MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890. {MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

GOVERNOR HILL of New York has vetoed the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill.

A NIHILIST who was concerned in the murder of Prefect Meseneff has been arrested at St. Petersburg.

OWING to the prevalence of small-pox at the Piræus the United States squadron of evolution will not go to Athens.

A MATCH has been arranged between American and German riflemen. There will be fifteen marksmen on each side.

SEVERAL of the charges against Moussa Bey, the Syrian outlaw, have been dropped, the evidence being insufficient.

AS FAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED, 93 persons were killed and 450 badly injured by the tornado at Louisville, Kentucky.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, yielding to the advice of England, has decided to have the Kurds in Armenia repressed by the Turkish garrison.

THE leaders of the Freisinnige party have refused to take part in the movement for the erection of a monument in honor of Prince Bismarck.

OLIVER CROMWELL and one Charles Stein have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Bangor, Maine, for the murder of the cashier of a savings bank.

IT IS STATED that the Czar's intention to make an excursion to Poland recently was abandoned owing to the discovery of a plot to wreck his train.

A MAN who had been convicted of the murder of eight women was hanged on Tuesday in Szegedin, Hungary. He exhibited great cowardice on the scaffold.

M. DELAHAYE, who was a French delegate to the International Labor Conference at Berlin, says the results achieved by the conference greatly surpassed his hopes.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY has just died at Brighton, aged 72. At different times he held the governorships of Nova Scotia, Queensland, New Zealand and Victoria.

THE MAIL STEAMER "China" has made the voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong via Yokohama in twenty days, which is two days less than it has ever been made before.

SIBERIAN PAPERS announce that several high officials in the mining districts of Chita and Verchniovdinsk, including two owners of gold mines, have been imprisoned for bribery.

A BILL empowering the President to take the first steps towards securing by international action the patrolling of the North Atlantic has been brought before the United States Congress.

THE Russian Minister of Education and Prof. Mindeloff, of the St. Petersburg University, have resigned. The disorders among the students continue and the prisons are overflowing with inmates.

MR. CARRELL, an American sportsman, has returned to Zanzibar from a three months' hunt in Masailand. He met with unusual success, two hundred head of large game, many elephants and lions being killed.

A VERY SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR took place at the little village of Bury, Compton county, Que., recently, a tavern keeper named Hunt having shot a farmer named Taylor, who was in Hunter's place trying to induce his daughter, who was in Hunter's service, to leave and return home with him.

"HE GOES: WHAT NOW?"

THE NEW CONSTANTINE HAS COME!

VIENNA, April 3.—A telegram from Berlin, which was delayed by the press censorship, announces the publication of a pamphlet entitled "He goes: What now?" It is reported that the Emperor himself was the author. In any case it betrays an intimate knowledge of affairs. It states that a secret society, including among its members the Emperor, Chancellor Von Caprivi and General Du Vernois, the Minister of War, propose to reconcile the Democratic parties alienated by Prince Bismarck, and that the Emperor has adopted the Socialist theories of Lassalle and Taine. It compares him to Savonarola and Constantine, and says he has taken the new social doctrine into his own hands to save the tottering thrones of Europe. The pamphlet has caused a sensation.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FRANCO-GERMAN COMPROMISE.

LONDON, April 1.—It is stated that the Emperor William is preparing a scheme for a peaceful compromise of the existing differences between Germany and France, and will submit the terms to the French Government at an early day. The plan is said to be so entirely equitable that its tender by the more aggressive of the two powers cannot fail of cordial acceptance by the other, though it may possibly be subjected to slight modifications.

NEW ARMY RULES.

BERLIN, April 6.—The Emperor William has issued an imperial order that in view of the incompleteness of the reserve of infantry military officers, the system hitherto pursued, which provides that officers must come from the ranks of the nobility, must include those noble by character, in order that the sons of honorable middle class families may hold appointments in the army. The same rule will also apply to the Civil Service. The Emperor further disapproves the holding of commissions depending upon the private income of aspirants. He therefore decrees that the pay of officers of rifles, foot artillery and pioneers shall be increased by 75 marks, and that of officers of cavalry by 150 marks. At much length he enjoins commanders to set an example of self-sacrifice to officers and to check indulgence in unnecessary luxuries and the habit of making costly presents and giving frequent banquets, etc. It is the Emperor's pleasure that only commanding generals shall be expected to entertain. It must not occur that staff officers who have done good services shall feel any anxiety about making sacrifices which might seem incumbent upon them if they held regimental commands. The Emperor desires that lists of aspirants shall be submitted to him, with the names of officers who do not conform to the rule prescribing a simpler mode of life. He declares that habits of luxury must be seriously and firmly opposed, and intends to a large extent to judge of the capacity of the officers by this standard. The decree has made a great impression, especially as the wording conveys an apparent intention to exclude Jews.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, April 1.—To-day was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Bismarck. The railway station at Friedrichsruhe was almost blocked by the enormous number of presents arriving for the Prince. During the day Prince Bismarck received numberless congratulatory telegrams. He spent the day quietly with his family. In the evening he was serenaded. After the procession last night the Prince invited Herr Woermann and other Hamburg visitors to his home. Herr Woermann in the course of conversation expressed his hope that the Prince would not be altogether a stranger to politics and that he would still take part in the debates in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck made an acquiescent reply.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that Prince Bismarck, referring to his departure from Berlin, said that at his age people did not make such a journey twice. According to the same authority the ex-Chancellor, referring to the Socialists' strikes, said they were not the worst danger, for they would pass over. The saddest possibility for workers was the chance that the strikes would so dishearten employers that they would lose all desire to continue business.

ABYSSINIA AND SLAVERY.

ROME, April 7.—King Menelek of Abyssinia has written a letter to Prime Minister Crispi, authorizing Italy to represent him at the Brussels Anti-Slavery Congress and affirming the intention of Ethiopia to follow the example of civilized Christian nations and to suppress the slave trade. The letter asks that Italy allow the free passage through her territory of arms required by Abyssinia to fight the dervishes. Mechaena has arrived at Massowah. He is accredited by King Menelek as Ethiopian resident and will co-operate with the Italian command in the administration of the Tigre province. King Menelek will withdraw from the Tigre provinces, his enemies having surrendered, the provinces being unable to supply provisions for a large force of troops.

THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

THE MISSOURI RUMSELLERS AGAIN ATTACKED.

THE SALOONS CLOSED AT FARMINGTON.

FARMINGTON, Mo., April 4.—The women's crusade, which swept like a prairie fire in autumn over the entire western part of Missouri a few weeks ago, has broken out again with renewed vigor. Five women of this city to-day inaugurated a determined and successful raid upon the supplies of the "blind tiger," which has been running in this vicinity for some time, contrary to the local option law which is in force in this and neighboring towns. One of the women recently made a single-handed attack with an axe upon the saloons, thus bringing the fact to the attention of the women that several saloons were running in violation of the law. The ladies then served notice upon the saloon-keepers that they must close their places of business or be closed by the crusaders. The

SALOON-KEEPERS SWORE OUT WARRANTS

against the women for conspiracy. Since that time the feeling has become very bitter on the part of the women, and this morning five of them, Mrs. Jennie Foster, Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mrs. Howard Jerrold, Mrs. William Odgers and Mrs. Finley, met at the Presbyterian church during the ladies' prayer meeting by a preconcerted plan. Each of them wore a heavy shawl, and, concealed under them, each carried an axe, and one of them was armed with a small rifle. After prayer meeting the crusaders started out on a raid and were joined by a dozen women armed with axes, hatchets and other weapons suitable for smashing in heads—either of beer barrels or of individuals who did not agee with them. As the women fell into line their faces flushed with indignation, and, unmindful of the astonished looks of the male bystanders, whose remarks were anything but complimentary, they marched along four abreast, keeping step with the precision of soldiers and singing temperance hymns. Turning down the road to Delassus they waylaid a waggonload of beer about half a mile from this place. August Tromson, the driver of the waggon, was told to dismount. He hesitated and attempted to whip up his horses, but

THE WOMEN WERE TOO QUICK FOR HIM

and a dozen held his horses' heads and pulled back on the waggon wheels while Mrs. Foster asked him if he would come down peacefully or if they should come up after him. He came down. Then at the request of Julie Sander the terror-stricken driver assisted in unloading six barrels, fourteen half-barrels and sixteen eighth-barrels of rich export beer, which was originally intended for the palates of the male citizens of Farmington. Then the axes and hatchets began to play on the heads of the beer barrels. The women pounded the bungs out of all the casks and let the beer run by the wayside. It was a warm morning, and as bungs were driven in the beer spurted out of the barrels in torrents, drenching the thoroughly aroused women, but not dampening their ardor. The crusaders appeared to have no knowledge of the characteristics of beer. The result was that when the imprisoned lager burst its bonds it came through the bung-hole very precipitately and usually came in contact with a number of fair faces. There were dishevelled bangs and bedraggled skirts, but the women registered on every keg. Mrs. Foster had assumed the captaincy of the crusaders, and, taking possession of the waggon,

SHE MOUNTED THE DRIVER'S SEAT

and drove her companions to the Delassus railway station, where the Farmington saloonists receive their consignment of beer and liquor. There they found twenty-six kegs and twenty-five cases of beer consigned to a saloonist at Docrun. With their axes the crusaders broke the bottles and smashed the kegs. The reformers then loaded themselves back in the beer waggon and started for their homes, singing temperance songs and denouncing "the demon rum which is destroying thousands of homes in our midst." The saloon men are highly excited and threaten

TO PROSECUTE ALL THE CRUSADERS

for malicious mischief and wanton destruction of valuable property. The crusaders are running the town and the man is not to be found who cares to personally interfere with them. One saloonkeeper has provided his place with means of defence, and threatens to take the law into his own hands if the women attempt to carry out their threat to destroy all the beer in Farmington. He keeps a large tank full of hot water, and says that upon the first attack he will scald the assailants. The crusade is condemned by conservative citizens, who fear that the demonstrations of the women will precipitate a riot and possibly bloodshed. The saloons will run as usual, and there is talk of restraining the women by injunction if they become too troublesome. No attempt has been made to conceal the identity of the women who took part in the raid to-day.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" MISHAP.

THE CAUSE OF THE SMASH-UP STILL A MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The *Herald's* London special says it is rumored the divers have been unable to discover any trace of the starboard engine of the "City of Paris." A marine engineer, who was a passenger on the "City of Paris," last evening said: What has happened to the "City of Paris" is something that nobody knows up to this minute, and will not till she is docked. The people, of course, have their ideas. It is quite certain, of course, that something gave way, but what that was, and how it managed to produce the general smash which took place

IS AS YET A MYSTERY.

The "City of Paris," was an experiment in several respects, and it is perfectly certain that nobody on board is in any way to blame for the accident. If anybody is to blame it is the makers and builders, for the break was something that nobody could possibly foresee. I was in the engine-room shortly before it happened, and everything was working smoothly. A little later when I was on deck I felt the break followed by a queer vertical motion and shaking up and down, then came a series of quick, heavy knocks, like two tremendous anvils, or two heavy cars, or two heavy masses of metal being hastily knocked together. Then

CAME A GENERAL CRASH AND EVERYTHING STOPPED.

The engine seemed to go all to pieces. A part of it was forced up, another broke through the bulkhead, small pieces of packing and rods were driven straight up, either into the air or through the deck. The whole engine was laid over against the bulkhead. It was a complete wreck and general smashup. There is no hole in the bottom of the ship, however. The water, which she made so rapidly, came through injection pipes, which pick up the water below to cool the condensers. There are four of these pipes—two to each engine. When the engine was smashed these pipes were broken and the broken machinery settled down over the top of them. They could not be got at, and the only way to stop their flow was to plug them from the outside, which was impossible.

ONE QUEER RESULT WAS THE HEATING

of twenty-three feet of water which filled the engine-room. The bulkhead, which protected the boilers, was uninjured and made no water. It stretched a little with the strain, but was braced up with short timber and held all right. Heat was kept up for various necessary purposes and as the hot steam pipes ran through the engine room the water there was kept at almost boiling heat and steam was rising from it all the time. The passengers made the best of it in a brave way. Everybody understood the danger when a life-boat was sent out to lie in the steamers' track and get us a tow. What saved the "City of Paris" from foundering, was, first, the bulkheads, and, second, the weather. But the bulkheads, could not have saved her if there had been any weather to contend with. If we had had a gale or heavy sea we WOULD HAVE CERTAINLY GONE TO THE BOTTOM. The accident will teach a good many lessons, and among them will be, I think, the value of the old idea that a steamship should have sails enough to work with in case her steam power is disabled. The sails on the "City of Paris" were merely little rags, only good for steadying purposes, and they are not good for anything in a case like the present.

A JESUIT STAMPEDE

CAUSED BY BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A special to the *Herald* from Burlington, Iowa, says:—The resignation of Prince Bismarck and the consequent change in the attitude of the German Government toward the Order of Jesuits in that country is causing a grand stampede of Jesuits in this part of the country to Germany. The Reverend Father Joseph Kreusch, head of the order in this city, is actively preparing, in company with his entire corps of workers, to return to his native land. The Father said to-day that he and his class had always retained a strong regard for the fatherland and its institutions, and, by the resignation of Prince Bismarck, who was an enemy to the German Church, they are now restored to their prestige and preferment in Germany, where their order is very wealthy and powerful. "We have hailed with delight," said he, "the change in the Government affairs in Germany, and have resolved to return to that country at once."

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

SOME OF THE CHANGES MADE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The additions made to the free list by the new tariff bill include acids used for medical, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for; aniline salts; any animal imported specially for breeding purposes provided it be of a pure recognized breed and has been duly registered; animals brought into the United States for not exceeding six months for exhibition or competition for prizes; also teams of animals, including harness and vehicles, actually owned by parties emigrating to the United States with their families and in actual use for such emigration; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated; photographs printed and bound more than twenty years; books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English, also books and music in raised prints used exclusively by the blind; engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, imprinted by authority or for the use of the United States; braids, plaits, plats, laces, bonnets and hoods, composed of straw, chips, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier or rattan; bristles, raw cabinets of old coins and medals, and other collections of antiquities; chicory, unground; coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar; dandelion roots, unground; diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut; eggs of birds, fish and insects; fish, the produce of American fisheries, and fish caught by American vessels in the open waters of the great lakes; currants, dates, fruits not specially enumerated; glass plates or discs, rough cut or unrough, for optical instruments, etc.; grasses and fibres, jute butts, manilla, sisal grass, camel hair, uncleaned and not drawn; ivory and vegetable ivory, not manufactured; natural mineral waters and all mineral waters not effervescent or artificial and natural mineral salts; molasses, testing not above 56 degrees, except that, if an export duty is levied in the country of shipment, the present import duty shall be levied here; needles; newspapers and periodicals; olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes, unfit for eating, and not otherwise provided for; attar of roses; spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia; ores of nickel; paper stock, pulp of grasses and poplar or other woods, only to be converted into paper; mother of pearl, not manufactured; platina; potash, crude, or "black salts"; chlorate of potash; nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, crude; sulphate of potash; rags, not otherwise specially provided for; aniseed, canary, caraway, cardamon, cotton, hemp, mustard, rape and sugar beet seeds; bulbs and bulb roots, not edible, and all flower and grass seeds not otherwise provided for; skins of goat, kangaroo and other wild animals, undressed; chlorate of soda; sponges; sulphur or brimstone, crude; tapioca, cassava or cassedy, provided the same is not fit for use as starch; tobacco stems; spirits of turpentine; wearing apparel and other personal effects not merchandise of persons arriving in the United States, not exceeding $50 in value; briar root or briar wood and similar wood, unmanufactured; or partially unmanufactured; paintings, in oil or water colors, personal production of an artist in the United States; manufactured tobacco exported without payment of internal revenue tax must pay the tax before reimportation.

MUST PAY DUTY NOW.

The following articles, now admitted free, have been placed on the dutiable list:—Hides, except sheepskins with the wool on, 15 percent ad valorem; mica, 35 percent ad valorem; aluminium, 35 percent ad valorem, or 10 cents per package of 100 leaves; straw, $2 per ton; macaroni or vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 2 cents per pound; eggs of poultry, 5 cents per dozen; eggs, yolks, 25 percent ad valorem, chair cane, not made into finished articles, 10 percent ad valorem. Some changes have been made in the dutiable sections in addition to those already published. The earthenware and glassware schedule has been rearranged. Timber cut 50 percent. Sawed white pine boards, now $2 per thousand, are placed at $1.50 and a safeguard against the export duty on logs. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, now $2.50 per pound, and 25 percent, are placed at $3 and 25 percent. The clause fixing the duty on leaf wrappers, unstemmed, now 75 cents, and stemmed, $1 a pound, now establishes rates of $2 and $2.75 respectively. Cotton manufactures are practically as fixed in the bill of last Congress. A bounty clause, to operate for ten years, provides for the payment of $1 per pound on silk produced in the United States and seven cents per pound on cocoanuts. Under the head of books, paper and pulp, wood as pulp, now ten percent, is fixed at $2.50 per ton for ground, $6 for unbleached and $8 for bleached chemical pulp. Various increases are made in the leather schedule. The bill contains sections mainly reiterative of existing laws. The main outlines of the internal revenue provisions have been published. The entire bill makes a closely printed pamphlet of 152 pages.

TURN HIM OUT.

LONDON, March 31.—The Conservative Association of the Walworth division of Newington met to-day and passed resolutions of confidence in their member of Parliament, Mr. Lewis Isaacs, and posted him as their candidate at the next general election. In view of the fact that Mr. Isaacs recently figured in the courts as the accuser of Miss Elizabeth Vincent, whom he had seduced, and who, in retaliation for his subsequent desertion shot him in the arm, it would seem that he stood very much in need of an expression of confidence in some quarters; nevertheless the action of his constituents has caused general surprise and some Tory indignation. However, as Mr. Isaacs' majority in the last contest was less than 250, it is surmised that with a locally popular Liberal candidate opposed to him the perfunctory vote of confidence passed to-day will be of little benefit to him.

CHURCHILL ON THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 5.—Lord Randolph Churchill has written a second letter to the press, in which he ridicules the proposition that the land purchase bill is a tranquilizing and pacifying measure. On the contrary, he asserts it is certain to lead to jealousy and repudiation of rent among tenants whose landlords refuse to sell. Five years of continuous repudiation, he believes, will exhaust the cash guarantees and compel recourse to the contingent guarantees, thus throwing Ireland into a state of anarchy never contemplated. Lord Randolph promises to write a third letter embodying his own proposals for a purchase scheme.

FRENCH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

A SHAM FIGHT WITH SMOKELESS POWDER.

ANOTHER REFORM IN MILITARY UNIFORM.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Herald's* Paris despatch says the manœuvres that took place yesterday on the plateau east of Champigny in the presence of General Saussier, to test the use of the smokeless powder, constitute the most important military experiment made in France since the adoption of the Lebel rifle. The test was a surprise for almost everybody and one of the results is likely to be a Radical change in the uniform of the French army. Gen. Saussier was accompanied by Generals Billot, Bruger, Mathieu and Nismes and a staff of thirty officers of different arms. The troops consisted of the 101st and 103rd regiments of infantry, the 29th Batt. of Riflemen, the 28th Dragoons, two batteries of field artillery and one battery of horse artillery. The 101st Regiment and 29th Rifles and the batteries of artillery were

ENTRUSTED WITH THE DEFENCE OF THE VILLAGE

of Queue en Brie. The attacking force, composed of the 103rd regiment and a battery of field artillery, utilized the farm and the woods of Bordes, 1 200 metres distant from the position to be attacked, as their base of operation. The Infantry were armed with the Lebel rifle and were served with smokeless cartridges, not blank but containing pasteboard bullets. The artillery were served with smokeless power ammunition. The weather was superb. At half-past eight swarms of skirmishers of the attacking column emerged from the Woods of Bordes, the attacking battery thundered away at the little village and was replied to with vigor. In a few minutes the 29th Rifles, rushing forward by fits and starts and taking advantage of every bush, ridge and undulation, and admirably handled by their commander, made a most effective counter attack on the right flank of the 103rd Regiment. This was repelled and at half-past nine o'clock all the forces on the field were blazing away at each other. The rapidity of the fire was like the roll of a multitude of drums, but neither its rapidity nor its intensity produced the slightest smoke. The effect to the military men accustomed to the campaigning of other days seemed almost supernatural. Companies of infantry concealed in the brush poured a deadly fire upon their opponents without it being possible to find their whereabouts,

OWING TO THE ABSENCE OF THE TELL-TALE PUFFS

of smoke, so familiar in the old days. On the other hand the troops not under cover found it impossible, as hitherto, to conceal their movements under friendly clouds of smoke from the supporting batteries. It was astonishing to see how clearly the different parts of the uniforms were distinguished. The great disadvantage under which the red-trousered French linesman labors in comparison with the sober blue of the rifleman was marked. Not only General Saussier, but nearly all the general officers present, felt convinced from the experiments present that the bright red of the French infantry adds at least ten percent to its vulnerability, consequently it is felt the picturesque red trousers with all their glorious traditions are now doomed. Another reason for hastening

THIS REVOLUTION IN THE FRENCH UNIFORM

is the fact that in the German army rifle schools the targets are composed of mannikins in the French infantry uniform. German soldiers are trained to judge distances for sighting rifles by the visibility of the red trousers in combination with belt plate and buttons, which give them the range with the accuracy of a range finder. It was also the opinion of the literary men on the field that the smokeless powder will greatly modify the present system of tactics in European armies. Invisible foes, launching invisible thunderbolts at each other, will be a characteristic of the warfare of the future.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

PROROGATION.

WINNIPEG, March 31.—The Legislature was prorogued this afternoon by Governor Schultz, who assented to all the bills, nearly eighty, reserving two which re-enacted objectionable clauses of the recently disallowed Tax Sale act making interest on over due taxes 10 percent per annum and depriving courts here of the power to remedy any tax sale grievance. The municipalities can now go on holding tax sales but must charge six instead of ten percent on overdue taxes.

THE CABINET.

A rumor is published in this evening's *Free Press* that Attorney-General Martin's resignation is but the first step towards a well-devised scheme to freeze out Premier Greenway and re-organize the Cabinet with Mr. Martin as leader. The Attorney-General, when seen by your representative this evening, laughed at the absurdity of the rumor, and said that he intended remaining in the Cabinet another week at the Premier's request so as not to embarrass the Government. The question of his successor has not yet been considered by the Government, and it is all mere conjecture as to whom the choice will be.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

WINNIPEG, April 1.—It is asserted to-night that the difficulties in the local Cabinet have been settled, and that Mr. Smart, Minister of Public Works, will retire with Mr. Martin, they being replaced by Messrs. Campbell and Sifton. It is also stated that Mr. Greenway will shortly retire and accept a comfortable berth, when Mr. Martin will return to office as leader of the Government. Messrs. Greenway and Smart have both gone home.

BILLS RESERVED.

The Government organ, the *Tribune*, criticises Lieut. Governor Schultz for reserving two bills respecting taxation, and insinuates that His Honor was governed by personal motives. The terms of the act which recently passed the Legislature granting assistance to the Hudson Bay Railway, were that a cash bonus of $750,000 could be paid the road or its equivalent on a guarantee on bonds of the company. The fixing of this "equivalent" was left to the Government to determine and they have decided to guarantee for twenty years the interest on $1,400,000 worth of bonds.

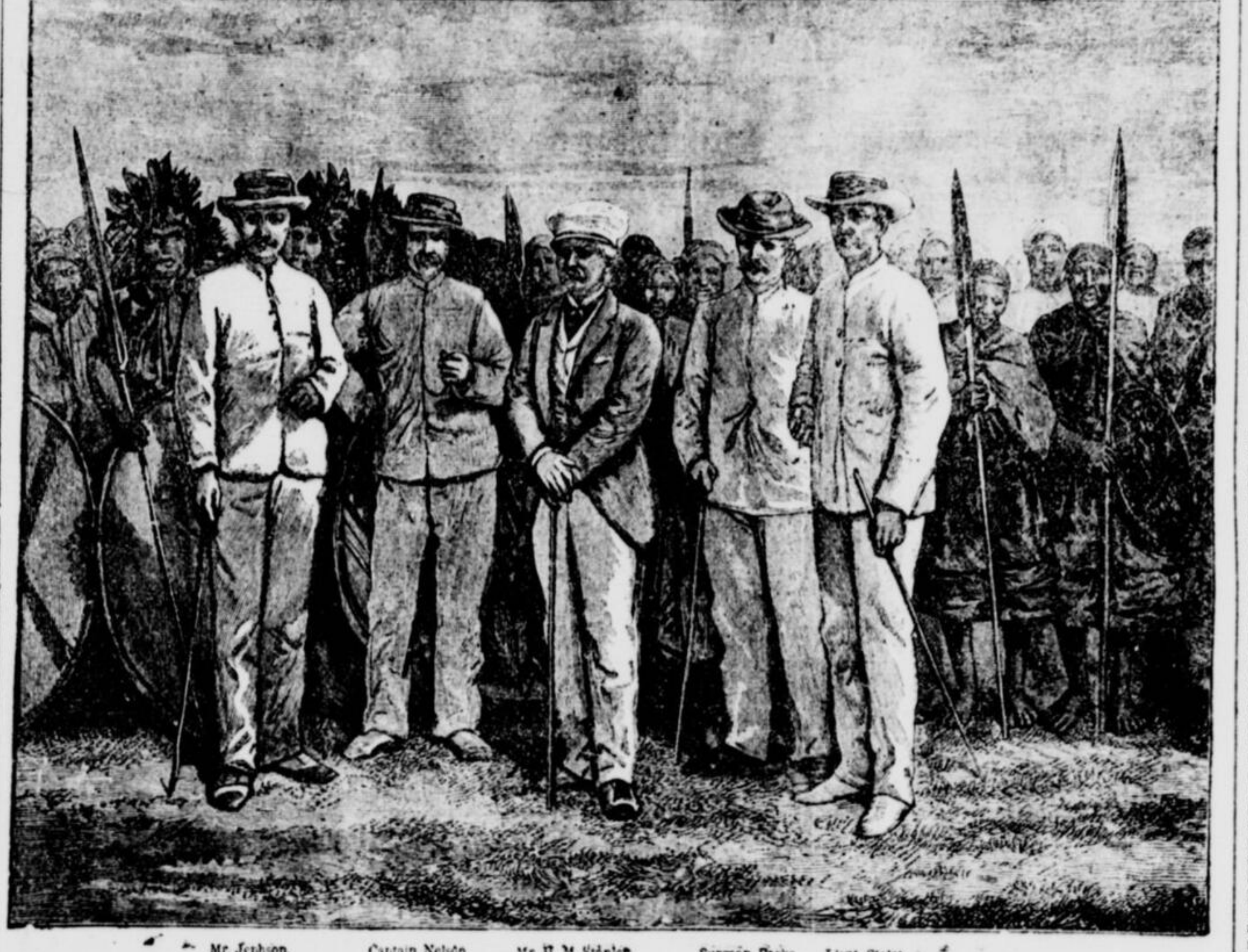
THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—The Sultan has signed an *irade* providing for new negotiations with England for a convention based on the withdrawal of the English from Egypt. It is stated Lord Salisbury and Rustem Pasha will immediately commence negotiations having that object in view.

A STORY FOR THE HORSE MARINES.

THE QUEEN'S FUTURE INTENTIONS CONFIDED TO A NEW YORK JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The *Journal* prints the following under London date:—It is now said on the highest official authority as well as being a matter of common gossip in Parliament and at the clubs, that the Queen is seriously considering the step of abdicating the British throne. The recent reception of the Prince of Wales by the German Emperor has had a great effect on the aged Queen, who is now convinced that her son ought to have a chance to play the leading role in England during the rest of her life, which is certain to be short. The Queen's bodily infirmity is increasing and she is so rapidly running to flesh that massage is necessary to assist her breathing. One strong objection the Queen has to abdicating is the contingency of being called ex-Queen. She wishes to assume the title of Queen regent for the rest of her life. A special bill will be introduced into Parliament when she is willing to resign the actual throne and the Prince of Wales will be crowned King of England and Emperor of India.



Mr. Jephson. Captain Nelson. Mr. H. M. Stanley. Surgeon Parke. Lieut. Stairs.

MR. STANLEY AND HIS COMRADES: MASAI WARRIORS BEHIND.

STANLEY AND HIS BRAVE LIEUTENANTS.

Everything relating to Mr. Stanley's adventurous trip through equatorial Africa in search of Emin Bey is being sought with the greatest avidity throughout the civilized world. The sketch given to-day shows the intrepid explorer, supported on the right by Captain Nelson and Mr. Jephson, and on the left by Surgeon T. H. Parke and Lieutenant Stairs, R.E., attended in the rear by a guard of honor consisting of Masai warriors, the fiercest savage race of East Africa with their assegais and shields. These are none of Mr. Stanley's own people, but were assembled to perform a war-dance before Mr. Stanley and the British Consul-General as part of the entertainment provided by Major Wissmann and his other German hosts at Bagamoyo, the opposite port to Zanzibar on the East African mainland.

EMIN PASHA'S NEW POSITION.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.—Emin Pasha has accepted proposals made to him by Major Wissmann and has entered the German service. He will receive a salary of £1,000 a year. He has given up his intention of returning to Europe and will leave Bagamoyo about the middle of April for Victoria Nyanza. He will be accompanied by a large caravan and 200 Soudanese troops under command of German officers. His decision meets with strong disfavor in Zanzibar.

LONDON, April 2.—The London press is unanimous in bitter denunciation of the ingratitude displayed by Emin Pasha in entering the service of Germany and organizing an expedition to return to the equatorial province he formerly governed, though great stress is laid upon this nullification of the work done by Mr. Stanley in rescuing Emin from his perilous position and conducting him in safety to the seaboard. It is quite obvious that the inspiration of the articles is born of alarm at the prospect of German interference with English interests in Africa and that if these interests were not menaced, Emin might go whither he pleased without the slightest objection on the part of anyone in England. It is well known that Emin has for some time past been desirous to return to his Province, and is is equally well understood that he has never forgiven Mr. Stanley for "rescuing" him, or, to put it plainer, for making his desertion of his post and his journey to Bagamoyo a matter of compulsion. While nobody is surprised that Emin has entered the service of Germany, it is nevertheless a matter for regret that he has done so.

THE GERMAN TOOK THE MOST LUCRATIVE POSITION.

ZANZIBAR, April 3.—Last evening a body of men paraded the streets scattering a proclamation, printed in European languages and Arabic, signed "Emin." It is addressed to the whole Arab populace. The author vehemently and absolutely disclaims being concerned in any way with Mr. Stanley and the English in the recent civil action brought against Tippoo Tib. The Arabs appear amused over the affair.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times* correspondent at Cairo reports Mr. Stanley as saying:—"Emin had both English and German offers and he cannot be blamed if he thought the German offers preferable. The German sphere of influence is clearly defined. Major Wissmann and enterprising Germans are entirely within their rights in availing themselves of every assistance. Any transgression by either the English or the Germans is a matter for diplomacy. Emin is very sensitive. Things have gone unfortunately awry since he returned. It is likely matters were misrepresented to him during his illness. If he wins over the Arabs he will add to his reputation and not hurt English interests. Still the Germans cannot be too cautious in their natural desire to secure trade routes. I have heard of no action either by the Germans or by Emin that would chill my sympathies with them. Emin's proclamation reveals the soreness and was unnecessary."

BERLIN, April 4.—The *National Zeitung* declares that the intrigues of the British East Africa Company have been thwarted by Emin's entering the German service.

EMIN'S PROCLAMATION.

ZANZIBAR, April 4.—Emin Pasha, in a handbill, accuses the British consul of falsely describing him as the plaintiff in Tippoo Tib's case, the real plaintiff being Mr. Stanley. Emin appears to be mistaken in this, the real plaintiffs being the Emin Relief committee. The general belief is that politicians here are making a cat's paw of Emin.

CAIRO, April 4.—Emin has written to neither Mr. Stanley nor Dr. Parke since they left him, and Stanley expresses regret and surprise that Emin did not come to thank the Khedive. He supposes Emin is unable to adapt himself to civilized life.

A BITTER DENUNCIATION OF THE GERMAN.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an interview with Sir Francis de Winton, President of the Emin Bey Relief Committee. Sir Francis, after expressing bitter indignation at the course pursued by Emin in giving the benefit of his African experience and knowledge to Germany, declares he has in his possession letters from Emin, in which the latter begs to be relieved from his precarious position at Wadelai. De Winton regards Emin Bey as a man absolutely devoid of either gratitude or generosity, and asserts that his action in cutting away from Mr. Stanley and the English will lower him in the estimation of the civilized world.

EMIN LESS EAGER NOW.

ZANZIBAR, April 6.—Emin Pasha has arrived here. He shows less eagerness concerning the proposed expedition than his employers desire and it is reported he wishes to cancel his engagement and return to Europe before deciding as to his future plans.

ONTARIO'S PROBLEMS.

ENGLISH IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

TORONTO, April 3.—In the Local House to-night, Mr. Craig began the debate on the dual language question by moving the second reading of his bill respecting the language of instruction in the public and separate schools. The following are the main provisions of the bill:—

1. English shall be the language of every public and separate school in this province.

2. Save as provided by section 7 of this bill no other language than English shall be taught in any public or separate school in the province.

3. No teacher shall be employed or permitted to teach in any public or separate school in this province unless he is capable of speaking the English language and of conducting the proceedings of his school according to the programme of studies applicable thereto in that language.

4. Nothing herein contained is to prevent a teacher, where it is impracticable by reason of any pupil not being able to understand the instruction which he desires to convey if given in English, from imparting it to him in any language which such pupil is able to understand.

5. It shall be the duty of the School Inspector to report at least once in every six months upon every school under his charge in which any other language than English is taught, and in such a report to certify as to whether the provisions of this act are being complied with, and any violations thereof which have taken place, and also to report at least once in every six months the number of pupils attending each school under his charge who are not able to receive instruction by means of the English tongue.

6. Any teacher who shall be guilty of a wilful violation of the provisions of this act shall be disqualified from teaching in any public or separate school in this province.

7. And whereas, in certain portions of this province it has been permitted for years past that a language other than English be taught in the schools, and it is expedient to make temporary provision with regard to the schools therein; it is therefore enacted that in those parts of the province in which schools now exist wherein any language other than English is taught, such other language may, until the Legislature shall otherwise enact, be continued to be taught for such period not exceeding one hour per day, as the trustees may direct.

8. If it shall appear by the report of the Inspector that the provisions of this Act are not being in good faith carried out in any school, the provisions of section 7 shall cease to apply to such school.

REASONS FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Craig's speech occupied nearly two hours and was very comprehensive. He denied any intention of endeavoring to excite a race and creed feeling. His idea was to allay any such feeling. He desired to see Ontario a united province and would gladly welcome French, German, English, Irish, Scotch or any other nationality, but they must become Canadians. The best place to educate them to become loyal was in the schools. He contended that in the counties of Prescott and Russell the schools are essentially French and great injustice had been done to the children of English speaking settlers by their being obliged to attend these schools, where they were taught the tenets of the Roman Catholic church and suffered many other indignities. He quoted from the report of the commission that investigated these schools to prove that in many of them the Roman Catholic Catechism was regularly taught and text books were used which were contrary to the regulations of the Education Department. The commission also reported that in two of the schools they found altars erected for worship and in several others crucifixes and pictures of the Virgin Mary were prominently displayed. He concluded by declaring that all his charges were fully corroborated by the report of the commission and he called upon the House to pass his bill and thus declare once for all that English should be the sole language of instruction in the public and separate schools of the province.

A DENIAL.

The Minister of Education made a lengthy reply, defending the administration of his department and refuted every charge made by Mr. Craig. He was followed by Mr. Meredith, who vigorously denounced the course of the Government in shirking the question at issue. He declared that he was satisfied to leave it to the people to decide, feeling confident that their judgment would justify the stand taken by the Opposition. The debate was continued by the Attorney-General, Mr. Hess and Mr. Evanturel until 2.30 a.m. when the Minister of Education moved an amendment giving the six months' hoist to Mr. Craig's bill, which was carried by a vote of 51 to 30. The House will continue in session all night and endeavor to finish all the business on the order paper.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary estimates were brought down late to-night. They amount to $125,638, the principal items being $31,414 for public buildings and $19,980 for colonization roads.

TORONTO, April 7.—The Ontario House closed this afternoon. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech referred to the public measures passed, having for their object the improvement of municipal law and the better administration of justice, the simplification of the procedure in respect of mechanics' liens, the promotion of agricultural interests and the protection of valuable live stock, and the amendment of the registry and insurance laws which he said he was persuaded in public interest would be found to have been framed with a due appreciation of the ends to be attained. He said, I cordially approve of the amendments made to the public and separate school acts. Although it was already clear that no person was to be ranked as a separate school supporter except through his own voluntary act, nevertheless, the directions now given to municipal officers with respect to assessments and school training. I cannot dismiss the subject of education without referring to the excellent impression made everywhere by the intimation that a sister province has donated to the University of Toronto a substantial sum to assist in rebuilding that institution. I am pleased to note that the measure which you have adopted providing mining regulations has met with the general approval of those engaged in mining operations. The act will, doubtless, be of service in promoting the safety, health and comfort of the operatives, and gives assurance that work in the mines of the province will be carried on upon improved methods.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

HOW THE NEW REFORM WORKS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—An unusual scene was presented on the Board of Trade this morning at the opening. In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Trade to retire from the gathering and distribution of official quotations of prices, all the telegraph instruments of the Postal and Western Union Companies had been removed from the floor of the Exchange. Previous to the opening the members gathered in knots about the floor and discussed the probabilities for and against success in

THIS FIGHT AGAINST THE BUCKETSHOPS.

Some were outspokenly opposed to the action, some were inclined to opposition, but were willing that the experiment should have a fair trial, while all were in doubt as to the final result. In addition to removing the tickers from the bucket shops and the telegraph instruments from the floor and ceasing to gather official quotations, the directors have ordered that

NO MEMBER OR COMBINATION OF MEMBERS

should gather and transmit by telegraph any regular line of quotations. This was caused by the formation of a syndicate of operators on the Board to transmit quotations to their correspondents nearly as fully as the Board has been doing. There is a rumor on the Board that an arrangement has been entered into with the New York Stock Exchange by which that body will cut off its stock reports from the bucket-shops. The only official quotations which the Chicago Board will make will be settling prices at 11 a.m. and the closing prices at 1.15 p.m. daily.

THE GRANGERS VERY ANGRY.

A SPIRITED PROTEST FROM THE FARMERS OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—The Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota met here yesterday and adopted extraordinary resolutions relating to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the granger cases. The resolutions are in part as follows:

Resolved,—That we appeal from this second Dred-Scott decision to the people of the nation, and we ask them to consider whether any other race would submit to have their liberties thus wheedled away from them on technicalities by a squad of lawyers sitting as a supreme authority high above Congress, the President and people. We call attention to the fact that the citizens of England, and from whom we have largely derived our form of government, would not permit for one instant a bench of judges to nullify an act of Parliament. There the people are properly omnipotent. No civilized government on earth has ever conferred such powers upon any court as are by our constitution granted to the United States Supreme Court. In our anxiety to protect the rights of property we have created a machinery that threatens to destroy the rights of man.

Resolved,—That copies of these resolutions be sent to the alliances of the several states of the Union with the request that they unite with us in an effort to so amend the constitution of the United States as to abolish this new slavery of states and the nation established by and for the benefit of corporate wealth, and to make it so plain that the people are masters in this event that no court, however shallow or corrupt, shall ever again attempt to subject them to the domination of the artificial personages they have themselves created.

Resolved,—That we recommend the holding of a convention by the alliances of the United States at an early date to consider the very grave and monstrous question arising out of this extraordinary decision.

THE POISONING CASE.

VERY DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 1.—The Weeks-Sutherland poisoning case was resumed this morning. The attendance was very much larger than on previous occasions. All were eager to have a look at the girl Lizzie Stewart, and learn of her wanderings during the past three weeks. Mrs. Sutherland was not present. She testified to having been at Mrs. Weeks' in the fall of 1888. "Mrs. Weeks, while talking of Mrs. Sutherland, asked me how much I would take and poison her; I asked her if she was in earnest; she guessed I could not be paid to poison Mrs. Sutherland; she did not offer to pay me nor did I agree to do it; at another time Annie, my sister, who was a servant there, and Mrs. Weeks had a talk in the kitchen; Mrs. Weeks said she went into the Sutherland kitchen window at night and upstairs and into the bedrooms and took some papers out of Mr. Sutherland's pocket; she also took a bottle of whiskey out of the pantry and came home, she said the Sutherlands did not see her as they were asleep and she had gone in and out without being heard; it was before I went to stay there that this was done." Lizzie said she stayed at P. S. Brown's the first night after being taken to town, and was taken from there to Francis McKenna's, Queen street, for a day, and then Wesley Myers took her up to his place at Tryon, where she stayed two weeks. Her sister Maggie was with her. They had no money, but Myers was going to buy them tickets. They had made three attempts to get across at the Capes. Their hair was cut while at Myers'. They paid no board at any of the places. Richard Curran took them to Brown's. W. F. Carter, who was on the train from the Capes with Mrs. Weeks, was recalled and said Mrs. Weeks asked him if Sutherland went back on her would he lend her a revolver to shoot him.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 5.—The final act in the Weeks-Sutherland poisoning preliminary examination took place this morning, when Mrs. Weeks was sent up to the Supreme Court for trial. The judges fixed the amount of bail at two sureties in $2,250 each, and her own bonds for $4,000. The bonds were signed this evening by J. J. Davies and T. A. McLean.

THE CZAR'S GREAT TROUBLES.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE—ARREST AND BANISHMENT OF STUDENTS.

LONDON, April 3.—A Berlin correspondent says a partially successful attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. The name of the would-be assassin and the kind of weapon used are not known.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the peasants are rising in Riazar, and blood has already been shed. The agitation is spreading to Finland and Poland, and gendarmes and Cossacks have been sent to quell the disorder. The excitement is intense. Everybody sympathizes with the peasants.

THE SERVILE SERVIANS.

LONDON, April 2.—The Servian agent, in compliance with the Government's instructions, will leave Sofia to-morrow. A rupture between Servia and Bulgaria is imminent. The trouble is said to have been fomented in Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* declares that diplomatic relations between Servia and Bulgaria are already severed.

STUDENTS ARRESTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—Count Deleanoff, Minister of Public Instruction, has refused to receive the petition of the university students asking for a reduction of entrance fees, unrestricted admission of Jews and equality of males and females. Three hundred excited students assembled to-day, intending to march to the Ministry of Public Instruction, but the police arrested one hundred and seventy-five of them. Three hundred students of the Technological Institute and many pupils of the School of Forestry and the Academy of Medicine have been arrested for taking part in seditious meetings.

MOSCOW, April 2.—Fifteen of the students arrested here will be tried on the charge of being political revolutionists. Forty-two have been expelled from the university. Of this number thirty-seven have been allowed the right to enter other universities. Forty-four will be subjected to minor punishments and the remainder will be released. The disorders are considered to be a sign of revolutionary plots in connection with the agitation in foreign countries regarding the treatment of political prisoners in Siberia and the letter of Madame Tchebrikova to the Czar. It is not thought the new movement has the slightest prospect of success. The people are thoroughly loyal. Sixty-seven students at the Charkoff University have been arrested and eleven expelled. Order has been restored there.

FINLAND OBJECTS TO RUSSIFICATION.

LONDON, April 4.—Advices received here to-day from St. Petersburg reaffirm the reports of the serious condition of affairs in Russia. They declare the Czar is suffering from nervous fever. The scheme for the Russification of Finland is received with extreme disfavor in that country and trouble is certain. The advices further say that all the universities in Russia have been closed by the Government. The students at the St. Petersburg university made an attack upon Lieut.-Gen. Gresset, chief of the St. Petersburg police, who went to the university to quell the disturbances, and treated him in a very rough manner. He was thrown to the floor, and while lying prostrate was kicked a number of times.

THE STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

The students abandoned the meeting which they had proposed to hold yesterday, the attendance being too small. A number of the students who have been interviewed persisted in their declarations that the agitation arises solely on account of educational matters. In proof of this declaration the students assembled at the university and the Technological Institute and sang the anthem, "God Preserve the Czar." The Czar is greatly incensed because of the disturbances, and has signified his intention of closing all the higher public educational establishments for a year. It is feared by the Russian officials, however, that a year's idleness will foster the growth of disaffection among the students.

THE ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

AN AWFUL INDICTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative J. D. Taylor, from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, to-day reported to the House the bill agreed upon by that committee providing for the appointment of an alcoholic liquor traffic commission. The committee's report says a large portion of the people have for a long time desired an honest, intelligent, impartial and thorough investigation of the liquor traffic. Enquiries by a similar commission in England have had remarkable results. Reports from domestic sources indicate that the liquor traffic

CAUSES FOUR-FIFTHS OF ALL THE CRIMES

committed, wastes one-half of taxation, causes the expenditure of $900,000,000 a year in drink, incapacitates, mentally and physically, half a million people for labor and business, causes three-fourths of the pauperism of the country, is responsible for the fearful increase in insanity and imbecility, and does no good to anybody. On the other hand, these statements are denied and pronounced to be the hallucinations of a diseased brain. Therefore, says the report, let us have an investigation, and let the world know the truth or falsity of these assertions. Representative Quinn, of New York, presented a minority report against the bill. He says that under the terms of the bill, while the commissioners shall not belong to the same political party

THEY MAY ALL BE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The majority concede that Congress has no power to regulate the liquor traffic in the States. It is, therefore, a novel proposition that it shall investigate a subject without possessing the power to carry out by legislation the recommendations made by the Commission. Mr. Quinn maintains that there is no information on the subject that has not already been published, no argument relating thereto that has not been already made. It has been agitated and discussed for forty years by the people, and it is an insult to their ability and intelligence to say they are not informed upon this subject, that this Commission can in two years give them what they do not already know.

AN INVITATION TO CANADA.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—On motion of Mr. Mason, Illinois, a bill was passed amending the Act to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in waters co-terminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada. It grants authority to Canadian wrecking vessels to aid Canadian vessels in distress when similar authority shall have been given by the Canadian Government to wrecking vessels of the United States to aid United States vessels in distress.

RUSSIA WANTS HER MONEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—Russia has notified Turkey that the sums paid on account of the arrears of the war indemnity and the securities given for payment thereof are not sufficient and that, therefore, if the new loan which Turkey proposes to raise is subscribed for she will demand priority for the payment of her claims before the money is devoted to other purposes

THE WANDERING JEW.

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

(Condensed for the "Witness")

PART FIRST—THE TRANSGRESSION.

CHAPTER XLV.—*(Continued.)*

Mother Bunch shook her head sorrowfully ; a tear glittered in her eyes, as she continued : "It was still dark, when I arrived at the Rue de Babylone ; I waited till daylight was come."

"Poor child ! you who are so weak and timid," said Frances with deep feeling, "to go so far, and in this dreadful weather !—Oh, you have been a real daughter to me !"

"Has not Agricola been like a brother to me ?" said Mother Bunch softly, with a slight blush.

"When it was daylight," she resumed : "I ventured to ring at the door of the little summer-house ; a charming young girl, but with a sad pale countenance, opened the door to me. 'I come in the name of an unfortunate mother in despair,' said I to her immediately, for I was so poorly dressed, that I feared to be sent away as a beggar : but seeing, on the contrary, that the young girl listened to me with kindness, I asked her if, the day before, a young workman had not come to solicit a great favor of her mistress. 'Alas ! yes,' answered the young girl ; 'my mistress was going to interest herself for him and, hearing that he was in danger of being arrested, she concealed him here ; unfortunately, his retreat was discovered, and yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, he was arrested and taken to prison.'——"

Though the orphans took no part in this melancholy conversation, the sorrow and anxiety depicted in their countenances, showed how much they felt for the sufferings of Dagobert's wife.

"But this young lady ?" cried Frances. "You should have tried to see her, my good Mother Bunch, and begged her not to abandon my son. She is so rich that she must have influence, and her protection might save us from great calamities."

"Alas !" said Mother Bunch, with bitter grief, "we must renounce this last hope."

"Why ?" said Frances. "If this young lady is so good, she will have pity upon us, when she knows that my son is the only support of a whole family, and that for him to go to prison is worse than for another, because it will reduce us all to the greatest misery."

"But this young lady," replied the girl, "according to what I learned from her weeping maid, was taken last evening to a lunatic asylum ; it appears she is mad."

"Mad ! Oh ! it is horrible for her, and for us also—for now there is no hope. What will become of us, without my son ? Oh, merciful heaven !" The unfortunate woman hid her face in her hands.

A profound silence followed this heart-rending outburst. Rose and Blanche exchanged mournful glances, for they perceived that their presence augmented the weighty embarrassments of this family. Mother Bunch, worn out with fatigue, a prey to painful emotions, and trembling with cold in her wet clothes, sank exhausted on a chair, and reflected on their desperate position.

That position was indeed a cruel one !

Often, in times of political disturbances, or of agitation amongst the laboring classes, caused by want of work, or by the unjust reduction of wages (the result of the powerful coalition of the capitalists)—often are whole families reduced, by a measure of preventive imprisonment, to as deplorable a position as that of Dagobert's household, by Agricola's arrest—an arrest, which as will afterwards appear, was entirely owing to Rodin's arts.

. . . . .

The anguish of Dagobert's wife increased the more she reflected on her situation, for, including the general's daughters, four persons were left absolutely without resource. It must be confessed, however, that the excellent mother thought less of herself than of the grief which her son must feel in thinking over her deplorable position.

At this moment there was a knock at the door.

"Who is there ?" said Frances.

"It is me,—Father Loriot."

"Come in," said Dagobert's wife.

The dyer, who also performed the functions of a porter, appeared at the door of the room. This time, his arms were no longer of a bright apple-green, but of a magnificent violet.

"Mrs. Baudoin," said Father Loriot, "here is a letter, that the giver of holy water at Saint-Merri's has just brought from Abbe Dubois, with a request that I would bring it up to you immediately, as it is very pressing."

"A letter from my confessor ?" said Frances, in astonishment ; and as she took it, added : "Thank you, Father Loriot."

"You do not want anything ?"

"No, Father Loriot."

"My respect to the ladies !" and the dyer went out.

"Mother Bunch, will you read this letter for me ?" said Frances, anxious to learn the contents of the missive in question.

"Yes, mother"—and the young girl read as follows :

"'MY DEAR MADAME BAUDOIN : I am in the habit of hearing you Tuesday and Saturday, but I shall not be at liberty to morrow or the last day of the week ; you must then come to me this morning, unless you wish to remain a whole week without approaching the tribunal of penance.'"

"Good heavens ! a week !" cried Dagobert's wife. "Alas !I am only too conscious of the necessity of going there to-day, notwithstanding the trouble and grief in which I am plunged."

Then, addressing herself to the orphans, she continued : "Heaven has heard the prayers that I made for you, my dear young ladies ; this very day, I shall be able to consult a good and holy man, with regard to the great dangers to which you are exposed. Poor dear souls, that are so innocent, and yet so guilty, without any fault of your own ! Heaven is my witness, that my heart bleeds for you as much as for my son."

Rose and Blanche looked at each other in confusion ; they could not understand the fears with which the state of their souls inspired the wife of Dagobert. The latter soon resumed, addressing the young semptress : "My good girl, will you render me yet another service ?"

"Certainly."

"My husband took Agricola's week's wages with him, to pay his journey to Chartres. It was all the money I had in the house ; I am sure that my poor child had none about him, and in prison he will perhaps want some. Therefore take my silver cup, fork and spoon, the two pair of sheets that remain over, and my wadded silk shawl, that Agricola gave me on my birthday, and carry them all to the pawnbroker's. I will try and find out in which prison my son is confined, and will send him half of the little sum we get upon the things ; the rest will serve us till my husband comes home. And then, what shall we do ? What a blow for him—and only more misery in prospect—since my son is in prison, and I have lost my sight. Almighty Father !" cried the unfortunate mother, with an expression of impatient and bitter grief, "why am I thus afflicted ? Have I not done enough to deserve some pity, if not for myself, at least for those belonging to me ?" But immediately reproaching herself for this outburst, she added, "No, no ! I ought to accept with thankfulness all that Thou sendest me. Forgive me for these complaints, or punish only myself !"

"Be of good courage, mother !" said Mother Bunch. "Agricola is innocent, and will not remain long in prison."

"But now I think of it," resumed Dagobert's wife, "to go to the pawnbroker's will make you lose much time, my poor girl."

"I can make up that in the night, Madame Frances ; I could not sleep, knowing you in such trouble. Work will amuse me."

"Yes, but the candles—"

"Never mind, I am a little beforehand with my work," said the poor girl, telling a falsehood.

"Kiss me at least," said Frances, with moist eyes, "for you are the very best creature in the world." So saying, she hastened out of the room.

Rose and Blanche were left alone with Mother Bunch ; at length had arrived the moment, for which they had waited with so much impatience. Dagobert's wife proceeded to St. Merri church, where her confessor was expecting to see her.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Nothing could be more gloomy than the appearance of St. Merri church, on this dark and snowy winter's day. Frances stopped a moment beneath the porch, to behold a lugubrious spectacle.

While a priest was mumbling some words in a low voice, two or three dirty choristers, in soiled surplices, were chanting the prayers for the dead, with an absent and sullen air, round a plain deal coffin, followed only by the sobbing old man and a child, miserably clad. The beadle and the sacristan, very much disturbed for so wretched a funeral, had not deigned to put on their liveries, but yawning with impatience, waited for the end of this ceremony, so useless to the interests of the establishment. At length, a few drops of holy water being sprinkled on the coffin, the priest handed the brush to the beadle, and retired.

The sight of the funeral had only increased the gloom of Frances. When she entered the church, seven or eight persons, scattered about upon chairs, alone occupied the damp and icy building. One of the distributors of holy water, an old fellow with a rubicund, joyous, wine-bibbing face, seeing Frances approach the little font, said to her in a low voice : "Abbe Dubois is not yet in his box. Be quick, and you will have the first wag of his beard !"

Though shocked at this pleasantry, Frances thanked the irreverent speaker, made devoutly the sign of the cross, advanced some steps into the church, and knelt down upon the stones to repeat the prayer which she always offered up before approaching the tribunal of penance. Having said this prayer, she went towards a dark corner of the church, in which was an oaken confessional, with a black curtain drawn across the grated door. The places on each side were vacant ; so Frances knelt down in that upon the right hand, and remained there for some time absorbed in bitter reflections.

In a few minutes, a priest of tall stature, with grey hair and a stern countenance, clad in a long black cassock, stalked slowly along one of the aisles of the church. A short, old mis-shapen man, badly dressed, leaning upon an umbrella, accompanied him, and from time to time whispered in his ear, when the priest would stop to listen, with a profound and respectful deference.

As they approached the confessional, the short old man, perceiving Frances on her knees, looked at the priest with an air of interrogation. "It is she," said the clergyman.

"Well, in two or three hours, they will expect the two girls at St. Mary's Convent. I count upon it," said the old man.

"I hope so for the sake of their souls," answered the priest ; and, bowing gravely, he entered the confessional. The short old man quitted the church.

This old man was Rodin. It was on leaving Saint Merri's, that he went to the lunatic asylum, to assure himself that Dr. Baleinier had faithfully executed his instructions with regard to Adrienne de Cardoville.

Frances was still kneeling in the interior of the confessional. One of the slides opened and a voice began to speak. It was that of the priest, who for the last twenty years, had been the confessor of Dagobert's wife, and exercised over her an irresistible and all-powerful influence.

"You received my letter ?" said the voice.

"Yes, father."

"Very well—I listen to you."

"Bless me, father—for I have sinned !" said Frances.

The voice pronounced the formula of the benediction. Dagobert's wife answered "amen," as was proper, said her *confiteor* to "It is my fault," gave an account of the manner in which she had performed her last penance, and then proceeded to the enumeration of the new sins, committed since she had received absolution

For this excellent woman, a glorious martyr of industry and maternal love, always fancied herself sinning : her conscience was incessantly tormented by the fear, that she had committed some incomprehensible offence. This mild and courageous creature, who, after a whole life of devotion, ought to have passed what time remained to her in calm serenity of soul, looked upon herself as a great sinner, and lived in continual anxiety, doubting much her ultimate salvation.

"Father," said Frances, in a trembling voice, "I accuse myself of omitting my evening-prayer the day before yesterday. My husband, from whom I had been separated for many years, returned home. The joy and the agitation caused by his arrival, made me commit this great sin."

"What next ?" said the voice, in a severe tone, which redoubled the poor woman's uneasiness.

"Father, I accuse myself of falling into the same sin yesterday evening. I was in a state of mortal anxiety, for my son did not come home as usual, and I waited for him minute after minute, till the hour had passed over.

"What next ?" said the voice.

"Father, I accuse myself of having told a falsehood, all this week to my son, by letting him think that on account of his reproaching me for neglecting my health, I had taken a little wine for my dinner—whereas I had left it for him, who has more need of it, because he works so much."

"Go on !" said the voice.

"Father, I accuse myself of a momentary want of resignation this morning, when I learned that my poor son was arrested ; instead of submitting with respect and gratitude to this new trial which the Lord hath sent me—alas ! I rebelled against it in my grief—and of this I accuse myself."

"A bad week," said the priest, in a tone of still greater severity, "a bad week—for you have always put the creature before the Creator. But proceed !"

"Alas, father !" resumed Frances, much dejected, "I know that I am a great sinner, and I fear that I am on the road to sins of a still graver kind."

"Speak !"

"My husband brought with him from Siberia two young orphans, daughters of Marshal Simon. Yesterday morning, I asked them to say their prayers, and I learned from them with as much fright as sorrow, that they know none of the mysteries of our holy faith, though they are fifteen years old. They have never received the sacrament, nor are they even baptized, father—not even baptized !"

"They must be heathens !" cried the voice in a tone of angry surprise.

"That is what so much grieves me, father ; for, as I and my husband are in the room of parents to these young orphans, we should be guilty of the sins which they might commit—should we not, father ?"

"Certainly,—since you take the place of those who ought to watch over their souls. The shepherd must answer for his flock," said the voice.

"And if they should happen to be in mortal sin, father, I and my husband would be in mortal sin ?"

"Yes," said the voice ; "you take the place of their parents : and fathers and mothers are guilty of all the sins which their children commit, when those sins arise from the want of a Christian education."

"Alas, father ! what am I to do ? I address myself to you as I would to heaven itself. Every day, every hour, that these poor young girls remain heathens, may contribute to bring about their eternal damnation, may it not, father ?" said Frances in a tone of the deepest emotion.

"Yes," answered the voice ; "and the weight of this terrible responsibility rests upon you and your husband ; you have the charge of souls."

"Lord have mercy upon me !" said Frances weeping.

"You must not grieve yourself thus," answered the voice in a softer tone ; "happily for these unfortunates, they have met you upon the way. They will have in you and your husband good and pious examples—for I suppose that your husband, though formerly an ungodly person, now practises his religious duties ?"

"We must pray for him, father," said Frances, sorrowfully ; "grace has not yet touched his heart. He is like my poor child, who has also not been called to holiness. Ah, father !" said Frances, drying her tears, "these thoughts are my heaviest cross."

"So neither your husband nor your son practises," resumed the voice, in a tone of reflection ; "this is serious—very serious. The religious education of these two unfortunate girls has yet to begin. In your house they will have ever before them the most deplorable examples. Take care ! I have warned you. You have the charge of souls—your responsibility is immense !"

"Father, it is that which makes me wretched—I am at a loss what to do. Help me, and give me your counsels ; for twenty years, your voice has been to me as the voice of the Lord."

"Well ! you must agree with your husband, to send these unfortunate girls to some religious house where they may be instructed."

"We are too poor, father, to pay for their schooling, and unfortunately my son has just been put in prison for songs that he wrote."

"Behold the fruit of impiety," said the voice severely ; "look at Gabriel ! he has followed my counsels, and is now the model of every Christian virtue."

"My son Agricola has had good qualities, father ; he is so kind, so devoted !"

"Without religion," said the voice, with redoubled severity, "what you call good qualities are only vain appearances ; at the least breath of the devil they will disappear—for the devil lurks in every soul that has no religion."

"Oh ! my poor son !" said Frances, weeping ; "I pray for him every day, that faith may enlighten him."

"I have always told you," resumed the voice, "that you have been too weak with him. God now punishes you for it. You should have parted from this irreligious son, and not sanctioned his impiety by loving him as you do. 'If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off,' saith the Scripture."

"Alas, father ! you know it is the only time I have disobeyed you ; but I could not bring myself to part from my son."

"Therefore is your salvation uncertain—but God is merciful. Do not fall into the same fault with regard to these young girls, whom Providence has sent you, that you might save them from eternal damnation. Do not plunge them into it by your own culpable indifference."

"Oh, father ! I have wept and prayed for them."

"That is not sufficient. These unfortunate children cannot have any notion of good or evil. Their souls must be an abyss of scandal and impurity—brought up as they have been, by an impious mother, and a soldier devoid of religion."

"As for that, father," said Frances, with simplicity, "they are as gentle as angels, and my husband who has not quitted them since their birth, declared they have the best hearts in the world."

"Your husband has dwelt all his life in mortal sin," said the voice harshly ; "how can he judge the state of souls ? I repeat to you that as you represent the parents of these unfortunates, it is not to-morrow, it is to-day but on the instant, that you must labor for their salvation, if you would not incur a terrible responsibility."

"It is true—I know it well, father—and I suffer as much from this fear, as from grief at my son's arrest. But what is to be done ? I could not instruct these young girls at home—for I have not the knowledge—I have only faith—and then my poor husband, in his blindness makes game of sacred things, which my son at least respects in my presence, out of regard for me. Then once more, father—come to my aid, I conjure you ! Advise me : what is to be done ?"

"We cannot abandon these two young souls to frightful perdition," said the voice, after a moment's silence ; "there are not two ways of saving them : there is only one, and that is to place them in a religious house, where they may be surrounded by good and pious examples."

"Oh, father ! if we were not so poor, or if I could still work, I would try to gain sufficient to pay for their board, and do for them as I did for Gabriel. Unfortunately, I have quite lost my sight ; but you, father, know some charitable souls, and if you could get any of them to interest themselves for these poor orphans—"

"Where is their father ?"

"He was in India ; but my husband tells me, he will soon be in France. That, however is uncertain. Besides, it would make my heart bleed, to see those poor children share our misery—which will soon be extreme—for we only live by my son's labor."

"Have these girls no relation here ?" asked the voice.

"I believe not, father."

"It was their mother who entrusted them to your husband, to bring them to France ?"

"Yes, father ; he was obliged to set out yesterday for Chartres, on some very pressing business, as he told me."

It will be remembered, that Dagobert had not thought fit to inform his wife of the hopes which the daughters of Marshal Simon founded on the possession of the medal, and that he had particularly charged them not to mention these hopes, even to Frances.

"So," resumed the voice, after a pause of same moments' duration, "your husband is not in Paris."

"No, father ; but he will doubtless return this evening or to-morrow morning."

"Listen to me," said the voice, after another pause. "Every minute lost for those two young girls is a new step on the road to perdition. At any moment, the hand of God may smite them, for he alone knows the hour of our death : and were they to die in the state in which they now are, they would most probably be lost to all eternity. This very day, therefore, you must open their eyes to the divine life, and place them in a religious house. It is your duty—it should be your desire ?'

"Oh, yes, father ! but unfortunately I am too poor, as I have already told you."

"I know it—you do not want for zeal or faith—but even were you capable of directing these young girls, the impious examples of your husband and son would daily destroy your work. Others must do for these orphans, in the name of Christian charity, that which you cannot do, though you are answerable for them before heaven."

"Oh, father ! if, thanks to you, this good work could be accomplished, how grateful I should be ?"

"It is not impossible. I know the superior of a convent, where these young girls would be instructed as they ought. The charge for their board would be diminished in consideration of their poverty ; but, however small, it must be paid, and there would be also an outfit to furnish. All that would be too dear for you."

"Alas ! yes, father."

"But, by taking a little from my poor-box and by applying to one or two generous persons, I think I shall be able to complete the necessary sum, and so get the young girls received at the convent."

"Ah, father ! you are my deliverer, and these children's."

"I wish to be so—but, in the interest of their salvation, and to make these measures really efficacious, I must attach some conditions to the support I offer you,"

"Name them, father ; they are accepted beforehand. Your commands shall be obeyed in everything."

"First of all, then, the children must be taken this very morning to the convent, by my housekeeper, to whom you must bring them almost immediately."

"Nay, father ; that is impossible !" cried Frances.

"Impossible ? why ?"

"In the absence of my husband——"

"Well ?"

"I dare not take such a step without consulting him."

"Not only must you abstain from consulting him but the thing must be done during his absence."

"What father ? Should I not wait for his return ?"

"No, for two reasons," answered the priest, sternly ; "first, because his hardened impiety would certainly lead him to oppose your pious resolution ; secondly, because it is indispensable that these young girls should break off all connection with your husband, who, therefore, must be left in ignorance of the place of their retreat."

"But, father," said Frances, a prey to cruel embarrassment, "it is to my husband that these children were entrusted—and to dispose of them without his consent, would be——"

"Can you instruct these children at your house—yes or no ?" interrupted the voice.

"No, father, I cannot."

"Are they exposed to fall into a state of final impenitence, by remaining with you—yes or no ?"

"Yes, father, they are so exposed."

"Are you responsible, as you take the place of their parents, for the mortal sins they may commit—yes or no !"

"Alas, father ! I am responsible before God."

"Is it in the interest of their eternal salvation, that I enjoin you to place them this very day in the convent ?"

"It is for their salvation, father."

"Well then choose !"

"But tell me, I entreat you, father, if I have the right to dispose of them without the consent of my husband ?"

"The right ! you have not only the right, but it is your sacred duty. Would you not be bound, I ask you, to rescue these unfortunate creatures from a fire, against the will of your husband, or during his absence ? Well you must now rescue them, not from a fire that will not only consume the body, but from one in which their souls would burn to all eternity."

"Forgive me, I implore you, father," said the poor woman, whose indecision and anguish increased every minute ; "satisfy my doubts ? How can I act thus, when I have sworn obedience to my husband ?"

"Obedience for good—yes—but never for evil. You confess, that, were it left to him, the salvation of these orphans would be doubtful, and perhaps impossible."

"But, father," said Frances, trembling, "when my husband returns, he will ask me where are these children ? Must I tell him a falsehood ?"

"Silence is not falsehood ; you will tell him that you cannot answer his question."

"My husband is the kindest of men ; but such an answer will drive him almost mad. He has been a soldier, and his anger will be terrible, father," said Frances shuddering at the thought.

"And were his angsr a hundred times more terrible, you should be proud to brave it in so sacred a cause ?" cried the voice, with indignation. "Do you think, that salvation is to be so easily gained on earth ? Since when does the sinner, that would walk in the way of the Lord, turn aside for the stones and briars that may bruise and tear him ?"

"Pardon, father, pardon !" said Frances, with the resignation of despair. "Permit me to ask one more question, one only. Alas ! if you do not guide me, how shall I find the way ?"

"Speak !"

"When Marshal Simon arrives, he will ask his children of my husband. What answer can he then give to their father ?"

"When Marshal Simon arrives, you will let me know immediately, and then—I will see what is to be done. The rights of a father are only sacred, is so far as he makes use of them for the salvation of his children. Before and above the father on earth, is the Father in Heaven whom we must first serve. Reflect upon all this. By accepting what I propose to you, these young girls will be saved from perdition ; they will not be at your charge : they will not partake of your misery ; they will be brought up in a sacred institution as, after all, the daughters of a Marshal of France ought to be—and, when their father arrives in Paris, if he be found worthy of seeing them again—instead of finding poor, ignorant, half savage heathens—he will behold two girls, pious, modest, and well informed, who being acceptable with the Almighty, may invoke his mercy for their father, who it must be owned, has great need of it—being a man of violence, war, and battle. Now decide ! Will you, on peril of your soul, sacrifice the welfare of these two girls in this world and the next, because of an impious dread of your husband's anger ?"

Though rude and fettered by intolerance, the confessor's language was (taking his view of the case) reasonable and just, because the honest priest was himself convinced of what he said ; a blind instrument of Rodin, ignorant of the end in view, he believed firmly, that in forcing Frances to place these young girls in a convent, he was performing a pious duty. Such was, and is, one of the most wonderful resources of the order to which Rodin belonged ; to have for accomplices good and sincere people, who are ignorant of the nature of the plots in which they are the principal actors.

Frances, long accustomed to submit to the influence of her confessor, could find nothing to object to his last words. She resigned herself to follow his directions ; though she trembled to think of the furious anger of Dagobert, when he should no longer find the children that a dying mother had confided to his care. But, according to the priest's opinion, the more terrible this anger might appear to her, the more she would show her pious humility by exposing herself to it.

"God's will be done, father !" said she in reply to her confessor. "Whatever may happen, I will do my duty as a Christian—in obedience to your commands."

"And the Lord will reward you for what you may have to suffer in the accomplishment of this meritorious act. You promise then before God that you will not answer any of your husband's questions, when he asks you for the daughters of Marshal Simon ?"

"Yes, father, I promise !" said Frances, with a shudder.

"And will preserve the same silence towards Marshal Simon himself, in case he should return, before his daughters appear to me sufficiently grounded in the faith to be restored to him ?"

"Yes, father," said Frances, in a still fainter voice.

"You will come and give me an account of the scene that takes place between you and your husband, upon his return ?"

"Yes, father ; when must I bring the orphans to your house ?"

"In an hour. I will write to the superior, and leave the letter with my housekeeper. She is a trusty person, and will conduct the young ladies to the convent."

After she had listened to the exhortations of her confessor, and received absolution for her late sins, on condition of performing penance, Dagobert's wife left the confessional.

Having succeeded with no small trouble in making her way out of the church, she hastened to return to the Rue Brise-Miche, in order to fetch the orphans and conduct them to the housekeeper of her confessor, who was in her turn to take them to St. Mary's Convent, situated, as we know, next door to Dr. Baleinier's lunatic-asylum, in which Adrienne de Cardoville was confined.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MY LORD AND SPOILSPORT.

The wife of Dagobert, having quitted the church, arrived at the corner of the Rue Brise-Miche, when she was accosted by the distributor of holy water ; he came running out of breath, to beg her to return to Saint-Merri's where the Abbe Dubois had yet something of importance to say to her.

The moment Frances turned to go back, a hackney-coach stopped in front of the house she inhabited. The coachman quitted his box to open the door.

"Driver," said a stout woman dressed in black, who was seated in the carriage, and held a pug-dog upon her knees, "ask if Mrs. Frances Baudoin lives in this house."

"Yes, ma'am," said the coachman.

The reader will no doubt have recognized Mrs. Grivois, head waiting-woman to the Princess de Saint-Dizier, accompanied by "My Lord," who exercised a real tyranny over his mistress. The dyer, whom we have already seen performing the duties of a porter, being questioned by the coachman as to the dwelling of Frances, came out of his workshop, and advanced gallantly to the coach-door, to inform Mrs. Grivois, that Frances Baudoin did in fact live in the house, but that she was at present from home.

The arms, hands, and part of the face of Father Loriot were now of a superb gold-color. The sight of this yellow personage singularly provoked My Lord, and at the moment the dyer rested his hand upon the edge of the coach-window, the cur began to yelp frightfully, and bit him in the wrist.

"Oh ! gracious heaven !" cried Mrs. Grivois, in an agony, whilst Father Loriot withdrew his hand with precipitation ; "I hope there is nothing poisonous in the dye that you have about you—my dog is so delicate !"

So saying, she carefully wiped the pug's nose spotted with yellow. Father Loriot, not at all satisfied with this speech, when he had expected to receive some apology from Mrs. Grivois on account of her dog's behavior, said to her, as with difficulty he restrained his anger : "If you did not belong to the fair sex, which obliges me to respect you in the person of that wretched animal, I would have the pleasure of taking him by the tail and making him in one minute a dog of the brightest orange color, by plunging him into my cauldron, which is already on the fire."

"Dye my pet yellow !" cried Mrs. Grivois in great wrath, as she descended from the hackney-coach, clasping My Lord tenderly to her bosom ; and surveying Father Loriot with a savage look.

"I told you, Mrs. Baudoin is not at home," said the dyer, as he saw the pug-dog's mistress advance in the direction of the dark staircase.

"Never mind ; I will wait for her," said Mrs. Grivois tartly. "On which story does she live ?"

"Up four pair !" answered Father Loriot, returning abruptly to his shop. And he added to himself, with a chuckle at the anticipation "I hope Father Dagobert's big growler will be in a bad humor, and give that villanous pug a shaking by the skin of his neck."

Mrs. Grivois mounted the steep staircase with some difficulty, stopping at every landing-place to take breath, and looking about her with profound disgust. At length, she reached the fourth story, and paused an instant at the door of the humble chamber, in which the two sisters and Mother Bunch then were.

The young seamstress was occupied in collecting the different articles that she was about to carry to the pawnbroker's. Rose and Blanche seemed happier and somewhat less uneasy about the future ; for they had learned from Mother Bunch, that, when they knew how to sew, they might between them earn eight francs a week, which would at least afford some assistance to the family.

The presence of Mrs. Grivois in Baudoin's dwelling was occasioned by a new resolution of Abbe d'Aigrigny and the Princess de Saint Dizier ; they had thought it more prudent to send Mrs. Grivois, on whom they could blindly depend, to fetch the young girls, and the confessor was charged to inform Frances that it was not to his housekeeper, but to a lady that would call on her with a note from him, that she was to deliver the orphans, to be taken to a religious establishment.

Having knocked at the door, the waiting-woman of the Princess de Saint-Dizier entered the room, and asked for Frances Baudoin.

"She is not at home, madame," said Mother Bunch timidly, not a little astonished at so unexpected a visit, and casting down her eyes before the gaze of this woman.

"Then I will wait for her, as I have important affairs to speak of," answered Mrs. Grivois, examining with curiosity and attention the faces of the two orphans, who also cast down their eyes in confusion

So saying, Madame Grivois sat down, not without some repugnance in the old arm-chair of Dagobert's wife, and believing that she might now leave her favorite at liberty, she laid him carefully on the floor. Immediately a low growl, deep and hollow, sounding from behind the arm-chair, made Mrs. Grivois jump from her seat, and sent the pug-dog, yelping with affright, and trembling through his fat, to take refuge close to his mistress, with all the symptoms of angry alarm.

"What ! is there a dog here ?" cried Mrs. Grivois, stooping precipitately to catch up My Lord whilst, as if he wished himself to answer the question, Spoilsport rose leisurely from his place behind the arm-chair, and appeared suddenly, yawning and stretching himself.

At sight of this powerful animal, with his double row of formidable, pointed fangs, which he seemed to take delight in displaying as he opened his large jaws, Mrs. Grivois could not help giving utterance to a cry of terror. The snappish pug had at first trembled in all his limbs at the Siberian's approach ; but finding himself in safety on the lap of his mistress, he began to growl insolently, and to throw the most provoking glances at Spoilsport. These the worthy companion of the deceased Jovial answered disdainfully by gaping anew ; after which, he went smelling round Mrs. Grivois with a sort of uneasiness, turned his back upon My Lord, and stretched himself at the feet of Rose and Blanche, keeping his large, intelligent eyes fixed upon them as if he foresaw that they were menaced with some danger.

"Turn out that beast," said Mrs. Grivois, imperiously ; "he frightens my dog, and may do him some harm."

"Do not be afraid, madame," replied Rose with a smile ; "Spoilsport will do no harm, if he is not attacked."

"Never mind !" cried Mrs. Grivois ; "an accident soon happens. The very sight of that enormous dog, with his wolf's head and terrible teeth, is enough to make one tremble at the injuries he might do one. I tell you to turn him out."

Mrs. Grivois had pronounced these last words in a tone of irritation, which did not sound at all satisfactory in Spoilsport's ears ; so he growled and showed his teeth, turning his head in the direction of the stranger.

"Be quiet, Spoilsport !" said Blanche, sternly.

A new personage here entered the room, and put an end to this situation, which was embarrassing enough for the two young girls. It was a commissionary, with a letter in his hand.

"What is it, sir ?" asked Mother Bunch.

"A very pressing letter from the good man of the house ; the dyer below stairs told me to bring it up here."

"A letter from Dagobert !" cried Rose and Blanche, with a lively expression of pleasure. "He is returned then ? where is he ?"

"I do not know whether the good man is called Dagobert or not," said the porter ; "but he is an old trooper, with a grey moustache, and may be found close by, at the office of the Chartres coaches."

"That is he !" cried Blanche. "Give me the letter." The porter handed it to the young girl, who opened it in all haste.

Mrs. Grivois was struck dumb with dismay ; she knew that Dagobert had been decoyed from Paris, that the Abbe Dubois might have an opportunity to act with safety upon Frances. Hitherto, all had succeeded ; the good woman had consented to place the young girls in the hands of a religious community—and now arrives this soldier, who was thought to be absent from Paris for two or three days at least, and whose sudden return might easily ruin this laborious machination at the very moment when it seemed to promise success.

"Oh !" said Blanche, when she had read the letter. "What a misfortune !"

"What is it, then, sister ?" cried Rose.

"Yesterday, half way to Chartres, Dagobert perceived that he had lost his purse. He was unable to continue his journey ; he took a place upon credit, to return, and he asks his wife to send him money to the office, to pay what he owes."

"That's it," said the porter ; "for the good man told me to make haste, because he was there in pledge."

"And nothing in the house !" cried Blanche. "Dear me ! what is to be done ?"

At these words, Mrs. Grivois felt her hopes revive for a moment ; they were soon however dispelled by Mother Bunch, who exclaimed, as she pointed to the parcel she had just made up : "Be satisfied, dear young ladies ! here is a resource. The pawnbroker's to which I am going, is not far off, and I will take the money direct to M. Dagobert ; in half an hour at latest, he will be here."

"Oh, my dear friend ! you are right," said Rose. "How good you are ! you think of everything."

"And here," said Blanche, "is the letter with the address upon it. Take that with you."

"Thank you," answered Mother Bunch ; then, addressing the porter, she added : "Return to the person who sent you, and tell him I shall be at the coach-office very shortly."

"Infernal hunchback !" thought Mrs. Grivois, with suppressed rage, "she thinks of everything. Without her we should have escaped the plague of this man's return. What is to be done now ? The girls would not go with me, before the arrival of the soldier's wife : to propose it to them would expose me to a refusal, and might compromise all. Once more, what is to be done ?"

"Do not be uneasy, ladies," said the porter as he went out ; "I will go and assure the good man, that he will not have to remain long in pledge."

Whilst Mother Bunch was occupied in tying her parcel, in which she had placed the silver cup, fork, and spoon, Mrs. Grivois seemed to reflect deeply. Suddenly, she started. Her countenance, which had been for some moments expressive of anxiety and rage, brightened up on the instant. She rose, still holding My Lord in her arms, and said to the young girls : "As Mrs. Baudoin does not come in, I am going to pay a visit in the neighborhood, and will return immediately. Pray tell her so !"

With these words, Mrs. Grivois took her departure, a few minutes before Mother Bunch left.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

APPEARANCES.

After she had again endeavored to cheer up the orphans, the sewing girl descended the stairs, not without difficulty, for, in addition to the parcel, which was already heavy, she had fetched down from her own room the only blanket she possessed—thus leaving herself without protection from the cold of her icy garret.

For the last twenty-four hours, Mother Bunch had neither slept nor eaten ; she had suffered from the cold, through the whole of a frosty night. In the morning she had endured great fatigue, in going, amid rain and snow, to the Rue de Babylone and back, twice crossing Paris—and yet her strength was not exhausted—so immense is the power of the human heart !

She had just arrived at the corner of the Rue Saint-Merri. Since the recent Rue des Prouvaires Conspiracy, there were stationed in this populous quarter of the town a much larger number of police-officers than usual. Now the young seamstress, though bending beneath the weight of her parcel, had quickened her pace almost to a run, when, just as she passed in front of one of the police, two five-frank pieces fell on the ground behind her, thrown there by a stout woman in black, who followed her closely.

Immediately after, the stout woman pointed out the two pieces to the policeman, and said something hastily to him with regard to Mother Bunch. Then she withdrew at all speed in the direction of the Rue Brise-Miche.

The policeman, struck with what Mrs. Grivois had said to him (for it was that person) picked up the money, and running after the humpback, cried out to her : "Hi, there ! young woman, I say—stop ! stop !"

On this outcry, several persons turned round suddenly, and, as always happens in these quarters of the town, a nucleus of five or six persons soon grew to a considerable crowd.

Not knowing that the policeman was calling to her, Mother Bunch only quickened her speed, wishing to get to the pawnbroker's as soon as possible, and trying to avoid touching any of the passers by, so much did she dread the brutal and cruel railleries to which her infirmity so often exposed her.

Suddenly, she heard many persons running after her, and at the same instant a hand was laid rudely on her shoulder. It was the policeman, followed by another officer, who had been drawn to the spot by the noise. Mother Bunch turned round, struck with as much surprise as fear.

She found herself in the centre of a crowd, composed chiefly of the hideous scum, idle and in rags, insolent and malicious, besotted with ignorance, brutalized by want, and always loafing about the corners. Workmen are scarcely ever met with in these mobs, for they are for the most part engaged in their daily labors.

"Come, can't you hear ? you are deaf as Punch's dog," said the policeman, seizing Mother Bunch so rudely by the arm, that she let her parcel fall at her feet.

When the unfortunate girl, looking round in terror, saw herself exposed to all those insolent, mocking, malicious glances, when she beheld the cynical and coarse grimace on so many ignoble and filthy countenances, she trembled in all her limbs, and became fearfully pale. No doubt the policeman had spoken roughly to her ; but how could he speak otherwise to a poor, deformed girl, pale and trembling, with her features agitated by grief and fear—to a wretched creature, miserably clad, who wore in winter a thin, cotton gown, soiled with mud, and wet with melted snow, for the poor seamstress had walked much and far that morning ? So the policeman resumed with great severity, following that supreme law of appearances, which makes poverty always suspected : "Stop a bit, young woman ! it seems you are in a mighty hurry, to let your money fall without picking it up."

"Was her blunt hid in her hump ?" said the hoarse voice of a match-boy, a hideous and repulsive specimen of precocious depravity.

This sally was received with laughter, shouts, and hooting, which served to complete the sewing-girl's dismay and terror. She was hardly able to answer in a feeble voice, as the policeman handed her the two pieces of silver : "This money, sir, is not mine."

"You lie," said the other officer, approaching ; "a respectable lady saw it drop from your pocket."

"I assure you, sir, it is not so," answered Mother Bunch, trembling.

"I tell you, that you lie," resumed the officer ; "for the lady, struck with your guilty and frightened air, said to me : 'Look at yonder little hunchback, running away with that large parcel, and letting her money fall without even stopping to pick it up—it is not natural.'"

"Bobby," resumed the match-vendor, in his hoarse voice "be on your guard ! Feel her hump, fer that is her luggage-van. I'm sure that you'll find boots and cloaks, and umbrellas, and clocks in it—for I just heard the hour strike in the bend of her back."

Then came fresh bursts of laughter and shouts, and hooting, for this horrible mob has no pity for those who implore and suffer. The crowd increased more and more, and now they indulged in hoarse cries, piercing whistles, and all kinds of hoarse play.

Fancy the feeling of this unfortunate creature with her delicate mind, good heart, and lofty soul, and yet with so timid and nervous a character, as she stood alone with the two policemen in the thick of the crowd, and was forced to listen to all these coarse and savage insults.

But the young seamstress did not yet understand of what crime she was accused. She soon discovered it, however, for the policeman, seizing the parcel which she had picked up, and now held in her trembling hands, said to her rudely : "What is there in that bundle ?"

"Sir—it is—I am going——" The unfortunate girl hesitated—unable, in her terror, to find the word.

"If that's all you have to answer," said the policeman, "it's no great shakes. Come, make haste ! turn your bundle inside out."

So saying the policeman snatched the parcel from her, half opened it, and repeated, as he enumerated the divers articles it contained : "The devil !—sheets—a spoon and fork—a silver mug—a shawl—a blanket—you're a downy mot ! it was not so bad a move. Dressed like a beggar, and with silver plate about you. Oh, yes ! you're a deep 'un."

"Those articles do not belong to you," said the other officer.

"No, sir," replied Mother Bunch, whose strength was failing her ; "but——"

"Oh, vile hunchback ! you have stolen more than you are big !"

"Stolen !" cried Mother Bunch, clasping her hands in horror, for she now understood all. "Stolen."

"The guard ! make way for the sogers !" cried several persons at once.

Two soldiers and a corporal advanced with much difficulty. Their bayonets and the barrels of their guns were alone visible above the heads of this hideous and compact crowd. Some officious person had been to inform the officer at the nearest guard-house, that a considerable crowd obstructed the public way.

"Come, here is the guard—so march to the guard-house !" said the policeman, taking Mother Bunch by the arm.

"Sir," said the poor girl, in a voice stifled by sobs, clasping her hands in terror, and sinking upon her knees on the pavement ; "sir,—have pity—let me explain——"

"You will explain at the guard-house ; so come on !"

"But, sir—I am not a thief," cried Mother Bunch, in a heart-rending tone ; "have pity upon me—do not take me away like a thief, before all this crowd. Oh ! mercy ! mercy !"

"I tell you there will be time to explain at the guard-house. The street is blocked up ; so come along !" Grasping the unfortunate creature by both her hands, he set her, as it were, on her feet again.

At this instant, the corporal and the two soldiers, having succeeded in making their way through the crowd, approached the policeman. "Corporal," said the latter, "take this girl to the guard-house. I am an officer of the police."

"Oh, gentlemen !" cried the girl, weeping hot tears, and wringing her hands ; "do not take me away, before you let me explain myself. I am not a thief—indeed indeed, I am not a thief ! I will tell you—it was to render service to others—only let me tell you ——"

"I tell you, you should give your explanations at the guard-house ; if you will not walk, we must drag you along," said the policeman.

We must renounce the attempt to paint this scene, at once ignoble and terrible.

Weak, overpowered, filled with alarm, the unfortunate girl was dragged along by the soldiers, her knees sinking under her at every step. The two police-officers had each to lend an arm to support her, and mechanically she accepted their assistance. Then the vociferations and hootings burst forth with redoubled fury. Half-swooning between the two men, the hapless creature seemed to drain the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

Meanwhile, after the abominable denunciation, of which Mother Bunch was the victim, Mrs. Grivois had returned precipitately to the Rue Brise-Miche. She ascended in haste to the fourth story, opened the door of Frances Baudoin's room, and saw—Dagobert in company with his wife and the two orphans !

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE CONVENT.

Let us explain in a few words the presence of Dagobert. His countenance was impressed with such an air of military frankness, that the manager of the coach-office would have been satisfied with his promise to return and pay the money ; but the soldier had obstinately insisted on remaining in pledge, as he called it, till his wife had answered his letter. When, however, on the return of the porter, he found that the money was coming, his scruples were satisfied, and he hastened to run home.

We may imagine the stupor of Mrs. Grivois, when, upon entering the chamber, she perceived Dagobert (whom she easily recognized by the description she had heard of him, seated beside his wife and the orphans. The anxiety of Frances at sight of Mrs. Grivois was equally striking. Rose and Blanche had told her of the visit of a lady, during her absence, upon important business ; and, judging by the information received from her confessor, Frances had no doubt that this was the person charged to conduct the orphans to a religious establishment.

Her anxiety was terrible. Resolved to follow the counsels of Abbe Dubois, she dreaded, lest a word from Mrs. Grivois should put Dagobert on the scent—in which case, all would be lost, and the orphans would remain in their present state of ignorance and mortal sin, for which she believed herself responsible.

Dagobert, who held the hands of Rose and Blanche, left his seat as the Princess de Saint Dizier's waiting-woman entered the room, and cast an inquiring glance on Frances.

The moment was critical—nay, decisive ; but Mrs. Grivois had profited by the example of the Princess de Saint Dizier. So, taking her resolution at once, and turning to account the precipitation with which she had mounted the stairs, after the odious charge she had brought against poor Mother Bunch, and even the emotion caused by the unexpected sight of Dagobert, which gave to her features an expression of uneasiness and alarm—she exclaimed in an agitated voice, after the moment's silence necessary to collect her thoughts ; "Oh, madame ! I have just been the spectator of a great misfortune. Excuse my agitation ! but I am so excited—"

"Dear me ! what is the matter ?" said Frances in a trembling voice, for she dreaded every moment some indiscretion on the part of Mrs. Grivois.

"I called just now," resumed the other, "to speak to you on some important business ; whilst I was waiting for you, a poor young woman, rather deformed, put up sundry articles in a parcel—"

"Yes," said Frances ; "it was Mother Bunch, an excellent, worthy creature."

"I thought as much, madame ; well, you shall hear what has happened. As you did not come in, I resolved to pay a visit in the neighborhood. I go out, and get as far as the Rue St. Merri, when———Oh, madame !"

"Well ?" said Dagobert, "what then ?"

"I see a crowd—I enquire what is the matter—I learn that a policeman has just arrested a young girl as a thief, because she had been seen carrying a bundle, composed of different articles which did not appear to belong to her—I approach—what do I behold ?—the same young woman that I had met just before in this room."

"Oh, the poor child !" exclaimed Frances, growing pale, and clasping her hands together. "What a dreadful thing !"

"Explain, then !" said Dagobert to his wife. "What was in this bundle ?"

"Well, my dear—to confess the truth—I was a little short, and I asked our poor friend to take some things for me to the pawnbroker's—"

"What ! and they thought she had robbed us !" cried Dagobert ; "she, the most honest girl in the world ! it is dreadful—you ought to have interfered, madame, you ought to have said that you knew her."

"I tried to do so so, sir ; but unfortunately they would not hear me. The crowd increased every moment, till the guard came up, and carried her off."

"She might die of it, she is so sensitive and timid !" exclaimed Frances.

"Ah, good Mother Bunch ! so gentle ! so considerate !" said Blanche turning with tearful eyes towards her sister.

"Not being able to help her," resumed Mrs. Grivois, "I hastened hither, to inform you of this misadventure—which may indeed easily be repaired—as it will only be necessary to go and claim the young girl as soon as possible."

At these words, Dagobert hastily seized his hat, and said abruptly to Mrs. Grivois : "Zounds, madame ! you should have begun by telling us that. Where is the poor child ? Do you know ?"

"I do not, sir ; but there are still so many excited people on the street, that if you will have the kindness to step out, you will be sure to learn."

"Why do you talk of kindness ? It is my duty, madame. Poor child !" repeated Dagobert. "Taken up as a thief ?—it is really horrible. I will go to the guard-house and to the commissary of police for this neighborhood ; and by hook or crook, I will find her, and have her out, and bring her home with me."

So saying, Dagobert hastily departed. Frances, now that she felt more tranquil as to the fate of Mother Bunch, thanked the Lord that this circumstance had obliged her husband to go out, for his presence at this juncture caused her a terrible embarrassment.

Mrs. Grivois had left My Lord in the coach below, for the moments were precious. Casting a significant glance at Frances, she handed her Abbe Dubois' letter, and said to her with strong emphasis on every word : "You will see by this letter, madame, what was the object of my visit, which I have not before been able to explain to you, but on which I truly congratulate myself, as it brings me into connection with these two charming young ladies."

Rose and Blanche looked at each other in surprise. Frances took the letter with a trembling hand. It required all the pressing and threatening injunctions of her confessor, to conquer the last scruples of the poor woman, for she shuddered at the thought of Dagobert's terrible indignation. Moreover, in her simplicity, she knew not how to announce to the young girls that they were to accompany this lady.

Mrs. Grivois guessed her embarrassment, made a sign to her to be at her ease, and said to Rose, whilst Frances was reading the letter of her confessor : "How happy your relation will be to see you, my dear young lady !"

"Our relation, madame ?" said Rose, more and more astonished.

"Certainly. She knew of your arrival here, but, as she is still suffering from the effects of a long illness, she was not able to come herself to-day, and has sent me to fetch you to her. Unfortunately," added Mrs. Grivois, perceiving a movement of uneasiness on the part of the two sisters, "it will not be in her power, as she tells Mrs. Baudoin in her letter, to see you for more than a very short time—so you may be back here in about an hour. But to-morrow or the day after, she will be well enough to leave home, and then she will come and make arrangements with Mrs. Baudoin and her husband to take you into her house—for she could not bear to leave you at the charge of the worthy people, who have been so kind to you."

These last words of Mrs. Grivois made a favorable impression upon the two sisters, and banished their fears of becoming a heavy burden to Dagobert's family. If it had been proposed to them to quit altogether the house in the Rue Brise Miche, wtihout first asking the consent of their old friend, they would certainly have hesitated ; but Mrs. Grivois had only spoken of an hour's visit. They felt no suspicion therefore, and Rose said to Frances : "We may go and see our relation, I suppose, madame, without waiting for Dagobert's return ?"

"Certainly," said Frances, in a feeble voice, "since you are to be back almost directly."

"Then, madame, I would beg these dear young ladies to come with me as soon as possible, as I should like to bring them back before noon."

"We are ready, madame," said Rose.

"Well then, young ladies, embrace your second mother, and come," said Mrs. Grivois who was hardly able to control her uneasiness for she trembled lest Dagobert should return from one moment to the other.

(To be Continued.)

LITERARY REVIEW.

RECENT FICTION.

William Black's last novel *Prince Fortunatus* is published by Harper Bros., in uniform style with the rest of the series. It is a story of actors and acting and of fashionable society in London, idealized by the skill of the writer. *Kit and Kitty*, by R. D. Blackmore, is published in the same style and deals with rural life in England a generation ago. The hero is the nephew of a gardener, but lords and ladies walk over the stage while murders and leprosy figure in the plot. (W. Foster Brown & Co., $1.25 each.) *The Dominant Seventh*, by Kate Elizabeth Clark (D. Appleton & Co.) is a musical story of an unusual character. The idea worked out is Schopenhauer's suggestion that as music has but two leading chords, from which all others are derived,—the tonic chord and the dominant chord of the seventh, the first a chord of rest and calmness, the second a chord of unrest, of longing and striving,—so in the continued succession of these two chords is represented our never ceasing desires as followed by gratification. (W. Drysdale & Co., 50 cents.) *Albrecht*, by Arlo Bates, is a curious romance, modelled to some extent upon "Undine." The author says concerning it:

A romance can hardly fall into a more fatal error than to attempt the didactic, and there is no intention in the present story of enforcing any moral whatever; and yet the problem which lies at the heart of the tale is one which is of sufficient significance in human life to furnish a reasonable excuse for any book which, even without contributing anything to its solution, states it so that it appeals to the reader until he recognizes its deep import.

(Roberts Bros., $1.)

THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

Hygiene of Childhood, by Dr. Francis H. Rankin, President of the Newport Medical Society (D. Appleton & Co.) contains many valuable suggestions for the care of children after the period of infancy—the first two and a-half years—is past. Dr. Rankin holds that through ignorance "thousands of parents are guiding to a physical perdition and leading to an early grave their children, for whose future happiness they would willingly sacrifice their own lives." To do away with this ignorance simple instructions are given in this book. Dr. Rankin does not believe in the process known as hardening children. They should not sleep in cold rooms, nor wear insufficient clothing, nor have too frequent cold baths. He says: "I have frequently seen a rapid improvement in the health of a child by simply substituting a bath once a week for an accustomed daily bath, ordering the entire body to be vigorously rubbed with a coarse towel night and morning." His warning about sea-bathing may be given in full:

The ocean bath, while capable of restoring vigor and health to those who make proper use of it, is also a powerful agent for evil. The tonic effect of sea air and active country life is too frequently done away with by the prolonged and too frequent sea bathing. I could detail numerous cases of prostration directly induced by too free indulgence in the ocean bath; in some cases it has taken months to restore the health that has been impaired by the ocean baths. A child under fourteen should not be permitted to bathe in the ocean daily, nor should it be allowed to bathe when the temperature of the water is under 70° Fahr.

This is followed by warning about wading or paddling in sea water, which should only be allowed under certain restrictions.

Childhood is the time for storing up health for the future. The child of six or seven years of age requires at least eleven or twelve hours' night sleep and should be in bed by half-past six or seven p.m. Cold floors should be guarded against and variety and palatability of food should be studied. Delicate children should have a little bread and butter or a glass of milk regularly between meals if the time is long, as many children are injured by prolonged fasting. The necessity of discipline is strongly enforced.

The physician, on his round of visits among the sick, is only too familiar with the unfortunate, often disastrous results, of want of self-control. How frequent the reply, when the doctor prescribes a certain diet or a certain mode of exercise, "Well, doctor, the child would have it," or, "The child objected to doing as you said." The child that makes free use of the words "shall," "won't," "shan't," or "will," has a diminished chance of recovery from serious illness.

(W. Drysdale & Co., 50c.)

LITERATURE.

The Life of George Eliot appears in the "Great Writers' Series" (Walter Scott), written by Oscar Browning, who aims at giving in short compass "both a biography and a criticism." He writes from the standpoint of a friendship for George Eliot of fifteen years, and "a deep and unswerving devotion to her mind and character." There is no attempt to set forth new facts in her life, and only a few new letters are given, but the picture that is presented in the 150 pages is a vivid one, and Mr. Browning sums up his opinion of the rank George Eliot holds in literature in the following:

Living art must deal with the circumstances which environ it, with the deepest problems of advanced humanity; not only with the joys and sorrows common to all human beings. To do this well and worthily is the privilege of the highest genius, and it was to this stupendous task that two of the greatest writers of this century set themselves in the maturity of their powers. The attempt to compass this, perhaps the partial failure, will link together indissolubly for future ages the names of Goethe and George Eliot.

(W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, 35 cts.)

The Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical, by Dr. Quackenboss, of Columbia College (Harper Bros.) appears in a new edition, and gives to English readers the results of the vast amount of labor which have been expended during the last ten years on Egyptian writing and literature. The volume grew out of the author's experience in the lecture room, and is intended for use in high schools, academies and colleges. It contains numerous extracts not only from the Greek and Roman classics, but from the great Oriental literatures that helped to shape the Greek mind itself in the morning of the world. It contains 430 pages and is illustrated.

(W. Foster Brown & Co. $1.50.)

A NEW AMERICAN PICTURE PAPER.

The publishers of the *Illustrated American* (New York) claim that its success has been far beyond their expectations. It is a weekly paper somewhat larger every way than the "London Illustrated" or "Graphic," printed on fine toned heavy paper and protected by a cover. Both artists and engravers will work for the paper but the illustrations are principally by photogravure. The large portrait of the Emperor William is one of the clearest productions by means of photogravure that we have seen and that of Count Andrassy in the third number was almost equally good. Unlike most illustrateds the letterpress is as interesting to study as the pictures. Every number contains a fine colored supplement, the coloring of which is as bright and tasteful as that of French pictures of the same class. One of the best of these was a facsimile of a painting by Edouard Detaille, "An Algerian Soldier." 25 cents a number or $10 a year.

FOR THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

An excellent series of *Lesson Quarterlies* is published by W. H. Wilde & Co., Boston. The two for elder scholars are edited by the Rev. F. N. Peloubet, and the children's quarterly by Mrs. M. G. Kennedy, while the "Little One's Quarterly," consists of thirteen picture cards printed in bright colors, and edited by Miss Capron.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Better Day is a semi-monthly paper published by Funk & Wagnals, devoted to the great work of temperance education. It proposes a course of study which shall do for temperance what the Chautauqua course has done for literature and science. 50 cents a year, single copies three cents.

Inspection of Public and Private Schools by President Calvin E. Amaron, is an address presented to the Educational Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which has been printed for distribution by request of a leading citizen of Springfield. It deals with the question of the education of the 350,000 French Canadians who have made New England their home.

A copy of the third edition of Principal Austin's (St. Thomas, Ont.) 50 page pamphlet on *The Jesuits* has reached us. It has in addition to what was previously published an introduction by J. L. Hughes, and articles by Prof. Goldwin Smith and Hon. John Charlton, 15 cents.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Two Sides of the School Question as set forth at the annual meeting of the National Educational Association held at Nashville, July, 1889, by Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Kean on the one hand and Edwin J. Mead and the Hon. John Jay on the other. Arnold Pub. Co., Boston, 10 cents. *On the Revision of the Confession of Faith*, by Benjamin B. Warfield, 30 cents, and *Ought the Confession of Faith to be Revised*, four papers by Drs. DeWitt, Van Dike Warfield and Shedd, 25 cents, Anson O. F. Randolph & Co., New York. *Martha and Mary*, sermon by the Rev. John McNeil, Regent Square Pulpit, Willard Tract Depositary, Toronto. *Sanitary Entombment*, the ideal disposition of the dead, by the Rev. Charles R. Treat, of New York, reprinted from "The Sanitarian." *The Reclamation of the Arid Region of the United States by means of Irrigation*, by Joseph Nimmo, Washington. *Addresses on the Civil Sabbath*, from a patriotic and humanitarian standpoint, with appendix containing Sabbath laws, &c., by Wilbur F. Crafts, Authors' Publishing Co., New York. *Report of Proceedings of the Ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor*, Boston. *Mush and Milk* versus the Gospel, C. H. Jones & Co., Chicago. *Peter Henderson & Co.'s Manual of Everything for the Garden* New York.

THE PRIEST AND THE EDITOR.

THE REV. CURE AUBRY AND THE ST. JOHNS "NEWS."

(*Translated from Le Franco Canadien.*)

MR. EDITOR,—Mr. Smith, of *The News*, of this town, has at last been able to fulfil the wish he has been caressing a number of years—at last he has found an occasion to tell his readers in his edition of the 7th inst., that the Fête Dieu procession was making him suffer cruelly.

No need of saying that the "devil-fête" which the revolutionary impiety has given the sad spectacle, in Rome even, not many months ago, did not fill good Mr. Smith's heart with a great sorrow or a brief suffering.

To promenade the image of the devil through the streets of the great eternal city of Rome, appeared to Mr. Smith, if not a meritorious act, at least an act indifferent enough not to deserve any blame or any censure.

But to carry in triumph through the streets of the town of St. Johns, where Mr. Smith bestows on us the signal honor of residing, the Divine Crucified, really present under the eucharistic veils, this is a monstrous thing—a thing most disagreeable to Mr. Smith and his adepts.

But, Mr. Smith, if the Fête Dieu procession offends the Protestants so much, will you be kind enough to tell us why every year we see the full quarter of the Protestant population of St. Johns go and insult, without any provocation whatever, the faith of the Catholics who adore the God-made man truly present in the consecrated wafer? I am willing to believe with you, Mr. Smith, that those of the Protestants of St. Johns who every year do the sad duty of acting as bad citizens and ill-bred people, are but a vile populace—people who are ignorant of all good breeding—although very often they disguise themselves under the appearance of a dame or a demoiselle.

If you please, Mr. Smith, use your great and immense influence to stop your co-religionists from acting so unbecomingly and flagrantly.

But do not forget that you have to set the example at first and not meddle in the affairs of the Catholics—not even when it concerns the Catholics of the Royal Military School of St. Johns—not even when a father goes to tear away his daughter from the Protestant mission of La Grande Ligne, in which case an appeal, which you announced loudly in your columns, is yet pending—not even when it regards the Catholic schools of the country around St. Johns, where you thought proper to meddle not long ago.

Listen, Mr. Smith, *rid us legally* of the Protestant children who frequent our Catholic schools in the country, and I promise you a big "fête" without procession.

The Protestants need our Catholic schools in the country, but the Catholics do not in any way need the Protestants to support their Catholic schools—not more in the country than in this town.

Do you understand, Mr. Smith?

(Signed), F. AUBRY, Priest, Curé.

St. Johns, 17th March, 1890.

REPLY.

To the Editor of Le Franco-Canadien:

SIR,—I was astonished to read in the columns of your paper of yesterday a letter from the Rev. Mr. Aubry, in which I am singled out for a violent and unwarranted attack. I say unwarranted, because I am innocent of the charges laid at my door. Neither in the *News* nor elsewhere have I ever made any reflections on the Fête Dieu procession in the sense represented by Mr. Aubry, nor in any other manner that could be construed as offensive by the most devout, impartial Catholic.

As Mr. Aubry did not quote from the alleged insulting article in the *News*, permit me to reproduce the only paragraph which alluded to the Fête Dieu procession. It reads as follows:

"The Salvationist Army are sometime as nuisance, but they have been protected in their rights to parade the public streets; the procession on St. Patrick's Day is just as irritating—and no more—to the Orangemen as their procession could be to the descendants of St. Patrick; the Fête Dieu is not altogether pleasant to Protestants whose business calls them to meet with it. Why should we deny to Orangemen the rights or the privileges which we are willing to concede to others."

The foregoing extract is from an article contending for equal rights for all citizens as regards public processions, and the tone of that article, so far from being of a nature to stir up ill-feeling in the community, is, on the contrary, calculated to allay sectional strife and hostility. The fact is, the aim and object of the editorial was a plea for toleration and mutual forbearance.

This, sir, is the sum total of my offence, and I am willing to leave it to your readers to say whether it justifies the malignant onslaught made upon me by the curé of this parish.

The other charges and insinuations of the rev. curé are equally unwarranted. Whether considered as affecting myself personally, or with respect to the Protestants of St. Johns as a body, they are absolutely untrue and without *raison d'être*.

I will not follow up the letter of the curé in detail to-day. On another occasion I may deal with the remaining points touched upon; but with respect to the concluding portion of his communication, I would say that I have never in any manner attempted to meddle or interfere with the Catholic schools of this parish. Like the other charges, this one is equally without foundation.

Comprenez-vous, M. le Curé?

I am yours, etc., E. R. SMITH.

St. Johns, March 22nd, 1890.

A DEER A FOOT LONG.

(*From the London Daily News*)

The ordinary notion of a deer is probably of an animal of considerable bulk, but this group of mammals, like many others, includes representatives of most varied sizes. One of the very smallest members of the group—a little creature not much more than a foot in length—is at present to be seen in the Marsupial House, (which, by the way, shelters almost fewer "marsupials" than anything else.) It is known as Stanley's Cheerotain, and was named by Dr. Gray after Lord Derby, (grandfather of the present Earl,) who owned a magnificent menagerie. Apart from its cloven hoofs, this animal looks less like a deer than a small rodent or even marsupial; it never possesses horns, and the male has a pair of very longcurved canine teeth in the upper jaw, which may perhaps be used for fighting. A much more remarkable use has been assigned to those extraordinary developed teeth, it has been said that the deer, when too hotly pursued, springs into a tree and remains suspended by its teeth until the pursuers have passed by. This is, however, one of those statements which hardly seem to need refutation.

INFANTILE BURGLARS.

Darien doubtless has the two very youngest boy and girl burglars and thieves in the south—the Pinckney children. They are less than twelve years old, but if they had been punished for one-half their crimes their terms in the penitentiary would have aggregated nearly one hundred years. Their father, William Pinckney, colored, is in the penitentiary for hog-stealing. These children never miss a week without stealing something from the stores or business houses, and they receive their punishment—a sound thrashing—with composure and unconcern. A few days ago the boy was run down after stealing an article, and, being told that he was to be killed, begged pitifully to be sent to gaol.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

AT RICHMOND FIGHT.

WHAT CAME OF A "SURPISE PARTY."

EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES ON THE PREMISES OF HOTELKEEPERS—A SECOND VISIT GIVES THE MOB A CHANCE WHICH IS EAGERLY SEIZED.

(*From Our Own Reporter.*)

RICHMOND, Q., March 29.

Richmond for once was as "dry as a lime kiln" on Friday night. The editor of the Richmond *Times* admitted the fact publicly. He is acknowledged as an authority.

This fitting condition in a Dunkin Act County came about in this way. Mr. W. Wentworth, the prosecutor for Richmond County under the Dunkin Act, is determined that the Act shall be enforced in that county. So is Mr. George O. Goodhue, and so are the Dominion Alliance and the W.C.T.U. A hall was hired for a temperance meeting in Richmond, on Friday. Among those who were on hand that morning were Messrs. J. H. Carson, secretary, J.H. Cayford, G. W. Gaden, J. K. McDonald, Frank Smith, Alexander Peden and G. H. Flint, representing the Executive of the Dominion Alliance, and Detectives Grose and Snelling, all from Montreal. From Danville, Richmond and other portions of the county were the Revs. M. Gregory, J. G. Sanderson J. M. McLeod, A. F. Reid, Principal Bannister, and Messrs. George O. Goodhue, Samuel Wintle, J. R. Dennison, R. Johnson, S. E. Johnson, Henry Brown, Henry Barlow, E. Andrews, E. Goodhue, Flint Cramer, W. Frost, W. Barnard, and L. Morril. Mr. W. E. Lambly came from Inverness County. And then the ladies of the W. C. T. U. were out in force, each one wearing a badge of white ribbon. They were Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, President of the Provincial Union; Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. B. Barnard, Mrs. George Adams, Mrs. Horan, Mrs. E. Andrews, Mrs. Cramer and others. The official force were Mr. W. Wentworth, the county prosecutor, assisted by Constables Moe, Brown, J. Horan and Mountain. The Montreal party were the last to arrive, about 11 a.m. The rest of the party were

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

awaiting their arrival. The attacking force were quickly and quietly divided into four squads, and each, headed by an officer, started off to its work. The detachments which visited the hotels around the station got first into action. Constable Moe lead to Mr. George Hall's hotel and a search was made, without any objections being offered by the proprietor. Of course, he affirmed that such a thing as liquor was not to be seen around his place, and was not—for a time. He and his son even led in the search, and were anxious to open all sorts of impossible hiding-places. Finally Mr. Gaden caught a glimpse of wicker work in the privy, and, following up the clue, discovered a demijohn of spirits, four gallons of whiskey, four bottles of gin, and three-quarters of a barrel of ale. The mark showing where the barrel which contained the liquor in bottles had been rolled was plainly visible. All this being brought to the attention of Mr. Hall, he seemed

VERY MUCH SURPRISED,

and said: "That's queer. There's no whiskey around here." A young man, supposed to be the proprietor's son, said: "By jove, we're caught at last."

At John Bird's Constable Moe and his support found seven bottles of beer, which, it was said, had been obtained for Mr. Bird's mother.

Farther up, near the end of the village, were the two leading hotels,—first the St. Jacob's, kept by J. S. Snow, who from his genial nature is known as the "Deacon." Constable Mountain headed the detachment which marched to this point. The "Deacon" received his visitors cordially, and slowly and carefully read the warrant. In the meantime the members of the search party distributed themselves through the hotel and made the search. Soon after the genial "Deacon" joined them.

THE "DEACON" SMILED

until eleven bottles of beer were discovered behind the bar, when he grew very cross. This, he said, was intended for his mother and had been forgotten. These bottles were dust-covered and evidently had lain where they were found for a long time. Nobody doubted that he had forgotten them. The "Deacon" and his aids were very active assisting the searching party in performing their duties.

Farther up the street still is the St. Lawrence Hotel, owned by T. F. Barratt. Mr. Barratt, about a year ago, was a saddler and liveryman. He voted for the Dunkin Act at the last contest. Afterwards, while the town was under the Act, he bought this hotel and began selling liquor. The detachment which visited him was headed by Mr. Wentworth. They found the door of the bar locked. Mr. Barratt began abusing the party at the top of his voice. Some of his terms cannot be repeated here. He rushed to his side-board in the dining-room and excitedly began searching for something. Mr. Wentworth grasped him by the arms and held him while others continued the search. They found no weapon and he was released. He would not permit the door to be opened, however. The officers were powerless, and after searching the rest of the building, left on other business. The penalty for the refusal is fifty dollars.

Mr. Wentworth and his company then, without losing more time, retraced their steps and called on Peter Brisbois, who sells candies and groceries and other goods. Here

THE FIRST LARGE FIND

was made. Seven cases, containing ninety bottles of liquor, and also one keg, were found secreted in the cellar and in a bedroom. These made a good waggon-load. The articles were packed and marked and driven off by a Salvation Army teamster, who wore a red band on his hat and a broad smile spread over his face.

In the meantime Constable Mountain had removed across the road from the "St. Jacob's" to Mrs. Bradford's boarding-house. Mr. Bradford had not long ago returned from a period of imprisonment brought on by a contempt of the Dunkin Act. He does not seem to be held in very high esteem by his better half, who runs the business. On one occasion, when the bailiff visited the place in connection with one of these cases, she remarked, "There's nothing here." "I'll take your husband, then," was the reply. "Take him right away; he's no use to me," was the answer. On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. Bradford protested that there wasn't a drop to be found in the house. "Do you think that I'm such a fool," urged Mr. Bradford with great vehemence, "as not to be satisfied with getting

SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS A LICK,

right along." His eloquence was convincing. But most of the searching party had not waited to be charmed with his tones, and were now too busy to listen. They went through and through the house. One finally poked his head through a hatchway and found a keg and three jars of the forbidden liquors staring him in the face. Words could not express Mr. Bradford's surprise and indignation that such liquors could get in that place without his knowledge. The news fairly broke him down.

And now the question came up what was to be done with the St. Lawrence. It was finally decided to make another trial. Messrs. Wentworth and Carson headed the party as they marched through the long hallway of the hotel to the bar-room. It was open. In a flash some one dodged out and locked the door. "Give me that key," said Mr. Wentworth. He got it. The bar was found to be empty. A descent was made into the cellar. This was empty too. Some started off to search the stables across the way. Nothing was found there. Some of an unsympathizing gang prayed that they might get kicked out by the horses. Mr. Barratt, coming out of the hotel door, laughingly told his friends that he had a little tea party inside. Down in the cellar a pile of cases was seen standing against the stone wall. They were removed, disclosing a neatly made entrance into the adjoining building, which is owned by Mr. George Noel, who sold the St. Lawrence to Mr. Barratt. This was nailed up. "Never mind," said Mr. Wentworth, "I've a warrant for Noel's too." The officers

SQUEEZED THROUGH

and found a mine. Bottles of liquor were there which had been filled in such a hurry that they were left uncorked. Cases of wine, demijohns and other vessels were there. They were soon lifted on to the upper floor, bottled, marked and packed up. Most of these goods, it was learned, had arrived but the night before and were not addressed directly to Barratt, but to D. McManomy & Co., Sherbrooke, to the order of D McManomy, Richmond. The cases, however, bore the initials T. F. B.

While the task of bottling and sealing this stock was going on, a few anxious looking citizens from the unappreciative group which had stood outside, entered the rooms and eagerly watched the process. It seemed as if the body of a beloved spirit was being arranged for burial. Mr. Carson busied himself in emptying the contents of broken bottles into whole ones, and corking them. Each opportunity for a drink thus lost seemed to cause a pang to some hearts. "Four hundred dollars worth of good stuff gone!" moaned one. "The stuff that makes men into devils," was the reply from another bystander. Just before the stuff was removed Mr. Barratt sauntered in. He was much crestfallen. He accused the ministers of the town of abusing him. The whole ministerial force were present at the "wake" as it was called. Finally, on Mr. Barratt's invitation, one of them went with him to the parlor of the hotel to talk the matter over. Then the goods were handed into the waggon, the chief mourners were invited to fall in, and the Salvation Army man drove off to the station. The workers followed at some little distance behind and enjoyed a well-earned dinner at Grant's Hotel. It was now half past four o'clock.

The stuff seized was shipped to H. Wentworth, Danville, where probably it will be destroyed at a future date.

The cost of the liquors seized is not far short of $1,000.

During these events there was some excitement on the streets. Those who liked a drink were gathered in little groups and discussed the events, wishing all sorts of evil to the searchers. The town policeman with chin well upmarched up and down the street looking for a disturbance, and occasionally requesting the W. C. T. U. ladies to keep off the sidewalk. These ladies took a deep interest in the events, but departed as soon as they saw that a victory had been won. All the long afternoon every window pane on the front street that could be reached had a human face glued against it, and the effect from the outside was sometimes very amusing. The great majority of the people met seemed delighted at the successful capture of the saloons, and the wish was generally expressed that this would be the end of the illegal and dishonorable business.

Mr. Goodhue was the general topic of conversation, and even those most opposed to his actions were heard to say, "George is a good fellow socially, and would do anybody a good turn; but it's a pity he's such a crank on the liquor question." The Richmond *Times* on the afternoon of the seizure had this paragraph, which was written some hours previous:—

It is reported that Mr. Goodhue and the W.C.T.U. have arranged for the presence of a "Deacon" at their next seance before Judge Rioux at Sherbrooke. It is (S)no(w) use talking; dodging "George the Ripper" is a difficult task!

This is how the same paper described the events of the day:—

BIG WHISKEY RAID.

Just as we go to press at noon Geo. Goodhue and about fifty of the temperance lights of the county made a descent on the saloons and hotels in town. A heavy waggon load of the ardent was captured by authority of search warrants. Deacon Snow, Brisbois, Geo. Hall and Cooney Bradford contributed to the spoils. A trio of Montreal detectives were among the officers entrusted with the search. As we write the streets are thronged with people and the excitement is intense. Richmond can now be described as being as "Dry as a lime kiln!"

This same paper was very much opposed to the Dunkin Act. The day after the vote on the proposal to repeal, the place usually occupied by the leading editorial was a blank space, excepting a line which ran something like this: "The article intended for this space doesn't fit."

THE MOB SHOWS ITS HAND.

After the crusaders had completed their work in Richmond they made an attack on Windsor Mills on Saturday morning. The result of Friday's work in Richmond had been duly reported and the liquor sellers were prepared to receive their visitors. The supply of liquor had been removed during the night and secreted in safe places. However, in two places quantities of liquor were found, and a barrel of beer and a dozen bottles of gin were seized and shipped to Danville.

Returning to Richmond on the afternoon train another place was searched—that of Noel, near the station. On arrival the doors were found locked, and for some time the officers were refused admission. After a number of empty liquor bottles had been thrown out of an upper window and other necessary preparations had been made the officers were allowed in. A diligent search failed to reveal anything. In an adjoining storehouse a search was made and eight barrels of beer were discovered addressed to Geo. Hall, Richmond. As these were not found on the Noel property fresh papers had to be prepared, necessitating some little delay, during which time Hall's friends were seen to be busy running about and gathering together, apparently intending to resist the removal of the liquor. The crusaders had now been reduced to a small party, but they stood guard over the liquor bravely in spite of the taunts and jeers of the liquor party. About six o'clock Officer Willis Wentworth, who had all through the campaign led the search party, arrived, armed with the legal documents to take possession of the liquor. At once the mob closed in upon the faithful band of "home defenders" in overpowering numbers, defying the officers of the law, and began a vigorous assault upon the defenceless crusaders. Sticks of firewood were used as weapons and several persons were severely hurt. The town policeman, Sam Taylor, was on hand, and did his best to keep back the mob, but he was powerless. The mob ruled. The law officers were forced to retire. Several of the crusaders, with bleeding heads, were led away, and the town given over to mob rule.

The authorities of Richmond, in pursuit of their duty and in vindication of their honor, will doubtless not rest till every one of this mob is arrested and brought to justice. The offence of resisting an officer of the law in the performance of his duty is a most serious one. These offenders should receive the greatest penalty the law allows.

The temperance party in this county have all along shown great leniency for the liquor sellers, never having pressed for the full amount of the fines imposed, and have counselled and advised them to recognize and obey the law. Henceforth no mercy can be expected. The law must be enforced to the very letter.

The result of the contest in this county of Richmond proves that prohibition does prohibit if the people are in earnest and are permitted to enforce the laws. It is expected that this last blow will be effectual in putting an end to the sale in Richmond. If it does not, the war will be waged to the bitter end.

LATEST ABOUT THE RIOT.

SHERBROOKE, March 31.—The names of those who were assaulted on Saturday at Richmond are:—Fred Brown, E. Andrews, Willis Wentworth, James Mountain, Geo. Goodhue. Mr. Goodhue would have been killed if friends had not rescued him. All are reported to be not seriously hurt. Officer Wentworth was arrested for having a revolver on his person, but was released by the magistrate. The liquor seized was subsequently removed by the liquor party. The anti-liquor men have come here to have warrants issued. The assaulting parties are well known.

SHERBROOKE, March 31.—Several of the parties whose liquor had been seized on Friday and Saturday appeared before Judge Rioux to-day and pled guilty to having had liquor on their premises and were fined $50 and costs. All liquor seized was ordered to be destroyed.

V. Demers and C. Roy, of Windsor Mills, pled guilty in five cases of illegal sale of liquor, and were each fined $50 and costs in each case. Thos. Barratt, in addition to losing all his liquor and being condemned to a fine, confessed judgment in 27 cases for sale, fines amounting in all to $1,350 being imposed.

C. Bradford was also condemned to pay a fine of $50 or two months in gaol. Thus four of the cases have already been disposed of; the others will probably be settled in a few days.

A HYGIENIC LESSON.

THE MORE YOU DRINK THE MORE YOU WANT.

A vegetarian lecturer once said in my hearing that he had gone a whole month without drinking one single drop of fluid—he found sufficient in the foods he swallowed; and two ladies whom I was told about the other day by a gentleman in whose veracity I place implicit reliance, greatly astonished a large circle of people by going long excursions and taking severe and continuous exercise while living on nothing but porridge, fruit, (mostly uncooked) and well-cooked vegetables. These ladies were untroubled by thirst, enjoyed the most vigorous health, and distanced many of their competitors. When cycling, the less fluid the better, and runs of many hours are practicable, even in the hottest weather, without indulging in any fluids. This I know from repeated experiments. The muscles speedily acquire a firmness and tone impossible when fluids are taken, while exertion becomes a positive delight. This is no crotchet of mine, but a solemn fact, and one being recognized by my brother cyclists, who are fast learning that the less fluid the better. Soldiers on review days, in hot weather and in foreign climates have been gradually learning the same truth experimentally, and though, when they have been greatly over-exerting themselves for many hours, they are not prohibited from taking fluids they are cautioned to take very little. In this way the risk, always appreciable, of taking cold water in insanitary villages is avoided; though how many of the evils attributed to the badness of the water are really due to the amount of cold drinks imbibed? When the run is over, then, if you will, take a little fluid, but not much; the more you drink, the more you want to drink, and nothing is worse for you. As for alcoholic beverages, every cyclist now knows that if he wants to cover a long distance he must avoid them like grim death as perilous beyond words. So you see you need not take any portly flask or water bottles, and you need not encumber yourself with cold tea and flavorless coffee; you can set off absolutely unencumbered.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE FYFE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

So many guesses at the future provision for Princess Louise of Wales, Duchess of Fyfe, have been made that it may be of interest to give the effect of the Fyfe marriage settlements. It is this: In the event of the Duke of Fyfe predeceasing his wife, the trustees are empowered to pay the Princess a jointure of $35,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments, in advance, during such time as she may remain unmarried. There is also placed in the trustee's hands a sum of $100,000 to provide a dower-house for the Princess, who will be paid the interest upon it until such residence is provided, at her own request, in lieu thereof. In the event of the Princess's re-marriage, the annuity will be reduced by one-half, and the dower house, or unappropriated part of the invested sum, will revert to the children, for whom other provision is also made.—*Ex.*

ONTARIO SCHOOL BOOKS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—The *Witness* is so widely read in Ontario that I ask a little of its space to put before school trustees a few remarks upon school books, beginning with the High School reader. In a selection under the title, "Power and Danger of (*sic*) the Cæsars," by De Quincy, this passage occurs:

"It is not easy to find words of admiration commensurate to the energetic hardihood of a slave, who, by way of answer and reprisal to an edict summarily consigning him to persecution and death, determines to cross Europe in quest of its author, though no less a person than the master of the world,—to seek him out in the inmost recesses of his capital city, of his private palace, of his consecrated bed-chamber—and there to lodge a dagger in his heart as the adequate reply to the imperial sentence of proscription against himself."

This sentiment, however loudly we may be called on by the Education Department to admire it, never succeeded in accomplishing more than private assassination, but the sentiment taught in Canadian Sunday-schools and which was "mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds" was this:—

"If when ye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. For even hereunto were ye called; because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps."

Not only is the law of God opposed to the sentiment quoted from the Reader, but so also is English law.

There was much opposition to the study of "Marmion" because it offended the purists and the Roman Catholics; and the opposition was successful. But what shall we say to the selection of any of Byron's poems for analysis? Scott was pure, Byron a sensualist. The Prisoner of Chillon is one of the least harmful of his creations, but it is a dismally ghoulish subject to put into the hands of boys and girls. And is it not the judgment of common sense people with Christian tastes that the world would lose nothing if every lie of Byron was swept from the earth? The sanction of the study of this poet in one of his creations is a suggestion commendatory of the study of his other works, and for every one who is thereby led to drink in the moral poison of Don Juan and the Vision of Judgment the education department are responsible. Bad as Byron is, Swinburne is worse, because the greater artist. As a beautiful illustration of the witchery of Swinburne's alliterative rhyme, nothing would be finer than the selection in the Reader, but it is the poetry of agnosticism. There is just a little "love" poetry in the Reader. A knowledge of physiology, if not of good taste, would eradicate everything suggestive of amorous passion from school books. The same good taste would exclude vulgarisms of every sort. "He that sweareth by heaven, sweareth by the throne of God and him that sitteth thereon." This does not commend such a line as: "Good heavens! the child is swallowing a pin," in a poem by Hood; in which another ill bred exclamation occurs.

Among 119 selections 17 have war or warlike subjects for their themes. The analysis of the "Lay of Horatius" would make such an exercise as this, to follow the method adopted in other text-books: Who was Lars Porsena? Give some account of his family? Where was Clusium? What were the causes of its rise and decadence? Who were the nine gods and what was their place in the Etrurian cultus? Was the second objurgation of Lars Porsena in first verse, third line, an historical fact, or is this an examble of "parallelism?" Lever's vivid description of the Battle of Waterloo might find excuse but for the Duke of Wellington's criticism of it and of all other notable accounts of that conflict, that none of them were accurate and none could possibly be so. One such criticism as that and the reason for it, that the details of events on that day waited for no record, is worth more to youth than the most stirring word painting in which the true must necessarily lean upon the false, and in which, because it is not poetic, the chorus—the unseen movements of principalities and powers—is wanting. The magnificent notes of Tennyson's ode on Wellington's funeral, one of the greatest of poems, would have half redeemed this most objectionable High School reader, and have afforded lessons that all the other drum-and-trumpet selections can never teach.

In the "Plague of Locusts," from Cardinal Newman's "Callista," such words occur as "impluvium," "xylia" and "triclinium," descriptive of details in Roman architecture, with a far fetched impersonation of the grasshopper's revel after his death in the plague created by his own stench. This kind of rubbish gathers no honor from a great name. The description of the locust plague in the book of Joel is immeasurably superior. A little common-sense life-history of locusts would have been instructive and useful to Canadian youth, and better fitted to teach respect for truth than imaginative creations on the "run mad" through the vocables of despair.

There is only one extract from the literature of natural history in this reader. On this feature I give John Ruskin's comment:

"If there is one lesson in the Bible which stands forth more definitely than another, it is this of the holy and humbling influence of natural science on the human heart. And yet even here it is not the science but the perception, to which the good is owing; and the natural sciences may become as harmful as any others when they lose themselves in classification and catalogue-making. Still the principal danger is with the sciences of words and methods; and it was exactly into those sciences that the whole energy of men during the Renaissance period was thrown. They discovered suddenly that the world for ten centuries had been living in an ungrammatical manner, and they made it forthwith the end of human existence to be grammatical. And it mattered thenceforth nothing what was said or what was done, so only that it was said with scholarship, and done with system. * * * * The sciences ceased at once to be anything more than different grammars—grammar of language, grammar of logic, grammar of ethics, grammar of art; and the tongue, wit, and invention of the human race were supposed to have found their utmost and most divine mission in syntax and syllogism, perspective and five orders. Of such knowledge as this, nothing but pride could come."

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, March 11th, 1890.

HINTS FOR APPLE GROWERS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—An article appearing the other day in your paper regarding Canadian fruits you remarked that Canadian apples were the finest grown of any in the world. I am not going to contradict your statement, but will say that several English weekly periodicals maintain that finer apples are grown in England than any that are received from America, namely, the Wellington Coxe, Orange Pippin and the Blenheim Orange. The following will keep until the superior early Irish Peach and Lord Suffield are in season:—Ribston, Claygate, Pearmain, Sturman Pippin. These writers affirm that if more care were taken in gathering the fruit and sending it to market the home grown would command better prices than the imported fruit from America.

The subject of fruit growing is attracting in England at the present moment considerable attention. The Fruiterers' Company, under the presidency of Sir James Whitehead, assisted by the present Lord Mayor of London, whose father was the first merchant to import commercially foreign fruit into England, is devoting its energy to encouraging home grown fruit, and assisting the poorer farmers with means to improve and to cultivate fruit to supply the home market. Lest our Canadian fruit-growers should become careless in raising or shipping their fruit they should be fully informed of what is being done in England, and greater encouragement given them to maintain the high opinion which is now held of the Canadian apple by the English consumer. In some orchards I have seen, I think the trees are too closely planted; this should be avoided as far as possible. Any trees found in an orchard producing inferior fruit should be immediately cut down lest they should injure the whole orchard. Trees of an inferior kind will send out their roots far and wide to bring nourishment to the main stems, and frequently impressing their inferior quality upon those bearing a superior fruit.

I would advise all barrels containing apples to be marked "Canadian fruit, N.S., P.Q., or P.O.," that the English consumers may become fully conversant from what province the apples have been received; should any one province send inferior fruit the whole Dominion may thus not suffer. We have oranges here from different parts of the world, bearing the name of the country from whence they came, and commanding different prices, according to their quality, some selling more readily than others, according as their flavor and quality are appreciated.

JOHN SHINNICK.

SIX TOES TO A FOOT.

G. A. SALA'S ACTION AGAINST HARRY FURNISS.

Among the civil actions of the times in London is one which, if it comes on, will, the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* says, afford some entertainment. The plaintiff is Mr. George Augustus Sala and the defendant Mr. Harry Furniss, the *Punch* caricaturist. The story dates back for more than a year, and begins in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph*. Writing there, Mr. Sala spoke disrespectfully of Mr. Furniss in connection with his criticisms on the works of Academicians. Mr. Furniss retorted by introducing in one of his lectures a passage in which he belittled Mr. Sala as a painter, and told a story, possibly apocryphal, of how his career in art was checked by the discovery that in one of his essays he had painted in a foot with six toes. All this seems trivial, but Mr. Sala has taken it seriously, and has brought his action, claiming substantial damages. A noble hearted man, well known in the journalistic and political world, whose efforts to throw oil on the troubled waters have often proved successful, has interposed, and is now endeavoring to have the matter settled out of court.

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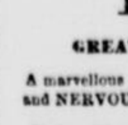
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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "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, APRIL 9, 1890.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

The Government has decided that the only course which can be pursued in regard to the absence of prosperity among the farmers of Canada is to ignore it. They seem to acknowledge that there is one class of the community in Canada which they cannot enrich by means of legislation, and that it is no longer any use trying to deceive that class. Nothing is done therefore or attempted, and not even much pretence of an attempt is made in the new tariff changes to benefit the farmers. The Government counts upon their patience under burdens and upon their forbearance from partisan motives, and justifies the heavier burdens of taxation imposed through the new tariff changes by asserting what every one, even their own newspaper organs, know to be false—that the farmers of Canada are as a body thriving. Every bank manager, every wholesale business man, every journalist knows this to be untrue. Sir Richard Cartwright presented the House with an array of facts which must have startled many members even though they were all prepared for a pretty bad state of affairs. His figures deal with Ontario, which is the greatest and wealthiest of the provinces of Canada, and which is the only one which can compare at all with some of the greater of the Western States of America. He declared that the rural population of this great province which, during the period from 1872 to 1879, increased 84,603, had from 1879 to 1888 increased only 11,000, and that out of eighty-three rural constituencies in the province the rural population of fifty has actually decreased since 1879. In proof of this statement he instanced the following counties:

	1879.	1888.
Kent	30,847	29,816
Elgin	27,772	26,420
Norfolk	25,200	23,879
Haldimand	18,540	16,613
Welland	19,999	17,965
Huron	51,592	48,451
Grey	56,263	54,543
Bruce	45,176	41,189
Middlesex	50,861	50,837
Oxford	35,106	28,881
Perth	32,719	29,834
Ontario	33,468	30,496
Wellington	37,203	36,029
Northumberland	26,600	25,900
Prince Edward	15,400	15,000
Lennox and Addington	18 900	18,100
Lanark	21,309	20,889
Victoria	22,000	20,753

The residents of these counties know pretty well whether there are fewer or more farmers than in 1879, and may be relied upon to contradict these statements if they are untrue. Another serious statement is that the "total mortgage indebtedness of Ontario," which we take to mean the mortgage indebtedness of farmers, is, Sir Richard estimates, well over two hundred million, if not three hundred million. He instances the cases of eleven selected ridings in various parts of Ontario in which the registers show the mortgage indebtedness of farmers holding over fifty acres of land in certain townships and concessions to be as follows:—

No. of acres.	Mortgages.
5,600	$146,271
6,400	93,996
4,600	57,298
4,220	55,850
6,700	84,300
5,600	59,062
4,600	79,900
5,600	92 441
7,200	150,361

The average indebtedness of each township he estimated at from half a million dollars up to a million, according to size. The assessed value of the entire Province is four hundred and twenty-nine millions. From estimates made by competent authorities and from actual sales Sir Richard has come to the conclusion that land has depreciated ten dollars an acre in Ontario. With the best land in Ontario so heavily mortgaged and so depreciated in value, as a result of the National Policy, it is little wonder that the farmers' institutes are crying out against the tariff and demanding free trade, at least with the United States. If they knew their own interests they would demand free trade pure and simple or, at least, a return to the policy under which even the protectionists did not deny that the farmers were prosperous. The farmers who went into partnership in the National Policy with the manufacturers in 1878 are to-day in the position of the young man who, without experience, but possessed of money, went into business with a man without money but with experience, and who at the end of two years explained the relative position of himself and his partner by saying that as a result of the business his partner had all the money and he had all the experience. It is quite true that Ontario has sent her sons and her money into Manitoba and the North-West, and that the rapid development of that part of Canada has been largely at the expense of the older province, but it still remains true that the farming community of Ontario has gone backward as a result of the heavy taxation involved by the National Policy, and of the utter failure of the National Policy to maintain the prices of their produce, or in any way assist them in return.

DOG EATS DOG.

The Chicago Board of Trade does not receive much sympathy from the moral classes in its attempt to destroy the bucket shops by preventing them from getting its quotations. The reason of this is that the Board does not fight with the bucket shop men because they are gamblers but simply because they are competitors. It is a case of a huge gambling concern which wants a monopoly of the profits of a vice which is one that goes hand in hand with drunkenness and the social evil. Those brokers, whether they be produce or stock brokers, who make a profit out of this vice are on a par in point of morals with the bar-tender and the pander. They are not outcasts like their brethren for the reason that society has not yet reached the moral level at which it will spew them out. It is not so very long since the publican was a respectable member of society, and it will not, it is to be hoped, be long before the gambler will find himself ejected. That time has not yet come, but it is coming, and one of the signs of it is that gambling house keepers, bucket-shop men and so-called stock brokers, are assuming one complexion in the eyes of moral people, and even of the law. So-called respectable stock brokers, members of the Stock Exchange in high standing, have, in order to escape an obligation, sworn that the transaction they took a part in was a gambling one, and their victims were told by the Court that they had no case, inasmuch as a gambler cannot proceed against a gambling blackleg at law to enforce what is an illegal debt. Such debts are "debts of honor," that is debts of dishonor, and debts which may be dishonored quite safely. The Stock Exchanges and Boards of Trade are the greatest gambling institutions on the face of the earth to day. In comparison with them Monaco and Baden-Baden are mere thimblerigging stands at a fashionable fair. The worst thing about the Board of Trade and Exchanges is that they pretend to be doing business, and actually do a large honest business. This mixture of good and evil is the damnable thing, for not only is evil, when so mixed with good, almost ineradicable till the day of fire, but it misleads and destroys respectable men, under the name of business, into gambling habits which become so much a part of them that they seldom throw them off. Death alone stops their gambling. If the Board of Trade succeeds in destroying the bucket shops, which are its offspring, it will, of course, have rid the public of a great nuisance: for boys and poor men, who would probably never be led into gambling for the higher stakes demanded at the Board of Trade, find their way into the bucket shops and there gamble away their own and other people's money and end their lives in gaols. The Chicago Board of Trade and other like institutions might perform an even greater service for mankind by committing suicide.

THE WASTE OF LIFE.

Very important, indeed, are the lessons taught by the figures set forth in the report of the Civic Health Officer. Here is the death rate by wards; we leave out the fractions, as they tend to puzzle some readers who are as much interested as any in fully grasping the facts:—

West Ward	4 in a thousand.
Centre Ward	13 " "
St. Antoine Ward	15 " "
St. Ann's Ward	17 " "
St. Lawrence Ward	18 " "
East Ward	20 " "
Hochelaga Ward	24 " "
St. Louis Ward	25 " "
St. James Ward	30 " "
St. Gabriel Ward	35 " "
St. Mary's Ward	41 " "
St. Jean Baptiste Ward	47 " "

The worst of these figures is, if we remember aright, considerably less than the average death rate of the whole city at the time when the late Dr. Carpenter began to agitate for sanitary reform, but it would be nonsense to suppose that we are not still dying a great deal faster than we need to. Leaving aside the two city wards, which are non-residential, and which are obviously abnormal, it is evident that the enormous differences which exist between the other wards needs to be accounted for, and it would be almost safe to say that every figure by which the worst of these wards is below the best represents preventable death. In other words, in a large part of our city, for every one that needs to die in a given year we are slaying two unnecessarily. What an enormous carnage this would represent if it took place on the battle-field or in railway accidents. Had these multitudes perished in that way we should have had the whole world mourning with us. As it is, we take it as a matter of course and do not even mourn ourselves. We are, in saying this, not forgetting all that is to be said about the law by which a high birth-rate is necessarily followed by a high death-rate. Against that is to be set the fact that the very best of the above figures could obviously be enormously improved. A large part of St. Antoine Ward, for instance, which ranks so high, was classed as the blackest of the black in the map printed in the *Witness* some fifteen years ago, and though its condition has doubtless greatly improved since then, it still lies in the swamp that was the cause of its high death rate at that time, and it is reasonable to suppose that, were that portion cut off from it, the figures of the rest of the ward would be better still. Even then we would be very far indeed from the figures we should aim at. It is notorious that in the very best parts of St. Antoine Ward there is a great deal of preventable disease and death. The conditions of life can still be so vastly improved that the time will come, and that ere long, when we shall wonder that we could ever have congratulated ourselves on the figures now attained. There is, moreover, one very important source of increased mortality which sanitarians, whether through ignorance, disingenuousness, or looking upon it as outside of their sphere, very seldom refer to. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the great railway man of New York, who was freely spoken of for the presidency when the Republican candidate was being chosen for the recent election, said recently, when addressing a company of railway men, that he had carefully gone over the boys and young men who had grown up with him with the result that he had found that all those who used liquor were dead, while most of those who did not were alive and all doing well. This seems like an astounding statement, but anyone who has the material for a like enquiry will at least be surprised how much nearer true it is than he imagined. The fact is that from a sanitary point of view alone liquor is condemned as the great enemy of life, and on that ground alone, it ought to be banished with measures as vigorous, if need be, as those used for the extirpation of small-pox; though we do not know if any such have ever been proposed. Far from that, our authorities nurse the traffic in this source of death as though it were the apple of their eye, and treat all who wish to repress it as fanatics dangerous to the community. If we assume then that a half, or even a third of the 5,593 deaths which occur each year in the city are preventable, we must acknowledge that we are verily guilty of the death of our brothers and our sisters and our children. To say nothing of duty or affection, the great waste of human life which is going on from year to year among us is the greatest and foolishest waste that a people could be guilty of.

ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Religion, love and war have been the warp of poetry through all the ages. If religion is to be excluded from our school books on account of differences of creed, and love, and war, because they are, for different reasons, unwholesome, how are the scholars to be introduced into the realms over which the poets preside. We quite agree with Mr. Bawden, whose able letter will be found in this paper, that Byron is morbid at his best, while Scott takes with him a breeze of fresh air even into the dungeon of the inquisition and the maniac's cave. But Byron, who was, perhaps, more worshipped by his own generation than by any other English poet, is still a gigantic figure in English literature, and is it not better that young people should be introduced to him in his purest moods in pure company with pure motive and in the broad daylight than in any other way. Not the worst result of classic study in schools is the frank and innocent facing of many things, by which process, life's nettles being firmly grasped, are completely disarmed of their prurient sting. It is in a similar faith that Protestants put the Bible, the frankest of books, without reserve into their children's hands. There is much to ponder, however, in the suggestion of our correspondent that in literary study there is a danger of exalting manner at the expense of truth. That false tudy of ornamental letters which prevails in the Roman Catholic schools is liable to breed writers and speakers whose desire is so draw attention and be admired rather than to discover and impress fact. All art which sets ornament first and purpose second is fatally false to art itself as well as to truth. The essence of beauty is in fitness. The writer whose primary aim is to be pretty is as false an artist as the architect who makes his building a mere scaffolding on which to display ornament which is foreign to its purpose and which diminishes its fitness, or as the confectioner who puts gold upon a cake. English literature, at least, has a sufficient wealth of the strong, the true, the pure, the purposeful and the moral to make it unnecessary to fill English reading books with what is weak or aimless, false, profane, or in any way immoral.

ANTI-CANADIAN RATES.

It is rumored in Washington that Senator Cullom's committee upon Interstate Commerce, to which was referred the consideration of that portion of the report of the Interstate Commerce commission relating to the competition of Canadian with American railways, has completed the draft of its report, and that legislation which will force the Canadian railways to observe the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Act will be recommended. No other result could have been expected from a consideration of the general features of the question. When, in 1887, the Congress of the United States passed the Interstate Commerce Act, it began a fight against the privileges of the railways, for the rights of the individuals. It by this action forbade railway companies to give discriminating rates in favor of individuals, or of localities, to charge for a long haul less than it did for a short haul, to have secret rates, or to change rates at pleasure without giving due notice to the public. When this act was put into operation, the Canadian railways, which are practically unrestrained by Canadian law, found themselves enabled to compete with the American roads by making use of the tactics forbidden to them, and, in consequence, the operation of the Inter-state Act was seriously interfered with, so that the law passed to preserve the interests of the American people became, in its effect, a law for the encouragement of Canadian as opposed to American roads. The principal grievance of the American railways is that the Canadian railways do not observe the long and short haul clauses of the Interstate Commerce Act. How well grounded this complaint is may be judged from the fact that the Canadian Pacific rate from Winnipeg to Toronto, a distance of twelve hundred miles, is twenty-seven cents per bushel, while the rate of the same road and its connections from Minneapolis to Boston, a distance of fourteen hundred and fifty miles, it is but twenty-one cents per bushel. If this is an injury to American interests, and it undoubtedly is, although it is for the benefit of individual American shippers, how much more is it an injury to Canadian interests, for the practical result of the system is that over a line built at the expense of the Canadian people Canadian freight is carried at a high rate in order that American freight may be carried at a low one, and the Canadian farmer is put by the act of his own railway at a ruinous disadvantage when compared with his American rival. If the United States Congress places restrictions upon the shipment of American produce through Canada, it will not be surprising. Canada should protect the interests of her own people, by bringing into operation an Interprovincial Commerce Act.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Canada is so vitally interested in the Newfoundland difficulty that she cannot stand idly by to see the complication grow worse. The Newfoundland people may have very slight leanings indeed towards the United States, although it is probable that most of the sea-faring folk, who form a large proportion of the population, are so much at home in the large cities of the United States, and derive so many of their larger ideas from them, that they cannot have such anti-American prejudices as would prevail between peoples less acquainted. Presuming that the heart of the Newfoundland population is entirely loyal to British connection, so much the more strongly will they feel the shock of any fancied lack of attention to their interests. Their practical temptations to "look to Washington" are undeniably strong at the present time. On the one side they see the great Empire which they love, and to which they belong, doubtless willing enough to look after and protect all the interests of her wide and varied colonial empire; but incapable of getting excited over every remote question which may affect any portion of her measureless boundary, and consequently almost impossible to arouse. On the other hand is the United States, whose people have so few foreign interests that they never fail to go into a frenzy from Maine to Texas over the most minute, real or imaginary slight shown to any of her people—a country which would gladly welcome the colony into her union, and which would immediately become as jealous of all its interests and claims as she is of those of the Gloucester marauders. To be in vital union with a great country cannot but have its charms for an isolated people. It is useless, therefore, to ignore the danger to Canada and to the Empire of the present situation. Though we should hear a thousand disclaimers from the United States of any desire to capture the inhospitable island, we cannot doubt that the first offer of annexation would be greedily grasped at by the whole nation, and especially by the party at present in power, with whose traditions such action would be in harmony. When Mr. Seward bought Alaska from Russia for seven million dollars he did it for no other purpose but to surround and embarrass Canada. To secure a similar advantage upon our Eastern coast would afford to the whole American people singular delight. By the annexation of Newfoundland they would not only gain possession of the Island which shuts in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but of a long strip of the Labrador coast similar to the long strip which she holds in the west to cut us off from the Pacific. The straits of Belle Isle would be practically hers. Canada would become almost an inland country with the arms of the United States all around her. It is obvious that this cannot be permitted. Yet it is notorious that England has long given to her American colonies a standing permission to decide for themselves as to their allegiance and destiny. Now, however indifferent Great Britain may have been, or may still be, to the possession of Newfoundland, and however willing she may be to allow that Island to decide for herself, it is quite clear that the interests and future of Canada cannot and must not be left in her keeping. It is time, therefore, for Canada to be up and doing, and see to it that this question is settled in a way that will, as far as foreign affairs are concerned at least, unite the destinies of Newfoundland with her own. In short, the annexation of Newfoundland to Canada, and the entire abolition of French privileges on any of our shores, is the natural and proper solution of the trouble. Canada might very well spend a few millions of the money she is so lavishly scattering at present on a solid acquisition. The French, if held strictly to their treaty rights only, would probably in a few years be willing enough to sell out at a reasonable figure.

A PRINCELY BENEFACTION.

The bequest of the late Thomas Workman to McGill College, amounting to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, was the largest single benefaction the University had ever received, but it has not long remained the largest. The announcement is now formally made of a gift of two hundred thousand dollars in endowment and of some three hundred thousand in buildings by Mr. W. C. McDonald, already a large benefactor of the University. The particular purposes to which this new bounty is dedicated, are of the most practical and patriotic character. Two buildings and a quarter of the money are to be given to the completion and perfect equipment of the flourishing faculty of Applied Science. This will render that school equal to the best upon the continent. We presume that with the new means it will be possible at once to adapt the Faculty to the immediate demands of the hour by the establishment of a special chair of electrical engineering. The aspirations of so many of the growing lads lie in this direction that it will make an important difference in the number of students when such a department, fully equipped, is announced. But where Mr. McDonald has shown a special patriotism is in using his wealth to set the Faculty of Law upon its feet. The Law Faculty of McGill cannot, like that of Medicine, live and develop into greatness through its own merits. The Faculty of Medicine draws students not only from all the British provinces, including Jamaica, but from almost all the States, and the medicine taught here, is as useful in Arizona and Japan as it is in Montreal. The Law Faculty, on the other hand, is limited for a field of usefulness to the province of Quebec. At one time it could claim most of the better class of expectant lawyers as its students. Of late it is practically limited to the English-speaking community. The Anglo-Saxon does not tend to professional life as naturally as his Gallic or Celtic fellow-citizen. As far as fees are concerned, the Faculty of Law is, by the isolation of our jurisprudence and by the establishment of French schools practically starved out. Lawyers in good practice cannot at all times leave their duties at the courts to deliver un-paid for lectures. It would, however, be a calamity to the English community in this province and to the commerce of Canada were our only English law school to be wiped out altogether. It is to meet conditions like this that Mr. McDonald comes to the rescue and makes the Faculty of Law, to some little extent at least, independent of practically gratuitous service. It is in a certain sense poetic justice that the English commerce of Montreal which is well, but by no means proportionately, represented at our bar, should protect itself by fostering a first-class English bar in this Province, and all the commerce of Canada owes a debt of warm gratitude to Mr. McDonald. Such a public benefaction properly bestows on the giver the degree *honoris causa* of Merchant Prince, which is as completely registered in the records of public opinion as any degree formally granted by the university.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

"To lay with one hand the power of the "Government upon the property of the "citizen, and with the other bestow it upon "favored individuals, to aid private enter-"prise and build up private fortunes, is "none the less robbery because done under "form of law and called taxation." This is the common law, as it is laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, which is next to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,—the Supreme Court of the British Empire, the highest court that administers the system of jurisprudence, which is the common inheritance of the English-speaking race. This decision is, moreover, not merely in accordance with the common law, but with the laws of morals, and those of political economy, and every violation of these laws entails results that are in themselves the best punishment for their infraction. Under this decision Sir Samuel Tilley's tariff was but statutory robbery, but the true character of the system was to a certain extent veiled under a specious pretence at public policy. The National Policy propaganda was a cleverly concocted compound of retaliation upon the United States, as embodied in the cry "reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariff," and protectionism, but of protectionism that was to be rather an incident of the general system than its keynote. The old tariff, including, as it did, the statutory offer of reciprocity in natural products, and so framed as to bear at least an appearance of moderation, was the embodiment of the National Policy propaganda. It was bad enough in all conscience, but it at least pretended to be for the benefit of all. Mr. Foster's new tariff practically abrogates the statutory offer of reciprocity, and therefore it destroys the whole elaborate fiction that the National Policy was intended not to plunder one citizen for the good of another, but to bring about Free Trade relations with the United States. This is not the only mask that has been thrown off. Nearly every one of the new duties has been imposed wholly and solely for the benefit of some favored individual, or at the most individuals. The duty on hats has been increased to forty and fifty percent for the benefit of a solitary manufacturer. Eastern rugs must pay thirty-five instead of twenty percent, to enable a wretched imitation to be made in Canada. With the exception of the duties imposed wholly for political effect, such as those upon fruit, everyone of the two hundred and sixteen duties on the new list has a similar motive. The tariff is now, therefore, statutory robbery as by it "with one hand the power of the Government is laid upon the property of the citizen, and with the other it is bestowed upon favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes," and there can no longer be any pretence that such is not the case. Under the old tariff also the average of duties was supposed to be twenty percent; under the new the duties run from thirty-five as a general rule up. This is the result of Sir John Macdonald's readjustment of a seventeen and a half percent tariff which, according to his speech in 1878, he never proposed to increase.

CONCERNING PUBLICANS.

The English familiarly call a man who keeps what is there called a public house a publican. In Scripture the word publican is applied to the farmers of the taxes imposed by the Roman conquerors on the Jews. The English people, who applied the same word to two such different classes, probably little thought that the respected and popular host of the inn would come in time to be regarded with the same popular disdain with which the Jew looked on the renegade extortioner, who plundered his brethren under license from a hated authority. Still less did they think how nearly the public relations and functions of one would resemble those of the other. The Jewish publican was required by the Romans to supply the Government with so much money from a given district from which he was empowered to collect it. Being thus the Government's paymaster he could do almost what he liked without being brought to book, and his victims had to take out their account in hating him, which they did with a vengeance. Wherein does the new publican's function differ from that of the old. It differs only for the worse. He is the Government taxgatherer of the present day, licensed to collect as much as he pleases. When the people complain of him the Government utterly refuses to intervene for their protection, giving plainly the reason that they are dependent on him for their revenue, and that whatever the people may think of him he is in the government's mind a highly respectable person, so that the people may as well first as last make up their minds to endure him. The publican of old plundered the rich and well-to-do: this one clutches the public money that is to be squandered for party exigencies out of the hard earnings of the poor. The publican of old often took half as much again as he paid over. He of to-day takes ten times as much. The old publican sent his victim home to his family angry or sad; this sends him there helpless or mad. That one degraded only himself, this one his victims also. But what is to be said of the government which lives on the money so scraped, by pandering to vice, out of the pockets of the poor, the vicious and the miserable? What is to be said of the people which thinks it makes a good bargain when, instead of honestly paying the expenses of its government and then as a consequence seeing that they are honestly expended, it escapes paying by laying the burden on the drinking man's wife and children, and thus escapes paying because it does not care much what use is made of the money thus plundered from the poor?

IT IS CURIOUS IF IT BE TRUE, that the American legation should be the only one present at the last funeral of absolutism of Western Europe—at least this is what we hope the departure of Prince Bismarck from Berlin may practically prove. While the United States was apparently alone among the mourners of the old, France seems to have been the prominent hero of the new state of things, the Emperor having showered his smiles and caresses upon M. Jules Simon as the representative of the industrial interests of France. The Emperor, Indeed, seems anxious to make the departure of Prince Bismarck the occasion for the smoothing over of all the old quarrels in which the doughty old warrior had part. Prince Bismarck has been made the scapegoat of all the sins of the Empire; upon his venerable head and broad shoulders have been laid the persecution of the Socialists, the quarrel with the Romanists and the bitterness between Germany and France, and he has been bid carry them away into the wilderness to be seen no more. If the Emperor were only able now to act with the consummate prudence which the occasion requires, he might perhaps successfully bury the old troubles and establish a new constitutionalism which would give permanence to his empire and a glory to his reign which would outshine that of Frederick the Great or that of William the Great. The fear is that, grasping at power for himself rather than for the people, he may spoil the magnificent opportunity which his daring has opened to him.

SOME OF THE REFORMERS OF ONTARIO seem to have adopted the very unreformed theory that the Government offices exist for the good of the persons appointed to them. It is practically impossible to get this idea out of the heads of certain classes of the community which have an undoubted gift in the way of scheming for places at the public crib; but it is altogether beneath men who wish to be counted as Liberals to make the demand that the places in the public service be reserved for any class of men, even though that class include all Canadians. The Government, however little it may understand it, has only one duty in the matter of civil service appointments, and that is to do as any private employer would do, get the best man he can find for each position wherever he can find him. The bill to limit the Civil Service to Canadians may aim at a certain sort of advantage to Canadian office seekers, who are after all a limited class, but it is directly against the interests of Canadians generally, who in this matter are the employers and not the employed. With the tremendous pressure being constantly exercised by Canadians for these appointments one would think that the danger of the Government giving them unadvisedly to strangers would be infinitely small.

EXCEPT FOR THE ABSENCE of any appeal to Heaven, the letter of Madame Tshebrikova to the Czar bears, in its impulsively arranged denunciations, much resemblance to the visit of some old Israelitish prophet to his sovereign. In the devotion with which, instead of sending it by mail from a far country, as she might easily have done, she carried it herself to Russia and accepted the almost certain consequences of her faithfulness, she acted after the manner of Him who gave Himself for men. Her object is to point out to the Czar that, though potentially the ruler of so many millions, he is, in point of fact, the slave of his "lackeys and ministers," and that he is the responsible, though ignorant and hardly voluntary, agent of a ramified and mutually supporting system of cruel and repressive tyranny, whose natural fruit is Nihilism and whose early result must be revolution. She tells the Czar that it is in his hands to decide whether that revolution shall be a peaceful and happy one, or whether it shall be marked by a deluge of blood. Of course, she has been arrested; but such has been the daring and publicity of her whole proceeding, that whatever happens to her will be followed and watched by the sympathy of the whole world. The more she suffers the nearer is Russian despotism to its downfall.

THE CONGRESS of the United States cannot now, in dealing with the tariff, be expected to have any regard for the interests of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, and if it decides to adopt retaliatory measures it has in the Foster tariff changes only too good an excuse. The duty on eggs, the increased duty on horses, on barley and on sheep, proposed in the first draft of the Ways and Means Committee's report can now hardly fail to pass, and if the imposition of duties upon fruit, in violation of the statutory offer of reciprocity, and the new pork and lard duties do not provoke general retaliation, then Canada may count herself lucky. The Ways and Means Committee, without, of course, taking either the interests or the actions of Canada into the account, have embodied in their completed report some changes in duties that will be decidedly for our benefit. The duty upon pine lumber has been reduced by fifty cents a thousand, that upon timber by fifty percent, and wood pulp for the manufacture of paper has been put upon the free list. If these changes should carry, the lumber interests of Canada will be benefited, but it will be a long time before the wood pulp business is of the importance that the endangered egg trade now is.

MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW has been to the South. There are some men whose good fortune it is that whatever they say is heard the world over. Mr. Depew is one of those who have a voice in the world. He has said what everybody knew before, that the convict system of the Southern States is as bad as that of Siberia. Strange that in a civilized country such abuses could exist in the light of day without any attention being drawn to them. Americans hold large and excited meetings, denouncing the cruelties of the Czar, whose own life is as miserable as that of his exile subjects, while the same people have not a word or thought to spare for the negroes and others, both men and women, in the chain gangs of the South who have to work under the lash till they drop into the kindly arms of death, having been condemned with no more form of trial than that of which Madame Tshebrikova complains in Russia. Enough that a negro tries to vote to make any accusation sufficient for his condemnation to a long term of Egyptian bondage. Indeed, Mr. Depew is under the belief that many innocent men are serving such sentences in Southern camps, who are thus captured to make up some necessary quota of laborers.

IF EMIN PASHA can regain control of the Province of Equatoria and administer it for the Germans it will be a pure gain for civilization. It is of course inevitable that the English should be jealous, especially of any interference on the Nile, which is supposed to be within the scope of Great Britain's influence as defined by Prince Bismarck, but the English Government withdrew Emin Pasha and left the province in the hands of the Mahdi's people, so that the way is left open for Germany. By providing for Emin's safe retirement Great Britain fulfilled the duties of Egypt toward her faithful governor, and Emin was quite at liberty to enter the service of Germany. If his qualities as a ruler have been correctly estimated by Mr. Stanley and his English lieutenants, Emin Pasha will not be able to do much for Germany or any one else. In Baker Pasha England has a ruler possessed of far more prestige among the Soudanese than any other white man. Still if Germany takes possession of Equatoria she will not be able to retreat like Egypt: she will have to hold it against all comers.

THE WISCONSIN PEOPLE have a language question much resembling ours. In the German districts only German is taught in the schools. That is worse than the custom in either the French or the German districts of Ontario. And instead of being apologetic when the propriety of their course is questioned, these Germans have become very indignant. It would seem as though their purpose was not to become American, but to Germanize America. All the interests of the rising generation of Germans are evidently connected with a thorough knowledge of the English language and the refusal to teach them that language is to wrong them greatly, and yet their religious teachers both Romish and Lutheran have set their faces against the teaching of it in the schools. They have also made their political influence felt in favor of the political party which was most willing to truckle to them, and these fathers of the church have successfully thrown their weight in favor of the election of one Peck, a vulgarly immoral writer of wide notoriety.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION should certainly, as Mr. Goldwin Smith suggests, be made criminal. Imprisonment, which brings disgrace, should be visited upon each and every man who attempts to poison the river of political life. Parliament is the guardian of the liberty of the people, and it is, therefore, of the very first importance that it should be pure and upright. Any one who corrupts Parliament, either in his own interest, or in the interest of a political party, or for any reason commits a great crime against the State, and thus involves it in danger. He should, therefore, be sternly dealt with. So long as offenders are merely reproved or subjected to fines, bribery and corruption will be looked upon as venial offences. Make imprisonment the penalty inexorably imposed, and there will be a great change for the better.

THE BRUSSELS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has passed a resolution favoring the prohibition of the liquor traffic in certain regions where it has not gained a hold and charging a heavy duty where it has. Perhaps they think this is a step in advance, but it is a question if this much allowance in such a quarter of what is practically wholesale murder is not a positive injury done to Africa. Suppose this policy carried out, it would not only secure the continuance of the grievous wrong under the highest sanction but would create a state of things which would tend to its perpetuity. It is probable that the difficulty of demanding the total prohibition of the traffic was created by the revenue now derived from it and the proposal is to increase this obstacle to the overthrow of the evil.

NEVER DID A FISHWIFE heap more inconsequential abuse on a rival in business than the curé of St. John has heaped on an unfortunate editor who has been bold enough to claim equal rights in the matter of processions. The Rev. Mr. Aubry's nonsense will doubtless be handed round by the Eastern Townships papers, and will do more than any advocate could have done to strengthen the Equal Rights feeling in that region. The anxious efforts of politicians and of some storekeepers to have nothing said about the political aggressions of the Jesuits, lest votes and custom might be lost, will prove all in vain if Father Aubry writes much more.

THE RESULT OF THE WINDSOR ELECTION will be a great disappointment to the Liberals. Under ordinary circumstances they would have had no hope of carrying such a Tory constituency, but in this contest they had an extremely popular candidate, who had coached Oxford to victory in the great boat race—a greater service in the eyes of communities on the Upper Thames than almost any political feat. The Tories, too, had an unpopular candidate who had committed the enormity of enclosing commons, or something of that kind. Nevertheless the Liberals have been defeated by an even larger majority than in 1885.

THE LIQUOR SELLERS OF RICHMOND have acted like fools bent upon their own destruction, and they probably realize the truth of this to-day. By selling liquor in contravention of the law they were committing a misdemeanor punishable by fine, and in having liquors in their possession they were liable to loss by confiscation. Instead of submitting to such mild punishments peaceably they and their friends chose to resist the law officers of the Crown by force, and they have thereby become felons before the law. The penalty for this is imprisonment.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has a way of putting things that is extremely embarrassing to practical politicians, but which is appreciated by those who consider honor, honesty and truth to have some part in politics, practical or ideal. The restrictionists are never tired of complaining that Sir Richard says the constituencies are debauched. Still, many of them are so, and it is satisfactory to know that there is, at least, one man who dares to tell the truth.

THE STRENGTH of the Presbyterian College in Montreal is typical of the strength of the Presbyterian body in Canada. With a roll of students already nearing the hundred the demand upon the powers of Dr. MacVicar and his colleagues is so far from being exhausted that a quarter of a million dollars can be well spent in providing the necessary increase of accommodation.

THE GOVERNMENT has announced that the next census is to be taken under the *de jure* system, and that of course the greatest care to obtain accurate results will be taken. This is an absurdity, for if the method is inaccurate how can accuracy be obtained by taking pains?

THE LATE MR. PERLEY.

OTTAWA, April 1.—The funeral of the late Mr. W. G. Perley, M.P., will take place on Thursday at 2 p.m. Mr. Perley was born in Enfield, State of New Hampshire, in June, 1830, where he received a common school education. In 1846 he married Mrs. Ticknor, who died, and in 1866 Miss Gale, whom he leaves a widow to mourn his loss. For many years Mr.



Perley was engaged in the lumber business in Ottawa, and was a member of the firm of Perley & Pattee. He was one of the promoters of the Canada Atlantic Railway enterprise. At the general election of 1887 he received the nomination of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ottawa and was opposed in the Liberal interest by Mr. A. F. McIntyre. He was a strong supporter of the National Policy and the present Government.

SEARCHING FOR AN EARL.

A SINGULAR STORY FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

LONDON, April 3.—The Hon. Henry Boyle started to day for Canada in search of his elder brother, Viscount Boyle, who through their father's sudden death has become Earl of Shannon. Seven years ago Viscount Boyle resigned his commission in the army when he was joined by his brother Henry in purchasing a ranch in Western Canada. This proved a failure and the latter gentleman returned to England. Viscount Boyle has since been unheard of except through an innkeeper who saw him once two years ago in a mining camp. Efforts were made last year to discover his whereabouts without any result, which is most inexplicable, as he was once a well-known member of the Canadian Parliament. He now succeeds to all the family titles and estates.

A DISGRACE TO HIS ORDER.

LONDON, April 2.—Viscount Hinton, son and heir of Earl Paulett, who has made himself notorious by playing the part of clown in pantomimes, and who has also undergone imprisonment for robbery, was grinding an organ on the Strand yesterday afternoon accompanied by his wife. A gentleman endeavored to persuade the erratic Viscount to desist, offering him a clerkship on the Stock Exchange. The offer was loudly declined in the presence of five hundred people. Hinton then became excited, and swore he would never alter his course of life until his father died. Lady Hinton took around the hat to collect coppers.

ANTI-PROHIBITION CONFERENCE.

DESMOINES, Ia, April 3.—The first Anti-Prohibition Republican Conference ever held in Iowa, met here yesterday. Resolutions were adopted urging a modification of the law in favor of local option and high license. The action of the Conference will, it is alleged, have a great influence upon the Legislature and may hasten the repeal of the law.

THE BAIT ACT.

HALIFAX, April 4.—The Newfoundland Government has decided to repeal the "Bait Act," and hereafter French, American and Canadian fishermen will be permitted to freely purchase bait in Newfoundland harbors upon payment of tonnage and license fees, but the exportation of bait to St. Pierre Miquelon will be prohibited.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THOSE FURS—RYKERT EXPLAINS—THE MOUNTED POLICE—THE TARIFF DEBATE.

COL. HERCHMER'S RULE IN THE NORTH-WEST CRITICISED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 31.

To-day was "private members' day" in the House of Commons, that is to say, business brought forward by members outside the Government had precedence. Monday is the only day now devoted to private members' business, all the others having been appropriated by the Government. The sitting was not a long one nor were any matters of more than ordinary interest developed. The Premier having announced that the Easter recess would consist simply of adjournment over Good Friday, a discussion followed, there being a division of opinion. Many members wanted an adjournment till Tuesday, and Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, wanted a whole week. Finally, the decision was left over till to-morrow.

THE HERCHMER CASE.

Mr. Davin resumed his speech on the motion for a commission of enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Lawrence W. Herchmer as Commissioner of Mounted Police in the North-West. After quoting some lines, descriptive of the Mounted Police, which he said were superior to Tennyson's description of "The Six Hundred," he alluded to the manœuvres of the six hundred police at Regina before the Governor-General which he declared were a failure because the Commissioner was ignorant how to drill his men. When he saw how well his brother, Col. Herchmer, drilled an escort at another point he cried down the manœuvres as very bad in the hearing of His Excellency. His Excellency's appreciation of the two men was shown, Mr. Davin thought, by his appointing Col. Herchmer an aide-de-camp, an honor he did not bestow on the Commissioner. Mr. Davin then proceeded to describe

HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER.

He charged incompetency, defects of demeanor, and the twisting of the law to private ends. In fact, Mr. Davin declared that the gravest charge was that the Commissioners had torn into shreds that Draconian statute, the Mounted Police Act. He was guilty, Mr. Davin put it, of a profligacy of contempt for the Act, and had on a public platform boasted that he was the law. Mr. Herchmer was either demented or there was in him ingrained vices of character they read of in the case of despots. He predicted that if there was trouble to-morrow in the North-West there would be inefficiency in the force and want of loyalty to its head. Mr. Herchmer's outbreaks of violent temper also affected the people of the Territories who had to endure his insolence, overbearing arrogance, offensiveness and oppressive conduct. His charge of incompetency, Mr. Davin explained to mean that Mr. Herchmer could not put a troop through its facings. The promotion of Mr. Herchmer by Sir John Macdonald from a subordinate position in the Indian Department to the head of the Mounted Police Force over the heads of the officers in the force hit the *esprit de corps* of the force and

CREATED A SORE THAT IT WOULD TAKE MUCH TIME TO HEAL.

Mr. Herchmer, he declared, did not treat his officers properly, swore at them, and bullied them before the men. Mr. Davin insinuated that to wreak private vengeance Herchmer ordered officers away to posts 200 miles distant. He also charged that Herchmer interfered with the hospital prescriptions of the physicians and injured the efficiency of the force by establishing a canteen in the barracks where often a man's pay was swallowed up as there was no limit to the issue of tickets to this canteen. He further charged Herchmer with forcing magistrates to give decisions contrary to evidence. Herchmer would say to a magistrate, "If you don't go for that man I'll go for you." He further charged Herchmer with condemning men unheard, illegally awarding, punishing, and attempting to suborn testimony and manufacture evidence. He charged that Herchmer ordered himself away two or three times a month, travelled on a pass, and in this way pocketed between $1,500 and $2,000 per annum. Mr. Davin quoted the resolution of the North-West Legislature calling for an investigation into the conduct of the Commissioner, and claimed to have made out a *prima facie* case for the granting of a commission of enquiry. Mr. Davin

CAUSED A SMILE

by hoping that Mr. Herchmer could disprove these charges, though he was convinced he could not. Sir John Macdonald regretted the exhibition of personal feeling displayed by Mr. Davin in his speech. He was opposed altogether to the issue of such a commission as asked for. It would be a great injustice to Mr. Herchmer. Alluding to the charge of incompetency, the Premier declared that while in the army the Commissioner's efficiency was conspicuous. He served in India and in South Africa. He was appointed because he was a man of great force of character, because the force had to be brought up from a condition of insubordination and want of discipline into which it had fallen under his predecessor. The present efficiency of the force bore testimony to Mr. Herchmer's success as Commissioner. As to the allegation of tyranny, while believing Herchmer was a stern and strict disciplinarian he understood he had certain faults of temper and had made some mistakes. Most of the cases mentioned by Mr. Davin had been investigated, and in the majority of these the Commissioner had been supported. In some it was found he had been a little too severe and the decisions were reversed. If the law were too harsh it could be amended; in fact the law concerning the Mounted Police was now under consideration. The Premier asked if it was likely that the officers, a high class body of men, would be such cravens as not to complain of such conduct as alleged by Mr. Davin. As a matter of fact they had not complained. Sir John admitted he had heard rumors of some discontent because of the hasty language of their commandant. The popularity of the force was shown by the number of applications for re-enlistment from men whose time was up. In conclusion he claimed that Mr. Herchmer's administration had been an economical one.

MR. LAURIER SAID THE HOUSE WOULD NOT ENDORSE

the Premier's insinuation as to personal motives moving Mr. Davin to make these charges. While admitting the efficiency of the force, Mr. Laurier declared that fits of temper would go far towards impairing the efficiency of the force. He assumed for the moment that Mr. Herchmer was innocent and that he could clear himself, but when grave charges were made on the floor of Parliament by a member on his own responsibility, and when the North-West Legislature unanimously called for an investigation, the enquiry asked for should at least be granted. He for one was disposed to pay attention to a resolution of the Local Legislature. He thought the motion too wide, calling as it did for enquiry into the management of the whole force. However, if the Government did not, in the meantime, enter upon an investigation, he advised Mr. Davin to bring up his motion again next year. Mr. MacDougall seconded the motion because the people of the North-West should have perfect confidence in the Commissioner of Mounted Police, and because the Legislature had asked for an investigation. Mr. Watson took the same position, and moved an amendment, limiting the enquiry into the conduct of the commissioner alone. Mr. Kirkpatrick gave Mr. Herchmer credit for the efficiency of the force and the economy he practised. He believed Mr. Herchmer was zealous for his force and for the welfare of the men under his charge. He declared, amid Mr. Davin's disclaimers, that this motion was not intended so much as an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Herchmer as into the management of the Department. As this department is under the Premier's control and

FOLLOWS HIM AROUND

when he moves from one block to another, and his attitude was a transparent appeal to the Tories to line up solidly against the motion. Mr. Kirkpatrick alluded to the Regina *Leader* as a paper whose chief editor was gaping openmouthed for complaints against Mr. Herchmer. Mr. Davin grimly took a note of Mr. Kirkpatrick's remarks and waited his turn. Mr. Kirkpatrick also appealed to the various militia commanders in the House by saying that they might all be exposed to similar charges as to the force they commanded. Mr. Mulock supported the motion as a proper one in view of the serious charges made by the member for West Assiniboia, charges declaring that Mr. Herchmer was untrue to his trust, had debauched justice and was personally corrupt. Unless these charges were investigated and disproved Mr. Herchmer's usefulness would be greatly impaired. If they were established there could be but one result. He said the Minister's statement that these charges had been investigated, and most of them found to be unfounded, made an issue between Mr. Davin and the department. He asked if Mr. Herchmer was to be allowed to plead the efficiency of the force as a receipt in full for all offences. Mr. Blake noted their special responsibilities for matters occurring so remote to the seat of Government, and they ought not lightly to abandon their power of enquiry. Mr. Herchmer was in a position of

ALMOST DESPOTIC POWER,

and had beside extensive magisterial jurisdiction. He had no warrant to say anything about Herchmer's character, but if Mr. Davin's specific charges were true his usefulness as a commander of the Mounted Police was gone, whatever good he had done to promote the efficiency of the force. The matter demanded special attention in view of the charges affecting Herchmer's magisterial functions. In view of this and of the local demand for investigation he objected to discussing this in the summary manner proposed by the Premier. In what position, he asked, would both the House and the Mounted Police force stand by this method of disposing of the case after the charges were heralded throughout the whole North-West? He did not see that even an enquiry into the general conduct of Herchmer was not justifiable, wide though that view of the case made it and objectionable though that wide scope was. As a manner of disposing of the motion more consistent with the dignity of the House and the merits of the matter, he suggested that the Premier should assure the House that in the recess a departmental commission should issue to enquire into these matters. That, in his opinion, was the best course to pursue this session, but if this was not done he would feel it his duty to vote for the amendment or some modification of it setting forth the specific charges. Mr. Daly supported the position taken by Sir John Macdonald and as six o'clock had arrived the Speaker left the chair. Then the Premier crossed the floor and talked to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Blake in an animated way with reference to Mr. Davin and his charges. After recess the order of business changed and it is not likely that the motion will be reached for the balance of the session.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

In the absence of Mr. Cook, Mr. McMullen proposed the second reading of the bill respecting the civil service. He explained that the bill provided against any person being employed in the Civil Service or allowed to be examined as a candidate for the service who had not been a resident of Canada for five years. This was to meet the tendency shown by the Government to appoint so many young persons from Britain and elsewhere to the exclusion of our own people. The principle of the bill was "Canada for the Canadians." He read resolutions from many labor organizations favoring the passage of the bill. For a moment all was quiet on the Government benches, but the Premier turned an appealing glance to his junior namesake, Sir John Thompson, and the latter proceeded with the dray horse patience which is his nearest approach to enthusiasm, to drag the Government out of an awkward position. He did not see what the labor organizations had to do with this matter; he was glad to see that Mr. McMullen admitted the protectionist principle, but thought he carried it too far. He believed that it was right to appoint Canadians wherever such could be done without injury to the public service. But to make this a rigid rule might possibly exclude specialists whose services the Government might need. The fact that the Government was responsible to Parliament and so indirectly amenable to criticism was guarantee that no great abuse could arise. Mr. Curran said that though workingmen might not be often appointed to the Civil Service they had sons who might aspire to such positions. He favored the principle of the bill, but thought it badly drawn and held that the time of residence fixed was rather too long. He did not suggest, however, what would be the proper time. Dr. Bergin and Dr. Brien favored the bill. Sir John Macdonald assured the House that the impression that strong influence was brought to bear on the Government to appoint certain persons from abroad to the Civil Service was ill-founded. He reminded them that Canada was part of the British Empire,

AND WOULD NOT LIKE TO PROPHESY

the effect of such a bill in Great Britain or Ireland. It would have an unhappy and unwholesome effect on our connection with England, and would tend to lessen the ties between this country and the Mother Country. It would be a wonderful mistake to declare that British subjects coming to this country could not obtain public employment for five years. Mr. Laurier pointed out that the bill was in exact accord with the Conservative policy which declared that if a measure loosened British connection, so long as it was right in principle, "then so much the worse for British connection." This reference to the Premier's definition of the National Policy of 1878 was appreciated by the House. Mr. Chapleau hoped Mr. Laurier was not in favor of the bill. We are, he exclaimed, inviting reciprocity with the United States, and would my hon. friend wish to exclude the civil service from the operation of that principle?

Mr. Laurier—Your leader is not asking for reciprocity.

Mr. Chapleau—Well, I am. (Hear. hear.)

Mr. Chapleau, before sitting down, argued that with 3,000 candidates who had passed the civil service examinations, there was little likelihood of outsiders getting the preference.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell), congratulated Mr. Chapleau on still maintaining that he was an advocate for reciprocity.

Mr. Chapleau moved the six months' hoist, but the Premier asking Mr. McMullen to withdraw the main motion, he consented on assurance from the Premier that in future Canadians would be given the preference in appointments to the Civil Service.

AN INDIAN BILL.

Mr. Doyon moved the second reading of a bill exempting the Caughnawaga Indians from the law giving the Superintendent-General of Indians power to revise the rules, regulations and municipal by-laws of Indian councils. Mr. Doyon, speaking in French, argued with force and reason that if the Indians were qualified to vote they were, therefore, qualified to pass by-laws for the government of their own reserve. Mr. Dewdney opposed the bill, and said the Caughnawaga Indians were not competent to govern themselves, and instanced the case of Councillor Jackson, whom he charged with drunkenness and quoted a petition for his removal. Mr. Laurier was surprised at Mr. Dewdney casting aspersions on Jackson, well-known to the world as Capt. Jackson, who was captain of the River men sent out to Egypt a few years ago with Gen. Wolseley's expedition. A petition for his removal was signed by only ten men whereas there was in the minister's hands another petition signed by 110 men endorsing Jackson, who was re-elected a councilman a few weeks ago. An an instance to how Government managed the local affairs of these Indians, Mr. Laurier gave the case of the survey of 1,200 acres of land costing $22,000 or $1.80 an acre, and contrasted that with the cost of survey of the wild lands of the North-West, four cents an acre. How, he asked, could the Government justify the anomaly of granting the suffrage to these Indians and withholding from them the right to make their own by-laws and municipal regulations? After considerable discussion of the principle involved the debate was at midnight adjourned and so was the House.

OTTAWA, April 1.

THE LATE MR. PERLEY.

The House of Commons began its work to day under a hush of sadness. When the orders of the day were called Sir John Macdonald arose and announced the death of Mr. W. G. Perley, senior member for Ottawa. He expressed deep regret at this loss and passed warm encomiums upon the sterling qualities of the deceased. He had come from the United States with no natural alliances in this country, and yet he speedily won a position of confidence and esteem in the city of Ottawa. Mr. Laurier wished in sincerity to associate himself in the words spoken by the Premier with regard to their late esteemed colleague. He spoke of the fine social and business qualities of the deceased and desired to join with his family in sorrow for their bereavement. The

QUESTION OF EASTER ADJOURNMENT

came up when the Premier announced that 45 members had asked for from Thursday until Tuesday and 38 from Wednesday until Tuesday. Twenty favored taking only "Good Friday." Personally he favored adjourning from Wednesday until Tuesday if it could be guaranteed that the Budget debate would close on Wednesday. Neither Mr. Laurier nor Sir Richard Cartwright would guarantee such an early closing of the debate, and Mr. Blake protested strongly against hurrying through the tariff changes. The Premier finally agreed to an Easter adjournment from Thursday until Tuesday. Mr. McMullen resumed the debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET,

speaking as a representative of a rural constituency. He charged that only lack of information could allow the Finance Minister to declare that the business of the country is in a satisfactory condition and advised him to consult with the bankers, the merchants, and the farmers on this point. To-day we were under an expenditure of thirty-six and a half millions from a population of about five millions—a princely gift the Finance Minister had called it, but he would rather term it an extortion. To this must be added the large amount given the manufacturers in immense profits. There had been an attempt made on this occasion to give some little relief to the farmer, but they had done nothing but give him a cent on pork, and a little higher price for his beef. The protective policy of the Government stood, Mr. McMullen declared, on the three legs of deceit, treachery and humbug. Turning to the imposition of the iron duties by Sir Charles Tupper in 1887, he pointed out in how pitiful a manner the glorious prophecies of the then Finance Minister had failed of realization. Since the levying of this we have imported more pig iron, and indeed all kinds of iron, than we did before, which was, Mr. McMullen submitted, conclusive evidence that our iron industry has not been appreciably developed by these duties. He proposed that the Government should use the taxes collected from these iron implements offer the farmers a bounty on the animals and produce exported to the American market over the high tariff wall erected by that Government. Precedents were seen for such a step in the case of the bounties on pig iron and fish, and he strongly urged his proposition upon the Ministry. He alluded to Sir Charles Tupper's prophecy that in 1890 six hundred and forty million bushels of wheat would be exported from the North-West,

A DREAM THAT WAS NOT

even approximately realized. He criticised severely some of the items of the tariff changes, claiming that in many cases they discriminated against the poor in the interest of the rich. The iniquity of heavily taxing the ordinary prints of the poor man was brought into sharp relief by the fact that for the subsidizing of one print factory in the country the people were charged last year in duties no less than $166,234. The tariff admits all sorts of fancy cords and strings free and taxes the farmer for his binding twine 25 percent. These burdens have severely injured the farming community of the older provinces. Something had been said regarding the mortgage indebtedness of the country. Grave exception had been taken to Sir Richard Cartwright's statement. He (Mr. McMullen) had made some inquiries in his own county and he found there one township with a mortgage indebtedness of $640 000, representing an interest charge of $38,420 yearly. This was a township of seventy thousand acres. If the Government did not accept Sir Richard Cartwright's figures they might accept his challenge and make a fair investigation of the facts. In the language of the sporting man, let them "put up or shut up"—either disprove the statements or accept them. As to

THE DUTY ON FLOUR,

he declared that it would not benefit the millers. To-day, instead of grinding a man's grist as formerly, they allowed him for his wheat at the current price and then sold the flour at the current price which included the duty. Before proposing to increase the duties on articles sent in from the United States the Government would have done well to consider the relations of the two countries. Not only was there the fact of proximity to be considered, but there was the even more immediately important fact that Canada's trade with the United States in both exports and imports was greater than with any other country, even Britain. He condemned in strong terms the harassing and mean policy of placing duties on peach baskets and egg boxes when the peaches were admitted free. A wholly different policy should be pursued towards the United States—a policy of conciliation and greater freedom in trade. To do this properly and to the best advantage the course proposed in this House by Mr. Blake, and cordially endorsed by the Opposition, should be adopted, to

SECURE FOR CANADA THE RIGHT

to make its own commercial treaties. The Government had promised all sorts of good things to the people as a result of their policy, but every one of those promises had been falsified. He referred especially to the remarkable experience of Canada with the lands of the North-West, which, instead of proving a mine of wealth to recoup the people for their vast expenditure on the Canadian Pacific Railway and in other respects, actually did not yield enough to pay for the expense of administering them.

AFTER RECESS

Mr. Brown made one of his grandiloquent trade orations, which the House never takes seriously, and always laughs good naturedly at. He disposed of Sir Richard Cartwright's elaborate statistics of mortgage indebtedness on farms by declaring that the farmers of Canada were prosperous, and paying off their mortgages so fast that what remained now was infinitesimal. He attributed every good thing to the glorious National Policy, and declared that they were not going to cover up the glory of their country's prospects under a bushel. He waved the old flag, gently alluded to the one of England, and waxed eloquent over the Canadian Pacific Railway, a highway which united the earth together and was the greatest civilizer next to the messenger of the Cross. The tariff, in particular the N.P. tariff, had, he said, accomplished wonders. Some rude member interjected "blast furnaces," and Mr. Brown retorted, "Blast furnaces, Mr. Speaker, they are coming, they are coming." (Great laughter.) Amid cheers Mr. Brown told them that the Conservative party had nailed the colors of protection to the masthead, and were not going to tear it down. He read approvingly the letter to the press from Mr. F. W. Glen, ex-M.P., a declared annexationist, yet added that they would not squint from true allegiance to the empire. Mr. Flynn, as representing

A COUNTY IN NOVA SCOTIA,

protested against the increase in the duties. In the name of the fishermen and the lumbermen he raised his voice against the increase of the duties in particular on flour, pork, beef and lard. Mr. Hesson rose to speak at ten o'clock when the painful absence of all the reporters in the Ministerial gallery evidently dampened the hon. gentleman's enthusiasm. However, he started off and talked to the official reporters the greater part of two hours, during which he was interrupted frequently by many of his own friends. At midnight some of the Ministerialists behind Mr. Hesson threw a solid bundle of heavy papers, hitting him square on the head,

AN OUTRAGE WHICH SHOWS THE APPRECIATION

some members have of the gravity of public questions. Mr. Hesson indignantly declared that, if the Sergeant-at-Arms was doing his duty he would eject the blackguard who threw the missile. The Deputy Speaker asked for order and presently Mr. Hesson sat down. Shortly after midnight the House adjourned. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

TARIFF DISTURBERS.

A tremendous rush of dissatisfied manufacturers is threatened to urge upon Mr. Foster further changes in the tariff. A glass deputation will be here on Wednesday for this purpose, and a number of Western Ontario soap manufacturers will urge that silicate of soda be put on the free list.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

The Public Accounts Committee unearthed several cases where public moneys have been paid for visionary services. In one case it was shown that Lieut.-Col. Forrest, one of the war claims commissioners, drew $1,236 for work during a period when the commission did not sit one day. Capt. Colville sent in a type-written statement on behalf of Lord Stanley defending the expenditures at Rideau Hall and opposing the idea of putting up a new building at the present time. As Mr. Rykert, the chairman of this committee, was on trial for his seat in an adjoining committee, Mr. Clarke Wallace presided.

BREMNER'S FURS.

The Bremner Fur Committee met this morning, Mr. McNeil in the chair. The Chairman stated that the witnesses summoned from the North-West had been held back for the purpose of hearing Gen. Middleton. Mr. Henderson, an Ottawa lawyer who has been Bremner's attorney, was examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick and stated he had several papers, including a power of attorney from Bremner to Malcolm McDonald. He was asked to produce all these papers, and promised, reserving the right to keep back any he chose in the interest of his client. Gen. Middleton was sworn and made a statement reciting the facts. It was reported to him that Bremner and his fellow half breeds were rebels and that Bremner had a quantity of furs, and that these were being carried off. He ordered them to be taken to the barracks at Battleford. Afterwards at Fort Pitt he confiscated the furs and ordered Hayter Reed, Indian Commissioner, to write a letter to the man in charge of the furs at Battleford ordering him to put up some of these furs for Bedson, some for Hayter Reed, and some for himself, as he he added, "I might as well have some too." On the strength of these instructions Reed sat down in Middleton's tent and wrote the famous letter to Warden, the man in charge of the furs at Battleford, telling him to put up two packages for Middleton, one for Bedson, and one for Reed himself. Middleton added that he considered he had the right to confiscate these furs. In fact, the General admitted the truth of all the charges in connection with these furs, adding, however, that he never got the packages put up for him. They disappeared on the boat mysteriously. Mr. Reed also made a statement to the committee, even more incriminating than Gen. Middleton's. He declared that Gen. Middleton told him to add in his letter a request to Warden to keep the matter of these furs quiet, and that hearing that Warden was blabbing it round he went and obtained the letter back, re-wrote the formal part of it and destroyed the original. Middleton contradicted this, but Reed insists that Middleton urged him several times to keep it quiet. Reed said he got his package of furs shipped over land to Regina, but afterwards believing the confiscation wrong returned the furs to the police at Battleford. Bedson told him that, like Middleton, his furs never came to hand at Winnipeg, so Reed added; the explanation is that they disappeared on the boat on which Gen. Middleton and his staff were. Middleton indignantly denied that he had stolen a white horse at Batoche. It was an iron grey horse found in a stable there and as his horse needed a rest he used this horse during the rest of the campaign and finally left it at Winnipeg to be sold by the Government auctioneer. Mr. Kirkpatrick, replying to Gen. Middleton, said the Committee must conclude that these furs were taken in the manner described and the only question was as to what sum they should report Bremner as entitled to in compensation. The Committee then proceeded to consider their report with closed doors.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S POSITION.

The proceedings of the Bremner Fur Committee to-day was a complete vindication of Mr. Lister's position. It was clearly shown that the moment General Middleton heard of the existence of Bremner's large stock of valuable furs he—though at a distance of hundreds of miles, and without evidence of Bremner's alleged disloyalty—declared the merchant's stock confiscated, and proceeded at once to apportion this man's furs among his intimate friends, not forgetting two cases of selected furs for himself. To show that Gen. Middleton fully appreciated the nature of his actions he instructed the Indian Commissioner to enjoin the custodian of these furs to secrecy. He denies this, but a few minutes earlier had sworn that he remembered nothing about the letter from Fort Pitt containing this injunction, and Hayter Reed not only remembers writing this secret instruction at Gen. Middleton's request, but thought it so important to observe it that he compelled Warden, the custodian of the furs, to deliver up the incriminating document and destroyed it after copying the formal portion of it. Would he have done all this if the letter was one containing nothing for them to be ashamed of. Against Reed's detailed account of the inception, execution and outcome of this letter Middleton places his simple denial. Reed's statement was borne out by the production from the department of Mounted Police of the letter he copied out before destroying the original. It is therefore clear that he did destroy the letter and he has given the reason why.

If it be true, and Gen. Middleton says it is, that he never got his share of the plunder it was because the stolen goods disappeared in transit from Battleford to Winnipeg. It must be said, in justice to Hayter Reed, that he returned his share intact to Battleford when he discovered that suspicion attached to the whole transaction. The Committee will not report till after the Easter recess.

THE RYKERT SCANDAL.

The Rykert Committee met this morning, when Mr. Rykert made a long series of statements throwing no new light on the subject. He denied that he ever paid young Tupper or young Macdonald any money for their influence with their fathers. The Committee adjourned till after Easter.

OTTAWA, April 2.

THE INDIANS AND THE FRANCHISE.

The debate on the Budget was again the order of the day in the House of Commons. In the preliminary proceedings when Government bills were called Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Dewdney ordered measures of which they had given notice, one to amend the Franchise Act and one to amend the Indian Advancement Act, thus further delaying their introduction. Sir John Thompson, however, was ready with his bill to amend the Interpretation Act. In presenting this bill Sir John Thompson made an explanation which, as Mr. Mitchell suggested, would take a Philadelphia lawyer to understand, the explanatory act to be an amending act. Sir Richard Cartwright asked whether the Government intend to cause the number of persons actually present in the Dominion at the time of

TAKING THE CENSUS

to be recorded as well as those enumerated under the *de jure* system. Mr. Carling replied that the census would be taken on the *de jure* system and the greatest care would be taken to secure accuracy.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

Mr. Barron asked whether the revising officers throughout the Dominion had made a return of the revised voters' lists, to which Mr. Chapleau replied that the revised lists for 1889 have been forwarded by the revising officers in the electoral division with the exception of twelve as follows: Six in Ontario—Brockville, South Essex, North Essex, North Leeds and Grenville, South Leeds, Frontenac; four in Quebec—Iberville, Maskinonge, Sherbrooke, St. Johns; one in British Columbia—New Westminster; one in Manitoba—Marquette. Under the franchise law the revising officers are required to send in the completed lists by the 31st of December, 1889, yet in the month of April Mr. Chapleau is compelled to admit that the lists of twelve constituencies are not yet in. Prominent lawyers say that the revising officer has no power to send the lists in after the time fixed. If they are sent later the lists are not legal and cannot be used. It is to be supposed that the Government will introduce a special act to legalize these belated lists, but this mere fact is a clear evidence of the cumbrous character of the machinery under this act and of the danger to the people trusting to it.

A PIG IRON BOUNTY.

Mr. Foster gave notice that to-morrow he would move that it is expedient to provide by law that a bounty of $2 per ton be paid on all pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore between the 1st and 30th of June, inclusive. In reply to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Foster explained that the present bounty was $1 per ton. Sir R. Cartwright said he did not wish to anticipate the discussion, but would like to point out how objectionable it was for one parliament to tie the hands of their successors. Mr. Jones (Halifax) resuming

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET,

said the changes in the tariff were of far greater magnitude than one would judge from the Finance Minister's speech. He gathered from all hands in a hasty manner that these changes would take half a million dollars additional from the taxpayer. Glancing at the condition of the country, Mr. Jones found little cause for congratulating the Government. Looking at the financial record since 1885, he found a net deficiency of over $5,000,000. Coming back to the tariff Mr. Jones recalled Sir Charles Tupper's glowing anticipations of the result of the increased iron duties, and pointed to the present necessities of the iron industry, necessities so great that they were now asking the Government to double the bounty on pig iron. The Government, by its heavy protective tax on iron, took about a million and a quarter of extra revenue from the people. Looking still further to see where they could raise more money to meet their heavy deficits they hit on sugar, another article of universal consumption, and extorted another half million from the consumers. These taxes were impairing the resources of the industrial classes of this country. They knew that another amount almost equal to the taxes went into the pockets of the combines and the manufacturers. The industrial classes and the farmers had not made as great headway as they should. Having a fine country to live in and a good soil to till they found their resources sapped by the fiscal policy of the Government. The N. P., which

DRAINED THE VITAL RESOURCES

of the country, was established for four purposes—to increase the trade with Great Britain and decrease trade with the United States, to bring about reciprocity with the United States and to create a home market. What success, he asked, had attended this policy? The figures told the tale. Our exports to Great Britain fell from forty-five million in 1878, to thirty-eight million in 1888, while in the same period our exports to the United States, which this policy was to diminish, has increased from $25,000,000 to $43,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Another test lay in

THE AGGREGATE TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY.

Canada's aggregate trade with Great Britain which the N.P. was to increase had actually decreased by three million dollars in the last ten years, while our aggregate trade with the United States, which the N.P. was to curtail, had increased in the same proportion, over twenty millions of dollars. (Cheers.) This showed how futile the efforts to turn aside the natural flow of trade between natural markets. Then as an aid to the securing of reciprocity with the United States the N.P. had been a lamentable failure notwithstanding Sir Charles Tupper's prediction that the N.P. would accomplish the hoped for object in two years. Not two but twelve years had elapsed and the Government had as yet made no advance toward Sir Charles Tupper's desired goal. (Hear, hear.) Now there were two courses open to this country—to accept the gloved hand represented by the Hitt resolution or the iron hand represented by the McKinley tariff bill. Mr. Jones expressed surprise that Mr. Colby the other evening should declare broadly that reciprocity would ruin the farmers. (Hear, hear.) At last the Government has disclosed its true mind and confessed that all along they had been opposed to reciprocity — even in natural products. (Hear, hear.) The present tariff changes went in the very opposite direction and

AMOUNTED TO A DEFIANCE

to the United States and the significance of that was shown by Sir Charles Tupper's declaration two years ago that a tariff war was not far removed from an actual war. (Hear hear.) The American Congress would be largely governed in their action on the two proposals closely affecting Canada now before them, and the present changes in the tariff would operate against the reciprocity resolution of Mr. Hitt. Should that resolution, however, be adopted the Government of Canada would not dare refuse to appoint Commissioners to consult with the Government of the United States with the view of improving and readjusting the trade relations of the two countries. (Cheers.) If they did they would be swept from power. Something had to be done because he knew that the best men in the Maritime Provinces were going to the United States and spending the best part of their lives there. As to the National Policy creating a home market for the farmer the present condition of agriculture in Canada was a complete answer. After having humbugged the farmers for ten years the President of the Council now came down and declared that no fiscal policy, no action of the Government could affect the price of natural products (hear, hear). Mr. Foster had assured them that the increase of 25 cents a barrel on flour would not injure the Maritime Provinces. Well, if it did not deprive these provinces of American flour what benefit would it be to the Ontario millers? Newfoundland, at liberty to import flour free of duty from the United States or from Canada just as they chose last year, imported at least 278,000 barrels of flour and of this not over 10,000 barrels were imported from Canada. This showed where the natural market of the East in this article was, and the people of the Maritime Provinces were not to be hoodwinked by the statement of the minister. The tax on beef and pork would

FALL ON THE VERY POOREST OF THE INHABITANTS,

of the Maritime Provinces because they could not avoid paying these taxes. He appealed to the Minister to consider the hardships of these poor people. The manner in which these tariff changes bore more heavily on the poor than on the rich Mr. Jones showed by reminding the House that while the wealthy lumberman would have to pay three dollars duty on a barrel of pork, the poor fisherman on the coast of Nova Scotia would have to pay six dollars. (Hear, hear.) The magnificent enterprise of developing the great industry of this country in subsidizing steamers to Cuba and Jamaica, Mr. Jones completely exploded by showing that nothing was now sent in these steamers to either Jamaica or Cuba that was not sent before. He instanced the case of the Cuba steamer leaving with a few quintal of fish and a few barrels of potatoes and

RETURNING WITH JUST SIX CASES

of cigars. (Hear, hear.) As to the general question of protection, Mr. Jones quoted from a recent controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine, in which Mr. Gladstone stated that America was now dieting on the cast-off reasonings of English protectionists. Mr. Gladstone went on to show that under free trade labor in England reached its highest point of reward and enabled England to compete successfully for the trade of the world. Mr. Gladstone declared that all protection was morally as well as economically bad. Commenting on this extract, Mr. Jones declared that a growing feeling existed in favor of a free trade policy. He believed the Government had exhausted every method of taxation and that in the near future they would be brought face to face with an alarming financial crisis. A feeling of commercial uneasiness was abroad, and he warned the Finance Minister to look out for disaster. He would regret it very much, but he should not be surprised if the folly of the Government would bear its legitimate fruit very shortly. The people were no longer asleep, and would at the first opportunity compel the Government to give way to public sentiment. He called upon the Finance Minister to stay his hand and consider if the interests of the Government ever would not be conserved by carefully considering what the true financial policy of this country should be. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Mr. Jones declared that the proposition contained in Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to abolish the duties imposed on the prime necessities of life was a proposition that would receive the endorsement of the majority of the people of Canada.

COL. LAURIE'S VIEWS.

Colonel Laurie said Canada imported less from England because Canada manufactured more goods herself by importing the raw material and employing labor to turn out the finished articles. He defended the proposed tariff changes from the Maritime Province point of view, contending that while the people, if they continued to import the same quantity of flour as last year, would pay $19,390 more in flour duties, they would get an advantage of $49,000 in the rebate of duty on corn meal. As to the duty on pork and beef, they meant nothing whatever in the way of increased prices, for they would cause a development of the growing of beef and pork in the Maritime Provinces. Col. O'Brien, of Muskoka, spoke briefly. He referred to the anecdote related by Mr. Charlton of the departed Canadian farmers whom the prince of darkness had found it necessary to hang up to dry because they were too green to burn. He declared that he would rather be hung up in Pluto's dominions with the Tories without reciprocity than to shine in the celestial regions with the Grits and reciprocity. He denied that the figures given by Sir Richard Cartwright regarding mortgage indebtedness showed the farmers to be in a bad condition financially, for the money thus borrowed had

BEEN PUT INTO PROPERTY

which represented a working capital, and was of advantage to the country. He believed that if the increased flour duty was not accompanied with a Government guarantee that they would prevent discriminating freight rates by the railway in favor of the American North-West and against Ontario it would be useless. Mr. Macdonald, of Huron, continued the debate, and began by alluding to Mr. Colby's change of base on the reciprocity question, quoting the President of the Council in 1878, in which he looked forward to a reciprocity in trade with the United States. He showed clearly that by the enactment of a standing offer of reciprocity the Government stood committed to the principle, yet now the Paesident of the Council declared that the adoption of that principle meant the ruin of the farmers. After disposing effectively of the Hon. Mr. Colby's extraordinary statements regarding the relative values of land in the United States and Ontario Mr. Macdonald came to deal with the question of the exodus, and employed official figures and authoritative percentages to show that if all our immigrants and our natural increase in population during the last six years remained with us the population of Canada would be 5,629,000, whereas a by a liberal concession it could only be stated at five millions, thereby proving a loss to Canada of 629,000 souls who went to the United States. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Macdonald very cleverly used Mr. Hesson's statistics of last night to confirm the accuracy of his calculation, Mr. Hesson having used figures from American blue books. Mr. Macdonald took up the changed and increased duties now submitted to the House and declared the changes to be like the tariff itself,

SECTIONAL IN THEIR CHARACTER,

the duty on molasses being lowered so as to secure acceptance in the East, and the increased duty on flour, and the rebate on corn used for feeding, was introduced for the self same purpose. To strengthen his assertion that the taxes under the tariff did not represent the full extent of the burdens imposed under it, Mr. Macdonald read the opinion of Sir Alexander Galt, when Finance Minister of a Conservative administration, that every article is increased in price equal to the duty imposed, (Hear, hear, hear.) Dwelling a few minutes on the attitude of the farmers, the hon. gentleman read the resolution of the Ontario Central Farmers' Institute, passed by 70 to 4, as follows:

The Central Farmers Institute of Ontario do memorialize the Dominion Government that "whereas we consider the present high tariff is very injurious to the agricultural interests, making what we buy proportionately dearer than the products we sell, and whereas the present high tariff has given us to the combine system by which competition is to a great extent prevented, and whereas the agricultural interest is suffering under serious depression and unable to bear the strain occasioned by the tariff and the combine system aforesaid, and as the agricultural interest represents the large majority of this population, that therefore this the Central Institute do respectfully ask the Government to reduce the tariff on articles of prime necessity to the farmer, such as iron, steel, coal, cottons, woollens, rubbers, sugars, corn and salt, to such an extent as to relieve the agriculturist of the unequal burden under which he is now laboring.

This reflected the opinions of farmers of both stripes of politics. Turning to the increase in the duty on flour the hon. gentleman read a letter from a prominent miller denouncing the movement to increase the duty and denouncing the whole policy of protection as

A CURSE ON THE COUNTRY.

"What we want," this correspondent said, "is to take down the fence." (Hear, hear.) In this connection Mr. Macdonald referred to the Hitt resolution and asked why representatives of the United States and Canada should not come together and reason out this whole trade question for the benefit of each country. (Hear, hear.) Coming to the national debt Mr. Macdonald pointed out in sharp contrast how heavy that debt was, now amounting to $237,000,000, against which they had not a single revenue bearing asset. While showing the extreme burden of this enormous debt as contrasted with any other civilized country, Mr. Hesson interrupted with "Australia," to which Mr. Macdonald might have retorted, like the merchant's friend to Shylock, "I thank thee for that word," for it gave him an opportunity for contrasting the condition of Australia with that of Canada. He gave the total public debt of the seven colonies of Australia and of some of the particular colonies, Victoria, for instance, having a per capita debt of only eighteen dollars a head against over forty-seven dollars in Canada. Mr. Hesson wilted a little, a very little, but Mr. Macdonald was not quite through with him and told him that Australia, with a smaller population, had a foreign trade of five hundred and ten millions, while Canada, with a larger population, had only about two hundred millions. (Hear, hear.) By this time Mr. Hesson was

EVIDENTLY SORRY

he had spoken and realized that as usual he had put his foot in it, and not only demonstrated his own ignorance but drew out Mr. Macdonald's extensive information and resources in debate. Proceeding, the hon. gentleman quoted Ministerial utterances in 1875 and also in 1889 predicting an immense trade with all countries not producing articles which Canada could supply. Brazil was one of those countries set down as one of Canada's prospective customers, yet Mr. Macdonald showed that our exports to Brazil fell from $493,000 in 1882 to $334,000 in 1889, a decrease of 32 percent. British Guiana, another prospective market, as predicted by Sir John Macdonald in 1875, imported in 1887 a total of $8,000,000, of which they took nearly two millions from the United States and only $220,000 from Canada. Was that, he asked, all the result of the Government's policy, subsidized steamers and all? They were told also to expect a large trade with the West Indies, yet since 1878 that trade had steadily declined from $3,414,000 to $1,658,000 in 1889. (Hear, hear.) It was natural to expect a large trade with France, yet it was to-day a mere bagatelle. The same was true of our trade with Newfoundland, and all around us our foreign trade was diminishing save with one country,—the United States. (Hear, hear.) It was declining steadily with Great Britain. The debate was continued by Mr. Smith, of Ontario, Mr. McMillan, of Huron, and Mr. Kenny, of Halifax.

OTTAWA, April 3.

MANITOBA IMMIGRANTS.

Before the Agriculture and Colonization Committee this morning Mr. McMillan, the Manitoba Government immigration agent, stated that fifteen thousand immigrants had gone into that province last year. As Mr. Lowe, deputy minister, had stated that 26 000 went in last year Mr. McMillan was asked to explain the discrepancy, but could not.

SUSPENDED BANKS.

Mr. Foster has brought down a statement of the chartered banks that have suspended since Confederation with certain details as to their winding up. It appears that out of the thirteen banks suspended eleven have redeemed their notes in full, one paid 57½ percent, and one is not reported. Eight paid their depositors in full; one (the Mechanics) paid 57½ percent; one (the Exchange) paid 64 percent, and one (the Central) paid 86 2 3 percent.

THE CRY IS ALWAYS "MORE."

The procession of deputations continues. The glass men of the west came back once more and talked to Mr. Foster about some matters in connection with plate and fancy glasses. Mr. E. T. Wright, of Hamilton, was introduced by Mr. Adam Brown and asked that a duty of 35 percent be put upon Japanned bird cages. A number of soap men pressed for an increase of duty on soap grease.

THE RAILWAY ACT.

Sir John Macdonald has given notice of a bill to amend the Railway Act.

OTTAWA, April 4.

The budget debate yesterday was helped along by two New Brunswick members and one each from Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba. Mr. Mitchell made an unusually long and good speech. He charged that the policy of free trade and friendship with the United States at the time of Confederation had been abandoned and for the worse. He expressed contrition for endorsing the National Policy before 1878 and denounced the duties on flour, cornmeal, beef and pork and other foods. He declared that the National Policy did not benefit a single industry in New Brunswick. He charged Mr. Colby with abandoning his principles, reading from Mr. Colby's nomination speech of 1872 when the President of the Council declared reciprocity with the United States to be with him the paramount question and that he would go against the Government which did not obtain it. On all hands Mr. Colby is being scared for announcing his opposition to reciprocity in any form not even in natural products. As Mr. Ellis, of St. John, N. B., said, it was the last straw and under the circumstances he

DID NOT THINK IT WORTH NEW BRUNSWICK'S WHILE

to stay in the Confederation. He also said if the question of annexation was forced to the front by bad government, it might not be so difficult to take hold of as some people imagined. Mr. Porter, of Huron, Ont., took the ground that farm mortgages were not bad things because it showed that a man who gave a mortgage owned a farm. Although a Government supporter sticking up for the N.P., Mr. Porter was inconsistent and candid enough to say that a measure of reciprocity with the United States, not a full measure, but still a measure, would benefit both countries materially. Mr. Kenny, of Halifax,

REPEATED AN OLD SPEECH

making fun of Mr. Wiman and commercial union, but never once referring to reciprocity or to the Hitt resolution. He was content with the N.P. which had made Canada a great country. Mr. Watson, of Manitoba, declared that nine out of ten in that province favor reciprocity. He rather surprised some of the members by informing them that by the tariff affecting implements and lumber used by the pioneer of Manitoba these pioneers were actually taxed $10,000 more than the sum the Government were spending this year on immigration. By the way Mr. Ellis in his speech warmly repeated the warning he uttered two years ago that unless reciprocity was conceded the people would seek some method of securing it for themselves. The debate will be resumed on Tuesday next when the House meets again, after the Easter recess. We may expect some of the big guns on Tuesday night or Wednesday.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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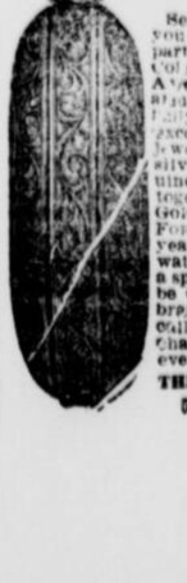
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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

FORGIVENESS AND LOVE.

April 20.—Luke 8: 36-50.

Golden Text.—"We love him because he first loved us".—1 John 4: 19.

EXPLANATORY.

I. Jesus a Guest at a Pharisee's Feast.—Ver. 36. "And one of the Pharisees". Simon by name (ver. 40). He was probably of the better class of Pharisees, partially open to conviction, and questioning whether indeed this might not be the expected prophet (see John 12: 42). But his treatment of Jesus shows that he was unwilling to be acknowledged as his disciple, by publicly honoring him with the rites accorded to illustrious guests (vers. 44,45). "Desired him that he would eat with him". Invited him to dine at his house. "And he went". Jesus was no hermit, keeping away from men, but went to any place where he could do good and reach the souls of men. It is safe for us to go wherever our work calls us, where we take our religion with us, and make it helpful to our fellow-men. "And sat down to meat". "Reclined at table." At meals, the custom was to recline on a couch, the head toward the table, the feet outward, and the body supported by the left arm. Here it is necessary to remember this, to understand the movements of the grateful woman.—*Riddle.*

II. Jesus' Feet anointed by a Penitent Sinner.—Vers. 37, 38. 37. "And behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner". One who has been, and was still, regarded as a sinner; that is, of bad character, unchaste. *Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D.* "When she knew that Jesus sat at meat". That she entered the house uninvited is not strange. In the free life of the East the presence of uninvited guests, not at the table, but in the room, is not uncommon.—*Abbott.* At dinner at the consul's house at Damietta we were much interested in observing a custom of the country. In the room where we were received, besides the divan on which we sat, there were seats all round the walls. Many came in and took their places on those side seats, uninvited and yet unchallenged.—"Narrative of a Mission to the Jews," quoted in "Trench's Notes on the Parables."

What attracted her to Jesus? She had doubtless heard Jesus preach, and knew about his doctrine and wonderful works. "Brought an alabaster box (or flask) of ointment". A fragrant oil. "Literally, an alabaster, just as we call a drinking-vessel made of glass a glass. Pliny compares these vessels to a closed rose-bud." Pliny, the natural historian, says that the best ointments are kept in alabaster vessels. The alabaster of ointment used a year and a half later by Mary of Bethany to anoint Jesus' feet cost $45 to $50, equivalent to $300 in our day.

38. "And stood at his feet behind him weeping". As it was the custom when at table to recline upon a couch, the feet directed backward, and without their sandals, there was nothing to prevent this woman from coming up to Jesus and anointing his feet. But just when she was preparing to pay him this homage, she burst into tears at remembrance of her faults. Her tears streamed down upon the Saviour's feet.—*Godet.* "And began to wash his feet with tears". The word for "wash" should be noted as implying a "shower" of tears.—*Plumptre.*

"And did wipe them with the hairs of her head". Having no cloth to wipe them, she promptly loosed her hair, and with that supplied its place. In order to duly appreciate this act, we must remember that among the Jews it was one of the greatest humiliations for a woman to be seen in public with her hair down.—*Godet.* She took "woman's chief ornament," and devoted it to wiping the travel-stained feet of her Saviour. She devoted the best she had to even the least honorable service for him. It was the utmost possible expression of her love and devotion. She could not express her feelings or utter her prayer in words, but she let her actions speak her penitence, faith, love, hope, and gratitude. The woman's kissing his feet was no impropriety. A woman will do it to-day to a judge, or to any high official from whom she expects or has received a great favor. It was a mark of most submissive respect.—*Prof. Isaac Hall, in S. S. Times.* "And anointed them with the ointment". The ointment, which she would not venture near to pour on the head, as was usual, she lavished, as a treasure of respect, on her Saviour's feet.—*Prof. Bliss.* The use of unguents, for pleasure or honor, has always existed in the East to an extent which we cannot appreciate—except as a barbarism. To anoint with costly ointment in place of oil, however, was an extravagant honor.—*Prof. Isaac Hall.*

III. The Pharisee's Secret Criticism.—Ver. 39. "He spake within himself". Not venturing to utter his thoughts. "This man, if he were a prophet, would have known". Simon's objection was a very superficial one, for he neither had the true ideal of a prophet, as one who came to help and save sinners, not to avoid them; nor did he know what was in the mind of Jesus, nor the real character of the woman. He knew she had sinned: she did not know that she had repented and had been converted.

IV. Jesus replies by the parable of the two debtors.—Vers. 40-43. 40. "And Jesus answering". The thought of his heart. He proved that he stood even Simon's test of a prophet, knowing the secret thoughts both of the Pharisee and of the woman. "Simon did not see through his guest, but Christ saw through him."—*Van Doren.* "I have somewhat to say unto thee". A courteous way of asking permission to speak. To every one of us individually, if we will listen, Jesus has something to say. "Master". Greek, teacher; so we say schoolmaster.

41. "There was a certain creditor". Typifying God, to whom we owe obedience. "Which had two debtors". Typifying sinners, who had failed to pay to God the obedience due. "The one owed five hundred pence". Or $85 in our money. "And the other fifty". $8.50. The former sum represents the enormous amount of sins to which this sinful woman pleaded guilty, and which Jesus had pardoned; the latter the few infractions of the law for which the Pharisee reproached himself.—*Godet.*

42. "And when they had nothing to pay". When they realized this, and confessed it. All sinners are equally unable to pay their debt of sin. Only God can forgive and save. "He frankly". Freely, without payment of the debt. "Forgave them both". Alike the large and the small debt. So God forgives freely, gladly, all who truly repent and believe. "Tell me, therefore, which of them will love him most?"

43. "He to whom he forgave most". But the whole matter is clear, if we consider the debt, not as an objective but a subjective debt,—not as so many outward transgressions and outbreaks of evil, but as so much conscience of sin. Often they who have least of what the world can call sin, or rather crime (for the world knows nothing of sin), have yet the deepest sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin: and therefore, as they have most groaned under the evil, are the most thankful for the fact of a redemption, for the gift of a Redeemer.

V. Personal Application.—Vers. 44-47. 44. "And he turned to the woman". Who was behind him as he sat at the table. "Seest thou this woman?" He thus brings face to face the two persons whose cases he had set forth in the parable.—*Schaff.* "I entered into thine house". Where every opportunity for expressions of honor and love to his guest was given him. The emphasis in these three verses is on the personal pronouns, thine, thou, she, etc. "Thou gavest me no water for my feet". To refresh the feet soiled with the dust and heat of summer travel. The feet were shod only with sandals, and these the guest leaves at the door when he enters the house. "But she". Acted in the most friendly and respectful manner possible.

45. "Thou gavest me no kiss". The kiss is a common—very common—salutation in the East. Not, however, between the sexes. That the Pharisee gave Jesus no kiss was not because he lacked politeness, but because he did not consider Jesus either near enough as a friend, or high enough in honor, to call for that manner of welcome.

46. "My head with oil thou didst not anoint": an ordinary token of civility. "Simon had not been intentionally rude and discourteous to the Lord. He had merely contented himself with offering him the customary commonplace civility due to an ordinary guest, not the affectionate welcome due to an honored one."—*Sadler.*

47. "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven". "Have been," as well as "are," that being the full force of the expression; so that the forgiveness, by implication at least, is declared to have preceded that occasion.—*Riddle.* "For she loved much". Not, because she loved much, as though her love were the cause of the forgiveness; but, you may know that she is forgiven, by the fact that she loved much, as proved by the acts spoken of in vers. 44-46.—*Schaff.* "To whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little"; *i.e.*, he who feels little need of forgiveness, loveth little. To deepen Christian love, and strengthen Christian consecration, it is always necessary to deepen the conviction of sin. And I believe it is true, as matter of history, that those forms of theology which have treated sin lightly have always issued as belittling Christ's divine nature and work; and that those experiences which have not led to thorough heart-searchings and penitence before God have not led to a deep love for Christ, nor a thorough consecration to his service.—*Abbott.*

VI. Three gifts to the Penitent.—Vers. 48-50. The woman had shown three noble qualities, penitence, faith and love, and now Jesus bestows upon her the three corresponding blessings.

First,—Forgiveness. 48. "Thy sins are forgiven". All her black past was washed away. God remembered her sins no more. She had entered into the family of God, and was henceforth treated as a loving, obedient child.

Second,—Salvation. 50. "And he said to the woman, Thy faith hath saved thee". Not only from sin, and the punishment of sin, but to a pure and holy life. "Go in peace". The Greek is strictly, "Go into peace." Peace is conceived of as a state which one entering is to go forward in, so as to realize, ever more and more, that rest and serenity of soul which follow pardon, and deepen finally into eternal rest.—*Bliss.*—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

DR. MACKAY'S WORK.

Rev. Dr. MacKay, under date Nov. 22nd, 1889, writes to Dr. Wardrope as follows:—Since the beginning of this year, I have been busy day and night, teaching and drilling preachers and students in Oxford college, until the close of September, when all went to their respective fields of labor. I am now back from a twenty-four days' tour inland, visiting chapels, relieving sufferers, and preaching salvation. Two of the ablest students were with me, and felt they never had such a rough, yet interesting trip. During eight days we had violent head winds, driving clouds of sand in our faces, and for thirteen days and nights the rain poured down in floods; whilst the sun showed his face for part of one day. How suggestive! He was shining all the same, though clouds came between. Sweet thought! So with the Sun of Righteousness, the same now and evermore, though we may be passing through clouds of tribulation. On our way southwards, we left the heathen track—skirted the rugged mountains and passed through green ravines with rushing streams dashing along. One night was spent near a place where a whole family of Chinese had been murdered just the evening before, by savages from the woods. They surrounded the house—set it on fire, then in the midst of crying and screaming, cut the heads off all. These heads would be taken to their mountain retreats—put in the centre of the chief's hut on the ground floor, then for three days the entire villagers would feast and dance around the heads, after which they would be put over the doors of the bravest fellows. In days gone by I was present more than once on such occasions, and witnessed the whole proceedings. Travelling on this trip, upwards of fifty streams were waded—more than a dozen crossed by ferry-boat and bridges. At one time where the tide rises and falls considerably, the strong ferry-boats had double the usual number of men put on her to take us across. With shouting and yelling they pushed out; but the wind howled and the angry sea poured in rollers wild and swift. These struck ourselves and boat, until we could scarcely draw breath. Drenched wet, we put back, and had to sit two hours in a grass hut with the roaring blasts driving sand right into us. Sorry looking figures we were! Crouched on the now sand floor, silently listening to the elements raging. Listening indeed to the voice of God. Whatever occupied the attention of others, uppermost in my mind was the precious thought that God our Father controls the sand—the sea—the winds—the universe, and is ever near us though we see him not. Again we enter the boat, cross safely, and press on to the nearest place of worship, where in the evening we sat around the table of the Lord, and forgot the day's incidents.

Journeying along, we labored in three cities, twenty towns and a large number of villages.—We held services in fifteen chapels—baptized twenty-four converts and delayed more than a dozen who applied for admission. Many of those baptized have been regular hearers for several years—one woman indeed for five years, and one man for six years or more. During the French troubles here, he was plundered; but remained steadfast. Roman Catholic priests tried to lead him away, but failed. If asked why delay baptism so long? My answer is at hand. At most of the places where preachers are stationed, we commemorated the dying love of our Lord and Redeemer. And we had not a few delightful prayer-meetings. At one place on the same day, I baptized the daughter of a convert, then performed the ceremony for marriage between herself and one of the preachers, after which we all sat around the table of our Lord. Besides that, there was no feast or invitation. Everything was so simple—so void of ceremony, and fuss—so quiet, in a country place, I enjoyed the day immensely. When this entire isle of the sea will be humbled at the feet of Jesus—when he will reign supreme from that sea-washed coast to cloud-capped peak, then the feast of our blessed Lord will be sweet to weary souls, and the cup of devils will be cast into oblivion.—*Presbyterian Record.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

TWO HUNDRED young Hindu women are studying medicine in the medical schools in India, and in some cases these excel the male students in application and skill.

THE MOSLEMS of Delhi have opened a seminary in which preachers are taught all the objections of Western infidels against Christianity, that they may go forth to oppose the Christian preachers in town and country.

WE UNDERSTAND that Dr. Pentecost contemplates an evangelistic campaign in India next winter, with the help of twenty Christian ladies and gentlemen, who will bear their own expenses and co-operate with him.—*British Weekly.*

THE FAMILY of the late Charles H. Corlis, of Providence, R.I., builder of the Centennial engine, are to erect a $50,000 Young Men's Christian Association building at Newburyport, with gymnasium and amateur photograph gallery.

"FATHER" IGNATIUS has now assumed the more exalted title of "Abbot." On St. David's Day his church was illuminated with 200 wax candles and numerous small tapers, and three new monks were received into the community. A funeral pall was placed over them, and the "abbot" read the burial service.—*Christian Herald.*

BISHOP POTTER of New York recently confirmed twenty persons at the floating church of Our Saviour, anchored in the East River at Pike street. Among the candidates was a French sailor sixty-seven years old. This church has done good work for over twenty-two years, and was humorously described by its pastor, Rev. Mr. Walker, as "High Church or Low Church, just as the tide floats."—*N. Y. Observer.*

SIAM has shown royal attention to Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, the second round-the-world missionary of the W.C.T.U., who is now in Bangkok. The King and Prince Diss, at the head of the educational department, received her with marked respect, and the British and American ministers gave the use of their private drawing rooms for the W.C.T.U. meetings. The ladies are much encouraged by this social and official recognition of their work, and feel that their cause has gained a strong foothold.—*W. C. T. U. Bulletin.*

THE INDIAN religious papers comment severely on the presence of the future Emperor of India at a cock-fight. It appears that the Maharajah of Jeypore entertained him to the exhibition, and that the birds were "in excellent condition and fought with great fury." One journal says that "The proverb goes that most Englishmen coming to India leave their religion behind them in the Red Sea. Whether the Prince had any religion to leave behind him we do not know. He most certainly left his civilization behind him."—*British Weekly.*

MEMORIALS have continued to pour in upon the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference reflecting the views of the Christian Church and Temperance reformers on the drink question in Africa. A memorial from the Church of England Temperance Society, bearing the names of the two Archbishops, its chairman, Canon Ellison, and others, was presented. The President, in reply, said that he was hopeful that the great zone, consisting chiefly of the region under Islam, which is as yet untouched by the drink traffic, may be preserved intact, and that it is possible that a great improvement may be made in the districts where the traffic has gained a footing by the imposition of a general import duty upon an identical scale all round the coast.—*Christian World.*

PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND leaves England to-day for Melbourne in response to the invitation from the students in the University of that city to labor for a time in their midst. The Professor expects to be absent about six months, and intends, if possible, to visit Tokio University, Japan, on his way home. He is taking with him the cap and belt and other accoutrements of the Boys' Brigade, for the purpose of giving that organization a start in the colony. Unlike ourselves, Professor Drummond does not regard the Boys' Brigade as likely to foster the military spirit. If he did he would oppose it most resolutely. In the name of many thousands we cordially wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return to our midst.—*Christian World, March 13.*

IN SOME WESTERN CITIES the parochial school system is a much larger and more important factor in the educational problem than is generally supposed to be the case in centres not so thickly settled by non-English. In Milwaukee, for instance, there are almost as many pupils in these schools as there are in those of the State. The latter have an attendance of 19,001, while the former number 16,309 pupils, namely, 8,292 in the Roman Catholic schools, 6,066 in the Lutheran, and 1,951 in other parochial and private schools. The increase in ten years has been 70 percent in the public schools, 80 in the Roman Catholic, and 135 in the Lutheran. Throughout the Western non-English churches the parochial schools are growing in favor, and they merit careful attention and study.—*Christian at Work.*

DR. A. J. GORDON completed twenty years' service as pastor of the Clarendon-street Church Boston, in December, and this event was fittingly observed by a social gathering held recently in the vestry of the church. Remarks were made by several members of the church reviewing its history, and a purse of 1,000 dollars was presented to Dr. Gordon for the Missionary Training Institute. In responding, Dr. Gordon said he wished the Institute to be sustained entirely by voluntary contributions, so that when God got through with it it would die. In the twenty years the Clarendon street Church has increased from 358 to 933 members; but the growth in all forms of Christian activity has been even more remarkable. Last year, the benevolent contributions of the church amounted to 16,005.10 dollars. The home expenses were 12,028.00 dollars. In how many of our churches do the benevolent contributions exceed the home expenses?—*British Weekly.*

"RELICS" OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

In connection with the approach of "Passion Week" one of our French contemporaries gives its readers a little information as to the places in which certain supposed relics of the crucifixion are now preserved. "The crown of thorns is in the church of Notre Dame, in Paris. The thorns, however, have all been taken away and distributed among other churches. Of the three nails, one was thrown by St. Helen into the Adriatic to prevent storms, the second forms part of the iron crown of the kings of Lombardy, and the third is in the church of Notre Dame, Paris. The sponge is in the basilica of St. Jean de Latron, Rome. The cloth with which a pious woman wiped the face of the Saviour on the way to Calvary is also kept in Rome. The point of the lance is in Paris and the rest of that instrument in Rome. The Saviour's tunic was given by Charlemagne to the monastery of Argenteuil, near Paris. The Saviour's seamless robe was given by St. Helen to the church of Treves. The upper part of the scourging pillar is in the church of St. Roxede in Rome, and the other portion is in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem. The larger portions of the wood of the cross are in the Basilica of the Holy Cross, Jerusalem, in Rome, and in Paris."

A RAILWAY CONDUCTOR'S MEMORY.

(*From the Perth Expositor.*)

Last week, there passed through Renfrew a C. P. R. railway employee whose phenomenal powers of memory and observation were the talk of the railway people. He is a half-breed or Indian, by name Leo, and is now employed as freight conductor. When first employed as brakeman, he could not read nor write, though he could, if shown the number on any car on paper, go out to the yard and select the proper one. Now he can both read and write; and his talent of memory has been cultivated at the same time. Recently, he won a wager, by telling the numbers, in proper order, of 197 cars that were in a yard through which he made one trip.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

"LADY HELPS"—A LADY CANVASSER FOR A SALOON—A STEP—MOTHER'S RIGHTS—A BACHELOR'S VIEW OF IT.

(For the *Home Department.*

LIFE.

Must our lives be mad careering,
Guided by the fitful veering
Of the winds that round us blow?
With the stream must we be gliding,
In another's faith confiding,
Just because the world does so?

Turn, O soul, and float no longer;
For the current groweth stronger
And Eternity is near.
All the baubles you are chasing
In your eager, headlong racing,
Sparkling though they now appear;

Though to self they are alluring,
You will find in them procuring
That to them you are a slave;
They will fade and leave you falling
Down an awful steep, appalling,
Tott'ring over to the grave.

Oh, it is not easy rowing
With the waters 'gainst you flowing,
No forbidden fruit before;
But the prize is worth the winning,
Worth the sacrifice of sinning,
You will find when all is o'er.

Oh, the joyousness of seeing,
When the soul from earth is fleeing,
Record of a well-filled past!
You who have the chance of choosing,
Chose the right, the wrong refusing,
Wear a victor's crown at last.

J. C.

LADY HELPS.

EDITOR HOME,—I often wonder why so many ladies put up with the irresponsible and inefficient servants that are to be found in all our cities at the present time. Many of them are so impertinent and lazy that I for one will not tolerate them more than I can help. Besides a kitchen servant, I have a lady help; that is, a young lady of refinement and education, who from loss of parents, or perhaps financial reverses of the family, has to seek employment in the outside world. Such an one I have had in my family for nearly three years, and would not now be without her. Her duties are to attend to the children and their wardrobes, part of the mending or sewing of the family and to dust and keep in order the upper part of my house. Nothing menial is expected or demanded, and she sits at our table and in the evening joins the family circle as a daughter would do. She is a companion to myself and a responsible guardian for my children, who, when she takes them for their daily walk, I feel sure is watching over them carefully.

This is a life that is opening to vast numbers of young ladies, who will not only find comfortable homes far better than in stores or as governesses, but where an income more than sufficient to dress them well can be obtained. Of course, such a lady is entitled to consideration and respect by the lady of the house, such as she would ever hope her own daughter would receive. I am sure if ladies would but try help of this kind it would not only give comfortable homes to many educated young ladies, but relieve our houses of the worthless trash that the average servant girl is now becoming, and fill a want so felt in our home life.

MARION.

IS HE ON THE RIGHT SIDE?

DEAR EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—A painful incident came under my notice the other day that I cannot refrain from writing about. What think you, dear Home temperance women and W.C.T.U. of our village? One of its fair daughters came through our community canvassing, for her mother, to obtain names to her petition for license to sell liquor in their house at that place. What a disgrace to our sex! I have often heard of young ladies going around petitioning against it, but never have I seen a lady using such a direct influence in favor of the cause that makes men at times more like brutes than human beings and curses so many of our homes in Canada. Surely we need to wake up if the daughters of our land are going to take a hand in this business. Oh, daughters! let our influence be for the glory of God and the uplifting of our fellows. But painful as it was to know the errand of my young sister equally so was it to notice among the names signed merchants of the place, men who lead in business. Why do they not use their influence to keep their village pure? Surely their wives who belong to the W.C.T.U. did not know of this. Some of the men are the sons of staunch temperance fathers. Sunday-school teachers too in the community. How can they tell their pupils to keep from temptation when they help to put the temptation in their way. The plea is it will be sold anyway, and a woman will keep a quieter house; why not help her?

Yes, people will murder and steal. Are you going to lend your influence to help them? The reasoning is the same. If your name will help to get the saloon then I consider you as guilty as the one that passes "the devil's glass across the bar."

Of course the majority of names were those who are known not to have temperance principles, but why should young men belonging to Sunday-schools and teachers and men of standing mix up their names with such men. Some of them have said to me that the high license system is reducing the traffic, and why not help it by our signatures. I would like to know if that is so, and if you would look on a man as on the side of temperance who signed such a petition for license either high or other.

SURPRISE.

Ontario.

WIN THEIR LOVE.

EDITOR HOME,—"An Anxious Enquirer's" letter has brought me to my feet, so to speak. It is a question full of difficulties but not, I think, without the possibilities of a happy solution. Children differ widely, of course, but all are susceptible, more or less, we will agree, to a warm, true, honest love that stands with them to protect at every point. "An Anxious Enquirer" may have entered upon her care of those little ones full of loving thought for them. But now in the bright light our every day association throws upon all lives, she doesn't feel just the same towards them. "They themselves have weaned away my love," you say. Yes, quite true, but don't let them. Never mind what they may do, let them always see they have a friend in you (distinguish between dislike or indifference and disapproval). See that a dough man is made for them on baking day; have a bright story ready for them when an opportunity comes; on one of the first bright spring days arrange a picnic all unasked for by them; dress a doll some day (only a very inexpensive one perhaps) and have it sitting in a chair when the little girl runs in from school, denying yourself a new spring bonnet if need be to provide little pleasures for the children.

If your husband disapproves of any corrections from you, I would say attempt none and see as few faults as possible except they may be the kind you can correct quietly without the children knowing it. Remember the oft-quoted adage, "A soft answer turneth away wrath." If this plan of self-sacrifice, which may need years to reach completion, appears hard and if no response from your heart comes to help the performance of these acts, do it all because you love your husband, and for the love of him who has said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

MARY.

"A STEP-MOTHER'S PERPLEXITY."

The letter of "An Anxious Inquirer" in the *Witness* of March 26th, tells a sad tale, and shows clearly how the happiness of a home may be ruined by mistaken theories as to the training of children—especially step-children. I am the father of four children, the youngest now in his teens, who have been under the care of a stepmother for more than ten years, and have been, "though I say it who shouldn't," well brought up, and are as fondly attached to their stepmother as other children are to their mothers.

In the hope that your correspondent's husband may see this and be led to try our plan, I give you some of the principles we adopted at the start, and have tried stedfastly to live up to.

Before their stepmother came, and several times after, I explained to those of the children old enough to understand the relation of their stepmother to me and to them, told them of their need of some one to love and teach and care for them, impressed upon them the necessity for authority and obedience, and made them understand clearly that they were to obey their stepmother just as they did me, that if they did not she would have to punish them, and that their happiness and hers, as well as mine, depended on how they obeyed her.

Then my wife and I agreed that each should exercise any necessary discipline quite independently of the other. When she saw need of correction she was to prescribe or administer it, and not refer the case to me and *vice versa*. From the first there was no appeal allowed on the part of the children from one to the other. If one differed from the other, which of course sometimes happened, the difference was discussed privately so that the children should not know of it. If one of the children made a request of either about which there was any uncertainty as to what the other might think, the answer would be, "I'll see what your ma (or pa) thinks of it." Time would thus be gained for thought and consultation. If they had been refused by one, and had gone afterwards to the other, they were generally detected by the question, "What does your ma (or pa) say?" As it was contrary to rule to go thus from one to the other when detected they were punished for it and soon gave it up. Refusals were final and were not reconsidered or reversed as they so often are very foolishly because the child screams or sulks.

The soundness of these principles has been proved by the results. If they are carried out they will secure the peace and happiness which are possible only in a well-disciplined home. It is as absurd to expect a step-mother to live with and bring up children over whom she has not exactly the same authority as every mother has a right to, as it would be to expect a school-mistress to refer all her difficulties with her scholars to their parents or the trustees. It is not fair to put a woman—sensitive and conscientious—in such a position and then make it utterly impossible to discharge the duties she owes herself and the children in her charge, and there is no surer way of wrecking the home and ruining the children than to do so. Divided authority will make discipline impossible, and with children such as "stepmother's" evidently are, life without discipline will soon be unbearable. The father should either give the stepmother her full rights and see that she gets them, or send his children away and put them in charge of some one whom he can trust with the necessary authority to properly train and discipline them. But before such a step becomes a necessity it would surely be wise to try a plan recommended alike by reason and experience.

A FRIEND OF STEP-MOTHERS.

NOTHING FERMENTED ALLOWED.

I do not think fermented wine was used by our Lord at the instituting of the Supper, for, so far as we know, he used what was prepared for the Passover and every student of the Bible knows that nothing fermented was allowed at that time. The strict Jews of to-day, if they cannot afford the unfermented juice of the grape to celebrate their Passover use the juice of steeped raisins.

HULDAH.

HINTS FOR HOME DRESSMAKING.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* gives to a brunette a few practical hints concerning a new spring suit which shall be both fashionable and inexpensive. A suit means a dress, a wrap and a bonnet in harmony. First, think out your color: you choose gray, a clear shade. For this select a double-width material, because being so wide it cuts to better advantage and is cheaper in the end. You know that heliotrope is fashionable with gray and so for a bit of decoration, you get enough for a collar and girdle. When your dress is finished the skirt is the received length, that is, it comes far enough over your shoes in front to keep you from looking awkward,



and it is a little shorter in the back so that it will not collect dust. Over the plain foundation the cashmere is draped, long and slightly wrinkled in front, while at the sides and back it is laid in plaits at the top, that are not, however, caught down but allowed to fall in their own artistic manner. They have been carefully pressed once, and this leaves just the semblance of their outline. The basque is rather short, and pointed at the back and front. From one shoulder a full strip of the material is drawn over in surplice fashion fastening at the side. The collar is a high one of heliotrope velvet, but instead of fastening at the back or front it is brought around to the side and is then put under a velvet rosette. Your sleeves are fashionably full at the top, but do not look extreme. You have wisely made a very full skirt, and so you look at the material with a sad smile. Have not enough for a coat? Well, then, have a yoke cape, get a little more velvet, it is not an expensive quality, and use it for the collar and yoke; from it hang the two full capes that form a small wrap and which are really warm enough for spring days. Tie them in front with long ribbons of gray gros grain, that soft quality that does not muss with use. Your hat? As you wear your hair low, choose a toque of gray straw, drape the brim with heliotrope velvet and have a bunch of violets pressed together in a rosette fashion, put slightly to one side above the velvet. Your gloves are grey undressed kid, and you can look at them with pleasure, inasmuch as they will stand cleaning and appear better after it than any other shade. Now you are dressed in good taste, becomingly and at but slight expense.

A BACHELOR'S ADVICE.

TO HOME DEPARTMENT.—I would like to give "An Anxious Inquirer" a little help about managing those children. Having had a stepmother I have some knowledge of their trials. When children continue unruly under the kindest treatment coercion is necessary and a sure cure. If there is one thing that a small boy holds in respectful fear it is a stepmother with a strap. The husband has no right to curtail your control and influence over those children. He not only took you to his home as a wife but as a mother to his children, and surely it is a mother's duty to secure obedience, even if it cost some exertion. Try the above recipe and if it does not bring about peace I am a misled

OLD BACHELOR.

March, 26th, 1890.

RECITATION BOOKS.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—Here are the titles of a few books that may suit "Country Minister's Wife." "Band of Hope Reciter," prose and poetry, 248 pages. "Popular Dialogues for Home, Social, or Public Gatherings," 192 pages. "Sunday School Reciter," 244 pages. "Temperance Reciter," 246 pages. The above are Kirkton's Standard Readings, etc., bound in cloth, 35 cents each at Methodist Book Room, Toronto, sent post paid; also "Acme Sunday school Reader and Reciter," paper, 35 cents. "Blue Ribbon Reciter," 192 pages, cloth 35 cents.

G. H. W.

March, 1890.

QUERIES.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT.—Would you kindly let me know the names of the sequels to "One Commonplace Day," "An Endless Chain," "The Pocket Measure," "Judge Burnham's Daughters" by Pansy. Would you please give me a short sketch of Pansy's life and oblige.

J. C. V. B.

There are no sequels to these books that we have heard of. The sketch is too long to give here. One was given in the *Northern Messenger* of Sept. 23, 1887.

EDITOR HOME.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—The person enquiring for a missionary training home might address Mrs. Osborn, corner Raymond and Willoughby streets, Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Osborn's Home is quite undenominational. Besides the regular course of study, the young ladies are taught sick nursing and dressmaking, and they are expected to do the work of the house.

ONE WHO HOPES TO ATTEND THIS HOME.

Woodbridge, Mar. 29, 1890.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—Will some one kindly give me a recipe for bride's cake and also for making bouillon.

A SUBSCRIBER.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Home would acknowledge with thanks communications from the following contributors with regrets that lack of space prevents their being used:—

Country Lass, Hattie D., Allie, E. McRae, W. R. B., Leola, Minnehaha, Cousin J., Syntiche, Mrs. H. A. Hodgson, Grandmamma Gilbert, Fisher, Mrs. Hugh Emerson, M. S., A Lover of the Home, Lover of the *Witness*, Orphan's Friend, Bright Days, A Widow in the Forest, Nannie, Fanny Townsend, One Who Reads the Home Department, Mrs. T. T. B., A Voice from Michigan, Elihue, A Farmer's Daughter, A. M. P., Mary Maude, Frederick Albert Allen, Mary, Daisy, Canadian Hotspur, Elise, Mattie, Blanche Cowan, Mrs. T. Pritchard, H. E. Q., A. Tasney, M. L., Mrs. Hugh Emerson, June Blossom, Milo, Jonathan Dymond, Mrs. J. W. Beaven, Sarah, M. P., Estelle, Aunt Maggie, A. C. L., A. C., G. A. N., Mrs. Maria Andrus, Saloma, Mrs. W. G. Robson, West End Housekeeper, Emma K., Orphan's Friend,

We shall hope to hear from these friends again on many other topics in which home keepers are interested.

EDITOR HOME.

NOTICE.

Correspondents of this column must invariably send with their letters their names and post-office address. Only the *nom de plume* will be printed, if so desired but no anonymous letter will be used. Address all letters, "Editor Home Department."

A CANNIBAL BISHOP.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Everyone knows the story of the Frenchman who, while sitting with his face close to the open window of an English railway car, heard a sudden shout of, "Look out!" and, popping out his head accordingly, received a tremendous bump on the forehead from the projecting pole of a scaffolding which the train was just passing; whereupon Monsieur exclaimed indignantly: "Inglisman big fool! He say 'look out!' when he mean 'look in!'" A similar misconception occurred during the siege of Sebastopol, when an English Guardsman was "brought up" for having given a severe thrashing to a French grenadier, the Englishman's only explanation being that "he would 'ave it, and so I just 'ad to give it 'im." It appeared on enquiry that the Guardsman had accosted the other in what he supposed to be French, and that the puzzled Frenchman had exclaimed in bewilderment, "Comment?" (How?) which John Bull mistook for "Come on." "Come on yourself, then," he roared, "if you will 'ave it!" and forthwith the fisticuffs began in earnest. But more startling than all was the mistake made by a Queen of Denmark during her visit to the Danish colony of Iceland, where the good old bishop exerted himself to the utmost to show her everything that was worth seeing. The Queen paid many compliments to her host, and having learnt that he was a family man graciously enquired how many children he had. Now it happened that the Danish word for "children" was almost identical in sound with the Icelandic word for "sheep;" so the worthy bishop—whose knowledge of Danish was not so complete as it might have been—understood Her Majesty to ask how many sheep he owned, and promptly answered, "Two hundred." "Two hundred children!" cried the Queen, astounded. "How can you possibly maintain such a number?" "Easily enough, please your Majesty," replied the hyperborean prelate, with a cheerful smile. "In the summer I turn them out upon the hills to graze, and when winter comes I kill and eat them!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

UNWHOLESOME FLOORS.

Medical investigators in England have been announcing the results of experiments as to the effect of floor-deafening on the sanitary condition of dwelling houses. Commenting on these, the *Analyst* says it is shown that this is a frequent source of pollution and vitiation of the air of dwelling houses. The conclusion verifies the statement made some time ago by a German chemist, namely, that there exists nowhere in nature, not even in the neighborhood of human dwellings, a natural soil so highly contaminated with nitrogenous organic substances and their decomposition products as the deafening material under the floor of dwelling rooms. It appears that in Dundee the investigators examined various samples of the floor-deafening from several houses, and in their chemical and bacteriological examination of the specimens collected, it is shown that floor-deafening furnishes just the medium for the growth of micro organisms, and gives off gases from putrefaction, provided the necessary factors—moisture, warmth, and nitrogenous matter—are present.

A STARTLING LETTER.

MADAME TSHEBRIKOVA FORCES THE TRUTH UPON THE CZAR.

THE PENALTY INCURRED.

A few days ago a despatch from St. Petersburg announced that the Czar had received a threatening letter from a woman named Tshebrikova, and it further stated that a copy of this letter had been left on each of the ministers. The event has caused considerable sensation, as its author is a lady who enjoyed a high reputation in literary circles. Madame Tshebrikova is about 50 years old, and for the last 20 years has been known for her writings on women's questions and on educational subjects. Many of her essays were published in the *Annals of the Nation* and the *Dielo* reviews, which, however, have been suppressed by the Government. The brilliant position Madame Tshebrikova occupied is now sacrificed by this one letter. Her action is all the more remarkable as Madame Tshebrikova had no relations with the Russian revolutionary party; she wrote spontaneously, and her letter was not due to any suggestions from the Nihilists. Madame Tshebrikova went to Paris, there composed her epistle, and then boldly took it herself back to Russia, caused it to be delivered and awaited the consequences. Madame Tshebrikova has, of course, been arrested; and it is this display of self-sacrifice and of civic courage which is likely to cause as much effect as what the letter itself contains. The document will, therefore, in its way become historical. The following are the more important passages:—

FREE SPEECH PUNISHED.

Your Majesty,—The laws of my country punish free speech. All that is honorable in Russia is condemned to see thought persecuted by an arbitrary administration. We witness the moral and physical massacre of youth, the spoliation and flagellation of a people condemned to remain speechless. But liberty, Sire, is the primordial necessity of a people, and sooner or later the hour will come when the citizens, having, under this tutelage, exhausted their patience, will raise their voices, and then your authority will have to yield.

There is also in the lives of individuals moments when they are ashamed of their silence, and then they dare to risk all that is dear to them, so as to say to the person who holds in his hands all the power and all the strength, the person who could put an end to so much evil and so much shame:—"Look at what you allow to take place; look at what you are doing, either consciously or not."

THE RUSSIAN EMPERORS ARE OBLIGED TO SEE AND TO HEAR

only what their functionaries, the Tchinovniki, allow them to see. The latter form a thick wall between the Czar and the Russian Zemstro—that is, the millions of inhabitants who are not in the employ of the Government. The terrible death of Alexander II. has thrown a lugubrious shadow on your accession to the throne. You were told that this death was the result of the ideas in favor of freedom which had been developed in consequence of the reforms introduced during the previous reign, and you were inspired to take measures by which it was desired to make Russia go back to the sombre epoch of Nicholas I. They frighten you by agitating the spectre of revolution; of a revolution which would suppress Monarchy; yet this at the present time, and in such a country as yours, is a pure illusion. After the catastrophe of the 1st of March the regicides themselves did not hope to see the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. The enemies of the Czar have been executed; everyone obeys blindly the will of the Monarch. Then by what fatal misunderstanding does the Government suppress all traces of those reforms projected during the best years of Alexander II.'s reign? It was not the reforms enacted during the previous reign that brought our terrorist into existence; no, it was the lack of such reforms, it was their insufficiency.

IF THE POLICY OF NICHOLAS I. IS DICTATED TO YOU

it is because it favors the autocracy of your Ministers and functionaries; because they desire to have under them a people without rights and without the power of speech. Power intoxicates men; and if for persons such as the late Count Tolstoi, power was an instrument to break and mutilate Russia, and mould her according to their false and ante dated theories, this same power was for the crowd of mediocre functionaries a means of securing vile and low pleasures. These pleasures consist of placing themselves over and above the country and its laws, of governing according to their own will and caprice. Power in the hands of these wretches becomes a means of advancing their own dubious affairs and interests. Authority, which, like a fire, may be subdivided into flames, becoming smaller and smaller as we go down the scale of functionaries, descending from the Czar to the people simply confers arbitrary rights exercised with impunity.

There are no longer any punishments for spoliation and excesses committed by people in power. Each Governor is an autocrat in his province; each "Ispravnik" is an autocrat in his district; each "Stanovoi" is an autocrat in his canton; and each "Ouriadnik" is an autocrat in his village.

IRRESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS.

After showing that all guarantee against the arbitrary conduct of the functionaries has been abolished, Madame Tshebrikova exclaims:—

What I say to you is no fable, as your "lacquais" and Ministers would have you believe; it is the truth. Tolstoi himself did not wish to suppress the village justices of the peace; and to your own initiative is attributed the abolition of this last remaining guarantee the peasants possessed. What, were you, able Sire, to burden your own conscience with such a measure—you who knew not what life the people led? Do you imagine that because you are an anointed Sovereign you are a divinity possessing knowledge of all things. If you could, Sire, like the sovereign in the fable, pass invisibly over the towns and villages, so as to know what life the Russian people live, you would see its misery, you would see how the governors bring up your soldiers to shoot down the peasants and the workmen. You would see that order, maintained by thousands of soldiers, by legions of functionaries, by an army of spies, that order in the name of which every word of protestation is suppressed, that this order is not order at all, but a state of administrative anarchy.

CAUSES OF IRRITATION.

The poorer sections of the nobility, together with the other classes of Russian society, are irritated against the most recent measures adopted by the Minister of Public Instruction, by which the doors of the high schools and universities are closed against young men who have no fortunes. All the measures taken by this Minister tend to suffocate education in Russia. The students are obliged to remain in their own districts and have not the right of choosing the universities where the best professors may be found. The Spartans used to pull out the eyes of their slaves to prevent them from amusing themselves when they turned round the grinding mills. But in the nineteenth century, and just on the eve of the twentieth century, such measures will not help to consolidate order. The circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, which closes the doors of the universities to students who are poor, only places a new arm in the hands of the terrorists. What is the use of the lessons given to a child in a school? He will see at the very first step the contradiction that exists between the acts of the Government and the doctrines taught in Scripture. At school he is taught to betray. There are spies in the gymnasiums. Such a corruption of social customs did not exist even in the reign of Nicholas.

PRESS PERSECUTION.

After enumerating, at length, all the measures taken against education in the schools, Madame Tshebrikova speaks of the censure and persecution of the press:—

Your Majesty and Your Majesty's family themselves nearly became victims of this persecution of the press. Long ago the press denounced the construction of the railways and the concessionaires, who, in league with the functionaries, enriched themselves. It was the late Count Tolstoi who, complying with a request of the minister in charge of the means of communication, Possietti, gave orders to destroy the pamphlet which exposed the exact truth and the criminal facts.

"The Government appreciated the force of the press, and this is why it pays large subsidies to the press, a press which it patronizes through the *Ispravniks*. The Government also employs provocating agents in the revolutionary press: it accepts, with open arms, those who have betrayed the revolutionary press, but it commits an error in estimating their force. The word of a traitor cannot have any influence over a sincere conviction.

A PREDICTION.

The experience of the past reign and your own experience must have demonstrated to Your Majesty that the policy of persecution does not attain its object. The day will come when the persecution of the right of thought will seem as the memory of a bad dream, but I fear that the advent of such a day will be accompanied with flames and floods of blood. The whole of your system pushes those who are dissatisfied into the camp of the revolutionists, even those who feel a strong and natural repulsion for all ideas of blood or violence. For one imprudent word, for a revolutionary print, often taken out of mere curiosity, a young man, a mere child, is declared to be a political criminal. We have political criminals who are only 14 years old who are consigned to cellular confinement. The Government that rules 100,000,000 people trembles before children. In our country people are sent for 12 years to Eastern Siberia for offences which in Austria would be punished by two weeks' simple imprisonment. The youth of the country thus trampled upon become red revolutionists. I have a horror of bloodshed, no matter who may be the victim; but when, for the spilling of blood, we find that on one side decorations are distributed, and on the other there is the rope and the gibbet, it is easy to understand the sympathies of young, enthusiastic and heroic youths. By the side of the draconian punishments inflicted by the tribunals we have also the punishments by administrative order. By these latter the government gets rid of its enemies against whom there is insufficient proof. A man is killed, not because there are established proofs against him, but because police functionaries are inwardly convinced of his guilt, and such conviction is based on the reports of spies, compared by the higher functionaries themselves to "a source of troubled waters." This is the way orders of deportation are drawn up: "Though there are no proofs on which to condemn ——, still he is exiled to ——." These warrants will be transmitted to posterity, and it is said that your Majesty's signature is affixed to such orders.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE THE VICTIMS

of arbitrary conduct, which at times assumes an absolutely savage character. The Minister Tolstoi was himself alarmed by the extent of the spoliations and massacres. Every prison gaoler, every *étape* officer, may without danger to himself rob, strike, martyrize the unfortunate prisoners, the poor women and children. The lower falls a stone the greater the shock; thus each order of repression descending lower and lower in the administrative hierarchy augments progressively in its destructive force and falls on defenceless victims. All their complaints are useless. The victims protest by voluntary starvation, or by some act of violence, which is often an act of folly. All these measures of terrorism, which commence with exile under administrative order and end by the gibbet, do not effect the object for which they are intended. The number of political criminals will increase every day. The imagination of the young people will become accustomed to the idea of exile, to the executions; their number will go on increasing because the cause of these political offences is firmly rooted in our political and social condition. A Government which defends itself by means that are condemned by all public moral sentiment, such as exile by administrative order, spies, flogging, the gibbet, and bloodshed, itself teaches to the revolutionists the Jesuitical principle that the object justifies the means. Where the victims of autocracy die by the thousand, where people are flogged to death with impunity, an ardent feeling of commiseration will always bring into existence those who are willing to seek revenge.

A WARNING.

The policy of Nicholas I. cost Russia a heavy price. Your Majesty's reforms make Russia go backwards towards this lugubrious epoch. The lessons taught by the Crimean campaign compelled your father to alter the policy of Nicholas I. Is an equally cruel lesson necessary to lay bare the rottenness of a similar state of affairs?

Your salvation depends on your return to the reforms commenced by your father. Freedom of speech, inviolability of the person, the freedom of meeting, publicity given to all trials, education widely accessible to all, the suppression of arbitrary administrations, and the convocation of the Zeniskisobor, or national Parliament—in this is salvation. One word from you and we shall have in Russia one pacific revolution which will constitute a luminous page of history. Should you, however, desire to leave in the history of your country a sinister blot, you will not hear the malediction of posterity, but your children will hear it, and what a horrible legacy you will have left them. You are, Sire, one of the most powerful monarchs of the world; I am but an atom among a crowd of millions of beings similar to myself whose fate is in your hands. And yet my conscience, my right, my duty as a Russian woman compel me to speak out what is on my mind and to say what I had to say.

MARIA TSHEBRIKOVA.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TOM'S EASTER OFFERING.

BY ANNIE L. HANNAH.

"Just a week to Easter, and I have not a cent. Like to know where my offering is to come from!" And Tom rubbed his hair the wrong way, as he always did when in perplexity. "Oh, yes, I know I have spent two dollars this month,"—Tom had a way of replying to his conscience,—"but what's the good of thinking about that now; crying over spilt milk won't help matters. I believe I won't give anything; what's the use anyhow. What little I could give won't be missed. Dear me, 'spose I'll have to, though, the boys will think it so mean. Well, I'll ask father, he'll give me something;" and getting up from his desk, Tom brushed his tumbled locks and started for Sunday-school.

Two hours later found him back in his old position, his elbows on the desk, his head between his hands, and his hair, if possible, more tumbled than ever.

He had returned from Sunday-school with his ideas of the Easter offering rather upset. Miss Ethel had explained to them the "use of it," and Tom was feeling, as he sat in deep meditation, that it was a matter of much importance than he had ever considered it. "Humph!" he remarked at last, "Miss Ethel has such a way of making a fellow see things in a new light. According to her, one should feel it a privilege to have the chance of making somebody else happy at Easter; and then there is some truth in what she says about father's money, being father's offering; seems almost as though she knew what I had meant to do, only Miss Ethel never hints at a fellow; if she has anything to say, she says it right out. What a fool I was to spend all my money!" And with this comforting reflection Tom got to his feet, and walked restlessly up and down the room, trying to plan some way of getting the money without asking his father. "The worst of it is," he reflected impatiently, "is that I have so little time; with all these examinations going on this week I shall need every moment out of school!" Then, as a kind of miserable diversion, he began thinking over the ways in which he had spent his money, and there and then came to the wise conclusion to lay by something each month for just such occasions.

But, though the plan was most excellent for the future, it was of no particular value in the present emergency; and when tea was ready, he was as far from a solution of his difficulty as ever. All the evening the thought troubled him; and in no small degree interfered with his studies the early part of the week. But on Wednesday morning his father said to him:

"Tom, I shall have some copying to be done on Saturday, and I will give you a dollar for doing it. If you have not the time, I suppose that I can find some one at the office to take it. I cannot bring the papers home before Saturday evening, and the copy must be ready for the ten o'clock mail. It will take you the whole evening."

"Hurrah!" almost shouted Tom. "I'll take your offer, father, and no mistake!" And he went bounding up-stairs, two at a time, whistling like a robin for very joy that his problem was solved: "And such a nice easy way," he said contentedly; "I do love to write!" But at the door of his room the merry pipe suddenly ceased. "Saturday evening!" Why, that was Easter eve, and he had promised Miss Ethel to come and help with the flowers. O! he could not miss that, it was only once a year, and they always had such a nice time; besides, it was an honor to be chosen one of her helpers. What would Miss Ethel think? for, of course, he could not tell her why he must not be there.

"Dear, dear!" groaned poor Tom. "This offering is going to cost me something!" And with the words a sentence of Miss Ethel, spoken on Sunday, came back to his mind: "Our offerings are only of value to ourselves when they have cost us some self-denial." "This one ought to do me a lot of good at that rate," said Tom with a grim smile.

But he stuck to his resolution manfully, and on Saturday afternoon called his little brother to him, and handing him a note, said, "Charlie I am very busy with my lessons for Monday; will you take this note to Miss Ethel, I can't go to the church this evening."

"Why, Tom, ar'n't you doing to help with the flowers?" asked Charlie in surprise.

"No," said Tom. "I have to do some copying for father to earn my Easter offering."

"O! that's too bad, Tom," almost in a whisper. "I've saved fifty cents, and you may have half!"

"Bless your baby heart, I'll warrant you would not forget to save for any good cause: but I can't take it, Charlie boy, it would be your offering, you know, not mine. Now run away with the note to Miss Ethel, and thank you kindly."

Miss Ethel looked rather mystified as she read the note aloud. Tom, in true boyish style, just because he felt so deeply, had made it most beautifully brief and unsatisfactory:

"DEAR MISS ETHEL: I shall not be able to come to church to-night. I'm awfully sorry. TOM."

"Why!" exclaimed Charlie, as she finished, "I guess he forgot to put in that he had to stay home to copy a lot of writing for papa, to get money for Easter. I said I'd give him some of mine, Miss Ethel, but he wouldn't take it 'cause it was money, you know."

"I do not believe Tom intended that to be told," said Miss Ethel. But she smiled very brightly, and kissed the little messenger, feeling very proud of her Tom.

Tom toiled away at his work that evening, worried more by the thought of how strange Miss Ethel would think it, than by the loss of his own pleasure, though visions of the church, with its happy band of workers, would come between him and his task. But, finding that his writing was not doing him justice, with a great effort he put everything else from his mind, so that when the clock struck nine he was able to place his beautifully finished copy in his father's hands, and then run with it to the post-office. The church was quite dark as he passed it on his way home, but somehow the evening had not been an unhappy one to Tom, in spite of his disappointment: and as he dropped his money into the class envelope the next day, it was with a thrill of real pleasure, and a feeling of honest interest,—perhaps the very first that he had ever felt,—as to the possible good that it might accomplish. He did not see the kind glance that Miss Ethel gave him or ever guessed that she understood his sacrifice, but from that day Tom's giving was "joy, not duty."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

PUZZLES No. 14.

CHARADES.

1. My first is seen before your eyes,
   And oft is bright and rosy;
   Then cheerful see, my next to be;
   My whole a pretty posy.

2. My first you ever hold in high esteem,
   Nor of deceit or disappointment dream,
   My second's not so much; my whole's a state,
   Dread, direful, doleful, dark and desolate.

ANDREW A. SCOTT.

WHEEL.

Wheel of seven spokes, each spoke being a word of seven letters; first letters of each spoke form a word of seven letters round the hub; last letters form a word of seven letters round the tire.

1. Evidence.
2. Descriptive.
3. An annuity.
4. Cotton cloth.
5. To crave.
6. A cleanser.
7. The act of drawing.

Hub, a high class educator.
Tire, means of securing a lesson.

GEORGE E. SMITH.

TRANSPOSITIONS OF BIRDS.

1. A bird that's found in lands remote,
   Transposed a singer will denote.
2. Transpose a bird by water seen,
   Find trees that all their life are green.
3. Another pretty bird, and neat,
   Mixed up all tenants have to meet.
4. Another rides the stormy main,
   Transposed it is a driving rain.
5. Another waterfowl transpose,
   And find a stream in France that flows.

ANDREW A. SCOTT.

DIAMONDS.

I. 1. A consonant. 2. A covering. 3. Belonging to a church dignitary. 4. Testimony. 5. A feast. 6. A point of the compass (French) 7. A consonant.

GEORGE E. SMITH.

II. 1. Letter. 2. To jump. 3. A shout. 4. Country of Europe. 5. Even surface. 6. Small number. 7. Letter.

H. SALIS.

PI.

(From Tennyson.)

Tel welenkdog worg morf emor ot ermo,
Tub erom fo nevercere ni su weldl.
Taht dimn dan lous corndleag lewl,
Yam keam neo eclum sa olbeer.

DAVIE ROBSON.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES NO. 12.

Anagrams: Counties in Quebec—1. L'Assomption. 2. Montmorency. 3. Charlevoix. 4. Stanstead. 5. Dorchester. 6. St. Hyacinthe. 7. Beauharnois. 8. Maskinonge. 9. Temiscouata. 10. Two Mountains.

Word Changes—Bate, beat, date, fate, gate, hate, Kate, teak, take.

Hour Glass—

D I A L E C T I C A L
D I C T A T I O N
D I L U E N T
D E L V E
D I E
F
F L Y
F L O U R
F L O W E R Y
F R A T E R N A L
F O S T E R C H I L D

Squares—

(No. 1.)	(No. 2.)	(No. 3.)	(No. 4.)
A B A T E	E C L A T	R A T A N	P R A T E
B A R O N	C H A S E	A B O V E	R I P E N
A R E N A	L A T I N	T O N E S	A P A R T
T O N I C	A S I D E	A V E R T	T E R S E
E N A C T	T E N E T	N E S T S	E N T E R

Miscellaneous Puzzles—
Anagram—The decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Decapitation—Flute—lute.
Reversion—Rank—knar.
Transposition—Canoe—ocean.

PUZZLERS' CHAT.

Partial answers to puzzles have come from "B.V.C." and Alice Putnam. R. J. Harper sends a complete list.

A book prize is offered for the best "alliterative story" on any subject sent under the following conditions:—Stories must not be over fifty words long, or under twenty-five. All words must begin with the letter "B." All stories must be marked "original," must be written on post-cards or paper the same size, and must invariably bear the name and address of the writer at the foot. The *nom de plume*—if one is desired—may be written directly underneath the story. Only one story may be sent by each reader. All stories must be received by the first of May.

EDITOR PUZZLES.

THE TRUTH.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

Friend, though thy soul should burn thee, yet be still.
Thoughts were not meant for strife, nor tongues for swords.
He that sees clear is gentlest of his words,
And that's not truth that hath the heart to kill.
The whole world's thought shall not one truth fulfil.
Dull in our age, and passionate in youth,
No mind of man hath found the perfect truth;
Nor shalt thou find it: therefore, friend, be still.
Watch and be still, nor hearken to the fool,
The babbler of consistency and rule:
Wisest is he who, never quite secure,
Changes his thoughts for better day by day:
To morrow some new light will shine, be sure,
And thou shalt see thy thoughts another way.

—*Scribner's.*

I REMEMBER ONCE when visiting a Pennsylvania town, one of the leading citizens said to me, "We've just spent $10,000 to hang a man in this country." "You'd better spend a little more and save a few," I replied.—*D. L. Moody.*

ONE DAY Ava went with mamma to see a mite of a baby. She looked at the little, rosy, puckered-up face without saying a word. When they were going home again, mamma asked: "Well, dear, what did you think of the baby?" "I thought," said Ava, "it was very cryful-looking."—*Youth's Companion.*

KNEEL DOWN WITH YOUR LITTLE ONES morning and evening, and commend them to God. Do you think they will ever get over it? Never! After you have been under the sod a good many years, there may be some powerful temptation around that son; but the memory of father and mother at prayer will have its effect upon him; it will bring him back from the path of sin and death.—*Dr. Talmage.*

A WHILE AGO I was addressing a Ragged School in the north of England, and, among other questions, I asked how many of the children were abstainers? In a moment every hand was raised. In order to test the intelligence of their abstinence I said, "Can any of you tell me why you abstain?" A forest of outstretched hands was the response. Selecting the smallest girl in the front row, I said, "Tell me why you abstain?" Blushing crimson at being selected from the rest, she answered with tremulous voice, "Because drink is the children's worst enemy." An archbishop could not have given a better reply. It is a terrible truth, and that little voice will follow me to the grave. There is scarcely a child in sorrow in the land but in some shape or another strong drink is the cause of that sorrow. Strong drink a good creature of God? As well say that a revolver or a bayonet, or a cannon-ball is a good creature of God. It is produced from the good creatures of God by the skill of man, but is no more God's creation than dynamite or a park of artillery. It is the great agent for the children's destruction, and its history is written in tears and blood.—*Charles Garret.*

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.]

AGRICULTURAL.

(Conducted by Wm. F. Clarke, Lindenbank, Guelph.)

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silo, Smith's Falls, Ont.—Q.—1. What effect has the feed from a silo on horses? Does it make them soft? Do they thrive well on it? 2. Is it a cheaper way of feeding cattle and horses than the old way? 3. Would horses require oats along with the silo feed? 4. Where could I get the best information on the building and management of a silo? Ans.—1. From the succulent nature of the feed stored in a silo, it has a similar effect to that produced by grass, or green fodder of any kind. It would certainly make horses in some degree "soft," and would not therefore be suited to animals that were being worked steadily. I am inclined to think horses do not take to silage as readily as cattle, and while some experiments have been made in this direction, it is not recommended as a particularly desirable winter feed for horses. 2. It is considered cheap food, but this is not the only advantage claimed for it. Being of a moist, juicy nature, similar to grass, it is well adapted to cows giving milk, and to cattle of all ages. 3. I do not think horses would thrive well on it, if they got nothing else, and working animals would certainly require grain of some kind in addition to it, to maintain their strength, and keep them in good condition. 4. It is hard to say which is the best work extant on this subject. A 50-cent book, published by the Orange Judd Company, Broadway, New York, was recently mentioned in this department of the *Witness*. The most recent publication on the subject is by Prof. Cook, of the Michigan State Agricultural College. It may, I think, be obtained by addressing the author at Lansing, Michigan.

CHEAP PLOUGHS.

H. H. R., Maysville, De Kalb Co., Missouri, U. S.—Q.—I am a constant reader of the New York *Witness*, and see in it occasional references to your paper. I was born and reared in the eastern province of Canada, and have been in this county 27 years. Now a German resident of this county went back to Germany last year, and, returning home, came through Canada. He told me that he saw ploughs in Canada that were made in this country that he could buy for several dollars less there than he could in this country. If this is the case, it must be in the western province, as they use cast iron frames in the eastern province. Now, if you can put me in correspondence with some party that can give me the desired information, you will oblige me and others very much. We have a so-called system of protection that does not protect the farmer worth a cent, but makes the manufacturer rich in a few years. If, on investigation, I find that I can get a plough of American manufacture in Canada, as cheap as this German says, I want to buy one, and have it shipped here as a sample of the dishonesty of some of our systems. Ans.—The writer of the above, signs himself, President of the County Farmers' and Laborers' Union. His motive in making the foregoing enquiries, evidently is to benefit his fellow-workers by helping them to get the implements of their calling as cheaply as possible. His German informant must be mistaken as to ploughs of American make being sold in Canada several dollars cheaper than in the United States. There is a duty of thirty-five percent on all agricultural implements brought into this country from the other side. It is quite likely that ploughs of American pattern, but of Canadian make, are here sold more cheaply than in the United States. There is nothing to hinder our manufacturers from making American ploughs, unless they are patented in this country, and, as a matter of fact, all the best agricultural implements made in the United States quickly find their way here. It is one of the peculiar beauties of a protective system that inventions and improvements can be easily pirated by neighboring countries, and this kind of "reciprocity" is carried on extensively both in Canada and the United States. Some American agricultural implement manufacturers sell their goods in this country by means of agencies, but generally manage, in some way, to lay them down here at little or no advance on their price in the United States.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Milo, The Ridge, Ont.—Q.—If fifty tons of mangold, and twenty tons of carrots can be grown to the acre, how much would an acre of parsnips produce? and which is the best of the three to plant to feed cows in winter? In my note book, I have the following items: (1) "By watering with a solution of sulphate of iron the most wonderful fecundity has been attained with beans and other vegetables." Can you give direction as to how much and when this should be applied? 2. Much butter from little milk. "Four ounces pulverized alum; one-half ounce pulverized gum arabic; fifty grains of pepsin. A teaspoonful of this mixture added to one pint of new milk will upon churning make one pound of butter." Is this a good receipt? Ans.—In my school boy days we used to have a ditty, which was in part as follows:

"The rule of three, it puzzles me."

Here is a sum in the rule of three which certainly "puzzles me." Parsnips are generally considered to yield less per acre than mangolds or carrots, but how much or how little less, I am unable to say. Carrots are undoubtedly the best of the three as a winter feed for cows, but mangolds are excellent to feed in spring just before turning the cows out to grass, as they have a tendency to prevent scouring. The recipes quoted are both new to me, and I confess to a feeling of incredulity in regard to both of them, particularly the latter. I doubt the wisdom of doctoring milk with a view of increasing the quantity or improving the quality of butter. Enriching the milk by giving cows the best of food, seems to me to be the only sensible way of increasing and improving the butter yield. The cow is a live machine for turning grass and other feed into milk, and what we do in the way of bettering her work should be done with her co-operation. If "Milo" is curious about these recipes, it is no hard matter to experiment with them.

D. G., Musselburg, Ont.—Q.—Which is the right way to mix muck and lime, to be used as manure or fertilizer for land? I am told to use from one-half to one bushel of air-slacked lime to ten bushels of muck and pile it up as follows:—one layer of muck six inches thick, then some lime; then muck as before, and again lime, and so on, till the pile is three feet high; but now the question is this: How soon will the mass be fit to put on the land? And shall we work it over to get it mixed, and if so, how often shall we work it over, and how soon work it over after the pile was made from the beginning? And if we mix muck with stable manure how long will it take to make the mass ready for use? Our muck contains, according to an analysis, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. They are not soluble, except mixed with stable manure, but how long must the muck and stable manure ferment together till the things mentioned will be dissolved? Will lime dissolve these things in the muck the same as stable manure, and shall we put water on the mass to keep it moist in dry weather? Please answer in the *Weekly Witness* and oblige. Ans.—The method described of making what is called a "compost heap" with muck and lime is a very good one. It is well to leave the mass undisturbed for some months in order that the process of decay and admixture may become complete. There is no necessity for working it over, and, when it is moved, it can be spread at once on the land. A cord of fresh dung will convert twice its bulk of muck into a manure, of equal value to itself,—that is, a cord of clear stable dung, composted with one of muck, will make a manure of the same value as three cords of fresh dung. No exact time can be set for the work of incorporation, but, in a general way, it may be said to require some months. If the mixture be made in spring or early summer, it will be ready for use by fall. Lime and stable manure have similar effects on muck, and are employed for the purpose of dissolving the mineral elements in the muck, and rendering them available for plant food. Those who have within reach a supply of swamp muck, have a source of land enrichment which is of the greatest value. It is not necessary to water the compost heap.

LIVE HEDGES.

J. O., Wyoming, Ont.—I notice in last week's *Witness* a question from Prince Edward Island about the Osage orange as a hedge plant. Your reply in general is correct. The plant is only suitable for certain climates, and the probability is that the climate of Prince Edward Island is too severe for it. There is a plant that is being introduced into this part of Ontario as a hedge plant, that is claimed to be hardier, more easily propagated, and matures earlier than the Osage orange. Its name is the honey locust, or more correctly the three-thorned acacia. Last year there were 121 miles of fencing set out of this plant in the counties of Elgin, Norfolk, Kent and Essex. The company expects to set out 45,000 rods this year. There are 225 miles now under contract. It costs when completed $1.25 per rod. The company does all the work except cultivation, from the time of planting till the job is turned over to the farmer at the end of about four years when it is a stock proof fence capable of turning sheep, cattle, horses or pigs. This company has 60 acres in nursery, near Niagara Falls. When the work of planting is done, the farmer pays 30c per rod, all blanks are filled up by the agent, and all pruning is done at the expense of the company. The second year, other 30c per rod are paid; next year, 30c more, and 35c when the fence is completed. It takes up but little ground, from ten to fourteen inches in width. I have seen a 700 acre farm that had about 500 rods of this fence, and would call it the most complete fence I have seen in this country. The company has a capital stock of $250,000, offers satisfactory references, and is called "The Ontario Hedge and Wire Fence Company." It is organized under the laws of Ontario, and obtained letters patent of incorporation, 1888. It is claimed that the fence will grow wherever wheat or corn can be grown, and that stock will neither browse it nor rub against it. Further information and pamphlet can be had by applying to R. C. Sawdey, Assistant Manager, O. H. and W. F. Company, Windsor, Ont. Ans.—The foregoing information is furnished by an official of the East Lambton Farmers Institute, and relates to a subject of the greatest importance. What is to be done to renew farm fences, has become a perplexing question with many, and it is well that they should investigate the suitability of any live hedge plant likely to answer the purpose. There is no immediate prospect of fences becoming unnecessary; we must therefore avail ourselves of the best possible material for this purpose.

SMUTTY OATS.

Inquirer, Cartwright, Ont.—Q.—I sowed "welcome" oats last year, and the crop was very smutty. Could you recommend any treatment of the seed that would prevent smut? I wish to continue growing the same kind of oats. Ans.—The treatment recommended as an antidote against smut in corn in this department of the *Witness* recently will be just as suitable for smut in oats. Steep the seed before sowing in a strong solution made with lime and salt, lime and Glaubers salts, or salt and copperas. The object is to destroy the parasitic fungus, which is the cause of the trouble. Very strong putrid brine, or stable drainings, are sometimes used for the purpose. Before soaking the seed in any of the liquids above mentioned, it should be thoroughly washed and cleansed in pure water, taking care to remove all floating grains, and to pour off the water without coming into contact with other grains, so as to spread the disease by contagion.

MARKING CATTLE.

A. C. A., Vanneck, Ont.—Q.—I take my cattle to a stock farm,—some 35 miles distant—some 60 in number. I desire some way of marking them, something that will remain in all summer. What is the best you know of? Two years ago I saw cut of a sort of tin tag for the ears. Are they a success? If so, where can they be got? I take in stock also to pasture, and I desire them to be marked so I will know them from my own. I suppose these tin tags can be stamped as desired. Please let me know what is the best and where they can be got? Ans.—The tin tags referred to are only useful as ear marks for sheep to help in keeping flock records. They cannot be depended on to prove ownership. The only method found thoroughly trustworthy is the one universally adopted by ranchmen,—that of branding. It may seem a rather barbarous practice, but if the branding is only done to a depth sufficient to kill the roots of the hair, it causes but little pain, and does the animal no permanent injury.

HOMESTEAD LANDS.

A. O. F., Folsom, Sac. Co., Cal.—Q.—Will you please inform me through your weekly edition where I would have to write to to find out about homestead lands in Canada? Ans.—The information desired may be obtained by addressing the Ontario Crown Lands Department, Toronto; or the Dominion Crown Land Office, Ottawa.

FUNGUS ON APPLE-TREES.

H. H., Corunna, Ont.—Q.—Please let me know through the *Witness* what is the cause of this fungus on my apple-trees? The limbs appear to be black, and dying in places. Is there anything I can do for them? Ans.—Sometimes these fungoid growths are caused by insects, at other times by want of drainage, then, again, by insufficiency of nutriment in the soil, and there are yet other cases in which the cause is unknown. Good cultivation, and the use of the following wash for the bark, may be recommended. Dissolve one pound of potash in two gallons of water. Apply with a brush or swab to the bark of the trunk and larger branches before the buds burst in spring. This wash is sure death to the bark-louse, and all insects and eggs that harbor in the crevices, and under the scales of the bark. It also tends to make the bark smooth, glossy, and healthy in appearance. Soft soap is also a good application, and preferable to the potash wash for old trees.

SEED BARLEY.

S. McC., Logan's Tannery, Pictou, N. S.—Q.—Please tell me through the columns of the *Witness* to whom I should apply for some barley out of what the government propose buying? Ans.—Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FARM GLEANINGS.

There is as Much in Planning as in doing farm work.

If You Want to Seed Land to clover sown with oats, sow the oats very thin—some say the thinner the better.

A General System for performing all work thoroughly and in the best manner will greatly exceed in profit any slip-shod farming.

According to an American Authority oats and peas sown together and cut when green, after the grain has formed, make a well-balanced food for making butter.

One of the Best Places for dumping coal ashes is around the base of fruit trees. Put a small mound of it around each tree. Borers will not be apt to trouble them.

The Peach Crop in Delaware, Michigan, Southern Illinois, Mo., and throughout the South, is reported nipped by the frost, so there is little hope for a crop this year.

A Farmer need not be in a hurry every day of his life, but when he drags his feet on the ground in the busy season of work he is likely to be behind every day of the year.

The Defects in Draining, as often practised, are insufficient depth of the ditches, defective underground channels for the escape of the water, and badly laid-out lines for a regular descent.

The Rothamsted Home Farm, probably the most historic farm in the country, is to be let, as Sir. J. B. Lawes is giving up active farming. It consists of 450 acres, and is in a good state of cultivation.

Milton, Ia., has been overrun with rats, and a grand hunt has lately closed with 105 men and boys on each side. Number killed to March 1 was 3,676, winning side 112 ahead. A street parade and supper followed.

The *American Agriculturist* maintains that on the soils of the older States, or wherever manuring is absolutely essential to great yields, complete high-grade special fertilizers produce better results than stable manure.

Drainage Marks the Land between swamp and grain field; between swale and grassy meadows; between mosquito plantations and pleasant orchards and groves; between unprofitable and profitable agriculture.

In Many Parts of the United States the most advanced feeders buy bran, or malt sprouts, or some food that can be purchased for about the price it is worth as a fertilizer, and feed that to enrich the manure for their farms.

One of the Best "Health Exercises" we know of is giving the cellar an occasional airing. It blesseth him that takes it, and all who occupy the rooms above. Cleaning out all decaying and ill-smelling substances is another good cellar exercise.

By an Even Distribution of farmyard manure over the entire surface of the field, far better results can be secured than by spreading it all on half the surface, and only in uneven patches at that. As the manure-spreader in some form receives greater attention and more general use among farmers, a great advance may be predicted in the art of fertilization.

Maine has Gone Wild over making money in ice, and every one who can has gone into the business. Coal sheds and store basements are being filled, and $4 a ton has been refused by one of the large companies which can store at cost of fifteen to twenty cents per ton. One manager took a contract last fall to supply 20,000 tons this spring and summer for fifty to seventy-five cents a ton; he sees a fortune of $65,000 escaping him.

A Wisconsin Farmer suggests the advisability of having samples of all noxious weeds which infest a country on exhibition at the country fairs, in order that all people might become acquainted with them, know what they were and thereby be enabled to destroy them. He said very many people were acquainted with them, and the correct labelling of them at the fairs would be of much value.

Good Farming is made up of several operations, all of which working together make a successful whole. Among some of these are draining, subsoiling, good ploughing, pulverizing the soil, rotation of crops, thorough cultivation, providing shelter, care of manure, and control of fields by fencing. But these are not always performed in the best manner, and under adverse circumstances some of them do positive harm.

With the Advent of the silo in Ohio there is a great change going on in the rotation where the silo is an adjunct in farm economy. The meadow is fast disappearing, and the two and three cows wintered on one acre of ensilage are fast taking place of the two-and-a-half average acres of meadow hay to accomplish the wintering of one cow, so that there is a call not only for a shorter rotation but for an agent to keep our stubble lands from washing and leaching in our winters of abundant rains.

Though no Correct Estimate of the value of manure can be made, yet Prof. Lawes furnishes an estimate that is probably as correct, on the average, as can be arrived at. He gives the value of manure from cotton-seed meal at about $28 per ton; linseed meal, $20; beans, $16; clover hay, $10; corn meal, $7; straw, $4; and turnips, $1. The value of the manure depends not only upon the food but also on the condition of the animal that makes it, and hence the latter should be duly considered in making estimates.

Australian Weather.—The weather has been increasingly hot and oppressive, and as we write there are no indications of an approaching change. Maize crops intended for green fodder have already turned brown, and unless rain falls quickly the general crop of maize can hardly be a success. The intense heat has hindered threshing and has prevented any outdoor work being done that can be deferred without present inconvenience. The great difficulty will soon be how to cope with bush fires. The weather north of the Murray has been of much the same character as in Victoria. A few heavy showers have been reported in distant localities, but a return of hot weather having followed quickly, the thermometer having ranged up to 110 deg. in the shade at Wagga.—*Australasian Feb. 8.*

Farmers Who Have Been Troubled with the tent caterpillar can now probably find the eggs, which will hatch as soon as or before the tree puts in leaf. They are laid in clusters around small stems at the outer end of the branches, and are plainly distinguishable by the enlargement of the stem at this point, and their shiny appearance from the varnish-like substance which covers the eggs and protects them from moisture. Cut off these twigs with a pair of shears attached to a long pole, such as amateur fruit growers often use in gathering apples. The cocoons can be destroyed later, when in their nests, but they often eat into leaf and fruit buds before the trees get into leaf.

Cheap Potatoes.—There is no scarcity, but the reverse, of grain of any kind, as every British husbandman knows only too well. But if the market for corn is dull and cheap, that for potatoes at present is really and absolutely ruinous for their growers on all grey-soil lands. In Haddington Exchange on Friday last East Lothian magnums were offered to dealers for 5s. per boll, or 25s. per ton, to be dressed and put free on rail. Regents and Dunbar red soils are slowly going off for a little more money than this, but even for those superior and high-class potatoes the demand is meagre, and little prospect is there of it increasing in the near future. In all neighborhoods the tubers are now being largely utilized for feeding purposes.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Judicious Manuring.—Another important point for consideration in applying manures is the kind of crops to which they shall be given. It is a matter of great importance, when we spread manure so evenly that most of its fertilizing properties can be used by the first crop, whether that particular crop is of an exhaustive or of a renovating character. Since most of our small grain crops are sold from the farm, they are necessarily exhaustive. Clover and the grasses are renovating, since they are consumed on the farm and thus help to swell the manure pile. Undoubtedly that is the best application of manure which serves both the above-named purposes. Thus, if barn-yard manure is used as a top-dressing on wheat which is to be seeded with clover in the spring, the farmer is able to "kill two birds with one stone." A good grain crop is thus insured, while, at the same time, a good growth of clover is secured the following season.

Trees From Seed.—The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a circular giving instructions how to grow various trees from the seed, which it proposes to send gratis to those who apply. It is in the form of a large letter-sheet and contains three closely-printed pages of specific instructions. It expresses the consciousness of the Secretary of Agriculture that much must be left to the good judgment of the planter in the application of the instructions, with a knowledge of the principles underlying the growing of trees from the seed must be a useful and acceptable guide. There is nothing elaborate and extended attempted. Every suggestion or instruction is short and pointed, and so clear that it would seem that he who runs may read. All who desire to try the seed culture of trees should make early application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who will forward both seeds and the instructions through the mails in the usual way free of postage.

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

Nothing on the farm pays better than a good garden.

An Early, healthy growth of a plant wards off many evils.

Set Out Trees enough. It is better to have one too many than one too few.

It is a Good Plan to have a reel and line handy for aid in making all rows of fruits and vegetables straight.

Keep Your Fence boards and posts under shelter until you are ready to use them. Then draw them out and use them at once.

Currants and Gooseberries need one good trimming out annually, cutting out old wood and thinning the new.

If in Wisconsin a person plants one yellow Transparent, one Duchess of Oldenburg, one Wealthy or Whitney apple, he will have a succession of choice apples for four months. The winter apples may be bought better than raised on a small plot of ground.

It is Difficult to get the soil too rich in the garden. In a majority of cases it is not as rich as it should be. As a rule the richer the soil the better will be the growth and yield. It is expected that the garden should return the best yield of any part of the farm, but if this is done the soil must be kept rich.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent recommends planting of tomato-seeds at once, in boxes of fine soil in the house, or in hot beds. Do this, she says, even when near enough to town to buy plants, because home-grown plants can be made more hardy than those from the florist, and they are always at hand when the right time comes for setting them out.

Every Farmer should have a vegetable garden, and a good one, for, while a poor one is better than none at all, a good one is so much better that one ought never to be satisfied with anything else. Let him make up his mind to work it at least as well as he does other portions of the farm, and he will find, if he carries out this resolution, and keeps an account of the results, that there is no other portion of the farm which furnishes so much of the family's living, therefore none that "pays" so well.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Keep Stock of all kinds off the meadow when the soil is not dry and firm.

Pigs that Come during a cold snap are liable to be lost, and should be warmed and nursed. A good way is to provide blankets and bags of hot chaff to keep them warm and comfortable.

Our Authority has had three-months-old pigs gain a pound per day in the winter on raw beets and skim milk. Pigs in comfortable quarters, and well fed, will put money in your purse, while you are sleeping.

Some Time Before Ewes begin to drop their lambs they should be got in a place by themselves, where not only will they be free from crowding by other sheep, but they may also be fed with the material best fitted to promote milk secretion.

Spring is generally a trying month for farm stock, and they usually require extra care and good feed until the pastures are fit for their reception. They should be guarded against exposure to inclement weather, and kept out of the mud and mire so prevalent at this season. Stock farmers and dairymen will find it to their advantage to have well-drained yards and good dry sheds and feeding rooms, as these accessories promote the comfort and increase of both herds and flocks.

We Should Use the Cow, our machine, to the extent of its power. The maintenance ration of food is about eighteen pounds of hay per day for the average cow, and generally the cow that is producing 125 lbs. of butter will use six pounds more. Now, if she is fed another six pounds this will add another 125 lbs. of butter to her product. But how shall we induce her to eat this extra amount? Palatableness is the key to this question, and this alone will induce the cow to consume and digest an extra amount of food. This is the great value that especially attaches to ensilage.

Horses That Will Soon have heavy work to do—as must be the case on most farms—should now be well fed and cared for to put them in proper condition. Do not fail to see that they are well blanketed whenever exposed, and especially during rough weather. Regularity in watering and feeding, and daily grooming, promote the health and comfort of horses. Brood-mares should now have roomy stalls and careful treatment. If they are inclined to costiveness, an occasional feed of carrots, or other roots, or a quart of linseed meal, will be a good laxative.

Dairy Stock now demand extra attention. Milch cows always pay best when they receive the best treatment, but they especially require good care and generous feeding at this season. Cows soon to come in should have comfortable stalls, and be given plenty of fodder, bran, roots, etc., but no food of a heating character. It is advisable to give all farm animals warm water to drink in cold weather. "The animal that drinks cold water is chilled and enervated. In the stomach the water is brought to a temperature of nearly 100°, and a large amount of vital force is consumed in doing this."

Feeding Calves.—The best food for calves is one of the spring studies that interests cattle raisers. Hence we make note of the fact that N. Mertens, director of the Commercial dairy farm of Karnitten, Eastern Prussia, has found excellent results attend the employment of one-fourth pound of oatmeal per quart of milk, given to calves intended for the dairy when three weeks old, and gradually suppressing the sweet for the fresh skimmed milk from the centrifugal creamer. Later, he gives crushed barley, or oats and linseed, gradually augmenting, so that when six months old the calves will be receiving one pound of linseed and two pounds of grain per head daily. They are allowed the finest hay. He dusts about one good ounce of chalk per day on the rations.

British Live Stock.—Three years ago, when dairy stock was very cheap in the market, rearing was discontinued by many who thought it unprofitable, but those who persevered, notwithstanding the low prices then current, have been amply rewarded in the handsome prices they have realized lately, when their stock had reached maturity. Prices of stock of all kinds continue high, the most notable exception being those of fat cattle, which cannot be got to a higher pitch than 60s. to 65s. per cwt., while good butcher sheep make freely 95s. per cwt. Store cattle for grazing are now being inquired after, and can be sold, if proper sorts, at fully 5s. per cwt., live weight, more than can be had for good fat bullocks for slaughtering. A great inducement is thus held out to feeders to withhold any extra feeding stuffs, and sell their cattle to graziers to feed off on the pastures during the summer months. Flock-owners have not had such good prospects of a good lambing season for at least ten years. Ewes on all lands, arable and mountain alike, are in splendid condition. The few lambs already dropped on lowland farms are healthy and strong, and the ewes appear to be nursing them well. Twins are plentiful; in fact, the lambs are more numerous than some farmers care for, especially in cases where the youngsters are forced on to fit them for the summer fat market. This difficulty is not so insurmountable as it frequently is, however, on account of the abundance and richness of young grass.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Stoppage in Foals.—It often happens that new-born foals are unable to empty the bowels, and many are doubtless lost every season from this cause. The little creatures thus afflicted will strain and straddle as though suffering from retention of urine. The safest and most effective remedy that can be employed in the majority of such cases is frequent injections of a half pint of warm water by means of a small rubber bulb syringe. This seems a small quantity, but it is sufficient at first. It should be thrown up gently, or with only sufficient force to reach the obstruction. The quantity suggested will be retained for a time and so soften the hardened fæces. After a short time the injection should be repeated and the quantity increased. Repeat the injections every half hour. It may be necessary in some cases to give a dose of physic, and for this purpose nothing is safer than raw linseed oil, as when boiled it loses its laxative properties. From a third to a half gill will be sufficient for a dose. Castor oil, which is sometimes used, is not a safe remedy, and occasionally acts as a poison. It is apt to produce irritation or inflammation of the coat or lining membrane of the bowels. The oil should only be given as a last resort. Our experience is that foals dropped during the winter or spring before the mare is turned to grass are more subject to this difficulty, and in some cases we have been obliged to follow up the injections for a week, although in most instances after the meconium has been passed there will be no more trouble and the bladder will soon be emptied. Every farmer who raises but a single foal should have the syringe in readiness, and watch the youngster closely after it takes its first meal to see that there is no obstruction of the bowels.—*Mark Lane Express.*

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

One of the Reasons why so many beginners in poultry raising fail to make poultry pay, is because they crowd 100 fowls into the space which half that number require.

Every Two Weeks take brush and can and thoroughly paint the roosts with kerosene. About once in two months during the warm season give the interior of the hen house a good whitewashing. Provide a dust bath, and from time to time throw in about half a pound of some effective insect powder.

Sour Milk is Relished by hens, but it should not be given them as a substitute for water, as water answers a different purpose from milk. The fresh milk is better at all times, but the buttermilk and sour milk may be given when the other is not easily obtainable. Chicks should have fresh milk, as the sour milk is not so good for them. Milk may be kept in pans and placed where the hens can drink it at will, or it may be given in the food.

Breeding Fowls for Eggs.—An English farmer gives his experience in the direction of securing a flock of good layers, as follows: When I took this farm of nearly 300 acres, sixteen years since, I tried nearly every breed of poultry that was going at the time, to see what would suit me best. I soon found that Minorcas answered the best for eggs, so I decided to make them the chief breed to keep, and I have the same breed yet, as I have never bought a hen since, but always bought (when I wanted one) as good a cockerel as I could get hold of. Next to the Minorca, I think the Leghorn stands the best of all breeds for eggs. I have kept them for a long time. Knowing the great advantages of breeding from carefully selected stocks of all kinds, I have not forgot to select my breeding stock of poultry. The way I do it is to select about twenty late March or April pullets of both breeds, put them on unlimited runs by themselves and feed them well. All Leghorn pullets that lay before they are twenty-five weeks, and all Minorcas before they are thirty weeks old, and give a good average for a month, are marked with Indian ink on some parts of their bodies, and these marks are entered in a book kept for the purpose, showing the year the birds were hatched and the cock they were got by, &c. I mark every chicken, and the marks are booked, so that I know the year every one was hatched. I find it very useful to identify my birds at any time. Some of the high priced show cockerels I have bought have never got a pullet that would qualify to go into the breeding pen; others have been as good, and these have had a good home so long as they were useful. I have now on my breeding runs hens up to five years of age still doing good work.

ONE CASE OF MANY.

THE DESTRUCTIVE WORK OF DISEASE.

The *Canada Health Journal*, of Ottawa, says: "A woman in this city, a Mrs. San Cartier, who supplies our family with vegetables, has given us the following sad history of her family. Eighteen years ago she lost her first child, Mary, aged 23 months, by death from smallpox. Eight years after another of her children, Rosy, aged over six years, died from "black croup" (possibly diphtheria, having been misnamed). During the time of the death of these two the family lived in a small town in the Province of Quebec. Later, they moved to this city, Ottawa. About two years ago three of her remaining children died from diphtheria: Emily, aged eight years; Benjamin, aged six years; and another aged two years. Of seven children, Mrs. San Cartier has but two living. Five have died from purely preventable causes. The aggregate ages of the five was about twenty-five years. It is probable that had their mother and father, or either of them, been possessed of more practical knowledge relating to the diseases which caused the death of their children, and the means of avoiding them, the children would have been saved and be still living. Were they now living, they would be aged about twenty, sixteen, ten, eight and five respectively, and two or three of them would be in all probability of some use to their parents or others. The family now, instead of counting in a census only four in all, would count nine. To say nothing of the bereavement, nor of the costs of their sickness in paying doctors' bills and druggists' bills, the parents had sustained them,—nursed, fed and clothed them,—in all during what would be equivalent to sustaining one child a period of twenty-five years,—the aggregate age of the five. This was a total loss, not only to the parents but to the country,—a loss of just what it would cost to keep a child for twenty-five years, amounting to many hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars.

There are, doubtless, thousands of families throughout Canada which have been reduced in like manner, from nine or twelve or more in number to four, five and six individuals, by deaths from preventable diseases. Yet but very little is being done to prevent the destruction of young human life. Hardly any especial systematic means are being employed for educating the masses of the people in matters pertaining to health. It is true something has been done in this way, but comparatively very little. And so death claims many victims and the waves of mortality roll high all over the land; probably, or as shown by the mortuary statistics not less than twenty percent higher than in overcrowded England.

THE BRITISH ARMY'S HORSES.

The official returns of the number of horses and mules used in the British military service, show that there are now actually 24,400 animals at work for riding or draught purposes, exclusive of those belonging to officers, the total being about 1,200 below the number voted for in the army estimates. Of the 24,400, 14,000 are borne upon the British establishment, and 10,400 upon the Indian. The thirty-one cavalry regiments take the largest share of the animals, their total being 11,800 horses. The Royal Horse Artillery has 2,700, the field batteries 7,400, the mountain batteries 220 mules, and the garrison batteries about 100. The Army Service Corps has 1,300 horses, the Royal Engineers 400, and the infantry battalions 500. The nine cavalry regiments in India absorb 4,300 of the 11,800, and of the remainder all are in the British islands, with the exception of 350 with the Inniskillen Dragoons in Natal, and 500 with the 70th Hussars in Egypt and South Africa. The preference is always given to English horses when they fulfil the requirements of the equine recruiting officers. The small number of mules in the army is somewhat noticeable, considering how superior, from many points of view, these animals are for some branches of the service.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A FIXTURE—A CABINET MINISTER.

Subscriber, Gesto, Ont.—Q.—1. Please let me know whether I can move wire doors, having sold my farm last spring. Doors not hung at time of sale, but were up in garret. Nothing said about them at time of sale. I did not move till last month. They were hung throughout summer months. 2. Also the address of the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario? Ans.—1. We think that you are not legally entitled to do so without the purchaser's consent. 2. Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture and Registrar-General, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DIVORCE IN THE STATES.

A Constant Reader, Arnprior, Ont.—Q.—Is there any State in the United States where it is necessary to prove adultery in order to obtain a divorce? Ans.—Yes, the State of New York for one.

A LONG PENDING SUIT.

Querist, Ont.—Q.—A case was decided to be tried. The plaintiff postpones the trial from court to court for two years. When will the time have expired in which such action must be brought on for trial? Ans.—That depends upon circumstances, as to which we must be fully informed if we are to give a definite answer to your query. At present we are not in a position to venture one. The party should submit the question to the solicitor whom he has acting for him in the case.

CONVEYANCE OF A FARM.

Inquirer, Ont.—Q.—A wished to purchase a farm from a widow and her two sons, B and C, but C not being of age, they could only give A a deed of the undivided half, the widow, and B and his wife signing away their claim. Now the question is this, when C comes of age and A receives a deed of the whole farm, will B and his wife have to sign it again (they having only signed away their claim to the undivided half), or will the widow and C be all that is necessary to sign the second deed? Ans.—According to the statement given, the execution of this second deed of conveyance by the widow and C alone would be sufficient for the purpose indicated. Of course, if C should be married by the time the deed from him to A comes to be executed his wife should join in it also to bar dower.

A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT WANTED.

Subscriber, Nova Scotia.—Q.—A and B buy a mill and agree that B is to run the mill, keep the accounts,—profits and losses to be shared equally,—but have no written agreement nor registered partnership. B runs the mill for three years and sells it for $1,000, paying A $500. During the three years A tries to get a statement of accounts, but B makes excuses and puts A off. There are two men that owe B for work done with mill from $50 to $100, which will be due in July. Now, what step is A to take to get a statement of accounts and get his share of the profits, if any? Ans.—He should make a formal demand upon B for the account desired, and, if such demand should not be complied with in reasonable time, then it would be in order for A to bring an action to compel the account and payment of the costs of the legal proceedings therefor and of the amount of the net profits, if any, which might be found due to him.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Civis, Stratford, Ont.—Q.—The rules of a certain body state (1) that only one motion (with stated exceptions) can be entertained at a time. (2) That two parties voting in the affirmative may move for a reconsideration of a question that is lost. Now, with a motion before the body, to which an amendment is offered, the latter being lost, is it in order to move for a re-consideration of the proposed amendment before the original motion has been voted on? Ans.—We think so.

A WIFE LEFT DESTITUTE—FATHER TO DAUGHTER.

A New Subscriber, Waterloo, Ont.—Q.—1. Can a man who is a property owner in good circumstances sell everything from his wife, who is unable to support herself, and leave her destitute? 2. Can a girl who is over age claim wages from her father, she having come home from her place whenever he asked her to do so and receiving nothing but board? Ans.—1. At page 65 of the Revised Criminal Law of Canada, 1887, it is enacted that every one who, being legally liable, as a husband, to provide for any person as wife, necessary food, clothing or lodging, wilfully and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to provide the same is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to three years' imprisonment. 2. Not legally unless there has been an express agreement between her father and herself that she should be paid the same.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

Sam, Ont.—Q.—A. sold out a property to B consisting of house, land and business, for four thousand dollars ($4,000), B paying $1,000 down and giving his notes for the other three, to be paid in yearly instalments; C holding the notes also the deed which A signed away in the presence of witnesses. Now B has not lifted the notes. Should he fail, can his creditors demand the deed and will A lose the property? Ans.—It would appear not.

COLLECTING A NOTE.

G. V., Welland, Ont.—Q.—B and C gave a note two or three years ago—or it was B's note endorsed by C. Since that time B has given, or made over, his property to his wife, and C has deeded his property to his two sons. Now the note not being paid, and C's sons knowing nothing of this note when they got the property. 1. Can B be sued alone for amount of note? 2. Are C's sons in any way liable for the note, i. e., to pay it? 3. Is there no way in which B or his wife can be made to pay it? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Not so far as we are in a position to see. 3. We should think so. A solicitor should be instructed so that the appropriate course may be taken.

THE COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY—MISDEMEANOR—PROSECUTIONS.

Reader, Muskoka County, Ont.—Q.—There has been a case of incest in our neighborhood (brother and sister). 1. Is it the duty of the Crown to conduct the prosecution before a bench of magistrates? 2. Is there any statute in Ontario against incest. If so, where is it to be found? I went to the Acting Crown Attorney, and after spending one and a half hour with him looking up the statutes, he found one which he said applied to this case. I laid information upon what he said. To my surprise, in less than an hour afterwards, I was told that those statutes were for Nova Scotia, and that there was no statute in Ontario under which the party could be prosecuted. I had to suspend action for want of a statute under which to try him. 3. Can I be prosecuted if we fail to establish the guilt. I have been told so. A magistrate and I have got a straight hint from the Acting Crown Attorney that I can. The girl will be fifteen next July. She has confessed to the lady who was called in next morning after confinement that her brother was the father of the child. This witness is reliable. 4. Can the father and mother be used as witnesses? Is it not time something was done by legislation to punish such an outrage on society? Ans.—1. It is his duty to aid in the local administration of justice; and if by any Justice of the Peace requested in writing containing a statement of the particular case, he must advise and instruct the Justice in respect to criminal offences brought before him for preliminary investigation or for adjudication; and, furthermore, in all cases of importance coming before a Justice or Justices of the Peace the County Crown Attorney should either personally attend, or else see to it that the interests of the Crown are otherwise protected. We might add that in very heinous offences it is considered to be a part of the duty of the J. P. to report the matter to the C. C. Attorney, and request his attendance upon the examination. 2. There is no such Ontario statute. But, perhaps, the case in question would come within the 2nd section of the Dominion Act respecting offences against public morals and public convenience (R.S.C., 1887, Chap. 157) providing that every one who seduces and has illicit connection with any girl of previously chaste character, being of or above the age of twelve years and under the age of sixteen years, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to two years imprisonment. 3. It does not appear from what is before us that you could be successfully prosecuted in such event. 4. Yes, undoubtedly.

NOTE—FORM—EVIDENCE.

Query, N.B.—Q.—A gives his note to a vendor of shoddy cloth. The vendor says he has an agent at a certain place and the said vendor agrees to take produce at that place. The note is drawn payable at that place. A notices that the word "I," before promise is left out of the note, also its date is not filled out. So he signed it thinking he had a good chance to pay the impostor in his own coin. The vendor has no agent at that place and won't take produce. 1. Can he not be arrested for getting the note under false pretences? 2. Will he have to present himself to prove the signature of the note, there being no witness to it? 3. Is the note defective or is it a note at all until filled out, which must be done before it is signed? 4. Would it be fraud of A to swear in court that he signed the note (?) with the intention of not paying it if it were a fraud, as he noticed defect in note? 5. Is a deed good directly from a man to his wife if the man dies? 6. Is a judgment barred by Statute of Limitation in six years after being granted, that is, a judgment in a justice's civil court, or is it in six years after it is run out, which would be nine years from the time it was granted? Ans.—1. Not legally. 2. Yes, if he is to succeed in his action upon it, and the signature is not admitted. 3. The note is probably to be considered imperfect, but not to such an extent that the holder would be prevented thereby from recovering the amount such note may represent. 4. We would hardly care to go so far as to apply that term to it, but we can assure you that the presiding judge would not be likely to regard A's taking such a position in the premises with any degree of favor. 5 and 6. Upon these questions we would recommend you to be informed by a local attorney.

BANK RECOVERY UPON A NOTE.

Old Subscriber, Freelton, Ont.—Q.—A and B are contractors and take a job of building a house for C; A and B to get equal share of the profits. B was the principal man and was getting money from C all along through the job, and when they came to settle up B said he did not get a certain sum of money that C has marked against him. B gave no receipts for what money he received and shows no date for it either. C has dates for all money he says he gave to B. A is satisfied B got all the money C has marked against B, but cannot prove it as he did not see him get it. 1. How can A get a settlement? 2. Is there a fine for a partnership not being registered, and if so what is the amount? 3. A and B are in debt to D and sign a note for three months. B has property, A having nothing. D gets the note cashed at the bank. If the bank sue for this note will B have to pay the full amount? What can they do to A? Who will have to pay the costs of suing for note if bank gets judgment against A and B? Ans.—1. By demand therefor, and that not being complied with, an action. 2. Yes, $100. R.S.O., chap. 130 requires that persons associated in partnership for trading, manufacturing or mining purposes, shall cause to be delivered to the registrar of the registry division in which they carry or intend to carry on business, a certain declaration in writing, signed by the members of the co-partnership; and that this declaration must be filed within six months next after the formation of the co-partnership; and every member of the partnership who fails to comply with the requirements of the act is liable to forfeit the penalty mentioned, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, by any person suing as well in his own behalf as on behalf of Her Majesty. A having, as you say, nothing; assuming that B's property is sufficient to satisfy the Bank's judgment in respect of the note, B may, and in all probability will, be obliged to pay the whole amount of such judgment, including the costs of suit, and that would naturally be the end of the matter so far as the Bank are concerned.

A CHEESE AND BUTTER MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Inquiry, Ont.—Q.—I am a shareholder and patron of a joint stock cheese and butter manufacturing company. The principle on which the company have always run their business is "no milk no benefits" in other words "no dividends," the patrons receiving the full amount their cheese brings in the market, less cost of manufacturing and running expenses. A party of speculators who do not patronize our industry, have bought up a large number of shares in the stock of the company for the purpose and privilege of voting on their shares, with a view, it is to be feared, of controlling the voting powers of the company. 1. Can a majority of the shareholders in the company at a regular meeting, called for the purpose, and duly advertised, pass a by-law to prevent speculating shareholders, (who receive no benefit from our industry, and who are never asked to contribute one cent of the expenses in connection with any part of the business), from voting at any or all of the regular meetings of the company? 1. Can a majority as above, by by-law limit shareholders to a certain number of votes, irrespective of their number of shares, the number to be agreed upon? Ans.—Our opinion upon the case as presented to us is that each question must be answered in the negative.

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.

A. B. C., Planetown, N. J.—See reply "Coal oil vs. kerosene" in the *Witness* of March 26.

John S. Dent, Cowansville, Que., must consult a surgeon.

UNHEALTHY SKIN.

Subscriber, Halifax, N. S.—I am greatly annoyed by what seems to be fat or grease oozing from the pores in the skin of my face. The greasy look is especially noticeable about the nose and forehead. Ans.—Take a course of Turkish baths if possible. This will help both skin and eyes. Take a warm bath once a week with a quarter of a pound of sulphurette of potash dissolved in it.

STOP THE ARSENIC.

An Admirer, Elizabethville, Ont.—Q.—I am a young woman 22 years of age; occupation, teacher. Have what I think is eczema on head, and it has during the last week appeared on face, and is spreading rapidly, causing my eyes to be heavy and sore. I am taking Fowler's solution of arsenic. Have always been troubled very much with dandruff, and have tried many remedies in vain. I once had eczema on my finger, but the remedy I then used would not be suitable for face and head. Have been ill for several weeks with the grip and inflammation. Ans.—Stop the arsenic for the present and attend to your diet and habits. Live on plain food and take plenty of fresh air. Take a drop of tincture of nux vomica in a wine glass of boiling water before meals. Eat food dry as possible, and take no liquids for two hours after eating. Wash the scalp and hair with castile soap and soft water with a little borax in it every other day, and when nearly dried (with a towel) rub ten or fifteen drops of common coil oil well into roots of the hair. Do this two or three times a week.

A DESERVING CASE.

Richardson St., Point St. Charles.—Q.—I have a young friend boarding with me who is out of work and ill, and I should feel grateful if the *Witness* could help me with a little medical advice, seeing the case is a deserving one. His symptoms are as follows: 1. A continuous dull pressure or pain in the right side, just below and up under the ribs above the hip bone, which appears to be caused by an distension of the bowels with gas. The location can be exactly covered by placing the left hand well over on the right side so that the fingers touch the lower ribs, the palm of the hand will then cover the spot. 2. When the pressure or pain is very strong, up under the ribs, he experiences a sensation as if his legs were springing from under him when walking, or a staggering, trembling feeling. 3. He also complains that when walking his head swims, and his stomach is all the time roaring and rolling. 4. His bowels never move without pills, which he has been obliged to take for years past. Ans.—A consultation is needed to make out the cause of trouble. If too poor to pay we will visit him gratis, or he could call at this office, get our address and visit us—free of charge.

A CHILD'S HEAD RASH.

Amicus, Ont.—Q.—We have a baby boy about seven months old, who since a few weeks after his birth has been troubled with a rash on the crown of his head, and also to some extent on his forehead and one cheek. He is in excellent health, and thriving as well as a child possibly could do, but the constant itchiness of this rash so irritates him that he is very restless and can seldom get an hour's sound sleep. We have had advice and have tried many remedies, some call it eczema, others milk crust, and various other names, but as yet no remedy has had any permanent effect. Could you in your Medical Column suggest anything that might at least relieve the irritation, if not cure the eruption? Ans.—The child's food is too rich. If he nurses yet give him a drink of pure water (that has boiled) before he takes the breast. Give him five granules night and morning of the homœopathic preparation of mercury, wash the scalp clean every day, removing all crusts, and when nearly dry rub in five or ten drops of coal oil over the affected parts. Be sure and feed the child regularly and not oftener than once in three hours.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Friend, Stewiacke, N. S.—Q.—Would you kindly tell me (if you can) of some other means of removing superfluous hair besides by electricity? My little sister is troubled with it, and it is impossible for us to take her to Montreal for treatment. Ans.—None but a skilled electrician can remove hairs.

NARCOTICS.

Science, Park Corner.—Q.—1. Are alcohol and tea narcotics? 2. Can tobacco in the form in which it is used for smoking and chewing be called a narcotic? 3. What effect does a narcotic produce upon the nervous system? 4. Are there microscopic animalculæ in the blood? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. In large doses it reduces its sensibility. 4. No, not in health.

A BABY'S DIET.

Old Subscriber, Norwood, Ont.—Q.—Please let me know what would be the best thing to do for a baby that has a sour stomach. We have used lime water—about a quart to about the size of an egg of lime. Have used magnesia powdered and this fluid. Very particular as to diet; the baby is 19 months old, has got all her front teeth and four double teeth. We don't know whether any more are coming or not. Her stomach has always been inclined to be sour; was weaned at six months; had to quit using milk, and we have raised her on oatmeal gruel. We feed her now cornmeal porridge for breakfast, beef tea and potatoes for dinner, and sometimes give a roasted apple; oatmeal for supper. In all other respects she seems to be very healthy. Ans.—Discontinue the beef tea, oatmeal and limewater. Use "Baravena Milk Food" prepared by the National Food Co. Feed at regular hours, and do not forget to give the child pure water to drink. The rolled wheat prepared by the same company is also excellent for a change. Cream with a good sound baked apple is also excellent—as is also a good fig and water—for breakfast and supper. In some cases a slice of brown bread, dried to a crisp and then toasted and broken up with hot milk agrees well.

A CURE FOR ITCH.

Ontario, St. Vincent.—Q.—Kindly give me through your Medical Department a cure for the itch. Is it a skin disease or is it in the blood? Ans.—Take a good soap and sulphurette of potash bath at night, and when day rub in freely compound sulphur ointment. Do this a few nights, wearing a fresh night dress, and daily clothes, taking care that the cast-off clothing is washed in boiling water, or heated to at least 180 degrees so as to prevent fresh infection after you are cured.

SUSCEPTIBLE TO COLDS.

Maggie, Blyth, Ont.—Q.—Please give me a cure for a bad cough, which lingers almost all the year around—and gets worse whenever I catch the least cold. I am subject to catch cold very easily, and it always settles on my lungs. Excepting this I enjoy ordinary good health. Ans.—Without seeing you it is impossible to properly prescribe. The extract of cod liver oil will probably do you good. Take care of general health. Do not neglect morning bath (or rub down) and walk before breakfast. Eight or ten drops of clear Canada Balsam gum on a lump of sugar night and morning would probably help you. You should try and consult a doctor.

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

Subscriber, Church Point, N. B.—Q.—I am a laboring man aged 25. For the last six or eight years I have been troubled with boils breaking out two or three times a year. They are very painful, and I am always feverish with them. Can you please tell me the cause and give me a cure? It does not seem to be diet as those partaking of the same as myself are never affected. Is it any sign of impure blood? Has oatmeal or any heating food any tendency in that direction? Ans.—Boils are always due to a bad state of the blood. Oatmeal may have a connection with your trouble. Use no pork or tea, and little meat. Live chiefly on rolled wheat; those prepared by the National Food Co. are, I think, the best. Eat freely of all kinds of greens. Take a sulphurette of potash bath every week, and a bath and walk (or work) before breakfast. Eat your food slowly, and as dry as possible. Take no kind of drinks for three hours after eating.

HIVES AND NERVOUSNESS.

Friend of the "Witness," Ont.—Q.—I am a little girl of 13 years. My father takes the *Witness*, and has for years. I have been much interested in reading the Medical Column, and determined to ask you if you could give me a cure for hives. My whole body is covered with them for about five days every little while. I have doctor's medicine for them, but they always return on me again, and keep me home from school. Would you please tell me the cause, and also the cure? Would you also tell me a cure for nervousness and weakness? Ans.—Your nervousness is due to the hives, and the hives arise from a disordered stomach. You must live plainly, eat at regular hours, bathe regularly, and once a week take a warm bath with two ounces of sulphurette of potash dissolved in it. Avoid oatmeal, pork, tea and pickles. Live on grain foods and fruits and vegetables. Be sure and take a bath and walk before breakfast. Greens of all kinds will do for you, especially rhubarb. Never eat late suppers or when about to go to bed.

THE DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

A truly Hibernian joke was perpetrated the other day in the City Sessions Court of the Irish Capital. A juror prayed to be excused, and said he had a doctor's certificate that he was not fit to serve. He handed up a closed envelope to the Recorder, who found it contained the following letter from a well-known Dublin medical man:—"This man has been asking for a certificate that he is unable to serve as a juror. I don't know whether he is a knave or fool, but he has very little brains and reeks of porter." The juror stated that he did not know the nature of the doctor's certificate, and was ordered to leave the court at once, the Recorder threatening him with imprisonment for contempt.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

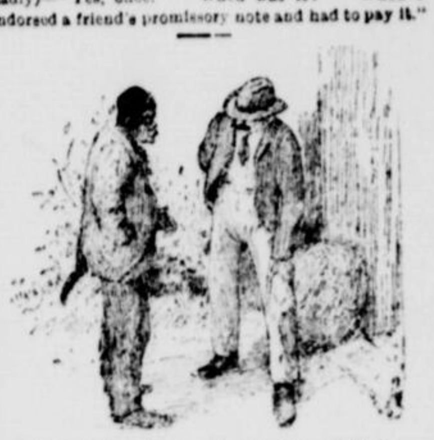


A TELL TAIL.

"Ham, hide yo' pup, quick! De ma'shal's comin' to tax it."

The Same Old Run.—"Did you tell the grocer that I am not receiving calls of any kind to-day?" "Yes, sir; but he said as how you ought to appoint a receiver then."—*Puck.*

Friend (to veteran author)—"Have you ever written a line that you would wish to wipe out?" Veteran (sadly)—"Yes, once." "When was it?" "When I endorsed a friend's promissory note and had to pay it."



"No, sah; hain't got no dog."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Surprise is the essence of wit; but, somehow, when a man is climbing down a ladder in a hurry and never finds out that one of the rounds is gone until he tries to step on it it never seems very funny to him.

A Rich But Parsimonious Old Gentleman, on being taken to task for his uncharitableness, said: "True, I don't give much, but if you only knew how it hurts me when I give anything you wouldn't wonder."

Merchant (after refusing an applicant for work)—"I'd like to employ you, but you see how it is. I hope you appreciate the situation." Applicant—"I could appreciate it better if I had it."



I.

An Average Match.—"Are you an admirer of Marie Bashkirtseff?" "M—well, no. I think she and Robert Elsmere would have made a good match."—*Life.*

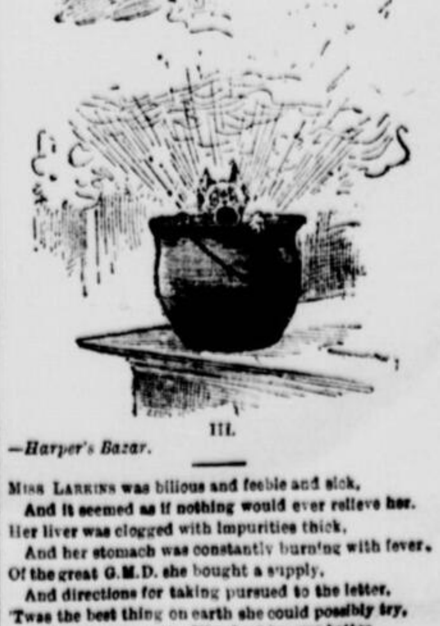
A Printer's Error is amusing the Queenslanders. Their leading newspaper, reviewing a work and prognosticating the wonders of science, remarked, "There need be demand no longer for Jules Verne's and other blackguard's works of imagination." The correction appeared in the issue of the following week as follows: "For 'other blackguards' please read 'Rider Haggard's'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*



II.

An Anecdote is told of a man who in his time was a British Cabinet Minister. There was a great discussion on the question whether a man can marry on £300 a year. "All I can say," said the great man, "is that when I said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' so far from having £300, I question whether, when all my debts are paid, I had 300 pence." "Yes, my love," said his wife; "but then you had your splendid intellect!" "I didn't endow you with that, madam," sharply retorted the right honorable husband.

A Swell at the Seaside was surprised, when leaning against the railings on the parade, to notice that nearly everybody who passed him burst into laughter. On looking down at his feet some time after he perceived to his horror that he was standing just over a notice board, which read in large print, "Stand for one donkey."



III.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

Miss Larkins was bilious and feeble and sick,
And it seemed as if nothing would ever relieve her.
Her liver was clogged with impurities thick,
And her stomach was constantly burning with fever.
Of the great G.M.D. she bought a supply,
And directions for taking pursued to the letter,
'Twas the best thing on earth she could possibly try,
And soon, very soon, Miss Larkins was better.

The G.M.D. which she took was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great remedy for bronchial, throat and lung diseases, sick headache, scrofula, dyspepsia and all diseases that have origin in impure blood and a disordered liver.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

Toronto, April 5.

The Legislative Assembly concluded its business early on Friday morning, after an all night's sitting, and after a session of unusual length. It was generally expected that the session would be brief, but the number of bills introduced was very large, and an unusually large proportion of them were the subject of discussion. This was due partly to the fact that some private members, not expecting to come back after a general election, wished to have their views on municipal and other matters crystallized into law, and partly to the fact that some questions were brought up for the express, if not the avowed purpose of making them issues between Government and Opposition in the approaching campaign. Amongst the latter were the various proposals respecting separate schools discussed some days ago and the bill respecting the use of the French language in the public schools, which took up a good part of the last sitting of the Assembly. Moreover, there have been an unusually large number of divisions this session, owing to the desire of members to put each other "on record" for election campaign purposes, and no matter how earnest all parties may be in expediting procedure divisions consume in the aggregate a large amount of time. It was interesting to note the course of the debate on

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.

It was raised by Mr. Craig, who brought the condition of these schools under the notice of the Assembly last year, and who this year asked the House to pass a bill making the use of English compulsory in all public and separate schools, except that when the pupils do not know English, the French language may be used to a limited extent. Even this drastic proposal shows, as was then pointed out, that it is impossible to do away entirely with the use of the French language in the public schools, and that the most that can be hoped for is the acquisition of English by the French pupils after the lapse of a reasonable time. Until English becomes more than it now is the language of the home and of the social circle in which the children move and grow up it is useless to expect them to come to school prepared to take in learning through the medium of any but the French language, and to deprive them absolutely of the use of it would be to deprive them of the means of obtaining an education altogether. The compromise embodied in the regulations of the Education Department on the subject are a fair compromise. They require that English shall be the language of both instruction and discipline, French being allowed for certain terms and certain purposes only. They further provide a training school for the special use of French teachers in the Counties of Prescott and Russell. And they prescribe the use of bi-lingual readers in the lower classes as the best means of bridging over for the pupils the gulf between French and English. The German schools, so called, are more easily dealt with. All that is needed in this case is a better observance of the regulation respecting religious instruction, and now that public attention has been called to the irregularities reported no further transgression of the law is likely to take place. The closing hours of the session developed a very unsatisfactory feature of the working of our Parliamentary machinery. One of the most important parts of the session's business each year is the amendment of

THE MUNICIPAL LAW.

As there is no Minister of the Crown specially charged with the oversight of this part of our system, each member brings in his own proposals. The practice for some years has been to read these bills a second time *pro forma*, and then refer them all to a standing committee on municipal affairs. In the latter days of the session a bill is introduced which contains all the different proposals which have succeeded in running the gauntlet of that committee. This year the number of proposed amendments referred to the Municipal Committee was unusually large, and the proposed amendments were in themselves unusually important. The number reported to the House were unusually great, but when the bill containing them was taken up in committee of the whole House, proposal after proposal was rapidly and recklessly struck out by the votes of members who had given the subject no special consideration, to the intense disgust of the members of the committee who had been very careful and deliberate in their work. What the remedy for this evil is to be no one can say, but one must be found. It has been suggested that the House should not refer any bills to the Municipal Committee later than an early period of the session so as to enable the report to be fully and carefully considered by the House when it comes up. Another is that the House discuss all municipal bills on their second reading and send to the committee only such amendments as are in principle acceptable to the majority. This practice would greatly lighten the work of the committee, and lessen the dissatisfaction which is quite naturally felt by men who have given much valuable time to the consideration of matters that receive no attention from the House in the closing days of the session.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES

of the session were varied this year in a way very agreeable to spectators and creditable to members. Instead of throwing papers and cushions around the chamber the members decorously sang "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne," and parted with each other as the clock struck six on Good Friday morning.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Quebec Legislature has brought its labors to an end, prorogation has come at last, and silence and solitude now reign supreme in the halls where for all too long a time the politicians have raged and fumed. There does not appear to be much chance that the province will have rest, however, for the story goes that the dissolution of the House will come, "within sixty days," and the fight will thus begin again on a much wider arena, and with even greater bitterness. The deadlock over the Table Rock affair was brought to an end on Monday night by a speech from the Premier, in which he attempted to modify the anger of both factions. He moved an amendment to the motion for the expulsion of Mr. Leblanc, the practical effect of which was to admit that the Legislature had no right to expel a member owing to Federal action and to adopt the committee's report, which censures the member for Laval sharply. Mr. Mercier's amendment was carried by a majority of eleven, Mr. Leblanc resumed his seat, and that was the end of a most unpleasant affair. On Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Robertson moved a vote of non-confidence on the ground that the Government had failed to amend the License Act, and the Government had a majority of 12. Then the last items of Supply were voted, and several votes of censure, all intended to give the Opposition the basis for the approaching election campaign, were voted down. On Wednesday, April 2nd, the House assembled and prorogation took place. The Speech from the Throne contained no reference to a dissolution.

WINDSOR ELECTION.

London, April 2.—In the parliamentary election at Windsor to-day, Mr. Barry, (Conservative) received 1,522 votes, and Mr. Grenfell (Liberal) 972. In the last election the Conservative candidate was returned without opposition.

THE CROP BULLETIN.

Washington, April 6.—The weekly weather and crop bulletin says:—Recent rains have placed the ground in excellent condition for seeding and farm work over the greater portion of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan and Dakota, although to the extreme north dry weather continues. Throughout the winter wheat belt, from Ohio to Kansas and southward to Tennessee and Arkansas, farm work is greatly retarded owing to excessive rains, the season being from two to three weeks late, although wheat is reported as having improved and oats and grass flock better. The weather during the week affected crops favorably in Louisiana and Texas, where planting is progressing rapidly. In the eastern Gulf states, while the weather was generally favorable and much progress was made in planting, the cotton and corn work was greatly delayed in the northern and central portions of Mississippi owing to excessive rains and floods. Crops are much improved in the south Atlantic States, where good growing weather prevailed; but early crops need rain. The weather during the week was generally injurious to crops in New Jersey and New York. In the former State fruit and vegetables were injured and little progress was made in farm work. The prospect for the fruit crop in New York is generally good, but peaches have been injured. The frost is not yet out of the ground in northern New England. In the southern section of this region grass and rye were improved by growing weather.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Kingston, Ont., April 7.—Intelligence from Sudbury tells of a horrible accident on Friday at Copper Cliff mine. The car which ran up the incline from the mine broke away when near the top and with terrific force ran downward striking Abraham C. Grant, of Oro, Joseph Hope, of Delore, Que., and a Polander, crushing the life out of them. The remains of the men were sadly mangled.

CHINESE INTRUDERS.

San Diego, Cal., April 7.—Thirteen Chinese were arrested last night in an attempt to cross the line between Mexico and the United States.

DEATH OF MR. CHAUVEAU.

SEVENTY YEARS FULL OF WORK AND HONOR.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sheriff of Montreal, who had been sinking fast for the last few days, died at 7.30 p.m. yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Vallée, in Quebec. Few men were connected more intimately with the politics of the country than the deceased gentleman, as will be seen by the following brief sketch:—

Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau was born at Quebec on the 30th May, 1820, and entered college in that city at the age of nine years. He graduated at the age of sixteen, manifesting at the time a desire to take holy orders. His superiors, however, advised him to go into the world, and the country is certainly now indebted to them for this advice. He entered journalism at the early age of 17, furnishing valuable contributions to *Le Canadien* and *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*. He married at 18, and was admitted to the Bar at 21. Three years later, in 1844, he began his political career, being elected to the Parliament of Old Canada for the County of Quebec over the Hon. John Neilson. In 1851 he accepted the office of Solicitor-General in the Hincks-Morin



administration, and became Provincial Secretary in 1853, being made Queen's Counsel in the same year. In 1855, in the shuffle caused by the retirement of Mr. Morin, Mr. Chauveau was left out, but was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, and during his tenure of office he founded the *Journal of Education*. McGill University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1857, that of D.C.L. in 1862, and that of D.L. in 1867. At the time of the seizure of the ship "Trent," when war was threatened, Mr. Chauveau organized among the officers of the Department of Public Instruction and the pupils of the Normal school a company of *Chasseurs Canadiens*, of which he was captain. In 1866 he became lieutenant-colonel, commanding one of the three battalions of home guards formed in Montreal. After a voyage to Europe he became the first premier of the Province of Quebec under Confederation, in 1867, Mr. Cauchon having failed to form a ministry. On this occasion, he was elected by the County of Quebec both to the Legislature and the House of Commons. He remained in office till the beginning of 1873, when he was appointed Speaker of the Senate. When, in the following year, Mr. Mackenzie came into power, Mr. Chauveau resigned his seat in the upper Chamber to contest Charlevoix with Mr. Tremblay, and was defeated. In 1876 he was appointed chairman of the Quebec Board of Harbor Commissioners, and in the following year became Sheriff of Montreal, a position which he held until the time of his death.

Notwithstanding his agitated political career, Mr. Chauveau always found time to devote himself to literature and the muses, and his style of writing and speaking the French language was so fine and perfect that it has been compared to that of Fenelon himself. He was professor of Roman Law at Laval and Dean of the Faculty at Montreal. He was also an LL.D. of that University and of Bishop's College. He was a member of the French literature section of the Royal Society of Canada, and has been vice-president and president of that Society. He has been president and honorary president of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, of the Institut Canadien Francais of Montreal, of the Quebec and Montreal St. Jean Baptiste Societies, and of the Historical and Numismatical Society of Montreal. He was a titular member of the Academie des Muses Santones of France, a commander of the order of Pius IX., a knight of St. Gregory, and an Officier de l'Instruction Publique of France.

As a private citizen Mr. Chauveau was the type of a thorough gentleman and a true Christian, and by his death the country at large loses one of her most distinguished sons. Three children survive him, Madame Vallée, of Quebec, and two sons, one of whom is the present Judge of Sessions at Quebec.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Late Mr. Andrew Robertson has left a fortune of close upon half a million dollars.

Two Local Booksellers have been prosecuted for selling copies of Emile Zola's proscribed novels.

An Appeal for a quarter of a million dollars is made to complete the Presbyterian College in this city.

A Military Demonstration is to take place on the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Montreal.

The Easter Day Festival was observed with the customary musical magnificence at most of the Anglican and Romish churches on Sunday.

The Oil Portrait of Sir Joseph Hickson to be presented to his wife by the Grand Trunk employees is now completed, and is on exhibition in the city.

Mr. Henry Bulmer is the new Chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, vice Mr. Andrew Robertson, deceased. The position carries a salary of $2,000.

Nelly Bly, the young lady journalist of New York, who circumnavigated the world in 72 days, lectured here on Tuesday under the auspices of the Press Club.

An Old Married Man of 63, employed as engineer in the Fluid Beef works, has eloped with a young girl of 28, leaving behind his wife, 70 years of age, in a destitute condition.

Mr. Leblanc, the hero of the recent scenes in the Quebec Legislature arising out of his exposure of the Table Rock scandals, is to be publicly entertained by his friends and admirers in Montreal.

The Gas Company are taking means to largely increase their capital with the view of greatly developing their works. In order to compete more evenly with electricity a material decrease in the price of gas is shortly to be made.

Efforts are being made by several influential temperance reformers to start a temperance "Joe Beef's Canteen" at the riverside during navigation, and application is to be made to the Government to allow the use of the abandoned headquarters of police.

Toronto Real Estate Investors have concluded several more extensive deals of farm property on the Island of Montreal. Two estates of 216 and 69 acres respectively, acquired at a cost of $275,000, are to be laid out as building lots forthwith.

A New York Commercial Man named James G. Witte shot himself through the head while staying at the St. Lawrence Hall last week. The bullet did not take fatal effect and he is still alive, though under hospital treatment. Lengthened illness causing a depression of spirits seems to have been the cause.

The Hon. Hugh Mackay, senior partner of the great dry goods house of Mackay Bros., Montreal, died last week at St. Louis, at the age of 57 years. Deceased, who was unmarried, was born at Caithness, Scotland, but on coming to Canada as a child was trained to active com-



The Hon. Hugh Mackay.

merce and by dint of persevering effort and strict probity built up an enormous fortune which he bequeathed almost entirely to his only surviving brother. The remains were brought to Montreal and interred on Monday in Mount Royal Cemetery, the funeral taking place from Kildonan Hall, the family residence. Deceased was a liberal supporter of the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.

A Princely Benefaction of close upon half a million dollars has just been made to McGill University by Mr. W. C. McDonald, the extensive tobacco merchant of this city. Mr. McDonald has already been a liberal donor to the funds of the University, but has now sensibly determined in his own lifetime to endow the Law Faculty with a gift of $200,000 and erect suitable blocks of buildings for that and the Science Faculty at a further outlay of some $300,000. The fine residence, occupied for many years by the late Thomas Workman, adjoining the College grounds, has just been purchased by Chancellor Sir Donald Smith, and will, it is expected, be devoted by that gentleman with a suitable endowment to the purposes of the Donaldas or lady collegiates.

COMMERCIAL.

Witness Office, Monday, April 7.

FINANCIAL.

Three of the six business days of the week since our last report have been holidays so that business has been much interrupted and altogether of a holiday character. There have been no special features in the financial world, rates of money and Sterling Exchange being almost altogether unaltered and the Stock Market having been dull with little change in value.

Money is unchanged at 5½ percent on call for stock loans. Good commercial paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 percent as to name and date.

The market for foreign exchange was dull but steady. Between banks sterling was at 109 1-16 to 109 3-16 for sixties, and 109 9-16 to 109 11-16 for demand. Over the counter sixties were at 109⅜, and demand 109⅞, while cables were at 110⅛. New York funds are at par to 1-16 between banks, and ⅛ to ¼ over the counter. In New York sterling was steady, the posted rates being 485½ for sixties, and 488 for demand. Actual rates were 485 for sixties; 487¼ to 487½ for demand. Cables were at 487¾ to 488. Commercials, 484 to 484¼, and documentaries 483½ to 483¾.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale trade has been quiet during the past week, having too been interrupted by two or three holidays which have effectually paralyzed business for the moment. A fair holiday trade has been done during Easter, and retailers look forward to summer with more confidence in the situation. At the same time the reports from travellers in the country are not of a very encouraging character. There is some improvement, however, and some departments report a fair number of good-sized orders and improved payments. Of the wholesale trade in the North-West the Winnipeg *Commercial* says:—

There is a little improvement in some branches, but as a rule business is dull. The season is backward, and this, combined with the close financial situation, is not favorable to an early spring trade. Dealers generally are not looking for a very large spring and summer trade. Dealers, however, are commencing to breathe more freely again, as the season for spring failures is now considered pretty well over. There are, of course, a number of weak concerns standing, but they will mostly be carried over until fall, in the hope that a good crop may come to set them on their feet. The fruit trade was more active, and there was considerable movement in boots and shoes, felt mostly in the city retail trade, and due to slushy weather. The changes to be made in the import duties, which were wired from Ottawa on Friday, have caused considerable interest. These changes are outlined in another column. They have not made any difference in quotations as yet, but will affect a number of lines in time.

Dry Goods.—Business has been more active and there is an improvement reported in remittances. The demand for cotton goods has improved but woollens are very dull. The city trade has been good this spring.

Iron and Hardware.—Pig iron is dull and depressed. Connbree has sold at $22.00. We quote:—Coltness, $26.00; Calder, $26.00; Langloan, $27; Summerlee, $25.00; Gartsherrie, $25.00; Dalmellington, $23 to $24; Eglinton, $21 to $22; Carnbroe, $22 to $23.00, Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.—Ord. Crown, $2.65; Swedes, $3.75 to $4.00; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $2.75; Block tin, $24 to $25. Copper, per lb.—Ingot, 15c; Sheets, 14c to 20c; Canada plates, good brands, $3 to $3.25. Tin plate—Coke, $4.25; Charcoal, $4.50. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, $3.90; Sheets, $5.00 to $5.50; Shot, $6.00; Lead pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $6.00 to $6.25; Spelter, $6.00; Remelted, $1.00; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c.

Nails are firm at $2.75 and up for ordinary cut, and $2.85 and up for steel cut. Horse shoe nails are quiet at $3.65 to $3.75 as to size of lot.

Leather.—Business is slow and prices easy. The quotations are: 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.

Drugs and Chemicals.—Values are strong, in sympathy with the advance in prices in England. The following are the quotations:—Bleaching powder, $2.25 to $2.50; bicarb. soda, $2.75 to $3.00; sal soda, $1 to $1.15; caustic soda, $2.00 to $2.25; soda ash, $1.30 to $1.50; chlorate potash, 22c to 25c; alum, $1.50 to $1.75; 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, $67 to $70; pruss. potash, yellow, 25c to 26c; Cutch, 7c to 7½c; Gambier, 8c to 8½c; 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, 35c.

Petroleum is easier, Canadian being quoted 1c per gallon lower. We quote prices as follows: Canadian in car-lots, one month storage, 13½c to 14c; American carlots, 23c; 10 brl. lots, 24c; 5 brl. lots, 24½c; single barrels, 25c.

Coal dull and weak. We quote the following prices to-day:—Anthracite, $6 for stove, $6 for chestnut, $5.75 for egg and $5.75 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $6.00 per ton; Scotch steam, $6.00 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.50 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $4.00 to $4.25 per 2,240 lbs.

Hides and Skins are steady. The latest prices are as follows:—Toronto No. 1, 6c; Toronto No. 2, 5½c; Hamilton No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Hamilton No. 2, 4½c to 5c; Western buff and upper No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Western buff, bands No. 2, 5c to 5½c; heavy steers, 9c to 10½c; bulls, heavy, 5½c to 6c; dry hides, 10c to 11c; calfskins, Chicago, 8c to 8½c; green butchers' No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c; No. 3, 2½c; calfskins, 5c to 6c per lb.; lambskins, each, 90c.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Grain.—There is no change in the market, business to-day being of a holiday character.

Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba	.90	to	$1.07½
No. 2 do do do	.00	to	1.05½
Peas, per 66 lbs.	.66	to	.68
Oats	.31	to	.32
Corn, in bond	.00	to	.35
Barley	.00	to	.40

Flour.—No sales were reported on Change and quotations are unaltered.

Patent Winter	$5.10	to	$5.20
Patent Spring	5.10	to	5.20
Straight Roller	4.25	to	4.40
Extra	4.00	to	4.10
Superfine	3.06	to	3.75
City Strong Bakers	0.00	to	4.90
Strong Bakers'	4.80	to	4.90
Superfine (bags)	1.50	to	2.00
Extra (bags)	2.00	to	2.10
Oatmeal, standard, per bag	1.80	to	1.90
Oatmeal, granulated	1.95	to	2.00
Oatmeal, rolled	1.85	to	1.95

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Eggs.—A very large business was done in eggs last week, and the price was certainly low enough for Easter week. Up to Thursday at noon the price was maintained and fresh eggs brought 14c, but before night not more than 13c could be made and they are now selling at 12c to 12½.

Hog Products.—But a small volume of business is being done but at firm prices. These are the quotations: Western Mess, $14 to $14.50; Chicago Short Cut, $14.50 to $15.50; Canada Short Cut, $15 to $15.50. Lard, 8c to 8½c per pound; bacon, 10½c to 11c; Hams 11½c to 12c.

Fruit.—The following are the quotations to-day:—Valencia oranges, $5.00; Messinas, $3.75 per box of 300; Floridas, $3.75 to $4 per box; apples, $4 to $4.50, and up to $7.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $8 to $8.50; lemons, $2.75 to $3.50; cocoanuts, $5 per 100; yellow bananas, $3 to $3.50.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.—The stock is increasing and not more than a pickle of it is now being sold, for the confectioners are now waiting for low prices and the grocers are supplied. We quote:—Sugar is worth 8½c to 10c, and syrup has sold down as low as 60c, but goes still at 65c to 70c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese.—Dull and unchanged, with nothing but a very small jobbing trade to fix values. We quote as follows:

Finest	9½c	to	10½c
Good to fine	9½c	to	9½c
Medium	8½c	to	9c

Butter.—There is now no market here for poor old butter, and new butter is selling at 18c to 20c if fine, if otherwise, it does not sell at all. There is at present no outlet for the big stock of dairy butter held here and not much prospect of their being one, at anything approaching butter prices. Our quotations refer only to choice selections. We quote as follows to-day:—Finest creamery, 23c to 23c; finest Townships, 12c to 20c; Morrisburg, 12c to 18c; Western, 11c to 16c.

RAW FURS.

Ample mail reports have now been received from London to enable our prices to be thoroughly revised. The decline in values has been excessive, and it is difficult to tell precisely how low skins should be bought. Beaver and raccoon only, have shown favorable returns, while bear, lynx, marten and mink are neglected so as to make even present low quotations liable to further decline. Fox, muskrat, skunk and otter will likely remain firm for this season; low prices, however, will make it difficult to obtain profits in raw furs this spring and much caution will be required to avoid loss.

Beaver, per lb		$ 4.00	to	$ 4.50
Bear,	per skin	12.00	to	14.00
Bear cub	"	4.00	to	5.00
Fisher	"	4.00	to	5.00
Fox, red	"	1.20	to	1.30
Fox, cross	"	2.00	to	4.00
Lynx	"	2.00	to	4.00
Marten	"	.80	to	.90
Mink	"	.60	to	.80
Muskrat	" spring	.15	to	.16
Otter	"	8.00	to	10.00
Raccoon	"	.50	to	.75
Skunk	" (average)	.40	to	.60

—John Martin & Co.'s Circular.

THE FLOUR OUTPUT.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 3.—The *Northwestern Miller* says the flour output last week aggregated 137,450 barrels. There is considerable less capacity and operations this week. The inactivity of the flour market is as pronounced as ever. The current output, reduced as it is, exceeds current sales. Prices are rather downward. The direct export shipments for the week were 41,930 barrels.

WEST END CATTLE MARKET.—April 5.

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves
Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week	522	563	484	346
Left over from previous week	92			
Total for week	614	563	484	346
Left on hand	6			

We have had a fair supply of cattle at these yards for the week; that received at the earlier part including stock of extra fine quality for the Easter trade, Williams & Hall, of Bowmanville; Hugh Kelly, Toronto; J. Elliott, Kingston; Stone & Smith, Whitby; E. Snell, Galt; J. Eakins, Port Hope; T. O. Robson, St. Mary's; R. Winter, Seaforth; E. J. Wheeler, Port Perry, and J. Fester, Bowmanville, and one or two others having cattle particularly noticeable for weight and appearance. A heifer owned by S. Price, weighing 1,730 lbs., and another of H. Kelly's, 1,600 lbs., attracted considerable attention.

The supply was not as large as last Easter, and with a good demand quick sales were effected at good prices. Drovers returned home well satisfied, which, by the way, is saying considerable. Prices for good cattle ranged from 4½c to 5½c, though some extra fine beeves sold higher. These prices toned down considerably towards the end of the week, the market being well supplied. Sheep and lambs were readily taken at 4½c to 5½c per lb. Hogs were plentiful; prices steady at 5½c. Calves offered were for the most part of good quality, selling from $6 to $14:—

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, Butchers' good	4½c	to	4¾c
" " medium	3¾c	to	4c
" " culls	2½c	to	2¾c
Sheep	4½c	to	5½c
Hogs	$5.00	to	$5.25
Calves, as to quality	4.00	to	10.00

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 7.

As is usual on Easter Monday there was very little business done on the cattle markets to-day. The supply of butchers cattle was small and but few butchers put in an appearance as they have enough of dressed meat on hand to do them for another week. The prices of cattle continue firm at about last week's rates, quality considered. There were no extra beeves offered to-day and the highest price paid was 5½c per lb., with pretty good stock at from 4½c to 4¾c do., while rough and leanish beasts sold at from 3½c to 4c per lb. The few calves offered were of poor quality and seemed to be not wanted. There were no mutton critters offered to-day. The price of fat hogs is advancing, a small lot of porkers were sold to-day at 5½c per lb.

HORSE MARKET.—April 7.

WEST END HORSE MARKET.

(Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.)

The receipts of horses via G. T. R. for the week ending April 5th, 1890, were: 450; left over from previous week, 43; total for week, 493; shipped during week, 168; left for city, 169; sales for week, 89; on hand for sale, 76. There has been little change in the horse trade since our last report. Trade at these stables for the past week has been fair, with large sales but small prices. Receipts continue large, and there are a number of first-class workers and drivers on hand for sale.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Friday, April 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 118 carloads or 2,019 head. These arrivals included 29 carloads for exportation, alive and dead; 25 carloads to be sold and 54 carloads for home trade slaughterers direct. Over-supply and bad weather caused a decline of 10c per 100 lbs. on all grades of steers. Some 10 carloads were to sell at a late hour. Poor to prime steers sold at $3.90 to $4.90 per 100 lbs., bulls and dry cows at $2.65 to $3.25. Dressed beef steady at 6½c to 7½c per lb. for fair to prime native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers dull at 10c to 11½c per lb. dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 8½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, including 8 carloads direct to slaughterers, 18 carloads, or 3,524 head. Prices were sustained on both sheep and lambs, but the market closed weak, with several carloads to carry over. Poor to prime sheep sold at $5.75 to $6.85 per 100 lb.; common to choice unshorn yearling lambs at $6.50 to $7.80; a deckload of clipped yearlings at $5.75. Dressed mutton firm at 9c to 10½c per lb.; dressed lambs steady at 10c to 11½c.

Chicago, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, none; market more active, strong and higher; natives, $3.50 to $4.80; stockers, $2.25 to $3.65; Texans, $3.10 to $3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market active, with slight advances early, but closed weak; packers and shippers, $3 to $4.35; light, mixed and selected heavy, $4.25 to $4.45; skips and selected heavy, $3.10 to $4.32½.

BOSTON MARKET.

Boston, April 7.—There is a fair demand for flour, and prices are easier. We quote large and small lots of fine and superfine at $2.00 to $3.25 per bbl.; extras and seconds at $3.25 to $4.10; winter wheat patents at $4.75 to $5.25; spring wheat do., $5 to $5.50. Oatmeal is steady at $5 to $5.25 per brl. for fine, and $5.70 to $6.00 for cut. Oats are steady on the basis of 34½c to 34¾c per bushel for No. 2 white in elevators. Bran is held at $17.00 to $17.25 a ton for spring and $18.00 to $18.25 for winter. Middlings are selling at $18.50 to $20.00 per ton. Butter—We quote Western extra creamery butter, at 24c to 26c; firsts, 14c to 23c; extra imitation creamery, 19½c to 20c; firsts, 13c to 18c; factory, 12½c to 16c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 24c to 25½c; firsts, 20c to 22c; good to choice dairy, 14c to 23c; fair to good at 10c to 12c; Eastern creamery, 20c to 25c per lb. for good to choice. Cheese—We quote choice Northern, 11½c to 12c per lb.; Western choice at 10½c to 10¾c; Vermont extra, 10½c to 11c; sage, 12c to 12½c. Eggs—Eastern extra, 15c to 16c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 15c to 16c; Western, 14c to 15c; Provincial, 13c to 16c; Canadian, 13c to 15c.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Cheese has been without any notable alteration this week. Holders have been firm on finest, and have refused to sell except at our outside quotations. The sales have been to a fair extent, and the market closes strong on fancy goods. We quote to-day Finest September-October make, White at 55s, and Colored, 53s 6d to 54s per cwt. Full Cream grades between 40s and 50s are exceedingly scarce and much wanted. Lower qualities, from 10s to 40s, have been in moderate request.

Butter continues slow, and the sales are only on a small scale and at unsatisfactory prices. We quote Finest Creamery 75s to 80s per cwt., and qualities below this description, 40s to 55s. We quote Irish butter Cork Firsts, 115s; Seconds, 91s; Thirds, 69s per cwt.—*Hodgson Brothers Circular, March 22nd.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Chicago, April 7, 1.15 p.m.—Closing as reported via C.P.R. Telegraph Company.—Wheat, May 80¾c; July, 79¾c. Corn, May, 30½c; July, 32¼c. Pork, May $10.67½; July, $10.87½. Lard, May $6.20.

Milwaukee, April 7, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 83½c April.

Duluth, April 7, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 Hard, 80c cash; 81½c May; 82½c July.

New York, April 7, 2.17 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 87½c April; 88½c May; 88½c June; 87¼c July; 86¼c August; 88½c September; 88½c Dec. Corn, 38½c April; 38½c May; 38¼c June; 38½c July. Oats, 29½c April; 28½c May; 28½c June.

Toledo, April 7, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 83½c cash; 83½c May.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 7.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, 87c to 88c; red winter, No. 2, 87c to 88c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, $1.07 to $1.08; Manitoba No. 2 hard, $1.05 to $1.06; barley, No. 1, 51c to 52c; No. 2, 46c to 48c; No. 3, extra, 42c to 43c; No. 3, 38c to 39c; peas, No. 2, 55c to 58c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; flour, extra, $3.45 to $3.50; straight roller, $3.75 to $3.85. Market quiet but steady; sales No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat at $1.08; five cars No. 1 barley outside at 43c; peas outside at 52c; oats on track at 30½c, and outside at 28½c to 29.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., March 29.—White wheat, 80c to 82c; red wheat, 80c to 82c; spring wheat, 80c to 82c; peas, 54c to 55c; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 30c to 32c; corn, 40c to 44c; clover seed, $3.70 to $3.85; timothy seed, $1.57 to $1.70; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4 to $5; strong bakers do., $4 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $5.50 to $6; apples, per bag, $1 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 4c to 4½c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 70c; butter, in rolls, 15c to 20c; butter, in firkins, 10c to 15c; eggs, per dozen, 12c to 12½c.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Belleville, Ont., April 7.—Potatoes, 50c; apples, 60c; eggs, 10c to 11c; butter, 20c to 23c; chickens, 65c to 70c; ducks, 70c; geese, 75c to 80c; hides, $4.50; wool, 22c; tallow, rough, 2½c; tallow, rendered, 5c; barley, 30c to 40c; wheat, 70c to 80c; rye, 40c to 45c; oats, 28c to 30c; deacons, 25c; sheep skins, $1.35; calfskins, $5.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., April 7.—Flour, roller, $2.15 to $2.40; wheat, fall, 82c to 83c; do. spring, 82c to 83c; bran, $13; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 25c to 27c; rye, 42c to 45c; peas, 53c to 56c; eggs, 10c to 11c; butter, 16c to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 50c to 60c; dressed hogs, $5 to $5.80; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25; hides, $2.50 to $5.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 7.—White wheat, red fall wheat and spring wheat, 82c to 84c per bush.; barley, 35c to 40c per bush.; peas, 48c to 52c per bush.; oats, 25c to 27c 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, 75c to 90c per bag; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; live hogs, $4 to $4.25 per cwt.; dressed hogs, $4.75 to $5.50 per cwt.; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; flour, $2.25 to $2.50 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, tub, 16c to 18c per lb.; do. rolls 18c to 20c; eggs, 10c to 11c per doz.; lard, 11c to 12c per lb.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

Chatham, Ont., April 7.—Fall wheat, 80c; corn, 48c; oats, 26c; 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.

ADAMS.—April 1st, at 35 Shuter street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Adams.

DONAGHY.—In this city, on the 30th instant, at 136 Peel street, the wife of John Donaghy, of a daughter.

GERRIE.—At the Congregational Parsonage, Stratford, Ont., on Sunday, March 30th, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, of a son.

HIGGINSON.—At Hawkesbury, Ont., March 28th, the wife of E. G. Higginson, of a son.

KYLE.—In this city on the 29th March, at 33 Iberville street, the wife of E. T. Kyle, of a daughter.

LESTER.—In this city, on the 21st March, the wife of G. H. Lester, of a daughter.

MATTHEWS.—On Monday, 31st March, at 763 Wellington street, the wife of S. C. Matthews, of a son.

McLENNAN.—At 3rd Concession Charlottenburgh, Glengarry County, on 11th March, the wife of Duncan B. McLennan, of a daughter.

STEWART.—On the 4th instant, at No. 92 Fort street, the wife of Alex. Stewart, Esq., Inspector Citizens Insurance Company, of a daughter.

SUMMERSKILL.—At Brockville, Ont., March 29th, 1890, Mrs. E. W. Summerskill, of a daughter.

TAIT.—On the 13th of March, at Little Stoney Mountain, Manitoba, the wife of James Tait, of a son.

TUCKER.—At Clarenceville, Que., on March 24th, 1890, the wife of W. J. Tucker, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—CALVERT.—On April 1st, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, S. Osborne, Esq., 79 Burnside Place, by the Rev. J. G. Norman, B.A., D.D., George Bennett, Esq., lumber merchant, of Chelmsford, to Carolina Calvert.

CANDLISH—GORDON.—At the residence of the bride's father, March 18th, by the Rev. C. M. MacKeracher, Henry Candlish, of Mile End, Montreal, to Isabella Martha, daughter of James Gordon, Howick, County of Chateauguay.

CLEARY—McDONALD.—On March 25th, by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of New Glasgow, Rufus Cleary to Elizabeth McDonald, both of Shawbridge.

COOPER—McDERMID.—In St. Andrew's Church, Martintown, Ont., on Tuesday, March 25th, 1890, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., Mr. Alfred W. Cooper to Miss Maggie A. McDermid, of Indian Lands.

STINSON—MATTHEWS.—In the city of Kingston, March 31st, 1890, by Rev. W. Timberlake, John Stinson to Miss Mary Matthews, both of Kingston, Ont.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—On Sunday, 30th March, Captain William C. Bowden, aged 68 years and 6 months.

BRADLEY.—At Mountain Road, Hull, P.Q., February 7th, 1890, after a short illness, Mr. John Bradley, formerly of St. Rose, P.Q. Also, at Mountain Road, Hull, P.Q., March 14th, 1890, Sarah Cameron, relict of the late Mr. John Bradley, formerly of St. Andrews, P.Q. Both interred in St. Andrews Cemetery.

The spirits of the loved and departed
Are with us; and they tell us of the sky;
A rest for the bereaved and broken-hearted,
A house not made with hands, a house on high.
They have gone from us, and the grave is strong,
Yet in night's silent watches they are near,
Their voices linger round us as the song
Of the sweet skylark lingers on the ear.

BRYCE.—On the 22nd inst., Whinniford Ruby, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bryce.

ESCUYER.—On the 21st Feb., 1890, after a short illness, at Unadella, Mich., U.S., Mrs. Escuyer, formerly of Geneva, Switzerland.

HENDERSON.—On the morning of the 29th instant, Isabel, fourth daughter of the late George Henderson, aged 18 years.

HERBERT.—At Rawdon, P.Q., on Tuesday, March 25th, James Herbert, in his 44th year.

JENKINS.—At Ottawa, on March 28th, after a painful and protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Caroline Counter, the beloved wife of Chas W. Jenkins, aged 66, formerly of Kingston.

JOYCE.—At 30 Albert Lane, off Guy street, on April 2nd, 1890, R. C. Joyce, aged 25 years and 10 months.

KAY.—At Maple Grove Farm, Granby, Que., after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian patience and fortitude, James Kay, native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 73 years.

LANGELL.—At Chaudiere Junction, Pro. Que., on the evening of the 3rd April, 1890, Eligah Langell, I.C.R. Car Inspector, aged 47 years and 23 days, a native of Pugwash, N.S.

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home,
Which never can be filled.

God in his wisdom has recalled
The boon His love had given,
And though the body moulders here
The soul is safe in Heaven.

McINTOSH.—Entered into rest at Sherbrooke, Que., on the 1st day of April, after a long illness borne with Christian patience and resignation, Margaret Brodie, aged 76 years, beloved wife of John McIntosh.

McINTOSH.—At Roxborough, Stormont Co., Ont., on the 22nd of March, 1890, John McIntosh, third son of Hugh McIntosh, aged 20 years, 2 months and 18days.

MEAGHER.—On Sunday, March 30th, 1890, James Michael, only and beloved child of Joseph and Bessie Meagher, aged 3 months and 21 days.

NEALY.—On the 31st March, 1890, Sarah McNeil, relict of the late Robert Nealy, aged 87 years, a native of the County Down, Ireland, and for the last 52 years a resident of Sillery, Quebec.

RICHMOND.—In the city Friday, 4th April, 1890, John Stanley, infant son of James M. and Isabella Richmond.

ROGERS.—In this city, on the 29th March, 1890, George, son of Samuel Rogers, aged 10 years 8 months and 18 days.

ROBERTSON.—At Elmbank, 1100 Dorchester street, on the 29th inst., Andrew Robertson, in his 63rd year.

STUART.—In this city, on the 29th inst. Jane Reid, wife of Robert Stuart, in the 41st year of her age.

SIMPSON.—In this city, at 204 St. Etienne street, Point St. Charles, March 31st, George Simpson, aged 67 years. London and Nottingham, Eng., papers will please copy.

TIBBITS.—At South Quebec, on the 26th March, 1890, James Tibbits aged 86 years.

WELLS.—At his late residence, Frost Village, on the 22nd inst., Leonard Wells, aged 76 years.

WINTON.—In this city, on the 3rd April, Jessie Pitt, beloved wife of Alexander Winton, aged 30 years.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall street, N.Y.

DYSPEPSIA.

ITS CAUSE AND ITS PREVENTION.

"In this rapid age, this age of hurry and worry, this age of money making and spending, this age of fast and careless living, we find a great amount of dyspepsia. People become dyspeptic from nervous excitement and nervous tension. They do not take time to eat their meals, but do that as they do their business—in a great hurry." In this way commences an article in the *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, a prominent Western medical journal.

It is a lamentable truth that dyspepsia is becoming one of the most common diseases in this country. Variable appetite, nausea, "gnawing at the pit of the stomach," gulping up wind, heartburn, loss of flesh, sallow skin, dizziness, furred tongue, foul breath, palpitation of the heart at the least excitement, and sleeplessness—when all or any of these exist, life has become a burden owing to the presence of dyspepsia. Pains in different regions lead the sufferer to imagine that he is a victim to Bright's disease, cancer of the stomach, or fatal heart disease. Physicians are consulted, but the patient is not cured, and there is not only the frightful agony of dyspepsia, but also the terrible mental tortures of gloomy and despondent fears.

A typical case of dyspepsia was that of Byron Avery, of West Compton, N.H. For a long time he was very weak, very thin, and a great sufferer. He could not eat hardly anything, and what he did eat distressed him terribly, but he used Paine's Celery Compound, and in a short time had a good appetite, regained his strength, increased in weight, and food did not distress him. He recommends this medicine to all who suffer with dyspepsia or any nervous disease. This remedy is a purely vegetable preparation, the discovery of the late eminent Professor Phelps, of Dartmouth College. It cannot harm the most delicate, and in hundreds of instances has perfectly cured dyspepsia after other methods of treatment could not even benefit. It strengthens the nerve system, tones up and invigorates the digestive organs, gives sound sleep and perfect health. There is nothing like it, and if you suffer with dyspepsia or nervous trouble, you do yourself an injustice if you do not commence the use of this scientific preparation at once.

For Delicate, Sickly Children, Scott's Emulsion is unequalled. See what Dr. C. A. Black, of Amherst, N. S., says: "I have been acquainted with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for years, and consider it one of the finest preparations now before the public. Its pleasant flavor makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases of children and adults. Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN TORMENT 28 YEARS

Body covered with scaly psoriasis. Constant shedding of scales. Suffering endless and without relief. Scratched all the time. Physicians and the usual remedies useless. $200 thrown away. Cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES at a cost of $5. Skin now as clear and free from scales as a baby's. Cured Jan. 20, 1887. Cure permanent to date, Feb. 5, 1890.

CURED BY CUTICURA



If I had known of the Cuticura Remedies twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took . . . and . . . Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the Cuticura Remedies too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of Cuticura, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Any one who reads this may write to me, and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING.

Waterbury, Vt., Jan. 20, 1887.

I confirm my cure of Jan. 20, 1887, which remains complete and permanent to date.

DENNIS DOWNING.

Waterbury, Vt., Feb. 5, 1890.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Cuticura Remedies, the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary or contagious, when all other methods fail.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. Cuticura Soap, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier and greatest of humor cures, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. Hence the Cuticura Remedies cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 35c.; Resolvent, $1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, with full directions for home treatment.

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped, rough, red, and oily skins prevented by Cuticura Soap.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

A DANGER SIGNAL!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

E. A. Cardinal, of Montreal, says: After ineffectual trying many of the so called remedies for Catarrh, I made a trial of Nasal Balm, which gave me instant relief, and since commencing its use I daily note the beneficial changes it is producing after a few applications. It changes the unpleasant odor of the virus in the throat and the poisonous secretions over which every breath must pass. To any thus troubled it is a priceless medicine.

G. Peltier, Montreal, says: I suffered for two years with Catarrh in its worst form, and am pleased to be able to state that one bottle of your great remedy, Nasal Balm, completely cured me. Everybody who is suffering with Catarrh should give your remedy a trial.

NASAL BALM INSTANTLY RELIEVES COLD IN HEAD.

J. N. Proule, Quebec City, writes: Gentlemen—My case of Catarrh was one of long standing (10 or 12 years) and up to date I feel a wonderful improvement from the use of Nasal Balm. I never met a remedy like yours for Catarrh, and I may say I expect a complete cure.

Emilie Pellitier, Grenville, says: I can scarcely find words to tell you how highly I prize Nasal Balm. Its effects in my case have been wonderful.

W. B. Jackson, Hawkesbury, says: I cannot speak too highly of Nasal Balm, as less than one half bottle cured me of a severe case of Catarrh. I had tried several other advertised remedies without receiving any relief. I am perfectly willing that you should use my name as a reference, as I consider the medicine worthy of all praise. It cures Catarrh and is very pleasant and easy to take.

Clara Macnider, Little Metis, Quebec, says: I have used two bottles of your Nasal Balm for Catarrh with the most beneficial results. To anyone suffering with this most disagreeable disease I can heartily recommend it as a radical cure. I cheerfully give you permission to use this if you desire it.

NASAL BALM POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH.

D. Derbyshire, Mayor of Brockville and President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Balm beats the world for Catarrh and Cold in the Head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application.

L. D. Dion, Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, says: I am very glad to give you to-day the testimony that Nasal Balm has completely cured my Catarrh, from which I suffered for nearly three years.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent (post-paid) on receipt of price (50 cents for small and $1 for large size bottles) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

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The instinct of animals is generally considered amongst the principal signs of coming weather. Beavers, birds, frogs, mice, and "other small deer," are supposed to have a special faculty for telling the coming weather with a facility not reached by Mr. Vennor. But there are certain ladies and gentlemen who carry about with them natural barometers equally correct, in the shape of rheumatic pains and aches. A curious instance of this occurs in a letter from Mr. W. H. Blackman, Grand River, N.B., to Dr. Dow. He writes: "I never expected to be able to write and say I am clear of rheumatism. * * * At every coming storm my whole body and joints were in the greatest possible torment man can bear. * * * However, thanks to your Sturgeon Oil Liniment, I can now do a good day's work as well as ever I could." Mr. Blackman prefers not to be a natural rheumatic barometer while a cure can be had so readily.

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THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 321 and 323 St. James st., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed "John Dougall & Son," and all letters to the Editor should be addressed "Editor of the 'Witness.'"