

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with subscription rates for Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, and Messenger (single copy) in various denominations.

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, 25¢ per line per insertion, including cut and large type. One third of when not in our usual advertising time.

perance Committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada at its meeting on Wednesday will be read with surprise.

THE ONTARIO CABINET.

The retirement of Mr. A. M. Ross, if not the defeat of Messrs. Gibson and Drury, all Ministers of Mr. Mowat's Cabinet during the late general elections, made a reconstruction of the Ontario Ministry necessary.

AN ACTIVE IRISH POLICY AGAIN.

The arrest of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and the issuance of warrants against two other Irish members of Parliament and two prominent members of the National League are, it may be presumed, the beginning of renewed activity on the part of the Imperial Government in enforcing the Coercion Act.

AN EXOTIC.

The London Herald, the English edition of the New York Herald, has proved a failure. After a year's struggle for existence Mr. Bennett's paper has succumbed and only the Sunday edition will hereafter be published.

being, and upon their own special subjects, and whose sense of what was interesting to the English people at the moment was almost unerring.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES AND COLD FACTS.

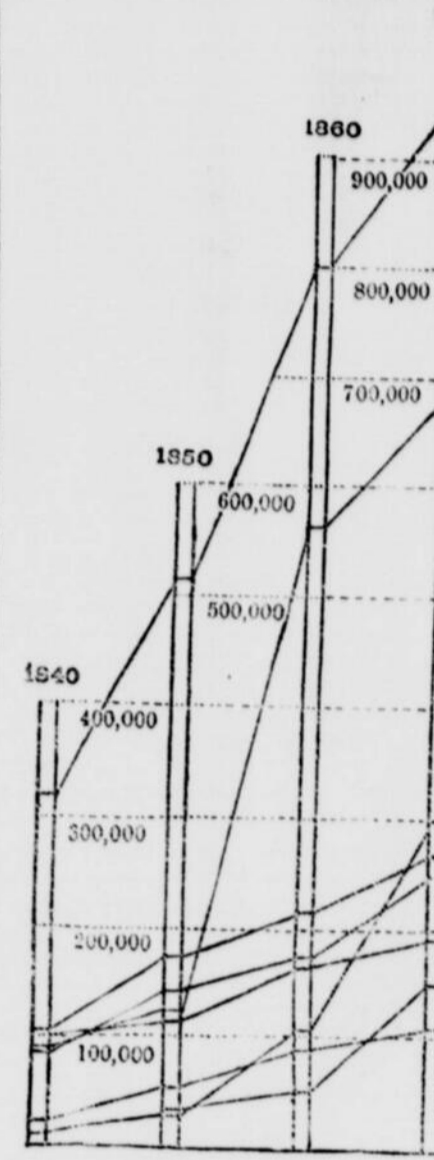
The protectionists of the United States and Canada have set the two countries fighting one another with retaliatory tariffs, and they have carried the suicidal error to such extremes, that both or sections of both are alarmed over the probable results.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value of Exports to U.S. in 1888, Value of Exports to U.S. in 1890, and Percent. Lists countries like Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, etc.

In the first place observe that to countries other than Great Britain and the United States the total exports of Canada amount to less than \$5,000,000. Yet Sir John Macdonald talks about finding a market in Japan, or China, or Australia, or some other place for an export trade of \$16,000,000 or \$17,000,000.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICA'S SEA PORTS.

The table which we to-day publish shows in a graphic manner the growth of the sea-ports of this continent during the last half century. It is based upon the preliminary returns of the American census bureau and the recent municipal census of Montreal.



stand one. It has not been sensibly accelerated, as that of other cities has been, by annexation. The port of New York consists not merely of the city of New York, but of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other still more remote masses of population which owe their present greatness chiefly to the overflow of the great city and which ought in justice to be added when comparisons are made.

HMLP THEM OVER.

The many Canadians who are now, by even the Gazette, acknowledged to have gone from Manitoba to Dakota—even to South Dakota, drawn thither by the more successful boom and the more liberal land system, are said to be now coming back in considerable numbers, having been starved out. Any that came in time to help save the Manitoba harvest may have saved enough money to struggle through the winter, but now that the harvest is past we cannot look for much moving northward till spring, when it is fair to look for an appreciable immigration.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE AND POLITICS.

It seems that the Protectionists of the Maritime Provinces have been laboring under a disadvantage in being opposed by the declaration that their political action was not in accordance with the principles of the Dominion Alliance and of the temperance people generally, and that a feeling has even prevailed among themselves that the Alliance was in bondage to political party ideas and afraid to take independent action in politics.

THE FEDERATION VOTE.

Without discussion and without expression of triumph the Methodist General Conference re-affirmed the policy of the federation of Victoria and Toronto Universities. A vote of two to one has declared that this federation is the most desirable mode of coping with the difficulties which have always surrounded Victoria.

THE IMPORTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

who are probably a very shrewd body of men, are at the present time straining their resources to the uttermost in order to get as large a quantity as possible of the articles upon which the McKinley bill has increased the duties.

into the country before that act goes into operation. They are also doing everything in their power to get Congress to pass a bill giving them until the first of February to take these goods out of bond under the old duties, and, as in no other way can such a rush of money into the Treasury, as would create a financial crisis, be prevented, they will probably be successful.

will enter on its other important duties in a spirit more likely to result in wise decisions than if it had been divided by an acrimonious debate. Probably Dr. Douglas was the only man whose age, experience, devotion, history, infirmity, and great powers of persuasive conversation and speech, could have secured the unanimous consent of so great a body, made up largely of people with the strongest possible convictions on opposite sides of the question at issue, to accept an absolute closure.

MR. BLAINE'S DISCOVERY.

MR. BLAINE has discovered a new reason why the United States should accept with joy his little scheme for bringing about reciprocity with the sister republics of South America. This new argument simply is that as the avowed free traders in the United States Senate voted against the motion embodying Mr. Blaine's reciprocity scheme and the free trade journals have ridiculed the whole affair, therefore all good protectionists should rally to the support of reciprocity.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE CHINESE QUESTION of the United States may enter upon a new phase in the immediate future, if the example of a clever New York Chinaman is generally followed by his countrymen. By a federal law no Chinaman can become a citizen of the United States, but there is nothing to prevent him from declaring his intention to become a citizen, and this is what this New York Chinaman has done.

GERMAN OFFICIALS DENY THAT PROCLAMATIONS PERMITTING SLAVERY IN GERMAN TERRITORY IN EAST AFRICA HAVE BEEN MADE.

THE LONDON TIMES, which is likely to be accurately informed of what is going on at Zanzibar, evidently believes the reports, in spite of the denial, and the German Government has sent an official from Zanzibar to Bagamoyo to investigate. The importance of the denial lies in the fact that they show that the German Government is not as yet prepared to openly defy enlightened public opinion, both at home and abroad, by sanctioning slave trading and encouraging slave raiding.

HOW GLAD MONSEIGNEUR LABELLE MUST BE TO RETURN TO THE DEVOTED FLOCK WHO ARE READY TO FALL AT HIS FEET AND SEE IN HIS PATRONAGE AND POWER.

What a welcome change it must be to return from that France whose sons walked the results of their business—from that Italy which refuses to allow the Pope to direct either her king or her conscience. We do things differently in Canada. Monseigneur no sooner returns than he finds himself sought after by the Honorable the Secretary of State on one hand and the Premier of Quebec on the other.

EFFORTS ARE ABOUT TO BE MADE TO HAVE MIRACLES DONE, OR AT LEAST REPORTED AS DONE, IN THE NAMES OF CERTAIN VERY ZEALOUS JESUIT MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA.

whose heroic records have come down to us almost exclusively through the testimony of the veracious Jesuit body. It seems that no one can be made a saint in heaven, or, at all events, no one can be accounted one on earth unless miracles are wrought in his name. This is the way in which the puny potentate who claims to have the keys of heaven looks for the divine sanction of his daring act of granting advancement at the court of heaven.

THE EMPIRE OF CHINA IS RULED BY AN ABSOLUTE MONARCH, WHOSE POWER IS, HOWEVER, SO TEMPERED BY THE INERTIA OF THE GOVERNMENTAL MACHINE AND THE NECESSITY OF OBSERVING PRECEDENT THAT IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITY TO INaugurate A NEW DEPARTURE.

For the last ten years the Imperial Government has been considering the advisability of building railways throughout China, and at least three years ago an Imperial edict was issued ordering the construction of one or two lines. Instead of this being the end, it was only the beginning of the conflict over railways, for the Imperial authorities were able to get the officials and the people to do little in the way of obeying his orders, and a short line constructed was actually taken up again.

THE OLD-FASHIONED LINCOLN'S DAY REPUBLICAN WHO, THOUGH A DEACON IN THE CHURCH AND A PROHIBITIONIST, VOTES FOR THE GRAND OLD PARTY FOR HIM.

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