound rates, about which the western people were anxious to have an understanding, were not settled. A Chicago despatch says: It now seems probable that the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt lines will alter their position in regard to the proposed advance in dressed beef and live stock rates. The figures agreed upon were thirty-five cents a hundred pounds on dressed meats and fifteen cents on cattle, Chicago to New York, the Vanderbilt rates applying on their Boston business the proportionately higher rates of 40 cents on beef and 17 cents on cattle. Next Monday is the date fixed for the rates to go into effect. On the following day the Chicago & Atlantic differential rates of 30 cents on dressed beef become effective. The Pennsylvania is now seriously considering the advisability of making its rate 30 cents instead of 35 cents, to meet the competition of the other lines. The Vanderbilt is opposed to this course, but if the Pennsylvania insists upon it they will have to follow suit. In addition, the Grand Trunk proposes to make a uniform charge, 35 cents on beef and 15 cents on cattle, both to New York and Boston, which action will, doubtless, compel the Michigan Central and Lake Shore to adopt those rates on Boston business. The prospects for another rate war in the United States are causing great uneasiness in railway circles.

BOON TO PASSENGERS DEKIED.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada recently suggested to the Treasury Department that the baggage of passengers over that railway destined for points in the United States be examined at Toronto, Canada, by a United States Customs officer stationed at that point, instead of at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., as at present. In a letter to the Collector at Suspension Bridge in regard to the subject, Assistant Secretary Maynard says that in view of the statement that the facilities for such examinations at Suspension Bridge are ample, the department sees no reason for granting the request, the more especially as the statutes prescribe that the baggage of passengers as well as all other merchandise shall be examined within the territory of the United States.

BOTH SIDES SATISFIED.

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS—CONVICTS TO BE EXAMINED—IMPORTANT EVIDENCES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—At the Parnell enquiry Sir Charles Russell stated that he wanted to know in plain language if the *Times* charged Mr. Parnell or his associates with complicity in the Phoenix Park murder.

Mr. Graham hoped that the *Times* would produce evidence to substantiate all the charges it had made in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime." The Commission again retired to deliberate. Upon resuming the sitting, Judge Hannen stated that the Commission had considered the question as to whether it was empowered to order the production of the documents. It was of the opinion that it had the power to direct such. The Commission would take upon itself the right to consider what documents it would bring for Sir Charles Russell's clients to inspect. The court thought that the details against the persons the *Times* charged ought to be given. The court had determined to enter thoroughly into the enquiry and follow it out to the end.

THE WITNESSES.

Sir Charles Russell made application for the release of Mr. Dillon on bail in order that he might appear before the Commission.

Mr. Parnell made no objection to the granting of the application. He said two persons now in penal servitude for connection with the Phoenix Park murders would also have to be brought before the Commission. It would be desirable also to obtain the evidence of certain persons in the United States.

Judge Hannen said the application regarding American evidence, including that of Patrick Egan, was reserved for a later day. The court would order his attendance when the enquiry proceeded, on condition that he abstained from taking part in public matters and entered into a recognizance in the sum of £1,000.

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THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.

RECIPROcity OF THE RIGHT KIND.

The politicians might learn a needed lesson from the first at Windsor, viz., yesterday. The water supply gave out and Mayor Thompson, to Detroit, and in twenty minutes the American brigade had a steamer and detachment of men on Canadian soil assisting in averting a threatened famine. Such a situation of affairs contrasts sharply with Cleveland's message and with the Canadian Government's policy on the Welland Canal.

SUPREMACY COURT DOCKET.

The following is a list of the Quebec appeals heard at the hearing at the May session of the Supreme Court of Canada and adjourned till October 2nd:—Brisbois vs. the Queen, McArthur vs. Brown, Bernard vs. Molson, Demers vs. Dubuich; these four stand for re-argument; the others are on the list for argument. The ultimate terms of the *Marine Insurance Company*, *Dugan* vs. *Bellemare*, *Evans* vs. *Skellion*, *Bignard* vs. *North Shore Railway Company*, *Ross* vs. *Laird*, *Dubuc* vs. *Kilgus* et al., *Election* *Principles*, *Cook* vs. *Fry*, *John Simpson* vs. *John* vs. *Coulombe* (Mackinong), *Walsh* vs. *Mosk* (Haldimand). Of these only Haldimand is to be argued, as the two other suits have been withdrawn.

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Only 25¢ for the WEEKLY WITNESS until 1st JAN., 1889. Our previous offer has been very successful, and our workers are greatly pleased with their premiums. See page 5.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

THE KNIGHTS AND PROTECTION.

When the Knights of Labor were organized it was an article of faith with the handicraftsmen of this Continent that protection was a good thing because it gave them work. This feeling, for it was not a principle, naturally found expression in the tone, actions and platform of their organization. The two great supports of protection, both in the United States and Canada, have in the past been the Trusts on the one side and the Knights of Labor on the other. From the day that the leaders of the great organization discovered that it was the ballot box, not the boycott and the strike, was the right instrument with which to secure to the American workman the due reward for his work, and definitely insisted that the ballot must be the weapon of the laborer, this alliance between the shearer and those who are being shorn was doomed. For a time it looked as if the Knights of Labor would demand that the principle of protection should be carried to its logical conclusion, and that a duty be put upon all imported labor. They did go a considerable length in this direction, and by securing the anti-Chinese, the anti pauper immigration, and the anti-imported labor laws, they have secured a certain amount of direct protection for the American laborer. But there are not now wanting signs that a sufficient number of the leaders of the organization have passed beyond the know-nothing, protective stage, to ensure the future progress of the organization, and in fact of the whole working class on this question. Henry George, who has been more widely read than any other writer on political economy, has had a great deal to do with this progress of ideas. Whether his writings fall or not in establishing the theory which constitutes their special attraction, namely, that it is possible to bring about Utopia by taxing land values only—they, at least, make it very clear that protection is a fallacy. The difference between the position of the American workman, as it is mirrored in the speeches of the protectionists and as it actually is, has had its effect in driving home the arguments of Mr. George, and although the great mass of the American workmen regard free trade very much as an Italian does the evil eye, he is not so desperately in love with protection as he used to be. The difference between the position of the Knights of Labor on this question now and that which they occupied a few years ago can, to a certain extent, be gauged by the difference in the tone of Mr. Powderly's statements on the subject. A few years ago Mr. Powderly declared that there was no other fiscal policy possible for the United States but that of protection. A short time ago he declared, in an official letter, that protection did not protect the laborer at least. That he has gone a little in advance in advocating the re-election of Cleveland, on the grounds of tariff reform, is evident from the fact that a body of Pittsburgh Republican knights have impeached him for his conduct, but it is not probable that he has gone further than the opinion of the great majority of his constituents would warrant him in doing. It is not impossible that the Knights of Labor may yet do for

America what the cotton spinners and weavers of Lancashire did for Great Britain, bring about the destruction of the tariff privileges.

HOME RULE.

At the time of confederation the project was seriously mooted of constructing a new province by combining the western portion of the Province of Quebec, including the Eastern Townships, with the eastern counties of the Province of Ontario in a distinct province. Although the plan fell through it has never been quite dead. A few years ago *La Patrie*, then the organ of the local opposition, declared that Montreal could never obtain justice from Quebec, and that the interests of this city and district could be best served by carrying it outside the Province. At a convention of the Conservatives of Frontenac, held recently to nominate a candidate for the local House, a motion denouncing the conduct of the Ontario Government in concentrating the administration of the Province in the west, and declaring that Eastern Ontario would be better off if it were a separate province, was adopted; and judging by the tone of the press in the section which would be affected by this proposal, this motion voices a sentiment which is very general there. As Eastern Ontario is in the habit of returning Conservative members to the Ontario Legislature as well as to the House of Commons, while the western counties of Ontario return almost a solid delegation of supporters of the Mowat administration, the Eastern people can hardly expect that their interests will be as well looked after as those of the West. Few will deny that our federation would be much less liable to disaster if it consisted of more members and if these were better matched in size. To this end it would be better if both Ontario and Quebec could be divided, making two or three new provinces. The difficulty in the way is that the existing parties to any action on the question must necessarily be the existing provinces, and that these would, by large majority, resist disintegration. The people of the disaffected districts would have to agitate very vigorously indeed before they could force the hand of the majorities which dominate them. If the people of the Eastern Townships and of the eastern counties of Ontario determined to form a Province with Montreal as its capital, the people of Montreal who have been impeded rather than assisted in their progress by the Legislature which meets at Quebec, and which is dominated by eastern influences, would probably be a unit in its favor. There would probably be more hope, however, about a proposal to make each secession into a separate province.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Lord Armstrong, the inventor of the Armstrong gun, the head of the great iron working firm of Armstrong & Company, and, therefore, one of the marshals of England's industrial army, has in a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century* on technical education, done a good deal to remove the charge of vagueness which he himself brings against the advocates of this new departure. The standpoint from which the great gun-maker discusses the question is purely a utilitarian one, and, naturally, his views are somewhat affected by the fact that he is an employer of many workmen. While accepting Lord Salisbury's axiom that as man's first duty is to work, therefore the first object of his education is to fit him for work, Lord Armstrong totally disagrees with the British Premier and nearly all others who have advocated secondary technical education, and asserts that it is the primary education which should be mechanical, and which should fit a man for his work. He considers that the fault of the British system of primary education—and what he says applies as well to Canada as to Britain—is that it endeavors to give instruction in knowledge rather than to train the faculties. "A man's success in life depends incommensurably more upon his capacity for useful action than upon his acquirements in knowledge," and, therefore, in Lord Armstrong's opinion, the primary schools should teach reading, writing, drawing and arithmetic, which are all means to an end; they should endeavor to train and develop the hand, the eye, the ear, the memory and the powers of judging; and the physical well-being of the child should be as dear to the teacher and as much regarded by the system as the mental. He does not consider that it would be advisable to attempt to teach a trade in school, a trade can be best learned in the shop, but he would have all the child's faculties, or, at any event, all those which are of commercial importance to him, trained in the school. It is, as he points out, manual skill which makes the good workman; and the foreman, the man who must have some knowledge of the scientific principle underlying his work, must win his spurs by his manual skill. In his opinion, therefore the number of persons who will, in a purely commercial sense, be benefited by a secondary scientific education is small, while the whole nation would be greatly benefited by a system of primary education that would draw out man's powers of observation and operation. This is a point on which the *Witness* has continually insisted. It is very important that the people of a country should not be educated away from manual occupations, seeing that all material property depends upon these, but it is quite as important, if not more so, that the child whose future occupation will not train the powers just referred to should not have them neglected at school. The learning of his craft will, to some extent, make up this loss to the handicraftsman, but the other goes through life a partial imbecile for all his school training does for him.

CANADA WINS.

Canada has by simple straightforwardness kept the whip hand of the United States all through the fisheries trouble. As a result of arbitration the Dominion received five and a half millions for the use of her fisheries. The Washington Treaty fisheries clause were abrogated by the United States because practically inclined American fishermen supposed they could fish Canadian waters in spite of Canadian attempts to protect such vast areas

of water, and at the same time monopolize the American market for their stolen fish. They found that Canadian cruisers could make our waters altogether too hot for them and that if the American market was to be supplied with fish at all it must be largely with Canadian caught fish, because without the advantages secured by the Washington Treaty American fishermen could not take many fish. Then the Americans thought the Canadian interpretation of the treaty of 1818 was altogether wrong, especially with regard to the prohibition to transport fish in bond across Canadian territory. They agreed to the appointment of an international commission to settle the question, and a treaty agreeing to the prohibition complained of, and nearly all the other claims of Canada as signed by the three American Commissioners, and recommended to the Senate for acceptance by the President and Executive as a fair, honorable and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. For party purposes, the treaty was rejected by the Senate, and then the President, for political purposes also, turns round, abuses Canada rudely for preventing the transportation of fish in bond, the very thing he had agreed to and approved, and threatens retaliation by preventing all transportation in bond across American territory. The President finds that his retaliation message has convicted him of bad faith and inconsistency, and that the result of the retaliation he proposes would be worse in the long run for the United States than for Canada, as Canada, to the President's great surprise, was not dependent upon the United States for a winter port. Not satisfied with retaliating in regard to transportation in bond, the President complains that Canada has not kept to the spirit of her treaty obligations in the matter of allowing American vessels to pass through Canadian canals on the same terms as Canadian vessels. Thereupon he threatens to close all American canals to Canadian vessels. It turns out, however, that while Canada has adhered to the strict letter of the provisions of the treaty the American Government, which now complains of Canada, has never kept even the letter of the very same treaty clause, which bound her to use her influence with the New York State Government to open the Erie and Oswego canals to Canadian vessels. That is rather a stunning blow—but worse remained. The United States could close the Saint Ste. Marie canal to Canadian vessels but the St. Clair flats canal runs through Canadian territory part way, and it could not very well be closed. Not only the canal but the navigable channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie runs through Canadian territory, so that in case of non-interference and retaliation Canada could close navigation between these lakes against American vessels. The Republican majority of the Senate has apparently come to the conclusion that in view of all the circumstances it would be just as well not to enter upon a war of retaliation with Canada and, accordingly, the Retaliation Bill is, it appears, to be pigeon-holed or voted down.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Parnell Commission has decided the preliminary points in dispute between the antagonists, the *Times* and the Parnellite members. It will be remembered that when the bill appointing the Commission was before Parliament the Nationalists tried very hard to have the scope of the trial limited and fixed. They asked that the Parnellite members only be tried, or, at least, that "the other persons" be named. They also asked that the trial be only as to crimes or acts of violence. Another demand was that the *Times* formulate its charges and allegations, and that it be compelled to submit the alleged incriminating letters to an examination by the accused and their counsel. The Government would not consent to any of these modifications and the *Times* very discreetly declared that the Government was right on all these points and that it would not yield. The Parnellites have, however, appealed to the Commissioners, and the result ought, on the whole, to satisfy them. The *Times* has been ordered to formulate its charges and allegations, and to submit the letters and other documents in its possession to the scrutiny of the defendants. On the other hand, there is to be no limit to the scope of the investigation, either as to persons or to offences, and the Nationalists are compelled to discover the books, accounts and records of the League and allow of their investigation by the *Times* and its counsel. Honors, so far as the parties to the trial are concerned, are easy, therefore, in this first deal; the public will, if the trial be not too protracted, be gratified by a wide and thorough enquiry and by the fair play which has been dealt out to the Parnellites. It is a pity that Parliament had not done itself the honor of giving fair play instead of compelling the Parnellites to seek it from the courts.

IS CULTURE DECAYING?

If Professor Proctor had foreseen his death he could not have more courageously criticised the American people, upon whose appreciation and good will his income largely depended, than he did in an article which has just appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, in which he declares emphatically that there is visible rapid degeneration in American culture. He does not rest this assertion only on his own comparison of the tone of American society to day with that which he observed ten years ago; nothing could be more fallible than the mere feelings of a lecturer who found himself less sought after than when he was fresher. He cites the fact that the number of cities which continue to carry on organizations for the promotion of culture by lectures, concerts, etc., has immensely diminished. Of five hundred existing ten years ago scarcely fifty continue in operation. This, again, is evidence more conclusive to the lecturer than to the public. The growth of ordinary cities and the increased number of demands upon the time of individuals undoubtedly creates a new state of things. People who used to look forward for weeks to the coming of some noted man, now hardly know of his coming till he is gone. So many things fill their minds and their moments that their custom is only to go out when they have to, and that rather as a duty than a pleasure. Chicago

affords evidence more in point. Chicago is not a city which, during the period in question, has grown much busier or more bustling. On the other hand, its leisure class must have greatly multiplied. Among its half million people there must be a sufficient number with plenty of money, and plenty of time, to devote to culture; yet the Philosophical Society of Chicago, whose gatherings ten years ago and longer vied in popularity with the opera, now fails to draw and is nowhere reported. It may be said that it is the way of such societies to run down, they have no means of getting rid of dead wood; but that answer will hardly account for the unexplained disappearance during the same period of the Chemical, the Microscopical and the Botanical Societies, while the Astronomical Society still exists and no more, and the Academy of Science and the Historical Society are similarly drooping. Magnificent facilities are now offered by American universities for the pursuit of post-graduate courses of study, but it is notorious how few, even of those who could afford it as well as not, can spare time from the race of life even for profitable specialist culture. We do not think such a falling off in the signs of intellectual activity as is here alleged is to be noted in the Canadian cities and towns, but we should like to hear what readers think on the subject.

LABOR AND PROHIBITION.

The great strength of the organization of the Knights of Labor, and that which gives it a stability which no labor organization ever manifested before, is the principle of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic which was introduced from the first into its constitution. That growing statesman and organizer, Mr. Powderly, saw the rocks on which such organizations had formerly split. It is an old saying that all countries are governed by their leisure classes. This was too much the case with workmen's organizations, which were always liable to fall into the hands of men rendered idle by frequenting taverns. These became mere agents of the liquor sellers, who fostered the association for the benefit their own trade derived from them. When the organization gained a little strength the professional politician, usually a glib lawyer, was sure to appear on the scene. It was an era in the history of labor organization when a body was formed that absolutely excluded all kinds of liquor dealers from its ranks, and lawyers as well. This was a charter of independence, securing to the workmen the right of considering their own affairs in their own way without interference. Another rule, and we are told it is strictly enforced, is that no one who uses liquor can be a general officer, that is, every such officer holder is required to be a total abstainer during his tenure of office. No prohibitory law has ever gone further than these laws of the Knights of Labor. These laws have not only fulfilled to a large extent their purpose of protecting the organization from interested interference and corrupting surroundings, but they have imparted a higher tone to its whole life, and a greater moral strength and social momentum to its movements, and have given it a real and tangible reform to fight for, which, in improving the condition of the working class and of all other men, is worth all other planks put together. What is true of an organization is true of a nation. If a nation does not want to be ruled by the saloon, it must turn the saloon out of politics neck and crop. This is a work in which labor organizations and moral reformers have common standing ground, and in which they together can exert a tremendous influence on the country. Prohibition is strong already in country parts; it is for the workmen to give it also the cities.

THE BAKERS' COMBINATION.

For the bakers to combine to keep up the price of bread is a crime against society. The public has a right to its food at the lowest price any one with the best appliances can set it at. Such a combination has, however, corrective elements. Where rates are fixed, competition immediately sets in in quality and service, and the consumer gets back much of what he loses by the conspiracy against society. A combination of society against the bakers is a worse economic blunder. In Paris a regulation was passed by the City Council reducing the price of bread on the Jack Cade principle. This was in the most direct fashion reckoning without the loaf. If the baker is not allowed as much for his bread as it will pay him to produce at he must of necessity shut up shop. It is not for municipal councils to decide at what price free citizens shall sell their goods at. That the Paris regulation was made in answer to a "combine" seems evident from the speed with which the bakers with one accord shut up shop. This resulted in a riot, the public being convinced that they could open if they liked. The right way to have dealt with a combination who charged too much for bread would have been to have encouraged and protected independent competition. Throwing seems to have broken the combine for the time being. Nothing but fear of riot or slander or ruin at the hands of one's neighbors will keep up a combination where the margin is sufficient to make the temptations to cut rates great. When those who are so tempted are set free from bondage to their fellow-craftsmen by being put in equal peril at the hands of the public they are only too glad to get the business at the expense of their neighbors. The best method of preventing a combination of bakers is for each family to have one or more home-made breadmakers. The process of bread-making is not difficult to learn and it is not difficult to perform, though kneading is laborious work and one pair of arms should not have too much of it to do. Home-made bread is a pleasant change even when baker's bread is cheap, and if every family now and again told its baker that they had home-made bread, and would not need any other for a week, it would keep bakers in wholesome awe, and therewith would be little need to fear combinations.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT of trouble is being taken by American protectionists during the present election to show that wagers in "Free Trade England" are lower than in the United States. The official reports of the American Consuls go to show that it is doubtful, considering the cheapness of living in England, whether wages, especially of skilled artisans, are really lower in Great Britain. But the fact, if it is a fact, is put forward as an incontrovertible proof that free trade is the cause of low wages. Such a piece of "reasoning" is discreditable either to the honesty or the intelligence of those who use it. If there were a square inch of bottom to the argument it would apply to other lands besides the two so constantly talked about. Take Germany, for instance. She is "protected" up to the eyes. Do Germans get good wages like Americans, then? No, the workman in protectionist Germany has to accept wages which the workman in free trade Britain would refuse with contempt. When this continent is as crowded as Europe, with two men competing for the work that one is enough to do, a tariff as high as the Rocky Mountains will not keep wages up; and if Britain or Germany were to lose three-fourths of their population at this moment, so that men would be comparatively as scarce as they are in the United States, so that mines would go unworked and farms untillied, even the total abolition of custom houses would not keep wages down. Where, as in the United States, free lands of great fertility compete with manufactures for labor, it is only wonderful that the price of labor is not very much higher when compared with its value among the land-hungry populations of Europe, and especially of the United Kingdom.

JUDGE HANSEN'S REMARK, as the head of the Commission of Enquiry into the *Times*-Parnell charges, that THE PRESS IS THE BEST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PUBLIC, should be written up in letters of gold in our court rooms in full face of the bench. Some of our judges, although they, at least, profess a certain respect for the public—the public's battle having been fought out by our forefathers to a final issue—have never even professed to transfer that respect to the public's representative, and in their rulings are confessedly niggardly in according to the public's representative the public's unquestionable rights. In the very primitive and simple conditions of society in which our courts took their form, it was possible and probable that the public would be present in person. That possibility and probability are long since past. The public has long had of necessity to appear by representative, and that representative the public fully acknowledges. The presence of the public is essential to the completeness of a court, and under present conditions the active and diligent presence of the press is essential to the completeness either of a court or a parliamentary commission of enquiry. On the one hand, any limitation on the freedom of the press to report fully is a trespass on the safety of the people; and, on the other hand, any lack of diligence and fairness on the part of the press in publishing what interests the public is a failure of a duty without which a tribunal cannot fulfil its whole function as a public educator.

IF IT HAD BEEN TRUE that the present administration of France considered it advisable to remove the heavy protective duty on breadstuffs and had the courage to do so, these facts would have been the best possible guarantee of the stability of the Republic. The people of France rebelled in the first instance because they starved, and they have been upsetting government after government ever since in order to destroy privileges that prevented them from obtaining a sufficient quantity of good food. When they first rebelled the privileges were in the hands of the nobles. At present the peasant proprietors of the soil are the privileged class under a tariff which makes the food of every man, woman and child in France artificially dear. Under the Republic these privileged peasants are the governing class, and although the Royalists, Bonapartists, Boulangerists and other factions endeavor to make the most of the unrest which exists, and divert it into their several channels, the true cause of the instability of the Republic is the clashing of interest between the land-holders and the laborers pure and simple. As protectionism in France has its stronghold in the needs of the army, and all Frenchmen conceive of the State as merely the operating power of the military machine, there is but little probability that France will be able to remove the cause of disunion that now exists without a convulsion.

THE FIRST NUMBER of a periodical has been handed us, published in New York in the interests of "territorial annexation." The Americans at times admit that their purpose in worrying Canada is to convince her of the blessings of annexation. Many of their speakers have evidently a deep pity for the moral harm that must be suffered by any people through being outside of the American nation. Canada, however, reads stories daily which greatly weaken any hankerings which any of her citizens may have conceived in that direction. We read of a case of lynching about once a week. The last was a day or two since on our very borders at Turtle Mountain. We never heard of a case of lynching in Canada, nor had we ever among us such a condition of things as that described in the telegrams to-day where representatives of two savage mountain factions met on a railway train at the very heart of the Union and fought all the way from one station to another, on reaching which the conductor set them down on the platform to fight it out in the presence of the passengers, and when one had killed the other carried on the survivor unmolested to his home. These men were not Sioux nor Chinese, races to be exterminated or driven out from the promised land like the Canaanites of old because of their iniquities, but apparently Anglo-Saxon Americans.

THE BRITISH BARQUE "Gylfe," though probably as unromantic a craft as a lumber vessel usually is, has absorbed more of public attention lately than the whole North American squadron. Her captain led her with his crew in mid-ocean, but one man, the mate, courted certain death by maintaining the seaworthiness of the ship. According to the statement first published the captain and

crew all reached the deck of the steamer "Persian Monarch," this one man having remained behind, and then the captain and the other mate returned to their vessel. The crew did not go back, and when landed in New York went before the British Consul and told what seemed to be a fantastic yarn that their captain had scuttled the vessel and tried to set it on fire. Few expected to hear again of captain and mates, but in a few days they were landed in a British port. The captain was then lauded as a hero and the crew censured for deserting. Now the captain has been arrested. The public will soon get the story on oath. A court of justice strips the mask of romance from such tales, and there are few witnesses more easily sifted in Court than sailors. If the captain proves innocent, people generally will rejoice. The typical British captain is he who is the last to leave his sinking ship. No one wants to hear of one turning buccaner or pirate.

THE *KINGSTON Chronicle* and *News* is a staunch old Conservative organ, and is, of course, an out-and-out opponent of free trade when arguing questions of party policy. When, however, it takes to considering the advantages of exhibitions and fairs, and forgets all about party, it becomes a propagator of first-rate free trade principles, as witness the following taken from its columns:

But in addition to our interest in man as a subject for conversation or as an agreeable companion, we have an interest in him of another kind. Other men have commodities which we need, and we have commodities which they need and which we wish to dispose of. This is the interest which links the nations of the earth in the golden chains of commerce, and which does so much to develop in widely divergent peoples the more useful interest in one another.

The *News* is quite right about the principle of trade, the "links of the golden chains of commerce" and "unselfish" as well as selfish interest, but a good protectionist wants no golden links of commerce, in fact does not believe they are "golden," but absolutely harmful. The *News* is not a protectionist at heart, and neither is any one else in his sober moments, unless, indeed, he be a protected manufacturer, in which case the "unselfish" interests which the *News* talks about are of no account to him.

MR. MORTON FREWEN has told England that either she must accord full citizenship to Canadians or before ten years they will enjoy it in the United States. This seems something like a threat and an effort to arouse jealousy on the part of England, and as such may not prove very successful. The majority of opinion in England, so far as England has any opinion on or interest in the subject, seems to be that Canada is naturally a part of "America" and that its relations with England are an inconvenient complication of England's relations with "America." Of late years the universal ignorance and indifference with regard to Canada have been somewhat modified, but it does not seem from the expressions of Liberal organs that the section of public opinion which they represent and which is almost invariably the ruling opinion of the future is much different from what it was thirty years ago. Mr. Frewen need not, however, find fault with England for not offering what Canada has not asked for. Her policy of leaving the colonies to take the initiative is worthy of all praise. It has not yet been shown that Canada wants any more representation at London than she possesses at present in the person of Sir Charles Tupper, who is a host in himself.

IF MAJOR BARTELOTT is the savage brute he is by his acquaintances represented to be, his fate of being shot by his followers is not only what was to be expected but what he eminently deserved. There is this to be said for Bartelott and others of his stamp that the idea obtains widely throughout the Indian army and also in the Indian Civil Service that it is necessary to keep native races in constant fear of Englishmen, and that to this end contemptuous and even brutal treatment must be resorted to, and that any show of kindness towards natives is not only a mistaken policy but an absolute danger. When such ideas are not discouraged, possibly fostered, among officers it is hardly fair to lay heavy blame upon individuals who may themselves come to grief and bring a costly and urgent expedition to destruction by acting upon them. Those who placed a brutally inclined man, inspired by such ideas, as second in command of the expedition will not escape blame, and if Mr. Stanley himself made the appointment with a full knowledge of the man, he has brought heavy punishment upon himself.

THE VISIT OF DETROIT FIREMEN to save Windsor from destruction is a whole chapter on neighborly duty. It is remarkable how much of generosity is exchanged between our firemen and our soldiery and their fellows across the lines. If it needs a uniform to make people neighborly, it would be well if the President of the United States and the whole regiment of politicians were uniformed at once. There may be more in the fact, however, that the road to political success and popular preferment lies through the excitement of men's worst feelings, such as the broad-chested, large-hearted fireman would scorn to harbor. Run through the machine of politics, perchance the firemen and the volunteers who cross our borders to shake hands with us or help us might turn out different men. At present they exhibit much the same spirit that sent thousands of Canadian dollars to suffering Chicago. It is a joyful reflection that the army of politicians is so small and that of the friendly firemen and militiamen so large.

THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT has incurred the wrath of the Liberal organ of Winnipeg by refusing to grant extraordinary subsidies to the Hudson's Bay Railway Company for the construction of the most easily built and, from a commercial point of view, least risky portion of the proposed line. The paper in question hints that the Liberal Government refused because there was no boulder in the scheme. The insinuation is probably an unfounded one. Governments which come into power on the top of a popular wave, in order to carry out the popular will, are not likely to become corrupt at once. In offering assistance, in addition to the provisions of the regular Railway Aid Act, the Government was probably not only acting justly but very generously.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S BOASTS do more to injure the Irish cause in Canada than all that can be said against home rule. Had he not fallen among roughs at Toronto, who conferred importance upon his trip by brutally pelting him, his progress through Canada would have been a funeral. Yet the reports of it that went to England gave the impression that it was like that of a royal prince. His first reception at the Montreal station, which was telegraphed as an ovation, consisted in a group of half a dozen desolate looking admirers, and a rush of cabmen from the stand. Even the reporters failed to be present. We need not have held Mr. O'Brien himself responsible for all this barefaced falsehood had he not continued to repeat his boasts about it in England.

THE BILL which has been introduced into the United States Senate, empowering the Secretary of War to provide penalties for the violation of the rules and regulations prescribed for the St. Clair Flats canal, will probably become the law, and will provide as easy means of deciding whether that canal is in Michigan or Ontario. The first vessel owner fined for violating the rules will carry the matter before the courts on the plea that the canal is not under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War for the United States, and he will not have much difficulty in proving his case.

IS THERE NO METHOD by which a stop can be put to men deliberately risking their lives for the sake of notoriety? The men who jump from bridges, attempt to cross the Atlantic in fourteen-foot boats, jump from balloons, run rapids in barrel boats, or undertake to eat tremendous quantities of food in a given time, are probably not very valuable members of the community, but they do a great deal of harm by inculcating a false idea of heroism. They should be looked up in a house of correction and set to work.

WHEN THE PARNELL COMMISSION BILL was before Parliament, the Government over and over again distinctly declared that it was no party to the charges against the Parnellite members. Now that the case is before the Commission the *Times* newspaper, through its counsel, declares that it is willing to submit the evidence on which the charges are made, but it, also, would rather not be regarded as the party preferring the charges. Who is responsible for the prosecution?

THE RUDENESS practised by our court officials in serving French documents on English citizens should receive rebuke from higher authority. Whatever advantages politicians may hope to gain by exciting race animosities in their favor, no one can be the gainer by the continuance of petty irritations which may be the result of mere carelessness, but have the appearance of being meant only to annoy.

COLONEL JOHN F. GAYNER, of Syracuse, a prominent New York State politician, said recently: "I would rather have the saloons behind me than the churches." The question forces itself to the front, Does the liquor policy pursued in the Canadian Northwest by the Ottawa Government, and the silence of Mr. Laurier on the prohibition question, mean that in their opinion also the saloon is stronger than the Church?

UNITED STATES PAPERS speak in high praise of the heroism of the ministers of all denominations and the physicians among the yellow fever sufferers of Jacksonville. Nobler chivalry cannot be displayed than to face an unseen foe, such as a loathsome disease, merely to render succor to the stricken victims. All honor to such courage.

AN ATTEMPT is being made to acclimatize Canadian white fish in Great Britain. In Canada every effort is being made to rid our waters of these splendid fish.

FRENCH EXCITEMENT.

EX-EMPERE EUGENIE CHARGED WITH SLANDER.—THE BUDGET COMMITTEE IN HOT WATER.

LONDON, September 24.—The excitement created by last Wednesday's session of the French budget committee has not yet abated. Mr. Rochefort and Mr. Mingely have declared their intention to compel the committee to indict Ex-Emperer Eugenie for slander and libel in consequence of her alleged derogatory utterances, and Mr. Mingely has given notice that he will repeat in and out of the Chamber of Deputies his accusation that the budget committee is corrupt and dangerous to the integrity of the republic. Popular feeling against the committee is intense, and when that body rose, after its session on Wednesday, on which occasion Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, informed the committee he declined to accept the proposed reduction of the naval estimates, the members were drawn up to leave the place of meeting together lest they should be mobbed. In consequence of the prevailing excitement they eluded one by one, and, entering carriages, were hurriedly driven away.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE.—The death of ex-Marshal Bazine has created great sorrow—although it was known that his health was very bad since his serious illness of a year ago. Nothing had been said or published about him lately, and the announcement of his death recalled him to many persons who had almost entirely forgotten him. His exile has been spent for the most part in a condition bordering upon apoplexy and the little money which came to him from time to time, was contributed by some of the few persons who adhered to the belief that he was a victim of circumstances and the ingratitude of the country he served faithfully.

BARNETT CAUGHT.

TORONTO, Sept. 18.—Roland Gideon Israel Barnett was captured at last, he having been arrested in London, England, over a week ago, and it is altogether probable that Detective McLeod will leave for England immediately to bring him back. The authorities decline to give any information with reference to Barnett's arrest. The Fakir financier was arrested on the day after the investigation held by the commissioners.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

GOLDEN BULLETS.

WINNIPEG, Man., September 18.—Missionary Gordon from Mackenzie River arrived this evening. He reports that Mr. Ogilvie finds that the gold mines on the Yukon are in British territory and that Indians have discovered a yellowish metal supposed to be gold, which they used for shot. Lord Londale has a gun down the Mackenzie to the Arctic sea this day.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A clerk in the Canadian Pacific Railway ticket office, named Strachan, was tried today for embezzlement, the deficiency being \$419.25. This included several L. O. U.'s, and a recent return. Strachan is highly respected, and it is thought he will be able to exculpate himself on Friday, to which date the case was adjourned, of any criminal connection with embezzling the amount stated.

ONTARIO.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TORONTO, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

is now over for this year, and the net result is a general conviction and admission that it is asserting itself yearly as an increasingly important Toronto institution. The attendance has been greater than ever before, and this evidently as the result of no "spurt," but of steady and normal progress. In fact the city is growing, and the exhibition grows with it. One of the most striking things in the eyes of rural friends and visitors is the number and the high quality of the new buildings going up this year in spite of troubles in the building trades. This surprises them even more than the exhibition, for there is unfortunately no correspondence in the general condition of the Province to correspond to the local prosperity of Toronto. The capital grows very largely at the expense of smaller places. People who make a competency elsewhere come here to spend the rest of their lives where they can go to fine churches, attend good theatres, and get their families well educated. It is no exaggeration to say that Toronto and its suburbs are sucking the life blood of the Province. From some points of view this is to be regretted, but my present purpose is not to moralize but to point out why the evidences of phenomenal prosperity here surprise those who come from places which in a very direct way contribute to it without knowing that they do so. All who have ever gone to an exhibition in a strange city know how great a drawback the want of lodging and boarding accommodation is. This want is now scarcely felt here in connection with the industrial, for being a permanent institution provision is made for the occasion by hundreds of private boarding-house keepers, and visitors are not now under the necessity of walking the streets at night or going without meals. That there are

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES about the exhibition is apparent to any careful observer. The "hippodroming" is as pronounced this year as ever before, perhaps a little more so, certainly no more as to the many warm and intelligent friends of the exhibition. What they say is incontrovertible. While the institution was new some of the variety entertainments provided might perhaps be allowable as the score of financial necessity. The exhibition was an experiment, and the management could ill-afford to have it fail even temporarily. Partial or temporary failure meant at that time failure altogether. But if the necessity for variety entertainments ever did exist it certainly has greatly decreased. The institution is now a permanent thing. Its buildings are commodious and in good condition. The surplus of the year will put the management free of debt and leave them free to go on with extensions and improvements. All rival shows have been so far outstripped that this one stands admittedly unsurpassable. The Provincial Exhibition has been held this year for the last time. All leading manufacturers and stock-breeders make provision for coming here as a matter of course. The railways do each year all that can be expected of them in the matter of cheap fares, thanks to the anti-scalping Act of the Dominion Parliament. And, lastly, to thousands of people all over the province this is one of the outings of the year. All this has become established as part of the order of things, and it does seem to be a piece of supererogation to furnish at considerable expense to the management a variety show. It distracts the attention of visitors from the legitimate features of the exhibition, the superb manufactures of all kinds, the first class live stock, and the evidences of general progress everywhere visible. There is one department of the Exhibition of which too little is made, the one devoted to

THE FINE ARTS. In this department the show has been weak since it started and it does not make rapid improvement. Want of space in the main building is one of the causes, but this could be remedied by preparing a stable annex building for the exhibition of pictures and statuary alone. With proper accommodation and suitable light, even the pictures here this year would be much more attractive than they are, and their number could with a little expenditure be easily doubled or trebled. Then it is time that some results of the teaching of art in our public schools should be visible. Tens of thousands of pupils all over Ontario are engaged daily in the work of designing, and it is well known that very satisfactory results have flowed from the practice in many localities. But no evidence of this appears. Nor is there any of the comparatively wide diffusion of artistic skill of a higher order. Only a few of the members of the Ontario Society of Artists are represented here by their pictures, and some of the letter on "chestnuts." They have been on exhibition so often in one place or another as to convey the impression that they are here simply because nothing could be got. At any reasonable cost it would pay the management to improve the fine arts department of the exhibition, even of part of the money now spent in fireworks and other meretricious attractions were diverted to the higher object.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY FEATURE of the exhibition this year, as last year, is the almost entire absence of signs of intoxication. I know of no greater practical victory achieved by the temperance workers of Toronto than the abolition of the lager beer booths. Under cover of liberty to sell beer the vendors sold, and could not be prevented from selling, stronger liquors. As a natural result there was a prevalence of rudeness, quarrelsomeness and general demoralization that gave a good deal of trouble to the police and was symptomatic of still greater consequences. All signs of bad results were predicted by those who wanted the beer-selling to go on. The attendance would fall off, for people would not go where they could not get their favorite alcoholic drink. Knowing that they could not get beer on the grounds, and being unwilling to drink "soft stuff" they would carry whiskey flasks in their pockets and the condition of things would be worse instead of better even from a temperance point of view. This and other talk of the same kind was urged ad nauseam, as it has been in connection with the liquor-selling at the island and in other controversies. The temperance workers prevailed, however, and the results have been satisfactory that no one now thinks of proposing the re-opening of the lager booths. This is a case in which practical prohibition has been a pronounced success. Testimony to its effectiveness comes up in unlooked for quarters. A Grand Trunk Railway conductor told me that the largest crowd he had ever had on a railway train was one returning from the Industrial Exhibition. There was no standing room in the cars and even the platforms were crowded. The conditions were so favorable for a fatal accident that he dreaded the trip, but the crowd was sober, good-humored and well behaved, and he soon found that it could be trusted to take care of itself. His remark to me was:—"No money could induce me to take charge of such a crowd if those composing it were not sober," and from his experience in past years he unhesitatingly attributed his troubles to the beer-booths on the show ground. The conveyance here of people from all parts of Ontario has afforded an opportunity of comparing notes.

ABOUT THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. While the general impressions given in this correspondence track weeks ago have not been altered as the result of detailed inquiry, some interesting items may be added. The grain crops all over the western part of the Province are fair, much better in fact than last year, and the thrashing out shows that wheat will be generally of a high quality and fine appearance. The quantity of cheese made in factories, owing to drought, is smaller than it would otherwise have been, and to make matters worse for the farmer, the price will be low. Similar causes operate in the case of butter, to the producers' detriment, and over a large part of Eastern Ontario the grain and hay crops have been a disastrous failure. On the whole the summer has been far from universally encouraging to the agriculturist, and he is therefore looking forward to the coming winter in anything but a hilarious state of mind. What

THE POLITICAL EFFORT will be it is hard just now to predict. Much will depend on the turn of affairs in the United States, and in this connection great interest is taken in Senator Sherman's speech on the re-fallacy bill in Washington. It is regarded as significant that Sherman and Butterworth are both Republicans, both protectionists, and both from Ohio. This seems to mean that a propo-

sition may be expected from the Republican party to settle all international disputes by a comprehensive free trade and fisheries arrangement, and it is asked by the Commercial Unionist, "Can the Democrats consistently offer less, or dissent from such a proposal?" Time will soon show, but meanwhile this is the kind of talk one hears. Amongst the notable utterances are the letter of Mr. H. W. Phelps in the London Times, favoring free trade with the United States, and the declaration of Mr. S. White, ex M.P., in favor of political union with the same country. These may be only straw, but they are not without significance.

MONTREAL NEWS. THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY held a very successful fall show this year.

FARMERS may now take up their positions on the city markets at any hour of the morning.

THE CITY POLICE have entirely failed to stop the burglary epidemic that this city is suffering from. Three stores in the very centre of the city were invaded recently.

YOUNG JACOBS, the educated Caughnawaga Indian who killed his wife while under the influence of liquor a short time ago, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

MR. LEPIRE, the Labor candidate for East Montreal, has pledged himself to support the Dominion Alliance prohibition resolution in Parliament while Poirier is on the fence.

MR. JUSTICE MONK, of the Court of Queen's Bench, has been compelled by age and infirmities to retire from active work, and has resigned. Mr. Hesse, Q.C. of Quebec, has been appointed in his place.

A YOUNG ROUGH, only twenty-two years of age, was sent to the common goal by the Recorder recently, for cursing his mother from the dock. A sentence of six months for vagrancy was also imposed on him.

NO LESS than 1,100 liquor licenses have been issued by the Commission for Montreal so far this year, an increase of eleven hotel, seven saloon and 10 shop licenses, over those granted for the same period of 1887.

A MATCH hastily thrown down by a washerwoman in a room used for storing fireworks caused an explosion and fire in a building on the corner of Claude and Notre Dame street, and a man and a woman lost their lives.

MR. R. J. ELLIOT, a young Montreal lawyer, holding a commission as captain in the Sixth Fusiliers, was killed on the head of a bay on the Victoria square crossing, and died from the effects of the blow a few days after.

THE NOMINATIONS in Montreal East took place on the 19th instant, and were purely formal in character. The Liberal candidate, through his agent, claimed the seat because the signers of Mr. Lepine's nomination paper had not appended their domicile as well as their names to that document.

THE "GYLFE" AFFAIR. CAPTAIN AND MATE UNDER ARREST.

LONDON, September 22.—The captain and first mate of the British barque "Gylfe" have been arrested on a charge of having attempted to scuttle their vessel.

On August 27th there came the story of twelve sailors of the vessel who had been taken off and brought to New York by the steamer "Persian monarch," to the effect that the captain and the first mate had been detected forcing holes in the bottom of the vessel, and when they left it on the 26th August, there was ten feet of water in the hold. The captain and two mates remained on board, the former at first deserting and then returning to his post. This sailor's report was discredited by the owners, Messrs. Rose & Co., of Quebec, and when, on September 7th, the safe arrival of the ship was reported at Queenstown, manned only by the captain and his two mates, they were accorded every credit for what must have been a very difficult task, and their statement that the crew had deserted their duty (though not in accord with the story given by the rescuing steamship's officers) was accepted as true. Now another phase is put on the matter. Before the desertion of the crew the "Gylfe" had been forced to put into St. John's Nfld., in distress. The "Gylfe" sailed from Quebec on July 3rd with a timber cargo.

FOUND MURDERED. STRATHROY, Ont., Sept. 23.—A dastardly murder was discovered on the second line of Adelaide, about four miles from here, on Saturday. Jonathan Robinson, an old Irish settler, Englishman, 73 years old, was found lying on the floor of his house, where he lived alone, with his throat cut from ear to ear, his skull fractured and both arms broken. He had not been seen alive since the 13th inst., but no notice was taken of this as the neighbors thought he went to Michigan on that date. An inquest was opened at his house this morning by Coroner Lindsay, and a jury empanelled, when it adjourned until Monday in Strathroy. Robinson had lived in Adelaide for 35 years. After the post mortem he was buried this afternoon here.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In purchasing articles advertised in this "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECZEMA And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with it, and it was very painful. I tried many remedies, but did not get any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I tried several times, and after five days use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured. I feel that I owe my cure to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MR. CLARA A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

ECZEMA. Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child no small good, and I feel that I owe my cure to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced incurable. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured. I feel that I owe my cure to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

WILLIAMS, M.D., 224 Dearborn St., Chicago.

ECZEMA. I have been afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced incurable. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured. I feel that I owe my cure to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, cheap, light, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, N.Y.

MUSICAL ALMANAC. SEPTEMBER.

1 MUSIC TEACHER RISES at his usual hour, and plans and dreams out a wide-spread musical campaign.

2 MUSIC TEACHER SETS his wife at work to devise the best methods and means for the instruction of his pupils.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER'S

OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT, Ottawa,

—ON THE—

MASON & RISCH PIANOS.

"The exhibit of Pianos was most important. That of Messrs. Mason & Risch, of Toronto, comprised nine instruments of different styles, including the "Princess Model," with its case of Canadian cherry, finished in olive-green and gold. This beautiful instrument was selected for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and now fills a place of honor in Windsor Castle. All these instruments received the highest praise from competent critics. Dr. W. C. Seale, Organist in Ordinary to Her Majesty at Hampton Court Palace, admired them in every respect, but chiefly for their great damping power, which he had met with in no other instruments. Mr. C. S. Jekyll, organist of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, also paid a high tribute to the Pianos of this exhibit, classing them among the finest instruments in the world. But, far above the testimony of even these authorities, we must place that of a Master lately passed away, with whose name anything once associated will not be forgotten. The handsome canopy of Messrs. Mason & Risch contained an attraction which stood quite alone in the whole Exhibition, and drew to the spot all those whom Music could touch and Art could delight. This was a life-size portrait of the late Abbe Franz Liszt, painted by Baron Joukovsky at the Master's request, especially for presentation to Messrs. Mason & Risch in acknowledgment of the excellence of a piano-forte sent to him at Weimar by those gentlemen. The portrait was accompanied by a most flattering autograph letter, which I have seen, and which I introduce here.

TRANSLATION: Very Honored Gentlemen:—The Mason & Risch Grand Piano you forwarded to me is excellent, magnificent, unequalled (let variety, richness, practicality, mustache). Artists, judges and the public will certainly be of the same opinion.

With my sincerest regards I desire to send you my portrait. It has been painted for you by Baron Joukovsky, son of the renowned Russian author, and personal friend and instructor of the Emperor Alexander II.

But now this Liszt portrait has turned out to be so remarkably successful, that people here wished to have a second similar one from Joukovsky for the Museum. The painter kindly complied with the request, by which a delay of two or three months is necessitated in my forwarding the first portrait to Toronto.

Baron Joukovsky made the original sketches for the "Parsifal" scenes at Bayreuth, which were so successfully carried out.

Excuse, very honored gentlemen, the delay, and accept the assurance of my highest regard.

10th November, 1882, Weimar. F. LISZT.

I regard our fine display of musical instruments as being of very great value. That Canadian manufacturers of musical instruments should compel such high praise from the highest authorities, and should introduce their instruments into countries which have for ages been the sources of music to the rest of the world, is a triumph of which Canada may well be proud."

Messrs. MASON & RISCH offer their Pianofortes to intending purchasers at attractive prices---from \$300 upwards---and solicit a perusal of their Catalogue and Price List, which they will be happy to mail free to any address on application to 32 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Montreal Warerooms: Mr. GEO. J. SHEPPARD, 2282 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

THE MARTIN BRICK MACHINE, with new improvements, is away ahead of any and every Machine in America. Manufactured only by H. MARTIN & CO., 50 Mary St., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS

DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS. IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

BABY Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of Norman's Electric Teething Necklaces. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

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